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S. Thurston Esq.

With the affectionate regards  
of his Brother.

May 31<sup>st</sup> Jos. B. Worth.  
1838.







A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

CONTAINING

THE ACCENTUATION—THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS—THE IRREGULAR WORDS—REFERRED TO THEIR THEMES—THE PARALLEL TERMS FROM THE OTHER GOTHIC LANGUAGES—THE MEANING OF THE ANGLO-SAXON IN ENGLISH AND LATIN—AND COPIOUS ENGLISH AND LATIN INDEXES, SERVING AS  
A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-SAXON,  
AS WELL AS OF LATIN AND ANGLO-SAXON.

WITH

A PREFACE ON THE ORIGIN AND CONNEXION OF THE GERMANIC TONGUES—A MAP OF LANGUAGES—AND THE ESSENTIALS OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

BY

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LONDON:

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN;  
TALBOYS, OXFORD; STEVENSON, CAMBRIDGE.

MDCCLXXXIII.

[1838]

DICTIONARY

ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE

~~Q. REF~~

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TO

HIS GRACE

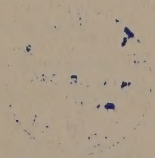
GEORGE GRANVILLE, DUKE OF SUTHERLAND,

&c. &c.

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT

OF

J. BOSWORTH.







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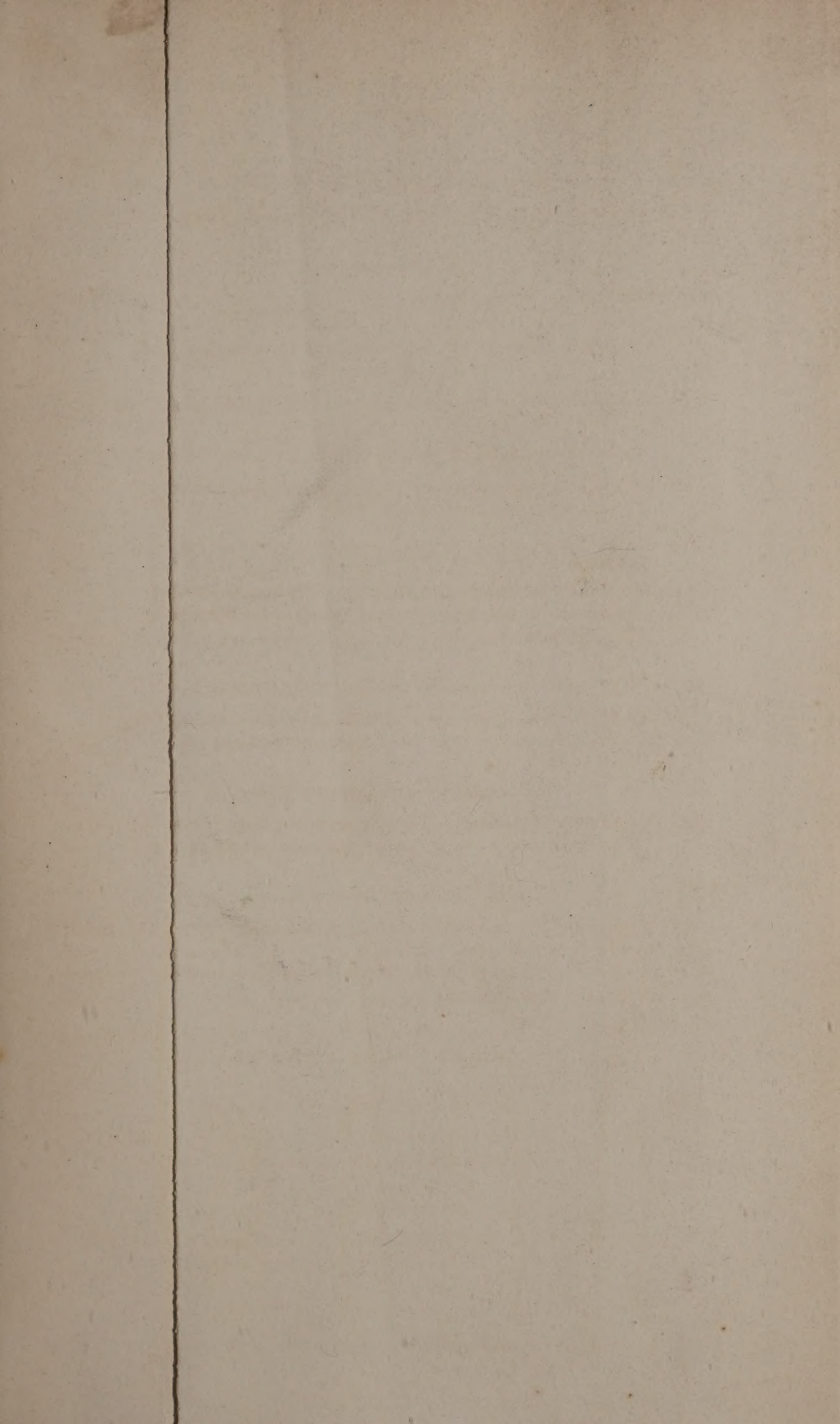
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## A MAP OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The adjoining Map gives a local view of the chief European families of languages and their dialects. Those spoken by the Japhetic race are noticed in the Table, Part I. § 19; but a short abstract of the Map may be useful. Beginning then on the west, we have the following families of languages and their dialects.

1. The **Celtic Dialects** to the west include the Gaelic or Highland Scotch, spoken in the Highlands; the Erse or Irish, in Ireland; the Manks in the Isle of Man; the Welsh in Wales; Cornish in Cornwall; and the Armorican in Britany.

2. The **Latin Dialects** are to the south. From their supposed Grecian origin, the Latin dialects are also sometimes designated *Græco-Latin*; the former appellation is here preferred, as most of the languages included in this division are evidently formed directly from the Latin. In the Latin or Græco-Latin are comprehended the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, and modern Greek, spoken in their respective countries.

3. The **Germanic Dialects** are in the middle. This family of languages is divided into Low and High German. The *Low-German* comprehends the English with its parent, the Anglo-Saxon, gradually introduced into Britain by the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles

### JUTES.\*

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3. West-Saxons in Hampshire, &c. 519
4. East-Saxons in Essex, &c. . . 527

### ANGLES.†

5. East-Anglia in Norfolk, &c. about A.D. 527
6. Bernicia in Northumberland, &c. . . 547
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The other Low-German Languages were the Dutch, with the dialects of Flanders, Gelderland, Overysel, and Friesland, the language of Westphalia, Honover, Holstein, Sleswick, South Jutland, Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Courland, Livonia, Estonia. The *High-German* in the south or hilly part of Germany, including the High-Saxon, Hessian, Thuringian, Francic (in Franconia), Rhinish, Alsacian, Bavarian, Silesian, Transilvanian, Suavian, Alemanic, Austrian, Tirolese, Swiss, and Moeso-Gothic.

4. The **Scandinavian Dialects** in the north, comprehend the Icelandic formed from the Old Danish (*Danska tunga*); the modern Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Greenlandish, Ferroe, Shetlandish, and Orkneyan, spoken in their respective countries and islands.

5. The **Sclavonic or Slavic Dialects** in the north-west, are the Russian, Serbian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, &c., Lettish or Lithuanian, dialects of Wilna, Samogitia, &c.

6. Some consider the Sclavonic to be quite distinct from the Finnish, Laplandic, Siberian, Ostiakian, Hungarian or Magyarian, Twastian, and Carelian. The earliest station in which they have been found is between the Caucasian and the Oural mountains.‡

7. Some European and other languages cannot be easily classed with the Sanscrit. The Basque is a remnant of the Old Iberian or Spanish, now spoken in Biscay and Navarre in Spain, and Lower Navarre, Labour, and Soule in France. The Basque seems to be a primitive language, but still to have some affinity with the Shemitic family.‖ Turkish is of Tartar origin, and allied to the Shemitic.¶

An alphabetic list of places marked upon the Map with letters.

|                              |                                   |                                    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Anglen . . . . a III. § 1    | Franconia . . . . o II § 6        | Runamo . . . . h XII § 24          |
| Ansbach . . . . i X § 76     | Friesland . . . . a IV § 1        | Saxony (Lower) . . . . ggg IV § 3† |
| Austrian States nnn II § 5   | Holstein . . . . c II § 4         | — (Upper) . . . . jjj II § 5       |
| Baden . . . . ll II § 5      | Jutland (north) . . . . e IV § 41 | Skanderburg . . . . e IV § 45      |
| Bamberg . . . . kk II § 6    | — (south) . . . . d III § 3       | Sleswick or south Jut. d III § 1   |
| Brunswick . . . . i II § 4   | Liim (Gulph of) g IV § 45         | Thanet (Isle of) . . . . b III § 3 |
| Chersonesus Cimb. de IV § 41 | Mayence . . . . c II § 6          | Westphalia . . . . hh II § 4       |
| Cleves . . . . d II § 6      | Mecklinburg . . . . f II § 4      | Wiburg . . . . f IV § 45           |
| Flanders . . . . p II § 4    | Oldenburg . . . . b II § 4        | Wurtenburg . . . . m II § 5.       |

It ought to be observed, that as one dialect often gradually melts into another, it is impossible to mark with precision where one terminates and another begins. So great has been the difficulty and uncertainty in delineating the extent of dialects, that several times the attempt was almost relinquished. Though conscious of exposure to severe criticism, the plan has been carried into effect, only from the conviction that many will be glad to obtain, by a mere glance of the eye, that information which it has cost much laborious research to delineate on so small a map even in this imperfect manner.

\* ANGLO-SAXON, III. § 3.

† Ib. III. § 4.

‡ Ib. III. § 5—7.

§ See Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 17.

|| Balbi's Atlas Ethn., Tables X. XI. § 154. Malte Brun's Geog. vol. vi. bk. xcvi. A. p. 99. Prichard's Celt. p. 8, note c.

¶ Balbi's Atlas Ethn., Table II. § 6, and VIII. § 124.





## P R E F A C E.

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I.—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING REVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS,—AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

1. It is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when words are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting representatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest apprehension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,\* are the constituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, and indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made the property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

\* Whately's *Elements of Logic*, Ch. ii. p. 55.

knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.

4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.\* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.

5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one *lip*,‡ and of like words.§ "And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their *lip*, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)

6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion,

\* *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

‡ Heb. ויהי כל־הארץ שפה אחת. *Septuagint* Καὶ ἦν πᾶσα ἡ γῆ χεῖλος ἐν: *Vulgate* Erat autem terra labii unius.—שפה a *lip*, talk, margin; labium, sermo, ora.

§ Heb. ודברים אחדים. *Septuagint* καὶ ῥῆματα μία πᾶσι: *Vulgate* et sermonum eorundem.—אחדים *pl. ones, alike, the same*, from אחד *one*; Arab. احدى *pl. ones*, from احد *one*.—דברים *words, speech*, from דבר *a word, matter, thing*; verbum, res, aliquid.



there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.\* Both these claim a brief notice.

7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.

8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

\* Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. *On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has arranged the words used to denote *Father* in more than five hundred languages. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate *Mother*, as well as the first two numérals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental.

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however parted and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the dearest, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, *Father* and *Mother*, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruption, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of no common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose erudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke taal, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchtbare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer,") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's *Akademische voorlezingen*, &c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: *A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects*; and, *Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages*—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.



A TABLE OF NUMERALS.

| Sanscrit.          | Persian.     | Welsh.           | Erse.              | Greek.                          | Latin.                     | Anglo-Saxon.  | English. | Dutch.  | Icelandic. | Danish.  | Mæso-Gothic.    | Old High German. | Russian.      |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| एक aika            | یک yika      | un               | aein               | έξ, μία, έρ                     | unus, a, um                | an            | one      | een     | einn       | een      | ains, aina, ain | ein              | odin          |
| द्वि dvi           | دو du        | dan<br>dwy       | da<br>do           | δύο, δύο                        | duo, duae<br>i. e. duai    | twá<br>twegen | two      | twee    | tvö        | to       | twai, twos, twa | tue              | dva<br>drie   |
| त्रि tri           | سه seh       | tri<br>tair      | tri                | τρεις<br>τρεις<br>τρία          | tres<br>tria               | preo<br>pry   | three    | drie    | þrír       | tre      | thrins          | thri             | tri           |
| चतुर chatur        | چهار chehaur | pedwar<br>pedair | keathair           | τετραρες,<br>τεσσερες<br>τετροα | quatuor,<br>petor<br>Oscan | fewer         | four     | vier    | fiórir     | fire     | fidwor          | finar            | chetyre       |
| पंच pancha         | پنج penj     | pump             | kuig               | πεντε<br>πεντε                  | quinque                    | fif           | five     | vijf    | fimm       | fem      | finf            | finfe            | pyat          |
| षष्ठ shash         | شش shesh     | chwech           | se                 | εξ                              | sex                        | six           | six      | zes     | sex        | sex      | sahs            | sels             | shest         |
| सप्तन saptan       | هفت heft     | saith            | secht              | επτα                            | septem                     | seofon        | seven    | zeven   | síö        | syv      | sibun           | sibun            | sem           |
| अष्ट ashta         | هشت hesht    | wyth             | ocht               | οκτω                            | octo                       | eabtra        | eight    | acht    | átta       | aatte    | altan           | ohto             | osem<br>vosem |
| नवन् navan         | نهh neh      | naw              | noi                | εννέα                           | novem                      | nigon         | nine     | negen   | niú        | ni       | nihun           | niguni           | devyat        |
| दशन् dashan        | دهh deh      | deg              | deich              | δεκα                            | decem                      | tyñ           | ten      | tien    | fiu        | ti       | tahun           | tehan            | desyat        |
| विंशति vingshati   | بیست bist    | ugain            | feinid             | εικοσι<br>Εικωσι?               | viginti                    | twenty        | twenty   | twintig | tuttugu    | tye      | twainitugum     | tuentig          | dvaizat       |
| त्रिंशत् tringshat | سی si        | deg ar<br>ugain  | deich ar<br>hichid | τριακοτα                        | triginta                   | þrining       | thirty   | derig   | þriatyn    | trediv   | thrinistugum    | thritig          | trizat        |
| शतं shatum         | صد sad       | cant             | kett               | εκατον                          | centum                     | hund          | hundred  | honderd | hundrað    | hundrede | hund            | hunt             | sto           |



9. By the common change of *t* into *d*, all the words in the different languages denoting *two* and *three*, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The *Sans.* chatur; *Erse* keathair; *Pers.* chehaur; *Rus.* chetyre; *Grk.* τετταρες, πισυρες; *Wel.* pedwar; *Lat.* quatuor; *Oscan* petor; *Moes.* fidwor; *Old High Ger.* fiuuar; *A.-S.* feower; *Dut.* vier; *Dan.* fire; *Eng.* four, by the change of *ch, k, q, τ, π, p*, and *f*, have a distant connexion.\* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The *Heb.* שש sēs *six*, seems to be allied to the *Sans.* shash; the *Chaldee* תליתי tliti *third*, to the *Sans.* tritaya. Other words have evidently a connexion: the *Heb.* בית bit *a house, dwelling*; *Chaldee* בות but *to tarry, dwell*, often used in the Targum for לון lun; in *Arab.* بات bat or بيت beit *to tarry, be situated*; the *Erse* beith; *Wel.* bȳdh, bōd; *Teutonic* be, beon *to be*; and the *Sans.* verbal root भू bhū, whence bhavami *I am*, are allied.—The *Heb.* יש is; *Wel.* oes *he is*; *Erse* is, as is me *I am*, seems connected with the *Sans.* verbal root अस् as, whence we have *Sans.* asmi, asi, asti *sum, es, est*; *Grk.* εἰμι [ἐσμι] ἔσσι, ἔστι.†

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

| Coptic.                      | Hebrew.                                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| ⲁⲗⲏⲓ alēi <i>to go up</i> ,  | עלה olē <i>to go up</i> .                           |
| ⲁⲗⲟⲩ alou <i>a boy</i> ,     | עול oul <i>an infant</i> , עולל oull <i>a boy</i> . |
| ⲁⲛ an <i>not</i> ,           | אין ain <i>not</i> .                                |
| ⲁⲛⲟⲕ anok <i>I</i> ,         | אנכי anki <i>I</i> .                                |
| ⲁⲛⲟⲛ anon <i>we</i> ,        | אננה anene, or אנן anēn, ענן enēn <i>Chl. we</i>    |
| ⲁⲣⲉⲭ areg <i>terminus</i> ,  | ארץ arēj <i>terra, regio</i> .                      |
| ⲁⲣⲏⲃ arēb <i>a pledge</i> ,  | ערבה orbē <i>a pledge</i> .                         |
| ⲃⲉⲗ bel <i>to destroy</i> ,  | בלה blē <i>to wear, waste away</i> .                |
| ⲃⲉⲣⲓ beri <i>new</i> ,       | } ברא bra <i>to create</i> .                        |
| ⲉⲣ-ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>to renew</i> ,    |                                                     |
| ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲗ eioul <i>a stag</i> ,  | איל ail <i>a stag</i> .                             |
| ⲙⲉⲗ thal <i>a hill</i> ,     | תל tēl <i>a heap</i> .                              |
| ⲙⲉⲗⲱⲙ thlom <i>furrows</i> , | תלם tēlm <i>furrows</i> .                           |
| ⲓⲁⲣⲟ iaro <i>a river</i> ,   | יאר iar <i>a river</i> .                            |
| ⲓⲟⲙ iom <i>the sea</i> ,     | ים im <i>the sea</i> .                              |
| ⲕⲁⲩⲁⲓ kash <i>a reed</i> ,   | קש qēs <i>stubble, straw, &amp;c.</i>               |

\* See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, *On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, Gottingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his short German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

† See more examples in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 192—194.



12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,\* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that "the whole earth was of one language."

13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: "By these (the sons of *Japheth*) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one *after his tongue*, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of *Ham*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of *Shem*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their lands, after their nations." (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)

14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, "that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races."† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.

15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.

16. One of these classes of languages is the *Shemitic*, or *Semetic*, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the

\* Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note †.

† The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, "notabilmente diversi." Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen's *Letters in Von Zach's Monatliche Correspondenz*, 1810, p. 328; Hervas's *Catalogo delle Lingue*, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 11.



Phœnicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a Shemitic dialect; but as Shemitic is in general use and well understood, it is best to retain it. The race of Shem, who were much devoted to a pastoral life, spread over the finest part of Middle and Upper Asia, over Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. The following languages, distinguished by being written from right to left, and forming their grammatical connexions by prefixes and postfixes, are of the Shemitic race:—

*Shemitic Languages.*

Hebrew, { Chaldee,  
          { Syriac,  
          Arabic,  
          Aramaean, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

*The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.*

Coptic, { Sahidic,  
          { Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the *Kabyles* of Mauritania, the *Tuarek* of the Great Desert, the *Felatahs* of Nigritia, the *Foulahs* of the Senegal, &c.

18. Another class of idioms is the *Japhetic*, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,\* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.‡

19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

\* Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik und Orthographie von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

‡ Dr. Hales's *Analysis of Chronology*, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 6.



# TABLE OF JAPHETIC LANGUAGES.

## LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN WITH THE SANSKRIT.

LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN

Sanskrit  
Pracrit, or the softened  
language of females  
Marasshta, Telinga,  
Tamil or Malabaric,  
Hindustanee or Deivanagari

Mongol-Hindustanee, or  
Moorish, Bengalee

Zend  
Pelhevi  
Parsi  
Persian,  
&c.

Celtic from Gaul

Relics of the ancient  
British, but some say  
of the Pictish\*

Greek  
Latin

Italian  
Spanish  
Portuguese  
French, &c.

Welsh, Cornish,  
Armorean,  
Lower Britany,  
in France

The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches.

Germanic or Teutonic branch,  
very extensive, in two subdivisions

The Low-German Platt Deutsch

The High-German Hoch Deutsch

Anglo-Saxon, Frisic, Old-Saxon  
being all six distinct languages of ancient Germany

English

Low-German, Dutch,  
or Netherlandish Flemish

High-Dutch or German,  
with all its provincial dialects

The languages of the Finnish  
nations, originating near the  
Caucasian Mountains,  
Finnish  
Laplandic  
Siberian  
Ostiakian  
Hungarian  
Tvashtan  
Carelian, &c.

Lettish or Lithuanian,  
dialect of Witna, of  
Samoigita, Lotwa  
Livonia, Senegal in  
Sennigalla

Scandinavian branch

Ancient Scandinavian, Old  
Danish, [Danska tunga] was  
spoken in—  
Denmark, Norway,  
Sweden, Iceland,  
Greenland, Feroos,  
Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles,  
&c.

Modern-Icelandic, Danish, Swedish,  
Norwegian, Feroe dialect,  
Orkney dialect, Pictish,  
Scottish or Lowland Scotch,†  
the ancient

\* Sir William Betham, in his *Gael and Cymbrt*, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymbrt, from the ancient Cymbric Chersonesus, opposite the land of the Picts.

† See a very valuable *Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*, prefixed to the laborious, profound, and yet very interesting *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by the learned Dr. John Jamieson, 2 vols. 4to. 1808, and a supplement of 2 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important matter relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the Dissertation, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin.

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20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit\* is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Slavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state.† The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

## EXAMPLES.

| Sanscrit.  | Greek. | Latin. | Persian.  | German. | Anglo-Sax. | Dutch. | Danish. | English. |
|------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|---------|----------|
| उपर upar   | ὑπερ   | super  | عبر aboor | ober    | ofer       | over   | over    | over     |
| जानु jānu  | γουν   | genu   | زانو zano | knie    | cneow      | knie   | knæ     | knee     |
| नवं nāwam  | νεον   | novum  | نو new    | neu     | niwe       | nieuw  | ny      | new      |
| नाम nāma   | ονομα  | nomen  | نام nām   | nahme   | nama       | naam   | navn    | name     |
| नी no      | νη     | non    | نه neh    | nein    | na         | neen   | nej     | no       |
| पितृ pitr  | πατηρ  | pater  | پدر pādr  | vater   | fæder      | vader  | fader   | father   |
| मुष musha  | μυς    | mus    | موش moosh | maus    | mús        | muis   | muus    | mouse    |
| युगं yugam | ζευγος | jugum  | يوغ yogh  | joch    | geóc       | juk    | —       | yoke‡    |

*Sans.* क्रमिलं krimilam; *Grk.* καμελος; *Lat.* camelum; *Heb.* גמל gēml; *Ger.* kamel; *Eng.* camel. — *Sans.* युवन yuwānah, *young*; *Lat.* juvenis; *Pers.* جوان juwan; *Ger.* jung; *Heb.* יונק junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; *A.-S.* geong young; *Plat.* junk; *Dut.* jong; *Swed. Dan.* ung; *Wel.* jeuangc.—*Sans.* जनि jani a woman; *Celtic*

\* Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτος joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's *Voorlezingen*, p. 6.

† Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 196.

‡ See many more examples in Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 278.

gean; *Rus.* jena; *Grk.* γυνή; *Pers.* زنی; zünne.—*Sans.* मातृ mātṛe; *Pers.* مادر mādr; *Rus.* mater; *Celtic, Erse* mathair; *Grk.* μητηρ; *Lat.* mater; *Ger.* mutter; *Dut.* moeder; *A.-S.* modor; *Dan. Swed.* moder.—*Sans.* भ्रातृ bhrātre; *Rus.* brātr; *Celtic, Wel.* brawd; *Erse* brathair; *Irish* brutha; *Grk.* φρατηρ; *Lat.* frater; *Fr.* frère, frère; *Pers.* برادر brādr; *Tar.* bruder; *Ger.* bruder; *Moes.* brothar; *A.-S.* broðor; *Dut.* broeder; *Dan. Swed.* broder; *Icel.* brodur; *Arm.* breur; *Eng.* brother.\*

21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.

22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phœnicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡

23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B.C. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B.C. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Sclavonian or Sarmatian nations:

\* See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 66—69.

† See the account of Herodotus on the Phœnician commerce.

‡ Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*.



they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

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## II.—GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

1. The Germanic or Teutonic languages, the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon, Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, are easily distinguished from the Scandinavian tongues, the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. The Germanic languages have no passive voice, and have only one definite article, which is always placed before the noun or adjective; but the Scandinavians have now, and have had from the earliest times, a passive form of the verb, and two definite articles—one placed before nouns, and the other affixed to them.



*The Germans, Teutoni,\* Teutschen, Deutschen, speaking the German, Teutonic or Theotisc language.*

2. Each of the Teutonic tribes skirting the northern or north-eastern boundary of the Roman empire, had its own distinctive denomination. Their peculiar names were unknown or disregarded by the Romans; hence these hostile bands of the Teutoni, from their martial appearance, were classed together, and by the Gauls and Romans called Germani, or *war-men*.† We do not find in any remnant of their language, that the Germans ever applied this term to themselves.‡ When united as one people, under Charlemagne, the Germans styled themselves Teutschen or Deutschen, from the Teutoni§ mentioned by Cæsar and Livy.|| These Teutoni were so powerful and influential, that (B. C. 102) they, united with the Cimbri, entered Italy, which was only preserved by the bravery and talent of Marius. While at the present day the Germans most frequently apply to themselves the name of Deutschen, they are generally called Germans by foreigners.

3. Wherever the Germanic or Gothic tribes appeared, liberty prevailed: they thought, they acted for themselves. They would not blindly follow any leader or any system: they were free. Hence Theodoric encouraged Gothic literature, and induced Cassiodorus to write a history of the Goths from their only records, their ancient songs. Another Teutonic or Theotisc monarch, Charlemagne, gave encouragement to genius. He saw and felt, that the only effectual mode of giving a full establishment to his authority over those whom he had conquered, was by enlightening their understandings, and influencing them by the solemn sanctions of religion. These he wisely attempted to convey in the vernacular idiom, convinced that his subjects loved even the language of

\* See note (§) below.

† German, *pl.* Germanen—an appellation used by the Gauls and Romans to designate the inhabitants of Germany. The word *German* is Gallic, for the Gauls called the soldiers who received a stipend, *Gaisaten* [Plut. Marius, 6, 7]. If the French *gais* be the *Moes.* *gais*, *Franc.* *ger* a *spear*, then German would be a *spear-man*, *spear-bearer*.—*Schmitthenner's* Deutsches Wörterbuch sub voce, p. 102. Others say that German is the same as Wermann, from which the Romans derived their Germanus, and the Gauls their Guerra. Warr, were, is derived from the *Old Ger.* *uuer pl.* *uueros*, *wer*, *war*, *waer*, *bar*, *baro* a *man*, *brave man*, *warrior*; *vir bellator*.—*Radlof's* Die Sprachen der Germanen, p. 4, 28.

‡ Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuistonem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Deo ortos, Marsos, Gambrivios, Suevos, Vandalios, affirmant; eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum *Germaniæ vocabulum recens et nuper additum*: quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, nunc Germani vocati sunt.—*Tacit. de Mor. Ger.* 2.—Cæsar, after enumerating the names of several nations, adds, “qui uno nomine Germani appellantur.” *Cæsar. Bell. Gal.* ii. 4.—Ἰνῆσιοι γὰρ οἱ Γερμανοὶ κατὰ τὴν Ῥωμαίων διάλεκτον: for Gnesioi are the Germans in the *Roman language*.—*Strabo* 7.

§ The Teutoni of Cæsar, Livy, and Virgil; Tuisto of Tacitus, or Tuisco, which, as *Schmitthenner* and *Mone* observe, is a mutilation of Tiusco or Tiusto, signifying *the great, the powerful*. *Deutsch, Old Ger.* Diotisc, Diutisc, or Theotisc, signify *belonging to a people*, from diot *people*. The national name Theodisci, Theotisci, or Theudisci, was not used till the time of the Carlovingian dynasty. Then all the smaller nations were united into one great empire. This word, since that time, has assumed very different forms according to the provinces where it was used, as *Dutsch, Dietsch, Teutsch, Deutsch*.—*Schmitthenner's* kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch, p. 301. *Mone's* geschichte des Heidenthums, vol. ii. p. 6—8.

|| Cæsar 1, 33, 40: 7, 77.—Livi. Epit. 68.



freedom. He used his influence to preserve the songs of his native land, and to improve its language and fix its grammar. Thus stability was first given to the German tongue, from which period it has gradually advanced, till it has become one of the most cultivated and important languages in Europe. To trace its progress, it will be necessary to enter into detail, and to examine the German language in its two great divisions, the Low and High German.

*Division into Low and High German.*

4. The Germanic or Teutonic tribes may, according to the nature of their language, be separated into two divisions. The Low-German prevailed in the low or flat provinces of ancient Germany, lying to the north and west, and is used in modern Flanders, the Dutch provinces, Westphalia, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, Sleswick, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Courland, and part of Livonia, where the Low-German, or Nieder or Platt-Deutsch is spoken. This dialect is more soft and flowing than the High-German. It changes the High-German *sch* into *s*; the harsh *sz* or *z* into *t*, and always delights in simple vowels.

5. The second division comprised the Upper or High German, which prevailed in the mountainous or southern parts of Germany, that is, in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Swabia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Austrian States, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and Hesse. The High-German dialect is distinguished by its predilection for long vowels and diphthongs, and rough, hard, and aspirated consonants, especially by the harsh pronunciation of *sch*, *st*, *sz*, and *z*.

6. The Francic seems to occupy an intermediate state between the High and Low German; but as it appears most inclined to the High-German, it is placed in the second division. The earlier Francs inhabited the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cleves, the present Rhine Provinces of Prussia, Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Franconia, now part of Bavaria, and they continually increased their territory till the immense empire of Charlemagne was founded.

*Low-German.*

7. The Low-German comprises—

1st. Anglo-Saxon, written by king Alfred, Ælfrie, Cædmon, &c. sec. III. 9, note.

2nd. Friesic, the written remains of which are found in the Asega-buch, &c.

3rd. The Old-Saxon or Platt-Deutsch, which has employed the pens of many authors. Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels is translated into a sort of Old-Saxon.—The Heliand is in Old-Saxon.—Reineke Vos, &c.

*High-German.*

8. To the High-German belong—

1st. The Mæso-Gothic, written by Ulphilas.

2nd. The Alemannic or Suabian, written by Kero, Rhabanus Maurus, Otfrid, Notker, Chunrad von Kirchberg, Gotfrit von Nifen.

3rd. The Francic, or transition between High and Low, but approaching more to the High-German, the chief writers in which are Isidore, and Willeram.

9. The nature and peculiarity of these six dialects may be best shown by a short historical detail of each tribe, as an alteration in a language was generally produced by some influential political change. It seems impossible to say which of the Germanic tongues was first used in Europe, but probably that language which was spoken by the people located most to the west. If this be sufficient for priority, the Anglo-Saxons will claim the first notice.

### III.—THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

1. The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy, occupying Anglen in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswich in the south of Denmark. These Saxons, like all the Teutoni or Germans, were of oriental origin. They were as far westward as the Elbe in the days of Ptolemy, A.D. 90; and therefore in all probability they were amongst the first Germanic or Teutonic tribes that visited Europe. Their situation, between the Elbe and the Eyder in the south of Denmark, seems to indicate that they moved among the foremost columns of the vast Teutonic emigration. The Saxons, when first settled on the Elbe, were an inconsiderable people, but in succeeding ages they increased in power and renown. About A.D. 240, the Saxons united with the Franks (*the free people*) to oppose the progress of the Romans towards the north. By this league and other means the Saxon influence was increased, till they possessed the vast extent of country embraced by the Elbe, the Sala, and the Rhine, in addition to their ancient territory from the Elbe to the Eyder. In this tract of country were several confederate nations, leagued together for mutual defence. Although the Saxon name became, on the continent, the appellation of this confederacy of nations, yet at first it only denoted a single state.

2. It may be satisfactory to have a brief and clear account of the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, who successively obtained settlements in Britain.



3. The Jutes gained the first possessions. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonesus in Denmark, arrived in three ceols or small ships at Ebbs-fleet on the Isle of Thanet in A.D. 449. These Jutes, for assisting the Britons against the Picts and Scots, had the Isle of Thanet assigned to them. They subsequently obtained possession of Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire.

4. The Saxons had a very extended territory. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of *Old-Saxons*.\* The first Saxon kingdom† was established by Ella in A.D. 491, under the name of South-Saxons, or South-Sax, now Sussex. In 494, another powerful colony arrived under Cerdic, and being placed west of the other kingdoms, they were, on their full establishment in 519, called West-Saxons [West-Seaxe], in its fullest extent embracing the north part of Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.—A third Saxon kingdom, in A.D. 527, was planted in Essex, Middlesex, and the south part of Hertfordshire, under the name of East-Saxons, East-Sax, or Essex.

\* Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, by F. Palgrave, Esq. small 8vo. 1831, p. 33; The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, by the same, 4to. 1832, p. 40.

† *The Saxon Chronicle* gives the following account: "An. cccclxix. Her Martianus and Valentinianus onfengon rice, and ricsodon vii. winter. On heora dagum Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtegeorne gelaððe Brytta cyninge to fultume, gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe, þe is genemned Ypwines-fleet, ærest Bryttum to fultume, ac hy eft on hy fuhton. Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas, and hi swa dydan, and sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon. Hi þa sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnesse, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Germanie, of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum.

"Of Iotum comon Cantware and Wihtware [þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht,] and þæt cynn on West-Sexum, þe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Iutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbra. Heora here-togan wæron twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa, þæt wæron Wihtgiles suna, Wihtgils wæs Witting, Witta Weeting, Wecta Wodning, fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cynecynn and Suðan-hymbra eac."—*Ingram's Chr.* pp. 13—15.

*Bede* makes nearly the same statement. "Adveniant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quæ Vectam tenet insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium Saxonum Jutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam Vectam. De saxonibus, id est, ea regione quæ nunc antiquorum Saxonum cognominatur, veneri Orientales Saxones, Meridiani Saxones, Occidui Saxones. Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant cæterique Anglorum populi sunt orti. Duces fuisse perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa; e quibus Horsa postea occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in Orientalibus Cantia partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne. Erant autem filii Victgils, cujus pater Vittæ, cujus pater Vecta, cujus pater Voden, de cujus stirpe multarum provinciarum regum genus originem duxit."—*Bede*, lib. i. ch. 15, p. 52. *Alfred's Saxon translation of which is*: "Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan Germanie, þæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geatum. Of geata fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsætan, þæt is seo þeod þe Wiht þæt Ealond onear-dað. Of Seaxum þæt is of þam lande þe mon hateð Eald-Seaxan, coman East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. And of Engle coman East-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norðhembra cynn, is þæt land þe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geatum and Seaxum. Is sæd of þære tide þe hi þanon gewiton oð to dæge þæt hit weste wunige. Wæron þa ærest heora latteowas and heretogan twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa. Hi wæron Wihtgylses suna, þæs Fæder wæs [Witta haten, þæs fæder wæs Wihta haten, þæs] fæder wæs Woden nemned, of þæs strynde monigra mægða cyning cynn fruman lædde."—*Smith's Bede*, p. 483.



5. The Angles (Engle), from Sleswich in the south of Denmark, about A. D. 527, settled themselves in East Anglia, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and part of Bedfordshire.—Ida, in A. D. 547, began to establish himself in Bernicia, comprehending Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth.—About A. D. 559, Ella conquered Deira [Deoramægð] lying between the Humber and the Tweed, including the present counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.—Mercia was formed into an independent state by Crida, about A. D. 586, and comprehended the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the north of Beds, and Hertford, Warwick, Bucks, Oxon, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stafford, and Salop. Thus, one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain, by the year 586.\*

6. The Angles emigrated so numerously as to leave Angle, their original district, destitute of inhabitants. Though the Friesians are not named as uniting in the first conquest of Britain, it is clear, from their locality, that many of them accompanied the other Teutonic tribes.† Those now settled in Britain were denominated Anglo-Saxons to show their origin; Anglo-Saxon denoting that the people so called were the Angles, a nation coming from the Saxon confederacy. In subsequent times, when the Angles had been alienated from the Saxon confederacy by settling in Britain, they denominated that part of this kingdom which they inhabited Engla-land, the land of the Angles, Angle's land, which was afterwards contracted into England.

7. From the entrance of the Saxons into Britain in A. D. 449, they opposed the Britons, till, on the full establishment of the Saxon power in A. D. 586, the Britons were driven into Wales. As soon as the Britons ceased to oppose their invaders the Saxon kingdoms began to contend with each other. The West-Saxons, with varying success, gradually increased in influence and territory from Cerdic their first leader in A. D. 494, till 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated or made tributary all the other Saxon kingdoms. Egbert, his son Ethelwulph, and his grandsons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great, had to contend with new and fierce opponents in the Northmen, or Danes. The most energetic and renowned of the West-Saxon kings was Alfred the Great. He drove the Northmen from his kingdom, and found leisure

\* Mr. Turner, in his *Hist. of A.-S.*, b. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. p. 309, observes: "This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. Ella, supporting his invasion in Sussex, like Hengist in Kent, made a Saxon duarchy before the year 500. When Cerdic erected the state of Wessex in 519, a triarchy appeared; East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. The success of Ida, after 547, having established a sovereignty of Angles in Bernicia, the island beheld an hexarchy. When the northern Ella penetrated, in 560, southward of the Tees, his kingdom of Deira produced an heptarchy. In 586, the Angles branching from Deira into the regions south of the Humber, the state of Mercia completed an Anglo-Saxon octarchy."

† See Friesians, iv. § 50—56.



not only to encourage literature in others, but, with great success, to devote himself to literary pursuits, as much as the proper discharge of the public affairs of his kingdom would allow. He translated into Anglo-Saxon, Boethius, Orosius, and Bede, and thus gave a preeminence to the West-Saxon language, as well as to the West-Saxon kingdom. The West-Saxons retained the government of this island till 1016, when Canute, a Dane, became king of England. Canute and his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute, reigned twenty-six years. The Saxon line was restored in 1042, and continued till 1066, when Harold the Second was slain by William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror. Thus the Anglo-Saxon dynasty terminated, after it had existed in England about six hundred years. The Saxon power ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry the Third, A.D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English.

8. From the preceding short detail, it appears that the Jutes had small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight: the Angles occupied the east and north of England, with the south of Scotland: and the Saxons had extensive possessions in the western and southern parts. The descendants of these Saxons were very numerous: their power and influence became most extensive under the dominion of West-Saxon kings, especially under Egbert and Alfred. It was the powerful mind of Alfred that drew into England the talent and literature of Europe, and induced him to benefit his country by writing so much in his native tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; thus giving the West-Saxon dialect so great a predominance as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons. This pure Anglo-Saxon may be found in the works of Alfred, Ælfric, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, Cædmon, &c.

9. Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of Augustine, in A.D. 597, was distinguished as the author of the first written Saxon laws which have descended to us, or are known to have been established. Some think that the laws of Ethelbert are the first Anglo-Saxon composition:\* others give priority to *Beowulf*, the Traveller's Song, &c. *Beowulf* is said to have been nearly contemporary with Hengist;† but the poem contained in the Cotton MS. British Museum, Vitellius, A. xv. is not so old. There occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. Some eminent scholars attribute this MS. to the early part of the 10th century.‡

\* Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iii. c. 6, vol. i. p. 332.

† See the very neat edition of *Beowulf*, by Mr. Kemble, *Pref.* p. xx. London, 1833.

‡ Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 32; Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 281.



From this fine poem may be selected some early specimens of pure Anglo-Saxon. The Traveller's Song, in its original composition, is referred by Mr. Conybeare\* to about A.D. 450. It was first printed by him with a literal Latin version, and a free poetical translation in English. An improved Saxon text is given in Mr. Kemble's *Beowulf*, p. 223—233. For an example of an early specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry, compared with one of a subsequent date, see FRIESIC, § 58. As the works of Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, the poems of *Beowulf*, and many of the books specified in the note below,† afford ample specimens of pure

\* Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 9—29; Exeter MS. p. 84.

† *A chronological list of the chief works printed in Anglo-Saxon, with a notice of Grammars and Dictionaries intended for junior students.*—[1567.] ÆLFRIC. 1. A Testimonie of antiquitie showing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publickly preached, and also receiued in the Saxons' tyme, above 600 yeares agoe, 16mo. Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns, 1567. This little book contains "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter." *Anglo-Saxon on the left-hand page, and an English translation on the right. It is paged only on the right to 75. Then follow 13 leaves, without being paged, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the X Commandments in Saxon, with an interlinear English translation. The whole book, therefore, consists of 88 leaves, or 176 pages. It was published again in small 4to. with L'Isle's "Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament," in 1623: the Easter Homily was printed again in the 2nd vol. of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in the notes to Whelock's "Bede," b. v. c. 22. In the year of L'Isle's death, it appeared again with this title, "Divers ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue," &c. 4to. 1638.—[1568.] LAWS. 2. *Ἀρχαιονομία*, sive de prisicis Anglorum Legibus libri, Sermone Anglico, vetustate antiquissimo aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atque nunc demum magno Jurisperitorum et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, e tenebris in lucem vocati, Gulielmo Lambardo, 4to, ex officina Johan. Daye, Lond. 1568. A greatly improved edition was published by Whelock, in folio, Cambridge, 1644, pp. 226, 1l. A still better edition, so much enlarged and improved as to be considered almost a new work, was published with the following title: "Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles, accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ, subiungitur Domini Henr. Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Angliæ, quæ ab ingressu Gulielmi I. usque ad annum nonum Henr. III. edita sunt; toti Operi præmittitur Dissertatio Epistolæ admodum Reverendi Domini Gulielmi Nicolsoni Episcopi, Derrensis De Jure Feudali Veterum Saxonum, cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, versionem, et glossarium adject David Wilkins, S.T.P. fol. Lond. 1721, p. 434, 2l. 12s. 6d. These are in Anglo-Saxon, with Latin translation and notes.—Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid, Professor der Rechte zu Jena, 8vo. Leipzig, 1832, pp. 304, about 8s. There are two columns in a page; on the left is the Anglo-Saxon text, in Roman type except the þ, ð, and on the right a German translation. The second volume has long been expected. The Record Commission have undertaken an edition with an improved Anglo-Saxon text, carefully accented, and accompanied with an English translation and notes. It was prepared, and a considerable part printed, under the superintendence of the late Richard Price, Esq. whose critical acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon has been manifested by his excellent edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry." This edition of the A.-S. Laws by Mr. Price, is not yet published.—[1571.] GOSPELS. 3. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon, tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung of the Saxons, newly collected out of auncient monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, 4to. London, printed by John Daye, 1571. It is accompanied with an English version out of the Bishop's Bible, so altered as to agree with the Saxon, and published by Fox, the Martyrologist, at the expense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquæ dux, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argentæo nunc primum depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc autem ex Codd. MSS. collatis emendatiùs recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus Anglus; cujus etiam observationes in utramque versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum: cui præmittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Runicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, et Amsterdam, 1684, pp. 383—431, 2l. 8s. The Amsterdam edition appears, on collation, to be made up from the old copies with new title-pages, and a reprint of the first sheet in vol. ii. Moes. Glos. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels from the text of Marshall, the Rushworth Gloss, MS. Bodl. together with all the A.-S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume from the Pitt Press, Cambridge.—[1623.] ÆLFRIC. 4. A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written abovt the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfrics Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Cantebvrie. Whereby*



Anglo-Saxon, it will not be necessary to occupy much space with quotations. One extract will be sufficient, and, for facility of comparison,

appears what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then received, and that the Church of England had it so long ago in her mother-tongue. Now first published in print with English of our times by WILLIAM L'ISLE of Wilbvrgham, Esquier for the King's bodie: the originall remaining still to be seene in Sr Robert Cotton's Librarie, at the end of his lesser Copie of the Saxon Pentatevch. And herevnto is added ovt of the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfrics, a second edition of *A Testimonie of Antiquitie, &c. touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of the LORD*, here publicly preached and receiued in the Saxons' time, &c. London, printed by John Haviland for Henrie Seile, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Tyger's head, 1623, small 4to. *The Dedication, Preface, &c. contain 30 leaves, the paragraphs numbered, but not the pages; then follow 43 leaves of the Treatise of the Old and New Testament, Saxon on the left, and English on the right-hand page. The first 12 leaves are without numbers, 13 is placed at the head of the Saxon on the left, and also at the head of the English on the right page, the same numeral serving for two pages.* The Testimony of Antiquity, &c. has 9 leaves of Preface, &c., 14 leaves, with double numerals, of "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe, &c.," then follow 11 leaves unpaged, containing the words of Ælfrice Abbot, and the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and X Commandments, in Saxon, with an interlinear English version, 30 + 43 + 9 + 14 + 11 = 107 leaves, or 214 pages.—[1640.] PSALMS. 5. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus, à Johanne Spelmanno, D. Hen. fil. editum, 4to. Londini, 1640, 11. 1s.—Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metricè composita, nunc primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato, descriptis et edidit Benjamin Thorpe, S.A.S. Soc. Lit. Isl. Hafn. Soc. Hon. 8vo. Oxonii, 1835.—[1644.] BEDE. 6. Bedæ Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, accessere Chronologia Saxonica (*The Saxon Chronicle*, see 9.) et Leges Anglo-Saxonice cum interpretatione Latina, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *A much improved and splendid edition was published with the following title:—*"Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica, Latine et, Saxonice; una cum reliquis ejus operibus Historicis Latine, curâ et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P. fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1722, pp. 823, 2l. 16s.—[1655.] CÆDMON. 7. Cædmonis Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesios ac præcipuarum sacræ pagine historiarum, abhinc annos M.LXX. Anglo-Saxonice conscripta, et nunc primùm edita à Francisco Junio, Amst. 1655, pp. 116. 1l.—Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1832, pp. 341, 1l. 1s.—[1659.] ÆLFRIC. 8. Ælfrici abbatiss Grammatici vulgo dicti Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel. Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 52. *This is a Latin Grammar written in Anglo-Saxon for the use of those Saxon youths who were studying Latin. It is appended to Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, see 22.—*[1692.] CHRONICLE. 9. Chronologica Anglo-Saxonica, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *Appended to Whelock's edition of Bede, see Bede, 6.—*Chronicon Saxonicum; seu Annales Rerum in Angliâ præcipue gestarum ad annum MCLIV.; cum indice rerum chronologico. Accedunt regulæ ad investigandas nominum locorum origines; et nominum locorum et virorum in Chronico memoratorum explicatio; Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, 4to. Oxon. 1692, 2l. 8s.—*The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, and chronological, topographical, and glossarial indexes; a short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, by the Rev. James Ingram B.D.; a new Map of England during the Heptarchy, plates of Coins, 4to. 1823, pp. 463, 3l. 13s. 6d. The Saxon Chronicle has been translated into English, and printed with an improved A.-S. text, carefully accented from MSS. by the late Richard Price, Esq. for the Record Commission. It is not yet published. Miss Gurney printed and circulated privately among her friends a very useful work entitled "A literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 12mo. Norwich, 1819, pp. 324, with 48 pages of Index.—*[1698.] ÆLFRIC'S Bible. 10. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi, Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice, edidit nunc primum ex MSS. Codicibus Edvardus Thwaites, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, pp. 168 + 30 = 198, 1l. 4s.—*The first seven books of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon.—*[1698.] ALFRED'S Boethius. 11. Boethii (An. Manl. Sever.) Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Anglo-Saxonice reddit ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, 1l. 8s.—*King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ; with an English translation and notes, by J. S. Cardale, 8vo. London, 1829, pp. 425, 1l. 5s.—*King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1835, pp. 144, 12s.—[1709.] ELSTON'S Hom. 12. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, anciently used in the English-Saxon Church, giving an account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity; translated into modern English, with Notes, &c. by Elizabeth Elstob, 8vo. London, 1709, pp. Preface, lx. 44 + 10 + 49 = 103, 1l. 4s. *This work is in Anglo-Saxon and English. She also printed some sheets in folio of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, with an English translation. For reasons now unknown the press was stopped. A copy of what was printed is in the British Museum.—*[1773.] ALFRED'S Oros. 13. The Anglo-Saxon version from the historian Orosius, by Alfred the Great, together with an English translation from the Anglo-Saxon,



the parable of the Sower is selected from Marshall's Gospels, *Dordrecht*, 1665.

- (by Daines Barrington), 8vo. London, 1773; Anglo-Saxon, pp. 242, English translation and notes, pp. 259, about 1l. 5s.—ALFRED'S *Will*. 14. Ælfred's Will, in Anglo-Saxon, with a literal and also a free English translation, a Latin version, and notes, (by the Rev. Owen Manning,) royal 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1788, pp. 51, about 7s. The same, reprinted from the Oxford edition of 1788, with a preface and additional notes, (by Mr. Cardale) London, Pickering, Combe, Leicester, 8vo. 1828, pp. 32, price 5s.—[1815.] BEOWULF. 15. De Danorum Rebus Gestis Secul. III. et IV. Poëma Danicum, Dialecto Anglo-Saxonica, ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musæi Britannici editid versione Latinâ et indicibus, auxit, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, Dr. J. V. &c. 4to. Havnîæ, 1815, pp. 299, 14s.—*An analysis of this fine poem, and an English translation of a considerable part of it, has been given by Mr. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 280-301.—*A still more complete analysis is given, with free translations in English verse, and a literal Latin version from a text formed from a careful collation with the MS. in Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 30-167.—*A very neat edition of the Anglo-Saxon text has appeared, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh, edited, together with a Glossary of the more difficult words, and an historical Preface, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge," small 8vo. London, 1833, pp. 259, 13s. A second edition, with an English translation and a complete Glossary, is on the eve of publication.*—[1826.] CONYBEARE'S *Poetry*. 16. Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, by the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. &c. 8vo. London, 1826, pp. 286, 18s.—[1830.] Fox's *Menol.* 17. Menologium, seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hiccesiano Thesaurò: or, The Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1830, pp. 64, 6s.—[1834.] THORPE'S *Analect.* 18. *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*. A selection, in prose and verse, from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary; designed chiefly as a first book for students, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1834, pp. 266, 20s. *This work gives specimens of Anglo-Saxon from its purest to its most corrupt state. As some of the specimens have been taken from MSS. and are here printed for the first time, this useful book has properly a place here.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Apoll.* 19. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of Pericles, attributed to Shakspere; from a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Cambridge, with a literal translation, &c. by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6s.—20. *A more minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hicces's Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, 4to. Oxoniæ, 1680; and in Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hicces's Thesaurus, p. 325. A short notice of the principal A.-S. MSS. may be found in Hicces's Institutiones, from p. 135 to 176, but a minute account of all the A.-S. MSS. with many very interesting and valuable extracts, will be found in Wanley's Catalogue, which, as the 3rd vol. of Hicces's Thesaurus, has the following title: "Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Septentrionalium qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus, fol. Oxoniæ, 1705.—An arranged Catalogue of all the extant relics of A.-S. poetry is given in Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. lxxvi—lxxxvi.*
21. GRAMMARS. 1. Hicces's Institutiones Gram. A.-S. 4to. Oxon. 1689, 2l.—2. Hicces's Thesaurus, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705, 12s.—3. (Thwaites's) Gram. A.-S. ex Hiccesiano, 8vo. pp. 48, 2l.—4. Elstob's (Eliz.) Gram. of English-Saxon tongue, 4to. Lond. 1715, 1l.—5. Henley's Gram. of Anglo-Saxon, Lond. 1726, pp. 61, 4s.—6. Lye's Gram. Anglo-Saxon, prefixed to Junius's Etymologicum, fol. Oxon. 1743.—7. Manning's Gram. Anglo-Saxon et Mæso-Goth. prefixed to his edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772.—8. Rask's Angelsakisch Sproglerø, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817, pp. 168; Mr. Thorpe's Translation of ditto, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830, 15s. 6d.—9. Sisson's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 12mo. Leeds, 1819, pp. 84, 5s.—10. Dr. Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831. *This is a Grammar of all the Germanic languages; it is the 2nd edit.*—11. Bosworth's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1823, pp. 330, 16s.—Bosworth's Compendious Gram. of Primitive Eng. or A.-S. 8vo. 1826, pp. 84, 5s.—12. Ingram's Short Gram. of A.-S. prefixed to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1823, pp. 8.—13. Gwilt's Rudiments of A.-S. 8vo. Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6s.
22. DICTIONARIES. Somner's Dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, folio, Oxon. 1659, 8l.—2. Benson's Vocabularium A.-S. 8vo. Oxon. 1701, 1l. 4s.—3. Lye's Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, published by Manning, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772, 7l. 17s. 6d.
- Works relating to Anglo-Saxon.*—[1650.] 23. CASAUBONI (Merici) de Linguâ Saxonica et de Linguâ Hebraicâ Commentarius; accesserunt Gulielmi Somneri ad verba vetera Germanica Lipsiana notæ, small 8vo. Londini, 1650, 8s. 6d.—[1678.] ALFRED'S *Life*. 24. Ælfred's Magni Vita, a Joanne Spelman, plates, folio, Oxon. 1678, about 16s.—[1709.] Ælfred's Life, by Sir John Spelman, Knt. from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, with considerable additions, and several historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A. small 8vo.



## Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Gehyrað, Ute eode se sædere hys sæd to sawenne. 4. And þa he sew, sum feoll wið þone weg, and fugelas comon and hyt fræton. 5. Sum feoll ofer stans-cyligean, þar hyt næfde mycel eorðan, and sona up-eode, forþam þe hyt næfde eorðan þicnesse. 6. Ða hyt up-eode, seo sunne hyt forswælde, and hyt forscranc, forþam hyt wirtruman næfde. 7. And sum feoll on þornas, þa stigon þa þornas and forðrysmodon þæt, and hyt wæstm ne bær. 8. And sum feoll on god land, and hyt sealde, upstigende and wexende, wæstm, and an brohte þrittig-fealdne, sum syxtig-fealdne, sum hundfealdne.

*The Anglo-Saxon Dialects.*

10. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had probably some little difference of dialect when they arrived in Britain. Distant tribes, from the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulties of travelling, could have very limited intercourse. The Jutes were few in number, and could not have much influence, especially as it regards the language. The descendants of the Angles were very numerous, and occupied the country north of the Thames: they settled in East-Anglia, Northumbria, south of Scotland, &c. Their language was more broad and harsh than the West-Saxon, and was formerly called the Dano-Saxon dialect. It may,

Oxford, 1709, about 9s.—Life of Alfred or Alured, by Robert Powell, 18mo. 1634, about 5s.—*Ælfrēdi Regis præfatio ad Pastorale Sancti Gregorii*, e Codd. MS. Jun. LIII. *Saxon and Latin*. See *Asserii Meneven. Ælfrēdi*, p. 81.—[1722.] *Asserii Menevensis Annales Rerum Gestarum Ælfrēdi Magni*, recensuit Franciscus Wise, M.A. small 8vo. Oxon. 1722, about 9s.—Mr. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, b. iv. c. 6—11, and b. v. c. 1—6.—[1708.] *WOTTON'S View*. 25. *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archæologici*, auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus brevis, cum notis, Gulielmo Wotton, 12mo. 12s.—[1708.] *Wotton's Short View of George Hickes's Grammatico-Critical and Archeological Treasury of the Ancient Northern Languages*, translated, with notes, by Maurice Shelton, 4to. London, 1737.—[1715.] *ELSTON'S Saxon Devotion*. 26. Publick Office of daily and nightly devotion for the seven canonical hours of prayer, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a translation and notes, together with the Rev. Dr. George Hickes's Controversial Discourses, by W. Elstob, 1 vol. 8vo. 1705, London, 5s.; the same, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 1715-27.—[1726.] *GAVELKIND*. 27. *Sommer's* (William) *Treatise of Gavelkind*, both name and thing, showing the True Etymologie and Derivation of the One, the Nature, Antiquity, and Original of the Other. To which is added the Life of the Author, by Bishop White Kennett, 4to. London, 1726. 17s.—[1798.] *HENSHALL*. 28. *The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars; and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages*, by Samuel Henshall, M.A. 4to. London, 1798, pp. 60. 5s.—[1807.] *INGRAM*. 29. *An Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, including his account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the 9th century, by the Rev. James Ingram*, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1807, pp. 112. 10s. 6d.—[1807.] *HENSHALL*. 30. *The Etymological Organic Reasoner; with part of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, from the Codex Argenteus (Cent. IV.) and from the Saxon Durham Book (Cent. VIII.), with an English Version*, 8vo. 1807. 5s.—[1822.] *SILVER*. 31. *A Lecture on the Study of the Anglo-Saxon*, (by the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.D.), 8vo. Oxford, 1822. 3s.—[1830.] 32. *MONE's* (Franz Joseph) *Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Deutschen Lit. und Sprache*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830, 10s.—[1833.] 33. *COLLEN's* (George William) *Britannia Saxonica, a Map of Britain during the Octarchy*, 4to. London, 1833, 12s.—[1799-1834.] 34. *TURNER's* (Sharon) *History of the Anglo-Saxons; comprising the History of England from the earliest period to the Norman Conquest*, 3 vols. 8vo. 5th edit. London, 1834, 2l. 5s.—*PALGRAVE's* (Sir Francis) *Hist. of A.-S.* 16mo. Lond. 1831, pp. 391, 5s.—*PALGRAVE's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, 4to. London, 1834, 3l. 3s. *Mr. Turner and Sir F. Palgrave's important works must be carefully read by every A.-S. student. These for History, and Rask and Grimm for Philology, are rich sources of information for those who are interested in the Anglo-Saxon language and literature.*



however, probably be rather denominated, from its locality,\* the Northumbrian or East-Anglian dialect. As this is not the place to enter minutely into the subject of dialects, a few extracts are only given, that they may be compared with the specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon.

11. The parable of the Sower, from the Northumbrian Gloss or Durham Book, written about A. D. 900,† and now preserved in the British Museum, London, Cotton MSS. Nero, D. IV. fol. 100.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. heono eode ðe sawende l sedere to sawenne 4. and miððs geseuw,  
 3. Ecce exiit seminans ad seminandum. 4. et dum seminat,  
 oðer i sū feoll ymb ða stret, and cwomon flegendo and fretton i eton ðæt  
 aliud cecidit circa viā, et venerunt volucres et comederunt illud.  
 5 sum ec feoll of stæner, ðer ne hæfde eorðu michel fmenig; and hræðe  
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram multam; et statim  
 upp iornende wæs l arisen wæs f ðon niefde heanisse eorðes: 6. and ða  
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinem terræ: 6. et quando  
 arisen i ða upp eode wæs sunna, gedrugade l fbernde; f ðon niefde  
 exortus est sol, exæstauavit; eo quod non haberet  
 wyrtruma, gedrugade. 7. and sum feoll in ðornum, and astigon luppeodun ðornas,  
 radicem, exaruit. 7. et aliud cecidit in spinis, et ascenderunt spinæ,

\* Mr. Cardale has well remarked:—"Pure Anglo-Saxon and Dano-Saxon were the two great dialects of the language. The pure A.-S. was used, as Hickes observes, in the southern and western parts of England; and the Dano-Saxon, in the north of England and south of Scotland. It is entirely a gratuitous supposition, to imagine that either of these dialects commenced at a much later period than the other. Each was probably as old as the time of Egbert. . . . The Saxons were predominant in the southern and western parts, and the Angles in the northern. As these nations were distinct in their original seats on the continent, so they arrived at different times, and brought with them different dialects. This variety of speech continued till the Norman conquest, and even afterwards. . . . These two great dialects of the A.-S. continued substantially distinct, as long as the language itself was in use . . . that the Dano-Saxon, in short, never superseded the A.-S. . . . They were not consecutive, but contemporary."—*Notes prefixed to Mr. Cardale's elegant edition of Boethius.*

Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the several divisions of the kingdom were, comparatively speaking, almost like foreign countries to each other; that in some parts the Saxon must have continued uninfluenced by foreign idioms much longer than in others; that the various provincial dialects must have been much more strongly marked than they are at present, and that they were all equally employed in literary composition."—*Mr. Thorpe's Preface to Cædmon*, pp. xii. xiii.

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman more competent for so arduous a work, if we form a judgment of Mr. Stephenson's qualifications only from the valuable matter collected from old MSS. and judiciously inserted by him in the first two parts of Boucher's English Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 4to. 1832-1833.

† This is one of the finest specimens of Saxon writing. The Vulgate Latin text of the Four Gospels was written by Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, about A. D. 680; the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss was added by Aldred, probably about 900. For a full account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observationes in Versionem Anglo-Saxonicam, Dordrecht, 4to. 1665, p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 252: Henshall's Etymological Organic Reasoner, p. 54: Ingram's Inaugural Lecture on Saxon Literature, p. 43: and Baber's Historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, before the opening of the fifteenth century, prefixed to his edition of Wiclif's Gospels, 4to. 1810, p. lix. For facsimiles of the beautiful writing in this splendid Durham Book, see Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, 4to, 1803, p. 96; and my Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. 1823, p. 18.



and underdulfon þæt, and wæstm ne salde. 8. and oðer feoll on eorðu  
 et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram  
 godū, and salde wæstm stigende, and wæxende, and to brohte enne i an  
 bonam, et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum  
 þrittig and un sexdig, and an hundrað.  
 triginta et unum sexaginta, et unum centum.\*

12. The parable of the Sower, from the Rushworth Gloss, which is an Anglo-Saxon gloss or version of the 10th century, written at Harewood or Harwood [æt Harawuda], over St. Jerome's Latin of the Four Gospels. The Latin text is about the age of the Latin of the Durham Book, as it was written towards the close of the 7th century. MS. Bibl. Bodl. D. 24. No. 3946, now (1835) D. 2. 19. Auct.†

MR. IV. 3—8.

3. Geherðe; heonu eode ðe sedere i sawend to sawend. 4. and miððy giseow,  
 3. Audite; ecce exiit seminans ad seminandū. 4. et dum seminat,  
 oðer i sum gifeol ymb ða strete, and comun flegende, and fretan i etan ðæt.  
 aliud decedit circa viam, et venerunt volucres, et comederunt illud.  
 5. oðer i sum soðlice gifeol ofer stænere, ðer ne hæfde eorðo, and hræðe  
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram, et statim  
 up iornende wæs, forðon ne hæfde heonisse eorðo. 6. and ða  
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinē terræ. 6. et quando  
 aras i uparnende wæs sunne, and drygde fbernde; and for þon ne hæfde  
 exortus est sol, exæstuavit; et ex eo quod non haberet  
 wyrtruma, adrugade. 7. and oðer gifeol in þornas, and astigun i upeadun ðornas  
 radicem, exaruit. 7. Et aliud cecidit in spinas, et ascenderunt spinæ  
 and under dulfun ðæt, and wæstem ne salde. 8. and oðro gifeol on eorðo  
 et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram  
 gode; and salde wæstem stigende, and wexende, and tobrohte an i enne  
 bonā; et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum  
 þritig, and an sextig and an hundreð.  
 xxx., et unum lx. et unum c.‡

13. An extract from the Saxon Chronicle of the year 1135, will show how much the language was then corrupted in its idiom, inflections, and orthography.

An. mcxxxv. On þis gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse. and þæt oðer dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe ðæi ouer all landes. and uuard þe sunne swilc als it uware þre-niht-ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi. Wurðen men swiðe ofwundred and ofdred. and sæden þæt micel þing sculde cumme her efter. swa

\* For the accurate collation of this extract with the MS. we are indebted to the polite attention of Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

† For a further account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observ. in Versionem A.-S. p. 492: Wanley's Catalogue, p. 81, 82: Henshall's Etym. Organic Reasoner, p. 63, 64: Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, p. 99: Baber's Pref. to Wiclif's Test. p. lx.

‡ The transcript of this extract was obligingly compared with the MS. by a well-known Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and editor of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, notes, &c. see note to § 9, No. 9.

dide. for þæt ilc gær warð þe king ded. þæt oðer dæi efter s. Andreas massedæi. on Normandi. þa wes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. þa namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Engle-land. and bebiriend in Reding. God man he wes. and micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wua sua bare his byrðen gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him naht bute god.—*Ingram's Saxon Chronicle*, p. 364.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, darkened the day over all lands, and was the sun so as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about him at mid-day. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was tribulation soon in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good.

14. The Grave, a fragment. It is found in the margin of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library,\* and is supposed by Wanley to be written about the year 1150.

## SEMI-SAXON.

De wes bold gebyld  
er þu iboren were;  
ðe wes molde imynt  
er ðu of moder come;  
ac hit nes no idiht,  
ne þeo deopnes imeten;  
nes gyt iloced,  
hu long hit þe were:  
Nu me þe bringæð  
þer ðu beon scealt,  
nu me sceal þe meten,  
and ða mold seoðða, &c.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

For thee was a house built  
Ere thou wert born;  
For thee was a mould appointed  
Ere thou of mother camest;  
But it is not prepared,  
Nor the deepness meted;  
Nor is yet seen,  
How long for thee it were:  
Now I bring thee  
Where thou shalt be,  
Now I shall thee measure,  
And then earth afterwards.

15. The Ormulum is a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels and Acts, in lines of fifteen syllables, written in Semi-Saxon by an ecclesiastic named Orm, probably in the north of England, about the year 1180.† The author gives the following reason for the name of the work:

This book is named Ormulum, for that Orm made it.

Diff boc iff nemmedd Orrmulum, forrþi þæt Orrm itt wrohhte.—*Preface*.

Mr. Thorpe observes, that the author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and from his idea of doubling the consonant after a short

\* Bibl. Bodl. Codex NE. F. 4. 12, Wanley, p. 15.—Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, p. 270, for the first printed text with a verbal Latin and English translation. Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 142, for an improved text.

† Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 59—63: Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, Introd. p. lxxvii: Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. ix. 1, vol. v. p. 435, 436: Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, Pref. p. ix: Baber's *Wiclif*, Pref. p. lxiiv.



vowel, as in German, we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* and *win* with a single *n* only, and *lif* with a single *f*, because the *i* is long, as in *mine*, *wine*, and *life*. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as *winn*, pronounced *win*, not *wine*. Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.\*

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp, swa summ þe Goddspell kiþeþþ,  
þatt i þe land off Galile waff an bridale garrkedd;  
And itt waff garrkedd inn an tun þatt waff Cana gehatenn,  
and Cristeff moderr Marge waff att tatt bridaless sæte.  
And Crist wass clepedd till þatt hus wiþþ hise lernning cnihttess.  
And teggre win waff drunnkenn swa þætt tær nass þa na mare.

Wanley, p. 62.†

#### VERBAL ENGLISH.

Upon the third day (it) happened, as some of the Gospels say,  
that in the land of Galilee was a bridal prepared;  
And it was prepared in a town that was Cana called,  
and Christ's mother, Mary, was at that bridal's seat.  
And Christ was invited to that house with his disciples.  
And their wine was drunk, so that there was not then any more.

16. Robert of Gloucester‡ was a monk belonging to the abbey at Gloucester, who wrote a history of England in rhyming verse about A.D. 1280. He declares that he saw the eclipse which happened in 1264, on the day of the battle at Evesham, and thus describes it:

As in þe Norþ West a derk weder þer aros,  
Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,  
And ouer caste it þoʒte al þut lond, þat me miʒte vnneþe ise,  
Grisloker weder þan it was ne miʒte an erþe be.  
An vewe dropes of reine þer velle grete inou.  
Þis tokninge vel in þis lond, þo me þis men slou  
Wor þretti mile þanne. þis isei Roberd,  
þat verst þis boc made, and was wel sore aferd.

17. John de Wiclif was born about 1324, at Wiclif, a village on the banks of the river Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He translated the Bible and Testament, and even the Apocryphal books, from Latin into English, in the year 1380. Though Wiclif's writing may be called Old English, yet a specimen from the parable of the Sower is given that it may be compared with the preceding translations.

\* Analecta, Pref. p. ix.

† Bodleian Library, Cod. Junii, i. p. 330.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. viii. 1, vol. v. p. 217: ix. 2, vol. v. p. 442.—Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, 8vo. 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

## Mk. iv. 3—8.

Here ye, lo a man sowinge goith out to sowe, and the while he sowith sum seed fel aboute the weye, and briddis of hevene camen and eeten it. other felde down on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anon it sprong up ; for it hadde not depnesse of erthe, and whanne the sunne roos up it welewide for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote. And other fel down into thornes : and thornes sprungen up and strangliden it, and it gaf not fruyt : And othere felde down into good lond : and it gaf fruyt spryngyng up and wexinge, and oon broughte thritty fold, and oon sixty fold, and oon an hundrid fold.

## 18. Semi-Saxon, in the dialect of Kent, written in A.D. 1340.

Nou ich wille þet ye ywyte hou hit if ywent  
 Þet þif bocif ywrite mid engliff of Kent.  
 Þif boc if ymad uor lewede men |  
 Vor uader | and uor moder | and uor oþer ken |  
 Ham uor to berge uram alle manyere zen |  
 Þet ine hare inwytte ne bleue no uoul wen.  
 Huo afe god if hif name yzed |  
 Þet þif boc made God him yeue þet bread |  
 Of angluf of heuene and þerto his red |  
 And onderuonge hif zaule huanne þet he if dyad.

Amen.

Ymende. Þet þif boc if uolued ine þe eue of þe holy apostlef Symon an Judaf | of ane broþer of þe choystre of faynt Austin of Canterberi | Ine þe yeare of oure lhordes beringe. 1340.—*Arundel MSS. No. 57, British Museum.\**

19. It is evident, from the preceding extracts, that the pure West-Saxon did not ever prevail over the whole of England, and that in process of time the language approached more or less to the present English, according to its relative position to the West-Saxons. In early times there was, clearly, considerable dialectic variety in the writings of men residing in different provinces. This will be evident by comparing the short specimens from the Northumbrian and Rushworth glosses,† and the extract from the Saxon Chronicle,‡ with the quotation from Marshall's Anglo-Saxon Gospels,|| and other works in pure Anglo-Saxon. The difference observable in the language of the most cultivated classes would be still more marked and apparent in the mass of population, or the less educated community. These, from their agricultural pursuits, had little communication with the inhabitants of other provinces; and having few opportunities and little inducement to leave their own neighbourhood, they intermarried among each other, and, from their limited acquaintance and circumscribed views, they would naturally be much attached to their old manners, customs, and language. The same cause operating from age to age would keep united the greater part of the population, or the

\* Mr. Thorpe's *Pref. to Cædmon*, p. xii.

† § 11 and 12.

‡ § 13.

|| § 9.



families of the middle stations of life, it may, therefore, be well expected that much of the peculiarity of dialect prevalent in Anglo-Saxon times, is preserved even to the present day in the provincial dialects of the same districts. In these local dialects, then, remnants of the Anglo-Saxon tongue may be found in its least altered, most uncorrupt, and therefore its purest state. Having a strong and expressive language of their own, they had little desire and few opportunities to adopt foreign idioms or pronunciation, and thus to corrupt the purity of their ancient language. Our present polished phrase and fashionable pronunciation are often new, and, as deviating from primitive usage, faulty and corrupt. We are, therefore, much indebted to those zealous and patriotic individuals who have referred us to the archaisms of our nervous language, by publishing provincial glossaries, and giving specimens of their dialects.\*

20. So much has been advanced with the view of showing, that what is generally termed "vulgar language," deserves some notice, and claims our respect from its direct descent from our high-spirited Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and from its power of expression. It is not asserted that any provincial dialect has issued in a full and uncontaminated stream from the pure Anglo-Saxon fountain; but in every province some streamlets flow down from the fountain-head, retaining their original purity and flavour, though not now relished perhaps by fastidious palates. None can boast that they retain the language of their early forefathers unimpaired, but all may prove that they possess strong traces of it.†

\* The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries:—1. A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c. by John Ray, F.R.S. 3rd edit. 8vo. *London*, 1737, pp. 150, price about 4s.—2. An Exmoor Scolding, and also an Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary, 7th edit. 8vo. *Exon*. 1771, pp. 60, price 9d.—3. The Lancashire Dialect, with a Glossary, Poems, &c. by Tim Bobbin, Esq. (Mr. John Collier, Schoolmaster at Milnrow, near Rochdale,) 12mo. *Manchester*, 1775; *London*, 1818, pp. 212, price 3s.—4. A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs, &c. by Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2nd edit. 12mo. *London*, 1790, price 5s.—5. Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its environs, which have not corrupted the language of their ancestors, *London*, 1803, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.—6. An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, &c. by John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1808, *Edinburgh*; 2 vols. 4to. Supplement, 1825.—7. A List of ancient Words at present used in the mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Robert Willan, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1811; *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. 1814, pp. 29.—8. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire, by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 1817; *Archæologia*, vol. xix. 2nd edit. *Rod*, *London*, 12mo. 1826, price 5s. pp. 117; The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.—9. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. 12mo. *Woodbridge*, 1823.—10. *Horæ Momena Cravenæ*, or, the Craven Dialect: to which is annexed a copious Glossary by a native of Craven, 12mo. *London*, 1824, pp. 125, price 4s. *This is a very valuable little book, the work of a scholar*.—11. A Glossary of North Country Words in use, by John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. *London* and *Newcastle*, 8vo. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1825, pp. 243, price 10s. 6d.—12. Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and poems and other pieces exemplifying the Dialect, by James Jennings, Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, *London*, 12mo. *London*, 1825, pp. 191, price 7s.—13. The Vocabulary of East-Anglia; an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin-sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the 18th century, and still exists; with proofs of its antiquity from etymology and authority, by the late Rev. Robert Forby, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk, 2 vols. 12mo. *London*, 1830, price 1l. 1s.—14. A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, F.S.A. Vicar of Epsom, edited jointly by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. part I. 1832, part II. 1833, 4to.

† Forby's *East-Anglia*, vol. i. p. 18.



21. A few specimens of provincial dialects are given, beginning with extracts from Mr. Jennings's neat and valuable little work, being the present dialect of that part where the West-Saxon or pure Anglo-Saxon was once spoken, and then proceeding to East-Anglia, and terminating with the broad dialect of Craven in Yorkshire. In attempting to give the exact pronunciation of each district, some words are so disguised as, at the first view, to be scarcely recognised, and occasionally two or more words are pronounced, and therefore written, as one word. This is an ambiguity which could not be entirely avoided; but an ample compensation is made for it by giving the words, as far as possible, in the pronunciation of the several provincial districts.

22. *Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.*

The following are some of the peculiarities observable in the West of England.

The people of Somersetshire, east of the river Parret, make the third person singular of the indicative mood, present tense, to end in *th* or *eth*; thus for he loves, he reads, they uniformly say, *he lov'th, he read'th*. They use *Ise* for *I*, *er* for *he*, and *her* for *she*.—They sound *â* as *a* in *father*; and *e* as the French *e*, or as the English *a* in *cane, fane*, &c.—*Th* is sounded as *d*: for thread they say *dread* or *dird*; for through *dro*, thrash *drash*: *s* as *z*, *Zummerzet* for Somerset, &c.—They invert the order of some consonants: for thrush, brush, rush, they say *dirsh, birsh, hirsh*; for clasp, hasp, asp, they use *claps, haps, aps*.—They annex *y* to the infinitive mood, and some other parts of many of the common verbs, *I can't sewy, he can't reapy, to sewy, to nursy*: they also prefix letters; for lost, gone, bought, they say *alost, agone, aboutt*.—They often make dissyllables of monosyllables: for air, both, fair, fire, sure, &c. they say, *ayer, booäth, fayer, shower*, &c.—*I be, thou beest* or *bist, thee beest, we be, they* or *thâ be*, are commonly heard; but rarely or never *he be*, but *he is*.—*War* is always used for *was* and *were*; as *I war, thee* or *thou wart, he war, we war, they* or *thâ war*.—We often hear *we'm, you'm, they'm*, for *we are, you are, they are*.—They use *thic* for *that*; as *thic house, thic man*, for *that house, that man*.—The diphthong *oi* is often pronounced *wi*: for spoil, boil, point, soil, we have *spwile, bwile, pwint, swile*, &c.—In *and*, *d* is often omitted, as *you an I*.—In the present participle and other words in *ing*, *g* is omitted; for *loving, hearing, singing, lightning*, they say *lovin, hearin* or *hirin, zingin, lightnin*.

As specimens of the Somerset dialect, a dedication in verse, and a short dialogue in prose, will be sufficient.

TO THA DWELLERS O' THE WEST.

Tha fruit o' longvul labour, years,  
In theäze veo leaves at last appears.  
Ta you, tha Dwellers o' tha West,  
I'm pleas'd that thâ shood be address:  
Vor thaw I now in Lunnun dwell,  
I mine ye still—I love ye well;  
An niver, niver sholl vorget  
I vust drâw'd breath in Zummerzset;  
Amangst ye liv'd, an left ye zorry,  
As you'll knaw when you hire my storry.  
Theäze little book than take o' me;  
'Tis âll I hâ jist now ta gee.



FARMER BENNET AN JAN LIDE.

*A Dialogue.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Jan! why dwon't ye right my shoes?

*Jan Lide.* Bin, maester 'tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at âll; I've a brawk it ten times I'm shower ta dâ—da vreeze za hord. Why, Hester hanged out a kittle-smock ta drowy, an in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a pawker; an I can't avoord ta keep a good vier—I wish I cood—I'd soon right your shoes an withers too—I'd soon yarn zum money, I warnt ye. Can't ye vine zum work vor me, maester, theâze hord times—I'll do any theng ta sar a penny. I can drash—I can cleave brans—I can make spars—I can thatchy—I can shear ditch, an I can gripy too, bit da vreeze za hord. I can wimpy—I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't. I ood'n mine dreavin plough or any theng.

*Farmer Bennet.* I've a got nothin vor ye ta do, Jan; bit Mister Boord banehond ta I jist now that thâ war gwain ta wimpy, an that thâ wanted zumbody ta help 'em.

*Jan Lide.* Aw, I'm glad o't. I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em; bit I han't a bin athin tha drashel o' Maester Boord's door vor a longful time, bin I thawt that missis did'n use Hester well; but I dwon't bear malice, an zaw I'll goo.

*Farmer Bennet.* What did Missis Boord zâ or do ta Hester, than?

*Jan Lide.* Why, Hester, a-mâ-be, war zummet ta blame too; vor she war one o'm, d'ye zee, that rawd Skimmerton—thic mâ-game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-vawk. Thâ zed 'twar time to a done wi' jitch litter, or jitch stuff, or I dwon know what thâ call'd it; bit thâ war a frunted wi' Hester about it; an I zed nif thâ war a frunted wi' Hester, thâ mid be a frunted wi' I. This zet missis's back up, an Hester han't a bin a choorin there zunz. Bit 'tis niver-the-near ta bear malice; and zaw I'll goo auver an zee which wâ tha wine da blaw.

*The Exmoor Dialect.*

23. Exmoor is in the north of Somersetshire and Devonshire; it is so called, being the forest or moor in which the river Exe rises.

AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.

*Andrew.* Well, cozen Magery, cham glad you're come agen.

*Margery.* Wull ye eat a croust o' brid and chezee, cozen Andra?

*Andrew.* No, es thankee, cozen Magery; vor es eat a crub as es come along; bezides es went to dinner jest avore.—Well, bet, cozen Magery, whot onser dest gi' ma ta tha quesson es put vore now-reert.

*Margery.* What quesson was et?

*Andrew.* Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetvul. Why, tha quesson es put a little rather.

*Margery.* Es dont know what quesson ye meean; es begit whot quesson twos.

*Andrew.* Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, twos thes: Wut ha' ma, ay or no?

*Margery.* Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame onser es geed avore, es wudent marry the best man in oll Ingland. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll. And more and zo, cozen Andra, cham a told ya keep company wey Tamzen Hosegood. And nif ya keep hare company, es'll ha no more to zey to tha.

*Andrew.* Ay, thes es Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.—Oh! tha very vengeance out o'en.

*Margery.* No, no; tes none of Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.

*Andrew.* Well, well, cozen Magery, be't how twull, whot caree I?—And zo, good-buy, good-buy t' e, cozen Magery.—Nif voaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy, cozen Magery. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy.



*Margery.* [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen Andra! Es wudent ha ye go away angry nether zure; and zure you wont deny to see me drenk? Why ya hant a tasted our cyder yet. [*Andrew returns.*] Come, cozen Andra, here's t'ye.

*Andrew.* Na, vor that matter, es owe no ill-will to enny kesson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and vriends.

### *The Dialect of East-Anglia, or Norfolk and Suffolk.*

24. "The most general and pervading characteristic of East-Anglian pronunciation," says Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, 'mouth-filling' tones of the north of England. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced. Generally—not universally. Some few words become broader, but they become also harsher and coarser. This narrowness of utterance is, in some parts, rendered still more offensive by being delivered in a sort of shrill whining recitative. This prevails chiefly in Suffolk, so as to be called in Norfolk the 'Suffolk whine.' The voice of the speaker (or singer) is perpetually running up and down through half or a whole octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.\*

The following are a few of the common contractions and changes: *Duffus* for dove or pigeon-house; *wuddus* wood-house; *shant* shall not; *cant* cannot; *ont, wont* will not; *dint* did not; *shunt* should not; *wunt* would not; *mant* may not; *warnt* were not; *eent* is not; *aint* is not; *heent* has not; *hant* had not.—*Tut* is used for to it; *dut* do it; *wut* with it; *het* have it; *tebbin* it has been.—We hear *cup* for come up; *gup* go up; *gout* go out; *gin* go in; *giz* give us.—The following are very peculiar: *k'ye here*, or *k'ere*; *k'ye there*; *k'ye hinder*, or *k'inder*; *k'ye thinder*, for look ye here, there, and yonder.—Words are often jumbled together, as in this sentence. *M'aunt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house.*

### *Derbyshire Dialect.*

25. This dialect is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw* call, *bowd* bold, *coud* cold.—Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c.

#### *A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoon?

*Tummus Lide.* Becoz, mester 'tis zo cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw; I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire—I wish I cud—I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow.—I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times?—I'll doo onny think to addle a penny. I con thresh

\* Vocabulary of East-Anglia, Introduction, p. 82.



—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, bur it freezes zo hard. I con winner—I con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow, or onny think.

*Farm. B.* I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; bur Mester Boord towed me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

*Tummus L.* O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin ween the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well, bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

*Farm. B.* What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

*Tummus L.* Why, Hester may-be wor summet to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gente-fook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; bur they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice; an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

### Cheshire Dialect.

26. One peculiarity in the province is to change, or soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of which the letter *l* is preceded by *a* or *o*.

Thus in common discourse we pronounce *bawk* for balk, *cauf* for calf, *hauf* for half, *wawk* for walk, *foke* for folk, and *St. Awbuns* for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire dialect, as in all the north, the custom of substituting the *o* for the *a*, and the double *ee* for the *igh*, prevails in a still greater degree: thus we call all *aw*; always *aways*; bold *bowd*; calf *cauf*; call *caw*; can *con*; cold *cowd*; colt *cowt*; fold *fowd*; gold *gowd*; false *fause*; foul *fow*; fool *foo*; full *foo*; fine *foin*; hold *howd*; holt *howt*; half *hauf*; halfpenny *hawpenny*; hall *haw*; long *lung*; man *mon*; many *mony*; manner *monner*; might *meet*; mold *mowd*; pull *poo*; soft *saft*; bright *breet*; scald *scawd*; stool *stoo*; right *reet*; twine *twoin*; flight *fleet*; lane *loan* or *lone*; mol *mal*; sight *see*; sit *seet*; such *sich*.

### The Lancashire Dialect.

27. Observations on the Lancashire dialect. All and al are generally sounded broad, as *aw* or *o*: thus, *awl haw* or *ho*, *awlus* for all, hall, always. —In words ending in *ing*, *k* is used for *g*, as *think*, *wooink*, for thing, wooing, &c.—At the end of words *d* and *ed* are often changed into *t*; thus *behint*, *wynt*, *awtert*, for behind, wind, awkward.—The *d* is sometimes omitted in and, for which they say *an*.—It is common, in some places, to sound *ou* and *ow* as *a*; thus *tha*, *ka* or *ca*, for thou, cow. In other places, *ou* and *ow* have the sound *eaw*; thus, for thou, cow, house, mouse, they say *theaw*, *keaw*, *heawse*, *meawse*.—In some parts *o* is used for *a*, and *a* for *o*; thus, for part, hand, they say *port*, *hont*; and instead of for, short, they say *far*, *shart*.—The syllable *en* or *'n* is generally used in the plural of verbs, &c. as *hat'n*, *lov'n*, *think'n*.—In Lancashire they generally speak quick and short, and omit many letters, and often pronounce two or three words together; as, *I'll got'* or *I'll gut'* for I'll go to; *runt'* for run



to; *hoost* for she shall; *intle* or *int'll* for if thou will; *I wou'didd'n* for I wish you would.

*Tummus and Meary.*

*Tummus.* Odds me! Meary, whooa the dickons wou'd o thowt o' leeting o thee here so soyne this morning? Where has to bin? Theaw'rt aw on a swat, I think; for theaw looks primely.

*Meary.* Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt; for I've had sitch o'traunce this morning as eh neer had e' meh live: for I went to Jone's o'Harry's o'lung Jone's, for't borrow their thible, to stur th' furmetry weh, an his wife had lent it to Bet o' my gronny's; so I skeawrt eend-wey, an' when eh coom there, hoo'd lent it Kester o' Dick's, an the dule steawnd 'im for a brindl't cur, he'd mede it int' shoon pegs! Neaw wou'd naw sitch o moon-shine traunce potter any body's plucks?

*Tummus.* Mark whot e tell the, Meary; for I think lunger ot fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.

*Meary.* Not awlus.—But whot meys o't' sowgh, on seem so dane-kest? For I con tell o' I'd fene see o' whick an hearty.

*Tummus.* Whick an hearty too! oddzo, but I con tell the whot, its moor in bargin ot I'm oather whick or hearty, for 'twur seign peawnd t'a tuppunny jannock, I'd bin os deod os o dur nele be this awer; for th' last oandurth boh one me measter had lik't o killt meh: on just neaw, os shure os thee and me ar stonning here, I'm actilly running meh country.

*The Dialect of Craven.*

28. The Deanery of Craven is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A short specimen will be sufficient.

*Dialogue between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget.*

*Giles.* Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

*Bridget.* Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

*Giles.* Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

*Bridget.* What thinksto o't' weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

*Giles.* It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

*Bridget.* I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t' element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaumy sky.

*Giles.* Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash.

*Bridget.* I've oft obsarved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, it's seea smooored up wi mull an brash. Yasterday about noon, t' summer-geese flackered at naya lile rate, an t' element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knows that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

*An Alphabetical Glossary of most of the peculiar Words used in the preceding specimens of Provincial Dialects.*

29. A-mà-be as *may* be, perhaps: *s.* Arter after: *e.* Auver over: *s.* Aw all: *d.* Awlus always: *l.*—Banehond to intimate: *s.* Becoz



because: *d.* Begit to forget: *e.* Brans brands, fire-wood: *s.* Brash rash, impetuous: *c.* Bur but: *d.*—Cawd called: *d.* Cham I am: *e.* Charrin jobbing: *d.* Chel I shall: *e.* Chorrin jobbing: *s.* Cobby lively: *c.* Conner can not: *d.* Cood cold: *d.* Cranchin scranching, grinding, crackling: *c.* Crub a crumb: *e.*—Deggy foggy: *c.* De day: *d.* Deftly decently, well: *c.* Dickons, Deuce the devil: *d.* Donky wet, dark, gloomy: *c.* Drash to thrash: *s.* Dunner do not: *d.* Dwon't don't, do not: *s.*—Es, ise I, is: *e.*—Fettle condition: *c.* Fok folk: *l.* Fother to fodder: *d.*—Gaum to know, distinguish: *c.* Gee to give: *e.* Girt great, friendly: *c.* Gripy to cut in gripes, to cut a trench: *s.*—Hâ have: *s.* Han have: *l.* Hanner has or have not: *d.* Hask dry, parched: *c.* Hirn to run: *s.* Hoo'd her had, she had: *l.*—Jannock oat cake, bread made of oatmeal: *l.* Jawd scolded: *d.* Jitch such: *s.*—Kesson Christian: *e.* Kittle-smock a smock-frock: *s.*—Lile little: *c.* Lithe blithe, mild: *c.* Lop a flea: *c.*—Marry truly: *c.* Mess, messy to serve cattle: *s.* Mine to mind, regard: *s.* Mislin misty, small rain: *c.* Mul dust or refuse of turf or peat: *c.*—Nation great, very: *d.* Never-the-near useless: *s.* Now-reert now right, just now: *e.*—o' of: *s.* Oandurth afternoon: *l.* Odds me bless me: *l.* Ood'n would not: *s.*—Pash a fall of rain: *c.* Pride fineness: *c.* Proker a poker: *d.*—Rag mist: *c.* Rather soon, early: *e.* Reckon, reek on what is smoked on, an iron bar over the fire to support a boiling pot: *c.* Reek to smoke: *c.* Roak a reek, smoke: *c.*—Sar to earn: *s.* Seign seven: *l.* Shimmer to shine: *c.* Shoon shoes: *d.* Sile to pour with rain: *c.* Sin since: *d.* Skeawr to make haste: *l.* Slaap slippery: *c.* Smooored smothered: *c.* Snod smooth: *c.* Sowgh to sigh: *l.* Spars pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle to fasten thatch upon a roof: *s.* Summet somewhat: *d.*—Tacker: *s.* tachin: *d.* a waxed thread. Teem to pour out: *c.* Thâ they: *s.* Thack to thatch: *d.* Thaw though: *s.* Theaw thou: *l.* Theaze these, this: *s.* Thibble a thin piece of wood to stir meat in a pot: *l.* Think thing: *d.* Towd told: *d.* Traunce a troublesome journey: *l.* 'Twar it was: *s.* Twull as it will: *e.*—Vine to find: *s.*—Warnt to warrant, assure: *s.* Whick quick, alive: *l.* Wimmy to winnow: *s.* Wine wind: *s.* Withers others: *s.* Woodner would not: *d.* Worsel to wrestle: *c.* Wynt wind: *l.*—Ya you: *e.* Yarn to earn: *s.* Yo you: *d.* Yore your: *d.*—Zaw so: *s.* Zo so: *d.* Zunz since: *s.*

Contractions. *c.* Craven. *d.* Derbyshire. *e.* Exmoor. *l.* Lancashire. *s.* Somerset.

30. Many expressive Anglo-Saxon words, which are no longer in use among the refined, have been retained in the provincial dialects. These then ought not to be neglected. The facility and simplicity of combining several short indigenous words to express any complex idea, practised by the Anglo-Saxons and other Gothic nations, is now too seldom used. Instead of adopting technical terms from other languages, or forming



them from the Greek or Latin, as is the present English custom, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers formed words equally expressive by composing them from their own radical terms. For our *literature* they used *boc-craft book-craft*, from *boc a book*, *craft art*, *science*; for *arithmetic* *rimcraft*, from *rim a number*, *craft art*; for *astronomy* *tungelcraft*, from *tungel a star*, &c. If, however, we have lost in simplicity, we have gained in copiousness and euphony. In collecting from other languages, the English have appropriated what was best adapted to their purpose, and thus greatly enriched their language. Like bees they have diligently gathered honey from every flower.\* They have now a language which, for copiousness, power, and extensive use, can scarcely be surpassed. It is not only used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in the whole of North America and Australia: it prevails in the West Indies, and is more or less spoken in our vast possessions in the east. Indeed, wherever civilization, science, and literature prevail, there the English language is understood and spoken.

\* Camden observes: "Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The Italian is pleasant, but without sinewes, as a still fleeting water. The French delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lippes, for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the *o*, and terrible like the Divell in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian; the full sound of words to the French; the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus, when substantialnesse combineth with delightfulness, fullnesse with finenesse, seemliness with portliness, and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of all sweetness?"—*Camden's Remains*, p. 38, edit. of 1623.

In the following comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the ancient and modern Friesic, though there may be, in some minor points, a little diversity of opinion between the author and his friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, yet it would be unjust to make alterations. Mr. Halbertsma has, therefore, been always permitted to speak for himself, and to give his reasons in his own way. Where opinions vary, the author has generally referred to both statements, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions from the evidence adduced. Considering this the most equitable mode of statement, he has adopted it, not only in regard to the valuable Essay of Mr. Halbertsma, but towards the works of those from whom he may differ far more widely. He is too conscious of his own liability to err, to be overconfident in his own views. He has given his reasons or authorities, and all that he can confidently assert is, that it has been his constant and earnest wish and endeavour to avoid the natural bias towards the idol self, or that of any party, and to discover and follow truth, whether it favour his own previous opinions, or those of others. Perhaps he may have failed even here. If he have, he will, as soon as it is pointed out, gladly make every acknowledgement and reparation in his power.



## IV.—FRIESIC.\*

*Ancient and Modern Friesic† compared with Anglo-Saxon.*

1. Anglo-Saxon being one of those languages called dead, no information about its pronunciation can be obtained from the people themselves. Of course, all knowledge in these matters depends upon the written letters, and upon determining the sound of those letters.

2. This, however, is a very difficult task. There is no connexion at all between visible marks and audible sounds: the letters serve more to indicate the genus, than the species of the sounds, and use alone can teach us the shades (*nuances*) of pronunciation.

\* "In comparing kindred languages with each other, the scholar will generally start from the point where he was born. Rask usually refers the A.-S. to the Scandinavian tongues, especially to the Icelandic. Germans have chiefly recourse to the Theotisc, and what is called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the same aim of elucidating the grammar, or discovering the sounds in A.-S. The reason of this is evidently the intimate acquaintance each of them has with the old and modern dialects of his own country, and most likely the scholar would compare the A.-S. with another class of dialects, if all the tongues of the Germanic branch were as thoroughly known to him as those of his native country. Being a native Friesian, and comparing the A.-S. chiefly with the Friesic, I could scarcely escape the suspicion of having yielded to the same influence as others, if I did not explain my reasons. This, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for my entering into some details about the primitive relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Friesians.

"As every scholar has his own *point de vue* in matters of language, I beg leave to have mine. If my principles were unknown to my readers, my rules, depending on these principles, would, as void of foundation, be unintelligible. It is for this reason that I have here inserted some of my opinions about the pedigree and comparison of languages, appearing properly to belong more to general grammar than to my present subject.

"As history often fails in showing the full truth of my opinion about the relationship between the Angles and the Friesians, I had recourse to the languages. Hence a view of the remnants of the Friesic both dead and still flourishing is here presented, and compared with the English and A.-S. It pleases not the muse of history to speak but late, and then in a very confused manner. Yes, she often deceives, and before she is come to maturity, she seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

"It is at the request of my dear friend Bosworth that I write in English, a language in which I have not been favoured with any instruction. I possess only some dim feeling of analogy between its manner of speaking and my native tongue. I, therefore, grant to my English readers the full freedom of smiling at my thousand and one Friesianisms, while I shall have reached my aim if I am only understood.

"J. H. HALBERTSMA."

DEVENTER, August 10th, 1834.

† Mr. Halbertsma, to promote Friesian literature, amongst other works, has published *Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks*, 2 vols. 8vo. Bolsward, 1824-1827.—*De Lapekoer fen Gabe Seroar*, 12mo. Dimter, 1834.—*Friesche Spelling*, 18mo. 1835.—The following are by other hands: Dr. Epkemare published *Gysbert Japicx Friesche Rijmlerye*, 4to. Ljeauwert, 1821.—*Woor-denboek op de gedichten van Japicx*, 4to. *id.* 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesic two of Shakspeare's plays, entitled, *De Keapman fen Venetien in Julius Cesar*, 8vo. Grintz, 1829.—Jonkh. Mr. Montanus Hettema has shown his patriotism by giving to the public the following valuable works:—*Emsiger Landrecht Beknopte handleiding om de oude Friesche taal*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1829.—*Proeve van een Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.—*Friesche Spraakleer van R. Rask*, 8vo. *id.* 1832.—*Jurisprudentia Frisica*, of *Friesche Regtkennis*, een handschrift uit de vijftiende eeuw, 8vo. *id.* 1834-35, 2 parts, &c. &c. Many more Friesians ought to be named as great promoters of their literature.—Professors Wassenberg, Hoekstra, Mr. Hoeufft, Wielinga Huber, Scheltema, Beuker Andreae, van Halmael, and others. See paragraphs 86—102, for an account of ancient Friesic works.



3. The simple sounds we assign to letters, bears no proportion to the diphthongal nature of almost every sound in A.-S.

The inhabitants of Hindelopen still retain some A.-S. sounds undefiled. When I first heard some old people speak in this little town, I was quite astonished how sounds so compounded and diphthongal as those could be pronounced with so much ease and fluency. What is more simple in writing than the words *lêod*, A.-S. *leôd people*; *neugen*, A.-S. *nigen nine*? When you hear these words at Hindelopen, you will find that the pronunciation baffles every effort of the grammarian to invent signs giving an adequate idea of its nature. In the *eu* you hear first the *y*, then the *eu* blended with the French *ou*, ending in *oi*. Such words as *lêod people*, and *neugen-end-neugentig nine-and-ninety*, are, for this reason, Hindeloepen shibboleths above all imitation of their own countrymen, the other Friesians.

4. Besides this, the sounds of letters are in restless fluctuation. If we could trace the changes in the sound of letters, our success would exceed our hopes; but even this discovery could not give an adequate idea of the sound of letters in use at any period, for sounds are altered when the letters remain still unchanged. The English and French languages give full proof of this truth.

When they enter into the class of dead languages, there will still be greater difficulties in ascertaining the pronunciation of *chateau*, and *eschew*. When, after long investigation, you discover that *chateau* ought to be pronounced *ha-te-au*, as the Picardians pronounce it at this very day, you find that by the tyranny of custom it is enervated to *sy-a-to*; when also you discover that the English first pronounced *e-schew*, and afterwards *es-tshow* (*ou* French), how few readers will believe your assertions, seeing that these words remain expressed by the same letters.

5. The sounds of a language, like other things, are, by time, subject to mutations, and these changes are homogeneous or heterogeneous, according as the cause of change is internal or external. In this way, diphthongs become vowels, and vowels again diphthongs. An elaborate treatise would point out the changes in a language, if an uninterrupted succession of MSS. of different ages could be procured.

6. Independent of these succeeding general changes of the whole language, there are diversities existing at the same time, called dialects. The A.-S. is subject to these diversities in the highest degree, and with a free people it could not be otherwise. When a nation easily submits to an absolute sway, individuals have little attachment to what is their own in character and opinions, and easily suffer themselves to be modelled in one general mould of the court or priesthood. On the other hand, when a nation, as the Angles and Friesians, is jealous of its liberty, and will only submit to the law enacted for the public good, while every individual regulates his private affairs for himself, the slightest peculiarity of character, unrestrained by the assumed power of any mortal, develops itself freely in the proper expressions, and every individuality is preserved. This I believe is the reason why in the province of Friesland are more peculiarities than in the other six provinces of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, and more in England alone than in the whole of Europe.



Applying this principle in language, the very mirror of the soul, we find the same variety; so that among a people so fond of liberty as the Angles and Friesians, not only every district, but every village, nay, every hamlet, must have a dialect of its own. The diversity of dialects since the French Revolution of 1795, is much decreasing by the centralisation of power taking daily more effect in the Netherlands: the former republic, by leaving to every village the management of its domestic affairs, preserved every dialect unimpaired. Nevertheless, at this very time, those living on the coast of *Eastmahorn*, in Friesland, do not understand the people of *Schiermonikoog*, a little island with one village of the same name, almost in sight of the coast. The *Hindelopians* speak a dialect unintelligible to those living at the distance of four miles from them. Nay, the Friesians have still dialects within a dialect.

In the village where I was born, we said indiscriminately, after, efter, and æfter, A.-S. æfter; tar, and tær, A.-S. tare; par, and pær, A.-S. pera; tarre, and tære *consumere*, A.-S. teran; kar, and kær, A.-S. cyre; hi lei, and hi lái, A.-S. læg; perfect tense of *ik lizz'*, hi leit, A.-S. licge, lið; smarre, and smære, A.-S. smerian; warre and were, warge and wærgæ, A.-S. weran, werian *tucri, resistere*. On this matter I can produce a very striking example in the centre of Friesian nationality. It is now, I believe, sixteen years since I spoke to an old woman at *Molquerum*, a village now almost lying in ruins, but still divided into seven little islands, called *Pollen*, joined to each other by (breggen A.-S. bricgas) *little bridges*. Now the good woman told me in her homely style, that when she was a child, every island had its peculiar way of pronouncing, and that when an inhabitant of any of the villages entered her mother's house, she could easily ascertain to which *Pol* the person belonged, merely by some peculiarity of speech. Dependence may be placed on this fact, as I have ascertained its truth by strict inquiry. I have no doubt the same peculiarity was observable in almost every village of the Anglo-Saxons. Every Englishman who notices the diversity of dialects to be found in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Lancashire, and by these judges of the rest, and considers what they have formerly been, will perhaps enter, in some measure, into my views.

7. This fact fully accounts for the discrepancies in the forms of words, occurring nearly in every page of a genuine A.-S. author. Not writing by established, often arbitrary rules of grammar, he wrote just as he spoke; his writing was, therefore, the true representation of his dialect.

8. There still exists another cause, which, though not less productive of variety in writing, ought to be carefully distinguished from variety of dialect. The diphthongal nature of the whole system of A.-S. vowels made it difficult for every writer to know by what letters to indicate the proper sounds of his words. Unable to satisfy himself, he often interchanged kindred vowels in the same words, at one time putting *a* or *éo*, and afterwards *æ* and *y*. Diversities arising from this cause are of the most frequent occurrence even in the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS.

9. This diversity in the spelling of a word is of the greatest importance to one who would ascertain the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon. While the writer is groping about him for proper letters, we guess the



sound he wished to express by assuming some middle sound between the letters he employs. This advantage would have been totally lost to us if the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon could boast of the same uniformity as that of the English recorded in Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

10. In this respect we owe a thousand thanks to *Lye*, who gives us the Anglo-Saxon words as he found them, and never alters the orthography to suit his own views.

At the head of his articles he occasionally attributes to the word a vowel which it has not. For instance, he puts the *a* in *staf* and *lat*, which these words have only when a second syllable is added, as in *late*, *stafa*: when monosyllables, they are written *staf a staff*, *lat late*. Whether he considered the vowel he inserts as the primitive one, or did not know the laws of permutation in Anglo-Saxon vowels, matters not, as it is impossible to be misled by them, standing alone and without any authority. He moreover rectifies his faults by his citations, in which neither *staf* nor *lat* occur. Such trifling mistakes should not obscure his immense merits in faithfully giving us the vowels of the Anglo-Saxon authors, with all their odd and lawless exertions to express the sounds they heard.

11. I fear that those who credit what I have stated about the diversity of Anglo-Saxon and Friesian dialects, will consider these infinite variations as the curse of Babel. They will, however, permit me to say, that human speech in general has its mechanical rules fixed by the frame of the organs of speech, to which all tongues submit. This frame admits modifications to which every nation yields. These modifications admit of farther modifications, to which not only districts, but even villages are liable. Therefore, every language is of necessity what it is, and it is not in the power of fancy or choice to obey or disobey these laws. From this cause proceeds much of the diversity in language.

12. From the sounds which can be pronounced, every nation selects those which are best adapted to the frame of his organs, and the feelings he endeavours to express.

Now this choice, in which we are free, opens an immense field for diversities in tongues; but, whatever the choice may be, the first grasp decides all the rest: every consonant brings its corresponding consonant, and the vowel its corresponding vowel. In a word, every language is a compact, well-framed whole, in which all the parts sympathize with each other. Insult one of its essential properties, and the disgrace will be felt through the whole system. Remove one series of its original place, and all the others will follow the motion. What is true of any language may be asserted of any of its branches or dialects. Reason and never-failing experience vindicate the justice of these conclusions. The dialect corresponds to itself in its dialects, and the principle on which the form of a word is framed, is always followed in similar cases. If this analogy be unobserved, it is not the fault of the dialect, but of the dim sight of the observer. The majority of grammarians deem dialects lawless deviations in the speech of the dull mob, to which they attach all that is coarse, vulgar, confused, and ridiculous. Indeed, the chaos of tongues then begins, when grammarians, ignorant of the operations of the mind, and its exertions to express its thoughts, obtrude their arbitrary rules,\* and, by heterogeneous mixtures, ever fertile in producing others, set

\* This assertion may be verified by many examples in English. On this point, the 467th paragraph of the Principles prefixed to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, is very striking.



the well-framed system of sounds in inextricable confusion. Regardless of the interior structure, wholly unknown to eyes gliding over the surface of things, they use language as the rich but ignorant man his library, who, deeming it to be a matter of chief importance that his books should be of the same size, ordered them all to be cut to 8vo. and 12mo. The public is not generally expert in forming a judgment on these matters: weighing no argument, it regards only the tone of the proposer, and places its confidence in him who is the boldest in his assertions, though he is generally the most ignorant—for the greatest ignorance is ever accompanied with the greatest assurance. However men may suffer themselves to be imposed upon, nature still defends her rights. As our bodies have hidden resources and expedients, to remove the obstacles which the very art of the physician often puts in its way, so language, ruled by an indomitable inward principle, triumphs in some degree over the folly of grammarians. Look at the English, polluted by Danish and Norman conquests, distorted in its genuine and noble features by old and recent endeavours to mould it after the French fashion, invaded by a hostile entrance of Greek and Latin words, threatening by increasing hosts to overwhelm the indigenous terms; in these long contests against the combined might of so many forcible enemies, the language, it is true, has lost some of its power of inversion in the structure of sentences, the means of denoting the differences of gender, and the nice distinctions by inflexion and termination—almost every word is attacked by the spasm of the accent and the drawing of consonants to wrong positions; yet the old English principle is not overpowered. Trampled down by the ignoble feet of strangers, its spring still retains force enough to restore itself; it lives and plays through all the veins of the language, it impregnates the innumerable strangers entering its dominions with its temper, and stains them with its colour, not unlike the Greek, which in taking up oriental words stripped them of their foreign costume, and bid them appear as native Greeks.

13. But to return.—In human language, as in the whole creation, the great law of beauty and happiness is this—*variety in unity*. Though there are great difficulties in discovering the true pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, we have still left to us two means of investigation. First, the comparison of its vowels and consonants with those of a kindred dialect existing at a more remote period; and secondly, the same comparison with a kindred dialect of posterior age, both as it is written and still spoken—for, however altered in some of its features, it must still retain genuine traits of its original countenance. The Gothic or Moeso-Gothic\* will answer for the first, and the Friesic the second; two languages combining the advantage that the nations who spoke them bordered on the Anglo-Saxons, the Moeso-Goths on the north, and the Friesians on the south, and by enclosing the Anglo-Saxons, limit their influence, both as it respects their geography and language.

14. It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people which the Romans called Germani, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few

\* See VII. §. 1, and note 2.



tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place, the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are enclosed. For this reason, the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining symptoms of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon MSS. by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of approaching to a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently developed themselves into more striking differences.

15. The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the water. If the development of language were left to its natural course, without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes, introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered quite unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure, and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamps its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original and sui generis, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.

16. The advantages derived from a comparison with a language of this sort, may be exemplified by some names of the numbers.

The English having composed *eleven* and *twelve* from *én*, *twé*, and *lifen*, you would conclude that they would express *unus*, *duo*, by *én*, *twé*; but no, they say *one*, *two*. The Dutchman says *twalf*, *veertien*, from *twa* and *veer*; but his simple numbers are *twé*, *vier*. The German has his *zwanzig* *twenty*, and *zwei* *two*. The country Friesian uses *olwe*, *tóalf*, *tretjen*, with manifest indication of Runic admixture, from *ellefu* *eleven*, *tólf* *twelve*, *þrettán* *thirteen*, from the Icelandic *tveir* and *þrír*. Their *twenty* has the sound of *twentieth*—ought they not to say also to *two*, *træ* *three*, one *one*, as the Hindelopians do? Rather incongruously they use *ien*, *twá*, *trye*; and having *fjouwer* *four*, they compose *tsjien* with *vier* into *fjirtjen* *fourteen*. Hence, when the numbers were composed, the English had the Dutch *én* and *twé*; the Dutch had the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and modern Friesic *twa*, with the Germans; the country Friesians had the *one*, *two*, of the English. Would not these



tongues, when taken as a basis for analogical research, lead into a thousand mistakes? If in English the number *eleven* were unknown to you, would you not say, from analogy, that it was formed from one, on-leven contracted into olven? It is not known in Gothic, but we may be sure that *ai* in *ains one*, will not be disowned in *ainlif*, as *twa* is not in *twalif*, nor *twaim duobus* in *twaimtigum* (*d. pl.*) *twenty*. In the same analogical manner the Anglo-Saxons compose words, *þreo three*, *þreotyne thirteen*, *twegen two*, originally *twen*, *twenluf* contracted to *twelf*; *án* by pushing the accent *æn-d-lufan*. Does not *Kero* make, from *zuene two*, *zuelifin twelve*? In *Otfrid*, from *zuei two*, *zueinzig*? Finally, does not the old Friesian, from *twia twice*, or *twi*, *Ab. 1, 93*; *thrê three*, *Ab. 177*, *træ Hindelopian*; *fiuwer four*, *flower*, *Ab. 1, 5, 87*, form analogically *twilif twelve*, *Ab. 14*; *thredtine thirteen*, *Ab. 19, 93*; *fiuwertine fourteen*, *Ab. 19, 94*?

### 17. There still exists another anomaly in the numerals.

The Greeks and Romans, counting only by tens, composed their numbers from ten to twenty with *δεκα*, *decem ten*; *ένδεκα*, *undecim eleven*; *δωδεκα*, *duodecim twelve*. The German tribes form the same numerals in a similar manner, except *eleven* and *twelve*, which were composed with *Ger. lif*; *A.-S. læfan*, *lif*, *lef*, *l'f*, in other dialects. But as this anomaly entered our numeral system in a period anterior to the history of our tongues, and is common to all the Germanic languages, the analogy between the kindred dialects is not disturbed by these irregularities, but rather advanced.

### 18. The cause of this disturbance lies in the old practice of using both *ten* and *twelve* as fundamental numbers.

The advance was by ten, thus *þrittig*, *Country Friesic tritich*; *feowertig*, *Ab. 2, &c.* but on arriving at sixty the series was finished, and another begun, denoted by prefixing *hund*. This second series proceeded to one hundred and twenty, thus: *hundnigontig ninety*; *hundteontig a hundred*; *hundenlufontig a hundred and ten*; *hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty*: here the second series concluded. It thus appears, that the Anglo-Saxons did not know our *hundred* = 100, as the chief division of numbers; and, though they counted from ten to ten, they, at the same time, chose the number *twelve* as the basis of the chief divisions. As we say  $5 \times 10 = 50$ ,  $10 \times 10 = 100$ , they multiplied 5 and 10 by 12, and produced 60 and 120. When the Scandinavians adopted a hundred as a chief division [ $100 = 10 \times 10$ ], they still retained one hundred and twenty; and calling both these numbers *hundred*, they distinguished them by the epithets *little* or *ten hundred*, *lill-hundrad* or *hundrad tiræd*, and *great* or the *twelve number hundred*, *stor-hundrade* or *hundrad tólfræd*. The Danes count to forty by tens, thus, *trediva thirty*, *fyrretyve forty*; and then commence by twenties, thus, *halvtrediesindstyve*, literally in *A.-S. þridda héalf siðon twentig\** [*two twenties*], and *the third twenty half*, i. e. *fifty*. The Icelanders call 2500 half *þridie þusand*, [*Dut. derdehalduizend*], i. e. *two thousand*, and *the third thousand half*; *firesindotyve* [*four-times twenty*] *eighty*, and so on to a hundred. The Franks, being a mixture of kindred nations from the middle of Germany, when they entered Gallia, partly adopted the Anglo-Saxon mode of numeration, and partly that of the Danes, and they afterwards translated verbally their vernacular names of

\* The ellipsis of the *two twenties* is supplied in the expression *twa geare and þridde healf two years and half the third year*, literally in *Frs. c. twa jier in 't tredde heal*, but custom contracts it to *tredde heal jier*. Hickes compares this ellipsis with the Scotch expression *half ten*, which is also the *Dut. half tien*, but in this he is not accurate. The Country Friesians not having this ellipsis, prove that it must be supplied in another way. They say, *healwei tsjienen half way of the present hour to ten o'clock*. Dr. Dorow has also fallen into the same mistake, p. 127, *Denkmäler*, I. 2 and 3.



the numerals by Latin words. From twenty to fifty it proceeds in the usual manner, vintg, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixants; but having arrived at seventy, the same place where the Anglo-Saxons commenced with hund, hundsefontig, it uses soixantedix, quatrevingt, just as the Danes express eighty by firesindstve *four-times twenty*. As it appears that the old Germans had two fundamental numbers, *ten* and *twelve*, it follows that *eleven* and *twelve* are the *last two* numerals of the twelve series, and the *first two* in the ten series; hence perhaps came the use of the termination *lif* or *luf*, in *eleven* and *twelve*.

### 19. Let us still add another example.

The conjugation of the Anglo-Saxon verb *stigan ascendere*, and the Gothic *steigan*, is thus inflected: ic stige, steiga; he stihð, steigith *he ascends*; he stáh, staig *he ascended*; we stigon, stígum *we ascended*. Here it appears, that the Gothic *ei* corresponds with the A.-S. *i*; *ai* with *á*; *í* with *í*. Now I conclude, if the evolution of both languages was regulated by the same principle, there must be an analogy between the vowels in similar instances. Indeed we do observe the same analogy preserved in verbs of the same class. Let us take, for instance, *gripan*, *arisan*, and *spiwan*:

|                         |                   |                |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| A.-S. gripan to gripe;  | gripe, gripð;     | gráp, grípon.  |
| Moes. greipan to gripe; | greipa, greipith; | graip, gripum. |
| A.-S. arisan to arise;  | arise, arist;     | ará, aríson.   |
| Moes. reisan to arise;  | reisa, reisith;   | rais, risum.   |
| A.-S. spiwan to vomit;  | spiwe, spiwð;     | spáw, spíwun.  |
| Moes. speiwan to spit;  | speiwa, speiwith; | spaiw, spiwum. |

20. These instances are all regular, but as soon as ever the accustomed evolution is disturbed in its course, the analogy is gone.

Thus, the verb *scinan to shine*, ic scine *I shine*, he scinð *he shines*, we scínon *we shone*, corresponds to *skeinan*, *skeina*, *skeinith*, *skinum*. The long *á*, however, in *scán*, Gothic *skain*, by some error being changed into short *a*, this short *a* is converted into *eat* and forms *scéan shone*. It has already been observed, that every dialect corresponds in its several parts, and that a certain form in the *present tense* brings on a certain form in the *perfect tense*. Of course the practice of some grammarians, in forming the conjugation of a verb out of the present tense of one dialect, and the perfect tense of another dialect, is contrary to the first rule of sound analogy. If any dialect had *scunan* or *scéonan*, the perfect tense *scéan* would not be an exception, as it is when appertaining to *scinan*.

21. It is a most happy circumstance, that the Gothic, and not the Theotisc, had the advantage of being recorded in the oldest monument of Germanic literature. Though much of the coincidence of this language with all its kindred dialects may be owing to its age, it owes still more in this respect to its locality in the genealogy of language.

22. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there is scarcely a single word in the A.-S. which we do not also find in all the kindred German dialects. We do not ask whether an A.-S. word can be found in the language of the Scandinavians, the Goths, or Theotiscans, but, to which of these it has the nearest relationship? In an etymological point of view, the great point is to ascertain the species, and not merely the genus; to discover to which particular dialect a word is most closely allied, and not to be satisfied with pointing out to what sort of language it belongs.



23. There are three chief species, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic take the left side, the Theotisc or Alemannic the right side, and the Icelandic, Mæso-Gothic, Westphalian or Saxon, and Netherlandish, the middle: that is, so far as the vowels and consonants are concerned.

The Anglo-Saxon agrees in the consonants with the middle series, represented by the Mæso-Gothic, but in some important points it differs from the Mæso-Gothic and the Theotisc in its vowels, and has a system of its own. On the other hand, the Theotisc agrees with the Gothic in its vowels, having regard to the lapse of time and dialectic variations. In the consonants, the Theotisc is as different from Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, as the Anglo-Saxon is in its vowels from the Gothic and Theotisc, and I venture to say still more original; for, the consonants have not only quitted their old ranks, but those into which they have entered are also disorbed. The Gothic, then, being allied to the consonants of the Anglo-Saxon and the vowels of the Theotisc, is thus the proper standard of comparison for all the Gothic tongues, having been, from its locality, connected with them all. Thus the Gothic *diups deep* is allied by the vowels *iu* to the Theotisc *tiuf*, and by the consonants *d* and *p* to the Anglo-Saxon *deop*.

24. The Gothic has some peculiarities, which, whether they arise from its place in the pedigree of tongues, or its seniority, exemplify similar peculiarities in other languages.

For instance, the Icelandic is noted for the termination *r* or *ur*, which, in kindred tongues, changes into one of the vowels, and these vowels again into the lean sheva *e*; thus, *diupr deep*, *A.-S.* *deop*, or *deope*. For the *r* the Gothic uses *s*, as the Latin *arbos*, *honos*, for *arbor*, *honor*; thus *Goth.* *diups deep*; *A.-S.* *wag*, *geard*; *Theotisc* *wec*, *karto*; *Gothic* *wigs*, *gards*, are in *Icelandic* *vegr* and *gardr*.

25. These observations may account for the different opinions of philologers in determining the just relations of the Germanic tongues. The reducing them all to Gothic origin was an exuberant spring of error. The Gothic is not of such antiquity as to boast in being the mother of all Germanic tongues with which we became acquainted in a latter period. In the age of Ulphilas, it was a dialect of Germanic lineage, having other dialects by its side, as the Anglo-Saxon, which in the 4th century differed less from the Gothic than in the 9th century. It will be enough for my purpose to observe, that all critics do not agree in arranging the pedigree of the Gothic. The reason is evident.

26. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic is a language of transition or passage. If you consider the vowels of a word, you make it of Gothic origin: another, only looking at the consonants, will assert it has nothing to do with the Gothic. Some, only keeping in view grammatical forms, discover similarity of structure in the language of the Heliand; while others, neglecting vowels, consonants, and grammatical forms, will only fix their attention on the etymological meaning of the word, and will find another filiation.

It is evident that the *A.-S.* *mot a coin*,\* as to the vowel, is nearer the *Gothic* *mota*

\* q. *Tribute money*, *numisma census*, *vectigal*.—J. B.



*custom-house*,\* than *Ger. maut custom-house*; but, as to etymological sense, *maut* is nearer to the *Gothic mota*; and though the word *mota* may be older and more complete than the *A.-S. mot*, the signification of *coin* was anterior to that of *custom-house*. In this case, the *Icelandic* and *Friesic* still mount a step higher than the *Gothic*, *Anglo-Saxon*, or *German*, e.g. the *Icel. móta insculpo, typico*, and *mót typus*; *Frs. c. moet an impression*, gives origin to the idea of a *coin*, as *coin* does of the house where the tax-money was gathered.—The *Theotisc mahal concio, curia*, agrees with the *Moes. mathls forum*, as to the vowel and signification, but the *A.-S. meðel sermo* as to the consonant *ð*: we find also *Moes. mathlei sermo*, which agrees with *A.-S. meðel*, both in the consonants and the signification.—*Feawa few, pauci*, has the *w* of *Moes. fawai pauci*, but the *Theotisc fahe few*, the vowel. If we consider the *a* in *Icel. vargr furiosus*, it is nearer the *Moes. wargjan damnare*, than the *A.-S. wergean to curse, maledicere*, but in the signification the *A.-S.* draws nearer. Let us take an English example: the word *abb the yarn on a weaver's warp*. The *w* (pronounced nearly as Eng. *v*) being the aspiration of the lips, is often changed into *h*, the aspiration of the throat, as *fahe, for fawai*. The *Moes. biwaibjan to surround, encompass*, from *waips a garland, sertum, A.-S. wefan to weave, Theotisc uueban, Grk. ὑφαίνειν*, from ὑφείν. The Scandinavians cast away both these aspirations in the *perf.* of *eg vef I weave*, saying *vóf, vaf*, and *of*, hence of *tela* in use by the Scandinavians. In *abb*, then, the *a* is *Icelandic*, from *vaf*, and without the *w* in *of texebam*; but the *b* changes into *f*, or remains a *b*, as in the *Moes.* and in the *A.-S. web*; *Frs. c. wob*; both *e* and *o* originating from *a*.

27. From these few examples, it is evident that a word may have as many affinities as the points of view from which it may be observed. The *Gothic* was a tongue of transmigration, and all Germanic languages coming in contact with it in some point or other, it was very easily imagined to be the mother of the whole race. I may lastly add, on the ground of my own experience, that, having regard only to vowels and consonants, I cannot arrive at the common source of the Germanic tongues, as we trace back human kind to one common father in paradise. History begins too late to permit us to trace, with any satisfaction, even the first half of the period. Let us, therefore, not attempt what is impracticable; but, keeping in mind the seniority of the class at the head of each column, let us range them all in one line, as dialects of the same language. Finding, 1st. the *Anglo-Saxon* older than the *English*, the *Old Friesic* than the *Country Friesic*,—2ndly, the *Mæso-Gothic* older than the *Swedish*,—3rdly, the *Theotisc* or *Alemannic* older than the present *German*; and considering how much of grammatical forms, in the present languages, time may have destroyed, as to the vowels and consonants, the languages must be classified in the following order:—

\* Teloniu m.



| ANGLO-SAXON,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | MÆSO-GOTHIC,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | THEOTISC.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| by the intermixing of Old Danish, Norman French, Latin, Greek, &c. is formed into<br><i>English,</i><br><i>Scottish,</i> &c.*<br><i>Friesic,</i><br>at present divided into<br><i>Hindelopian,</i><br><i>Country Friesic,</i><br><i>Schiermonnikogian,</i><br><i>Saterlandic,</i><br><i>North Friesic,</i><br>[A small part of the Dutchy of <i>Sleswick</i> ]<br>All these dialects are more or less tainted by the languages of the respective surrounding people. | <i>Old and Modern,</i><br><i>Icelandic,</i><br>mixed with German, Saxon, &c. forms the present<br><i>Swedish,</i><br><i>Danish,</i> &c.<br><i>Saxon or Westphalian</i><br>language of the poem <i>Heliand</i> ,† <i>Low-Saxon</i> .‡<br>[ <i>Reineke de Vos</i> ,   of <i>Henry van Alkmar</i> , <i>Lubek</i> , 1498.]<br>From the Province of <i>Overyssel</i> , along the whole coast of the North-Sea to <i>Sleswick</i> , the Baltic, &c.<br><i>Netherlandish</i> [ <i>Coren van stat der van Bruessele</i> , 1229.§] Statutes of the town of <i>Brussels</i> .<br><i>Dutch</i> , now daily becoming more defiled by Gallicisms and Germanisms. | [Language of <i>Kero</i> of the <i>xxvi Hymns</i> ,¶ &c.]<br><i>High German,</i><br><i>Bavarian,</i><br><i>Austrian</i> , and other dialects.<br><i>German</i> , a mixture of High-German and some Saxon, [Low-German] as established by the version of the Bible by Martin Luther, and since adopted as the general language through the whole of Germany, A.D. 1555.** |

\* See Jameison's opinion of the origin of the Scottish in Table I. § 19, p. viii.

† *Heliand* oder die altsächsische Evangelien-Harmonie. Herausgegeben von J. Andreas Schmeller, Monachii, sumptibus J. G. Cotta, 1830. The Cottonian MS. of the *Heliand* is of the 9th century. The MS. of Bamberg is a century later. With the *Heliand* compare *Denkmäler*, alter sprache und kunst von Dr. Dorow, 1. 2nd and 3rd part, Berlin, 1824, where are explained some admirable specimens of the dialect spoken between Munster and Paderborn in the 10th century. It is a list of the rents of the convent Freckahorst near Waxendorf.

‡ *Niedersächsisch, Platt-deutch* [Low-deutch] in German as opposed to *High-deutch*. See the history of these dialects in *Geschichte der Nieder-sächsischen sprache* von J. F. A. Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.

|| See VI. 13—18.

§ First published in a treatise entitled *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche taal en Letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke provincien der Nederlanden* door J. F. Willems, *Antwerpen*, 1819, tom i. p. 133. This piece being the oldest specimen of Netherlandish now extant, fully proves that the present Dutch is mere Brabandish, and that the strongly marked dialectic diversities of these two sisters were formed when the Netherlandish was cultivated in the seven United Provinces. The Netherlandish was called the *Vlaemsche taal*; the Flemish tongue, *la langue Flamande*, as long as the southern part of the Netherlands was the most flourishing, and Flanders the chief province. It was called *Hollandish* [Dutch] after the Spanish revolution, when the northern part was become a powerful republic, and the province of Holland a ruling province. To be a language or dialect, is often merely a question of predominant influence. See VI. 11, 20.

¶ *Hymnorum veteris ecclesiæ XXVI. interpretatio Theotisca*, ed. Jacobus Grimm, Gottingæ, 1830.

\*\* See X. 51.

28. Considering the frame of the whole, I take no notice of the little interchanges between the columns—for instance, that the Friesic is nearer to the Icelandic than the Anglo-Saxon. All the three columns are considered as proceeding together, and developing themselves in succeeding ages with more or less facility.\* An attempt shall subsequently be made to show the locality of the Germanic languages in a higher period, and how they developed themselves in advancing to the station of the Mæso-Gothic.

\* This hypothesis must be regulated by a due attention to the fact, that the first appearance of the Anglo-Saxon in the orbit of languages, is some centuries later than the Mæso-Gothic, which has, therefore, its phases more advanced than the Anglo-Saxon. This consideration is of common application.



29. It must be observed, that the monuments of Friesian literature are of a far more recent date than the Anglo-Saxon; but the development of language does not always depend upon its age. The Friesians, encompassed on the one side by the sea, and on the other by the Saxons, owe it to their geographical position that they have experienced no mutations but those of a Saxon origin, and in many respects homogeneous with their own language. I do not recollect any intermixture of a foreign language with the Friesian, except what was caused by the frequent inroads of Normans, and by the settlement of some bands of the same race among the Friesians.

30. Add to this, that the language of the Friesians never felt the shock caused by migrations. From the time of Cæsar to this very day, amongst the endless revolutions of nations, they have never changed their name or the place of their residence, and they are noted as an exception to the locomotive temper of the Germanic race.\*

31. These causes would render the language so stationary, that it would be less altered in the 12th century, than others in the 10th. In the following comparison, many instances will occur of true Anglo-Saxon sounds still flourishing in Friesland. What I consider still more important, the development of some vowels has produced now the same result as it did eight centuries ago—a convincing proof that the germ of both languages must be homogeneous.

32. Discovering such striking features of likeness, after a separation of almost fourteen centuries, a complete separation by the ocean, by the adventures and the diversity of their means of subsistence, and of the land they occupied, I conclude, that at the time of their union, about the middle of the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxon was distinguished from the Friesic only by slight differences of dialect. We do not become acquainted with the A.-S. before the 8th or 9th century, and with the Friesian not before the 12th or 13th century, about four and eight hundred years after their separation. The series of evolutions each tongue has sustained, affords a full account of the chief discrepancies then existing.†

33. As this whole matter can be proved by a strict comparison, we need not seek for authorities.

If authority were wanted, that of Francis Junius would be amply sufficient. After a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages; after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race, unparalleled in labour and accuracy; after a stay of two years [1652-1654] in those parts of Friesland noted as tenacious of their old manners and language, this scholar has always declared it as his opinion, that, of all the Germanic tongues, none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian. This decision will, I trust, outweigh all contrary opinions. As there are few in this century even deserving to march by the side of Junius, so I do not think any one can be vain enough to imagine he is superior.

\* *Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, Paris, 1810, vol. i. p. 344.*

† See § 14, 58, &c.



34. The geographical position of this people in question coincides with their philological pedigree. Let us begin with the Goths, taking care that the epithet Mæsan, coupled with their name, does not deceive the common reader.

Some fragments of the Periplus of Pytheas, the renowned navigator from Marseilles, inform us, that he, being in search of the amber coasts in the Baltic, doubled the cape of Jutland, and sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulf Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] This was about 325 years before the Christian era. The Guttones or Goths, seated in Jutland, descended afterwards to their brethren at the southern coast of the Baltic,\* for the chief seat of the race was on the banks of the Vistula [Weichsel]. After a part was gone into Scandinavia, the great bulk moved thence to the banks of the Danube [Donau] in Dacia [Moldavia and Wallachia, about A.D. 180]. A part of the Goths, called West-Goths, pushed on by the Huns, retired, about A.D. 377, into Mæsia [Servia and Bulgaria], and hence these Western-Goths obtained the name of Mæso-Goths. It was to this people that Ulphilas, the renowned translator of the Scriptures, was bishop.

35. On the southern borders of the ancient Goths were seated the Angles, spreading southward perhaps to the banks of the Eider. The chief town of these people at a later date was Haddeby or Haithaby, A.-S. Hæðe in Schleswig, or Sleswick.

36. While the Angles filled nearly the whole of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, they were bordered on the west by another people of their kindred. These were the Friesians, whose posterity still live in the district of Bredstedt near the coast of the sea, and whose dialect will afford some words for comparison.

Hence the Friesians spread themselves in one uninterrupted line along the coast of the German sea to the mouth of the Scheld;† though the extremities of this line were very distant from each other, and the people subdivided into sections denominated Brocmans, Segelterlanders, Rustringer, Hunsingoër, and Emlander, each people ruling its own section by its own private statutes; still they were one people, and spoke the same language, and ruled by the same common law, as a close examination of its *Vetus jus Frisionum* will prove. We remark that the Friesians lived close to the coast, as if allured by some magic attraction of the water; and, though when exigences required it, they sometimes extended into the interior parts, they never spread far in breadth, and even in their partial extension they soon relinquished their internal

\* See VII. § 1, &c.

† The learned S. Turner cites six lines of Melis Stoke, in which the chronicler asserts that *Lower Saxony* has been confined by the Scheld. This accurate historian would not place any confidence in these words, if he had been acquainted with the following edition of the Rhymer: *Rijmchronijk van Melis Stoke, met aanmerkingen door Balthazar Huydecoper*, tom. iii. Svo. Leyden, 1772; i. p. 9. See *Lex Frisionum edita et notis illustrata à Sibrando Siccama; Franekeræ, 1617*.—*Van Wijn, bijvoegzels en aanmerkingen op de Faderl-Geschiedenis van Wagenaar*, tom. i.—iv. p. 83—90. The same remark is of still more forcible application on a passage of Colijn, also cited by Mr. Turner. Colijnus is a supposititious child. *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, i. p. 328 and 150, London, Svo. 1828. In the history of Friesland after the time of Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and spoke Friesic, must be carefully distinguished from the surrounding people, who are also called Friesians because the political division of countries refers them to Friesland. The blending of these two races has been the source of endless errors in history.



possessions. The historian, recollecting these facts, will not overlook the importance of the Friesians, though they only inhabited the borders of the continent, and the little islands by which the coast of the German ocean is covered.

37. This Friesian line was early broken in two places by two mighty nations—one making its appearance from the continent, the other from the ocean.

Between the Ems and the Weser were settled the *Chauci Minores*, and between the Weser and the Elbe the *Chauci Majores*. It is reported by Tacitus, that this immense extension of land, even from the borders of Hessa, was not only under the dominion, but was inhabited by the *Chauci*, but, he adds, they only kept some part of the strand, leaving the Friesians for the most part in their old possessions. The *Chauci*, entering into alliance with other people against the declining power of Rome, and assuming the name of Franks, left this country, and their name, being absorbed in that of the Franks, disappears from historic record. The Friesians availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy the vacated possessions of the *Chauci*, it not being unusual for a steady people like the Friesians to make use of the changes produced by the roving disposition of their neighbours to increase their own territory.

38. Two descriptions of the *Chauci* are given by Tacitus. He first records some facts, and then, in the thirty-fifth chapter *De Moribus Germanorum*, he draws their portrait.

In the record of the facts,\* the *Chauci* appear cruel oppressors of the feeble, vindictive pirates, and to be prone to foreign military expedition, and also to make inroads on their neighbours. In delineating their character,† it is said that they wish to support their grandeur by justice, being free from covetousness, masters of themselves, calm, modest, and retired. They never excite wars, nor harass their neighbours by predatory excursions or highway robbery. It is deemed the strongest proof of their bravery and might, that they act as superiors, and never pursue anything by injustice. Nevertheless, every one is ready to take up arms, and, in case of exigency, to unite in forming an army. They have plenty of men and horses, and their placitude detracts nothing from their valour. Had Tacitus first given this description, and afterwards recorded the facts, one might have supposed that he was misled through ignorance of the facts; but how he could contradict known facts related by himself, is hardly to be conceived. It must be clear to all who know the Friesians and their disposition, that the character ascribed to the *Chauci* agrees even in the least particulars with that of the Friesians. Is it then impossible that Tacitus at a distant period, and misled by later reports, should blend two neighbouring people together, and attribute to the *Chauci* what was alone applicable to the Friesians?

39. The line of the Friesian tribes was broken again in a second place, to the north of the Elbe.

The Saxons, occupying only some islands, such as Nordstrand, and some points on the continent to the westward and south of the Angles, and their western neighbours the strand Friesians, were in time so increased that they descended from their narrow

\* *Taciti Annales* xi. 18, 19. *Dion. Cass.* ix. 30. *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 55. Didius Julianus restitit iis Belgicam aggredientibus, *Spartianus in Did. Jul.* I.

† *Taciti Germania*, cap. 36. It is said that he wrote his *Germania* later than his *Annales* or *History*. Whether this be true or not, the facts and the description must apply to different people.



abodes, and spread along the northern banks of the Elbe, and filled up the whole extent of country between this river and the land of the Angles.\* This second breach, being near and enlarging that of the Chauci, was never entirely filled up again; and where it was afterwards, either by the departure of the Chauci, or the expeditions of the Saxons, the bishops of Bremen and Hamburg determined, by their power and spiritual influence, to destroy the Friesic spirit of freedom, by subjugating the Friesians to their sway in government, religion, and language.

40. Hence two divisions of Friesland originated at an early date: the southern part began at the mouth of the Weser, and terminated at the mouth of the Scheld; the northern part from the west strand of Schleswig [Sleswick], towards the mouth of the Elbe, much less than the southern part, and for this reason called *Friesland Minor*. In the 13th century, this small territory had power to raise for the king of Denmark an army of sixty thousand men.†

41. The Mæso-Goths are traced to their first position in the northern parts of Chersonesus Cimbricus [Jutland, Denmark]; the Angles in the narrower part and to the banks of the Eider; the Friesians extended on the sea-coasts by the side of the Angles to the mouth of the Elbe. We intend to place our philological comparison in the same order; first the *Gothic*, then the *Anglo-Saxon*, and finally the *Friesic*.

42. It must not be overlooked, that the geographical position of the whole Germanic race coincides with the arrangement of the preceding table of their languages. Going from the Baltic to the Netherlands, you pass through the original seats of the *Icelandic*, *Mæso-Gothic*, *West-phalian*, *Netherlandish*; on the left you find the *Angles* and *Friesians*; and on the right you have the *Alemannic* or *Theotisc* race.‡

43. This position may, perhaps, afford some idea of the order in which the respective tribes marched from the orient to the west of Europe.

The foremost were the Anglo-Friesic race, who, being pushed forward by following tribes, did not halt till they arrived on the shore of the German ocean. The Goths with their attendants followed, and the train of the Germani was closed by the Theotisc race. The coast of the German ocean, along which the Anglo-Friesic race was forced to spread itself, was the basis of the direction in which the two following races took their position, and were placed nearly in three parallels from north-east to south-west. These parallels are crossed and disturbed in a thousand ways by migrations and wars, but their general direction manifests itself to this very day in the remnants of the respective old languages.

44. The adventurers who subdued Britain are called Anglo-Saxons; but here an important question arises—what is implied in this name? First, it is to be observed, that this people never called themselves Anglo-

\* As the Saxons were unknown to Tacitus, the irruption of the Chauci was, of course, anterior to that of the Saxons.

† "Imperator Otto, Holsatiam sibi subigere volebat, contra quem venit rex Waldemarum cum exercitu copioso, habens secum de solis Frisionibus sexaginta millia hominum."—*Ericus Rex*, ad ann. 1215.

‡ § 27.



Saxons; but this name is given them by historians. *Paulus Diaconus* called them *Angli-Saxones*; \* *Codoaldus, rex Anglonum-Saxonum*; † and, inverting the construction of the words, he says, *Hermelinda ex Saxonum-Anglorum genere*. ‡ They did not call themselves by these compound names, but indiscriminately, *Angles* or *Saxons*. *Anglorum, sive Saxonum gens*. || The case seems to me as follows.

45. After the Goths had evacuated the Chersonesus Cimbricus, and left only their name to the country, colonies of the neighbouring Angles succeeded in their place, and assumed the name of the Country Geatas, Eotas, Ytas.

The *Scandinavians*, and more particularly the *Danes*, were quite distinct from these *Juths*, § being their mortal enemies, and being distinguished from them by some strong features in the respective languages. Neither did the Danes originally possess any part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, unless it was the very northern point. In later ages they succeeded in gradually subduing the population of the Chersonesus, and mingling their language with that of the innates; but this very mixture proves by its ingredients, now visible, that nearly the whole peninsula was before populated by a race different to the Danes, and similar to the Angles. The definite article *the*, both in *Danish* and *Icelandic*, is placed after the noun and made to coalesce with it, while in the Anglo-Saxon and the kindred tongues it is always set before the noun: thus *A.-S.* seo stræt *the street*; *Icel.* strætít; *A.-S.* se strand *the strand*; *Icel.* ströndin; *A.-S.* se man *the man*; *Dan.* manden, *gen.* mandens *of the man*. ¶ This peculiarity of the Danish idiom is not to be found in the dialect of the Jutes, however Danish it may be. If you draw a line from Skanderburg to Wiburg, and to the gulph of Lüim, what lies south and west of this line, Thysted not excepted, retains still the remains of its Anglo-Saxon, or rather its antiscandinavian origin. \*\*

46. The combined power of the Angles and Jutes was easily overcome by that of their southern neighbours; for such was the number, the power, and the extent of the Saxons along and above the northern banks of the Elbe, that all the surrounding people, whether Friesians, Angles, or Jutes, were considered by foreigners as subdivisions of the Saxons; even what was effected by a union of all these tribes, was often ascribed to the Saxons alone.

It is likely that the Saxons were the most prominent, and therefore attracted the greatest attention from southern scholars, while the Friesians, Angles, and Jutes were less observed on the strand or the inner part of the peninsula. It is known, from their geographical position, that the Angles constituted a part, and being the chief actors, probably a great part of the migrating allies; so that, on their departure, their native soil was left nearly destitute of inhabitants. †† The Angles, however, were considered a subdivision of the more powerful Saxons, and took a share in their

\* De gestis Longobard. iv. 23. † Id. vi. 15. ‡ Id. v. 37. || Bede, i. 15.

§ "Guti cum veniunt suscipi debent, et protegi in regno isto sicut conjurati fratres, sicut propinqui et proprii cives regni hujus. Exierunt enim quondam de nobili sanguine Anglorum, scilicet de Engra civitate, et Anglici de sanguine illorum, et semper efficiuntur populus unus et gens una."—*Leges Edwardi, Wilkins*, p. 206.

¶ See II. § 1.

\*\* See this position defended by a Danish gentleman, Dr. C. Paulsen, in the *Nordisk Review*, No. I. p. 261, Copenhagen, 1833.

†† See III. § 5, 6.



expedition: this union is correctly expressed in the denomination *Anglo-Saxons*. For, whether this word be considered as German or Latin, the first part denotes the species, and the second the genus, and the whole implies the tribe of the Angles belonging to the Saxon confederacy. The Angles bore the chief and leading part in the expedition to Britain, though considered as only a part of the Saxon confederacy, and therefore denominated Anglo-Saxon.\* Time has done justice to the Angles; for while the name of Saxons has either completely disappeared, or has only a faint vestige in such words as *Essex*, (*East-Saxons*), *Middlesex*, &c., the name of the Angles is still embodied in England and Englishmen, and is in full vigour and known from pole to pole; nor will it ever die, unless the declining empires of Germanic race should be washed away by a flood of barbarians, as the Roman empire was by the Germanic.

47. It has already been shown that *Anglo-Saxon* is a word formed by old Latin authors, and not by the Saxons themselves. Independently of historical proof, the foreign descent of the word is proved by its formation.

Thus we say, in the Latin form, Anglo-Saxones, Hiberno-Anglus, Polono-Russus, whether we take *Anglo*, *Hiberno*, *Polono*, for substantives or adverbs; but in expressing these words in the Germanic tongues, we should say *English Saxon*, *Polish Russian*; in German, *Englischer Sachse*, *Russischer Pole*. Thus the Dutch poet Maerlant, *Dus werden heren dingelsche sassen*, *Thus the English Saxons turned rulers*. (iii. 29.) This Germanic form is verbally translated by Paulus Diaconus, (iv. 15.) *Angli-Saxones*.

48. It is often stated that the word *Seaxan Saxons* is derived from *seax a sword*; in East Friesland, *saeghs a little sabre*.

If this be true, there is some reason for the supposition that the kindred nations derived their names from the weapon which they chiefly used. Thus, *Franc*, from *franca a javelin*; *German*, from *gār jaculum*; *Dut. Kil. gheer fuscina*; and *man a man*, that is, *a dart man*. Angle the Angles, from *angel aculeus hamatus*. The word *seax* is nothing else but *Moes. ahs spica*; *Sans. असि asc a sword, ensis*; *A.-S. æchir, ear an ear*; *æx, eax an axe, an instrument consisting of a metal head with a sharp edge*, preceded by the sibilant *s*; and perhaps *gar* is the same word as (*ar*) *ear*; *Dut. aar, air, aer arista*, preceded by the guttural *g*; *Dut. Kil. anghel an ear or spike of corn*—all proving the idea of something pointed. The word *franca* is seen in *Ger. fram*, properly *the sharp end of an instrument, the beginning of any thing, and hence the preposition from*, agreeing in signification with the *Moes. fram*. *Fram fruma*, (*Moes. Jn. 15, 27*), is on that account properly *the edge, commencement of the beginning*, that is, *from the beginning*. Is it not also possible that the Brondingas, (*Beo. K. p. 37, 11*), are so called from *Icel. brandr lamina ensis*.

49. In the comparison of languages, care should be taken not to be misled by mere names. The Saxons increased so much in power, as to dare to oppose the hosts of Charlemagne, and at last they occupied an immense territory about the Elbe and the Weser, which, after their name, was called Saxony. This Saxony was subsequently occupied by other

\* It is remarkable that king *Ine*, who commenced his reign in A.D. 700, calls himself, at the beginning of his laws, a *West-Saxon*. *Ic Ine, mid Godes gyfe West-Seaxana cyning, I Ine, by God's grace king of the West-Saxons*. But the people of his kingdom he denominates *Englishmen*. *Gif wite-þeow Englisc mon hine forstalige, if an Englishman condemned to slavery steal, In. 24. Gif Englisc mon stealð, if an Englishman steal, In. 46: 54: 74. An Englishman, in all the paragraphs, is opposed to Wealth a Welshman*.



tribes, whose system of vowels approached to that of the Theotisc race, and therefore differed very much from the Anglo-Saxon sounds. These tribes, taking the name of *Saxons* from the country they inhabited, their language is also called Saxon. I need not remark, that we can neither compare Anglo-Saxon nor the English to this Saxon as their nearest relative, if the mistakes of the most celebrated philologists did not render it necessary.\*

Dr. Johnson did not regard this rule, and therefore he often compares English words with the most remote German. "After cat you first find *Teuton katz* (*read katze*), then *French chat*, and afterwards *A.-S. cat*; while *A.-S. cat*, *Frs.* and *Dut. kat*, being the proper form of the word, ought to have stood first." Some hundred examples of this sort, and worse, may be quoted from this celebrated lexicographer: his errors, instead of being removed by his editor, Mr. Todd, are in this respect, and some others, increased: added to this, that many words are not to be found in the languages referred to. In the article *hay*, the *Icel. hey* is also said to be *Dut.*, while the *Dut.* word is *hooi*; and thus in almost every page. An impartial judge, considering the medley of materials, the blunders, the negligence or typographical errors occurring in deducing words from their originals, will conclude, that the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary, even in the edition of 1827, is not deserving of the expense and the labour bestowed upon it, and is quite unworthy of the nation of whose language it is the chief interpreter, if not the uncontrolled lawgiver. The English etymologist will only meet with the proper forms of its words by consulting the nearest relatives of the English language. We may illustrate this by the preceding example of *hay*. Here we find the same change of *g* to *y* in the Country Friesian as in the English—a change which is not to be found so often in any other Germanic tongue. *A.-S. heg*, in *Frs. c.* is *hêa*; but *hâye* (*Italian a*) to make *hay*, agrees with *hay*, having both *a*, as *Moes. hawi*. So also *A.-S. mæg potest*, *dæg dies*, *weg via*, *cæg clavis*, were changed into *may*, *day*, *way*, *key*, of which the Englishman will scarcely discover instances, unless he goes to his nearest kinsmen the Friesians, *Frs. c. mei*, *dei*, *wei*, *kâi*, (*Italian a*).†

50. It may be asked whether, when the Anglo-Saxons left their native soil, any of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied them, and whether any intercourse was subsequently maintained between the separated brethren?‡

\* It has already been observed, (§ 22,) that the question is not whether a word exists in one of the Germanic languages, which is generally the case, but whether the proper form of the word is to be found in the nearest kindred dialect. When we cannot discover it in this dialect, then only we may apply to languages of more remote relationship. The question, for instance, is not whether the word *cat* exists in other Germanic tongues, but whether it is found in *A.-S.*, *Frs.* or *Dut.*

† There is another class of Germanic words introduced in this century, or the two preceding, and making no part of the original frame of the language. The correct derivation of these words depends more upon an extensive knowledge of many thousand terms in modern tongues, than upon analogical acuteness: I should wish to bestow more praise upon this part of Johnson's Dictionary, but it is not better than the other. One example will be sufficient. What can be more simple than the derivation of the word *TATTOE*, the beat of a drum warning soldiers to their quarters, from the *Dut. taptoo*, *id.* properly signifying tapping shut, the taps or ginshops shut from the soldiers? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from *Fr. tapotez tous*.

‡ The old Chroniclers are at a loss whether to make Hengist a Friesian or a Saxon. Maerlant speaks of him thus.

Een hiet Engistus een vriese, een sas,

Die vten lande verdreuen was;

One was named [*A.-S. het*] Engist, a Friesian or a Saxon,

Who was driven away out of his land.—*Spiegel Historial*, c. xv. p. 16.



Upon which I would remark, that the faces of the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic languages would have the more marked and decided likeness to each other, when the separation was the most complete. If a continued intercourse between the Friesians on the continent, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, had been maintained, the Anglo-Saxon would have been supplied with Friesian ingredients of a later date, in such a way as languages not otherwise homogeneous may form a distant similitude; but when there are innumerable resemblances between Anglo-Saxon and the Friesian of this very day, originating in the latter part of the 5th century, without being increased by a subsequent intercourse, it is a proof that this striking similitude must have been laid in the basis of the languages. I feel much inclined to think that this is the truth, while I allow that many of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied the Anglo-Saxons in their expedition.

51. It is true that the Friesian is noted for his tenacity to his native soil. His residence about the mouths of the Ems and the Rhine for centuries before our era, in the midst of a wandering people, is a sufficient proof of this character.

The Friesians on the confines of the Angles were not of such quiet and sedentary habits as those on the Ems and the Rhine. They acquired the restless habits of their neighbours. Suppose then a portion of the *Saxons*, many thousand *Jutes*, and nearly all the *Angles*, leaving their country for glory and riches; would it not be a miracle, if the Friesians in the neighbourhood of the moving tribes were alone insensible of the general impulse? This is on the supposition that the movement was voluntary; but, considering the subsequent emigration of the *Cimbrians*, the *Goths*, and *Angles*, from the same peninsula, I cannot help retaining the supposition, that some cause, now unknown, might operate to produce these migrations. This cause, whether famine,\* or inroads from the Scandinavians, being general, would have the same influence upon the Friesians as upon their neighbours.

52. I am aware that inquiry will be made, why Bede, in enumerating the tribes who peopled Britain, omitted the Friesians.†

As well may we inquire why Procopius omits the Saxons, and names the Friesians. Bede was born about A.D. 673, and died in 735. Though he was well

Thus again :

Engistus wart dus outeert  
Ende is in Vrieseland gekeert.  
Engist was thus disgraced,  
And is into Friesia returned.—tom. iii. p. 29.

The Chronicle of Maerlant is founded upon the *Speculum Historiale* of Monk Vincentius, who wrote about A.D. 1245.

\* Nennius says, that the first settlers arrived in three vessels, and that Hengist and Horsa were exiles: this intimates some internal combustion in Gothland. In those nations averse to the sedentary occupation of agriculture, famine was always the most efficient and general cause of emigration. This was at least the case with the Scandinavians, who, pressed by dearth, determined by lot who should emigrate. It is likely that the Scandinavians fell upon the Jutes, who, being settled in the corner of the peninsula, were the first prey of the hungry invaders. The Jutes fell upon Britain, and were the first Saxon settlers in Kent and Wight. The Scandinavians then descended further to the south on the Angles and Saxons, and induced the tribes to comply with the request of Hengist and other leaders to come to Britain. The northern pirates, still descending further, ravaged the whole coast of the German sea: the Friesians were, therefore, the never-ceasing objects of their piratical incursions. In still later times they settled in France, and ultimately reached the descendants of the same tribes of the Anglo-Saxons, who, in the two preceding centuries, were exiled from their native soil. See on this subject, *Normannernes søtøge og deres nedsættelse i Frankerig Historik Fremstillet af G. B. Depping med adskillige forandringer oversat af N. M. Petersen København, 1830, p. 57, et seq.*

† Bede i. 15.



acquainted with the affairs of England in his time, he never left his native land. Procopius was a Greek of Casarea, and after the year 535 the secretary of Belisarius, the companion of his general in his expeditions against the Vandals and Goths, and of course well acquainted with the general circumstances and relations of the Germanic tribes. He was also two hundred years nearer the Saxon expedition to Britain than Bede. This Procopius states in his fourth book on the Gothic war, that Britain was peopled by three nations, the *Britons*, the *Angles*, and the *Friesians*, Ἀγγιλοι καὶ Φρίσσοι. Could Procopius be mistaken or mislead in an historical fact of such notoriety as the overthrow of an important island by swarms from the continent, an event in which the political interests of his master Justinian, as to the influence of its example, were highly concerned? It was to Procopius a comparatively recent event, happening about 449, and therefore only about a hundred years before he wrote his history. If he were mislead, how is it that he does not mention some nation of wider fame, and is satisfied to select the Angles and the remote tribe of the Friesians to be the inhabitants of Britain?

53. I cannot omit to mention, that the leaders of the Anglo-Saxons bear names which are now in use by the Friesians, though by time a little altered or abbreviated.

They have *Hortse*, *Hengst*,\* *Witte*, *Wiggele*, *Eske*, *Tsjisse*, *Tsjerk*, *Ealse*, *Hessel*; for A.-S. *Horsa*, *Hengest*, *Witta*, *Wihtgil*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 15; *Æsc*, *Cissa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 16; *Cerdic*, *Elesa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 17. Also *Lense*, *Timen*, *Elle*, for A.-S. *Wlencing*, *Cymen*, *Ælle*, [*Æl.* at *ellda ignem facere*; A.-S. *ellen virtus, robur*,] *Chr. Ing.* 16; *Ine*, *Idē*, *Offē*, for A.-S. *Ine*, *Idē*, *Offa*. There are indeed but few A.-S. names which may not be found in use with the present Friesians.

54. The story of Geoffrey of Monmouth about *Vortigern* and *Rouin*, or *Rowen*, daughter of Hengist, is known. She welcomed him with, "Lauerd king, wacht heil," *Lord king, wait for my hailing draught*. He, by the help of an interpreter, answered, "Drinc heil," *Drink hail to me*.†

I intend not to discuss the verity of the history, but only to allude to the ceremony which was observed. The Friesian Chronicles represent *Rowen* as drinking the whole, in compliance with the royal command, "Drink hail!" and then taking the right hand of the king in hers and kissing him, while she offered him the cup with her left hand. This is quite a Friesian custom.‡ The female is not named *Rouin* by the Friesian Chronicle, as the text of Geoffrey badly states, but *Ronixa*, a name still in use with us, though, by an analogical permutation of consonants, it is written *Reonts*.

\* See § 50, note †.

† Galfredi Monumetensis Historia Regum Britanniae, iv. 12.

‡ Est præterea et alia quam pro lege vel quasi observant (Frisii) ut videlicet quoties alicui patheram vel poculum vino, vel cerevisia plenum propinant, tum dicunt sua materna lingua, *Het gilt, ele frye Frieze!* [*It concerns thy hail, O free Friesian!*] et non tradunt patheram sive poculum, nisi datis dexteris, cuiuscumque etiam conditionis, aut sexus fuerunt, quique tum accipientes prædictum poculum respondent eadem lingua, "*Fare wâl, ele frye Frieze!*" [*Farewell, O free Friesians!*] Etsi personæ dissimiles fuerint, aut utræque feminei sexus nihilominus addito osculo idem perficiunt; quem etiam morem in hunc usque diem Frisii pertinaciter retentum observant.—*De orig. situ, qualitat. et quant. Frisiae*, M. Corn. Kempio autore, Coloniae Agr. 1588.

"Respondens deinde Vortegirinus, Drinc heil jussit puellam potare, cepitque de manu ipsius scyphum et osculatus est eam et potavit."—*Galfredus Monum.* vi. 12. The maiden's taking hold of the king's hand and kissing him, is reported by Winsemius Frieschi Historien, p. 43, and others, who may be compared with Geoffrey of Monmouth. See Junii *Etymol. Anglic.* in voce WAIT.



55. Whatever may be the truth of the story, it is most certain that "Wacht hail" is changed into *Wassail*; that *wassail-cup* is sometimes used at feasts and on New-year's day in England; and that its origin is traced back to the supposed meeting of Vortigern and Ronixa.

What has particularly struck me is, that the figure of the old English wassail-bowl is exactly the same as the silver cups in which, at weddings, the Friesians offer to the guests brandy with raisins, [*spicy wassel-bowl*]. This cup passes from the married couple to their guests on their left-hand, and from them to their left-hand neighbour, as in the corporation festivals in England. The liquor is called in the Friesian tongue, "breid's trienen" *bride's tears*, alluding to her reluctant willingness to enter into wedlock.

56. I will only add that the Danes were the common enemies of the Friesians and Angles, and as much opposed by national hatred, as the Friesians and Angles were united by the ties of national sympathy.

The Saxon Chronicle records, in the year A.D. 897, that the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of king Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire. The Friesians were of some repute, or the names of three of them would not have been preserved from oblivion in this record: Æbbe, *Frs. c.* Ebbe; Æðelere, *Frs. c.* Eldert; Wulfheard, *Frs. c.* Olfert. Were these Friesians the allies of Alfred, recently come to his assistance from the banks of the Elbe or Rhine, or his subjects settled in England?

Before entering upon the comparison of the Friesic with the Anglo-Saxon, it will be necessary to form accurate ideas about the state in which the Anglo-Saxon language has reached our time.

57. One common fate accompanied all the MSS. of the middle ages, that the text was modernised, and therefore spoiled when copied by a person who spoke the same language, and nothing but the ignorance of the scribe could give security from this perversion. Not understanding the MS. he was compelled to copy literally, and his errors, whether arising from inadvertence or the indistinctness of the old letters, are easily rectified by the critic. The fact is, that the copyist, considering the words only as a vehicle of the sense, did not care about the language. Every scribe, therefore, changed the language of his MS. into the dialect of his own time and dwelling-place.

In this way *the Roman du Renard*,\* which can be traced to the time between the first and second crusade, is come down to us in the language of the 13th century, A.D. 1288, 1290, 1292. It is on this account that Mr. Roberts observes—"Avant l'invention de l'imprimerie le style ne conduit qu' imparfaitement a reconnoitre la

\* *Le Roman du Renart public*, par M. D. M. Méon, Paris, 1826. This poem was the basis of a poem in the language of Flanders, van den Vos Reynaerde, A.D. 1404. This was followed by the *Dutch Renard in prose*, Gouda, 1479, and this again by the renowned *Reincke de Vos* of *Henri van Alkmar*, Lubek, 1498, the parent of all later European versions. *Caxton's folio edition* of 1481, was a translation of the work published at Gouda. To the researches of recent scholars, we owe *Reinardus Vulpes, carmen epicum seculis IX. et XII. conscriptum: ad fidem codd. MSS. ed. et annotationibus illustravit, Fr. Jas. Mone, editio princeps*, 8vo. pp. 336. It is proved by comparison, that this Latin poem has given rise to the very *Roman du Renart*, published by Mr. Méon, and also that the author was an inhabitant of the Belgic Netherlands, to the localities of which, allusion is often made. See VI. § 13—17.



différence des temps. Les copistes ne se bornoient pas à transcrire ; ils corrigeoient l' orthographe substituoient des vers nouveaux à ceux qu' ils avoient sous les yeux, et des expressions nouvelles à celles qui tombaient si rapidement en désuétude. La langue, qui changeoit d' un jour à l' autre devoit les engager à multiplier ces altérations que le peu de sévérité de l' art poétique rendoit alors si faciles."\* The scribe, however, found some restraint in the alliteration, which was observed by Cædmon and other poets. In those MSS. where there was little except the rhyme to indicate the mechanism of the verses, or where the MS. was in prose, the scribe had more liberty to change. This was the fate of the oldest Dutch poet, *Maerlant*. Some leaves of parchment containing fragments of his *Spiegel Historial*, much older than the MS. from which the edition of 1785 was printed, afford conclusive evidence, that neither the construction of the words, nor the manner of spelling in the MS. used in printing this edition, was that of Maerlant himself. Therefore, the question about language during the middle ages, is reduced to the question of the time and place of the MS.

58. The same fate attended the most ancient pieces of Anglo-Saxon poetry, not to speak of prose. Let me exemplify my assertions by the poems of Cædmon. The MS. of the Cædmon on which Mr. Thorpe† founds his text, is apparently of the 10th century, and it strictly expresses the language of that period. Cædmon, the author of the poem, died about A.D. 680. He was first a cowherd at Whitby, and afterwards became a monk. Would it not be a little strange to assert, that a man brought up in his station of life, especially in the uncivilized northern parts of England, and in the 7th century, has spoken the same dialect as the far more civilized inhabitants of southern England two centuries later? This too in an age, when some parts of England had as little communication with each other, as with foreign countries. In this case, Anglo-Saxon would be an exception in the history of languages ; it would be without dialect, time, and place, having produced no change in its forms. How far an assertion of this sort is distant from truth, is proved by the oldest remnant of Anglo-Saxon poetry now extant, compared with its appearance two and three centuries later. In a codex referred by Wanley to A.D. 737,‡ we read a few lines of Cædmon which are translated into Latin by Bede,§ and we have the same lines as they are modernized by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, about two hundred years after Cædmon. Let us compare these two specimens with each other :—

\* *Fables inédites des XII., XIII., et XIV. siècles, par A. C. M. Robert, Paris, 1825, p. cxxii.*

† *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832.*

‡ " Hisce pene omnibus in A.D. 737, concurrentibus, verisimile mihi videtur hunc ipsum codicem eodem anno, Ceolwifo adhuc regnante, seu saltem ante Eadberhti inaugurationem, duobus quoque annis post Bedæ obitum, in Wiremuthensi monasterio fuisse scriptum."—*Wanley, p. 288.*

§ Bede, lib. iv. cap. 24.



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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Cædmon died</i> A.D. 680: <i>this</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>About</i> A.D. 885, <i>by King</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <i>MS. is of</i> A.D. 737.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <i>Alfred.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <i>Cod. MSS. Episc. Norwi-</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <i>MS. C.C.C. Oxon.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <i>Literal English Version.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <i>censis*</i> Wanley, p. 287.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <i>Thorpe Pref. Cædm. xxii.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Nu scylun hergan<br>hefaen ricaes uard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Nu we sceolan herian. <sup>f</sup><br>heofon-rices weard.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Now must we praise<br>the guardian of heaven's<br>kingdom,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| metudæs mæcti <sup>a</sup><br>end his mod gidanc<br>uerc uuldur fadur<br>sue he uundra gihuaes<br>eci drictin <sup>b</sup><br>or astelidæ.<br>He ærist <sup>c</sup> scop<br>elda barnum<br>heben til hrofe<br>haleg scepen<br>tha <sup>d</sup> middun geard<br>mon cynnæs uard<br>eci dryctin<br>æfter tiadæ<br>firum foldu <sup>e</sup><br>frea allmectig. | metodes mihte.<br>and his mod-geþonc. <sup>g</sup><br>wera <sup>h</sup> wuldor-fæder.<br>swa he wundra; gehwæs.<br>ece dryhten. <sup>j</sup><br>oord <sup>k</sup> onstealde <sup>l</sup> .<br>he ærest gescéop. <sup>m</sup><br>eorðan bearnum.<br>heofon to hrófe. <sup>n</sup><br>halig scyppend.<br>þa middan geard.<br>mon cynnes weard.<br>ece dryhten. <sup>o</sup><br>æfter teode.<br>firum foldan.<br>frea ælmihtig. | the creator's might,<br>and his mind's thought,<br>glorious Father of men!<br>as of every wonder he,<br>Lord eternal,<br>formed the beginning.<br>He first framed<br>for the children of earth<br>the heavens as a roof;<br>holy Creator!<br>then mid-earth,<br>the guardian of mankind,<br>the eternal Lord,<br>afterwards produced;<br>the earth for men,<br>Lord Almighty! |

*Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.*

|                     |                       |                       |                   |                          |                         |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <sup>a</sup> mæcti. | <sup>b</sup> dryctin. | <sup>c</sup> ærist.   | <sup>d</sup> þa.  | <sup>e</sup> foldr.      | <sup>f</sup> herigeana. | <sup>g</sup> geþanc. |
| <sup>h</sup> abest. | <sup>i</sup> wuldres. | <sup>j</sup> drihten. | <sup>k</sup> ord. | <sup>l</sup> astealde B. |                         | <sup>m</sup> gescop. |
| <sup>n</sup> rofe.  | <sup>o</sup> drihtne. |                       |                   |                          |                         |                      |

*Various readings in Smith's edition of Bede, 597, 20.*

Whether the reference of the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* to the precise year, A.D. 737, be correct or not, every one will agree with Wanley, that it is far before the age of Alfred,† and is by no means a re-translation of the Latin words of Bede. *King Alfred* strictly follows the lines and the words of the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*. The observation of Bede,‡ that he followed the sense of *Cædmon*, and not the construction of his words, applies particularly to the latter part of the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*, and is an additional proof that Bede found his original almost in the same form as it is presented to us in *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*. Alfred seems convinced that he had the true song of *Cædmon* before him, as in his Anglo-Saxon translation, he not only omits Bede's remark about giving merely the sense, and not the same collocation of words, but immediately before the insertion of this Anglo-Saxon song, he asserts, "þara endebyrdnes þis is" *the order of which is this.*§

\* Codex MS. omnium vetustissimus non ita pridem erat penes egregium illum literarum fautorem Joannem Morum Episcopum nuper Eliensem, hodieque in Bibliotheca Regia, *Cantabrigiæ* asservatur, *Smith's Bede, Cantabrigiæ*, folio, 1722, *Pref.* p. 3. The MS. named by Wanley in note [† p. lvi.] described in his Catalogue as *Cod. MSS. Episcopi Norwicensis*, p. 288, is the same as that mentioned by Smith in this note. *Dr. John Moore* was bishop of Norwich when Wanley made his Catalogue; he was afterwards bishop of Ely; after his death, king George the First purchased this MS. with the Doctor's library, which he presented to the University of Cambridge, where the MS. is now preserved in the Public Library.—J. B.

† Ego iterum publicandum censeo, tanquam omnium quæ in nostra Lingua etiamnum extant monumentorum pene vetustissimum.—Wanley, p. 287.

‡ Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ domiens ille canebat; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis optime composita, ex alia in aliam linguam, ad verbum, sine detrimento sui decoris ac dignitatis transferri.—Bede 4, 24; *Sm.* p. 171, 10.

§ *Bede Sm.* p. 597, 19, and just afterwards, l. 26, adds, "And þam wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet, Gode wyrðes songes togeþeodde," and to those words soon joined many words of song worthy of God, IN THE SAME MEASURE.—J. B.



59. Having here the same words written in different ages, it is my intention to notice the discrepancies, that the changes the language underwent in the interval may be clearly seen.

60. In the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*, we find no characters for þ and p, the one being designated by u, the other by d, as in gidanc, or by th, as in tha for þa. In the same *MS. casula* is translated hearth for hearð. Hence may it not be inferred, that the þ and p were introduced later than the date of the *MS.*? Or was the þ a letter of the heathen Runic alphabet, and for that reason was not admitted amongst the letters of the holy Roman church?

61. The æ is divided into its compounds a and e, as in hefaen, ricaes, in which a long a seems to be implied. Mr. Thorpe, in his second edition, p. 22, follows neither Wanley nor Smith, having hefaen, metudaes, for hefaen, metudæs; but in this, Smith also differs from Wanley, who puts mæti for Smith's maecti.

62. The c, when it had the sound of ch was not yet changed into h, as in mæcti, drictin; but in later times became mihte, dryhten.

63. We find here two forms of *heaven*, the one written with b, and the other with f, hefaen ricaes and heben;\* and in the *Vetus Jus Frisicum*, which is about four centuries older than the oldest laws written in Friesic, we have (Tit. iii.) thivbda for thiaftha, when the inscription is not from the hand of any Francic-Theotisc lawyer under Charlemagne.

64. The resolving of a into æ was not yet accomplished, we have fadur for fæder; *Frs. feder*, *Asg. bk. 2, Ch. I. 389, 475, 612*, contracted, *Frs. h. feer*.

65. The g in the termination of the infinitive had not yet undergone any change; hergan *celebrare* was changed by Alfred into herian, and to supply the hiatus, replaced the g, and changed a into ea, making herigeaen.

66. The a was already changed into e, where the more modern A.-S. still retains the a, as in end, sue, scepen, for and, swa, scapen. This was, perhaps, something peculiar to the Northumbrian dialect, agreeing with the Friesic in scepene clather *made clothes*, (*Asg. bk. 84*), but not in and *and*, (*Asg. bk. 1*); nor in *Old Frs.* and *Frs. v. sa thus*. Later in the *Frs. l.* we find ende like the above. They probably pronounced the words thus, éand, suéa, scéapen.

67. The a changed into e was not yet gone into i, as mectig, but at a later period mihtig; with æ, as in mæcti later mihte. Heliand has hêlag *holy*, *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* haleg, not yet halig; on the contrary, Heliand mahtig, and of course *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* mectig. It further appears, from the exchange of e for æ, that æ had nearly the sound of e, and of course like the *Fr. ai*. In terminations we find also æ used for e.

68. The vowel has undergone a different change in the enclitic gi. *Moes. ga* produces the usual A.-S. ge, when pronounced broad and like a diphthong, ge becomes gi; as, gidanc, gihwæs, for geþonc, gehwæs.

69. The vowel in the terminations of words and in all syllables unaccented, is sounded as indistinctly as the short ě or *Heb. sheva* [ : ]. It is a proof that a dialect has some antiquity, when these unaccented syllables have not entirely lost a distinguishing feature. The *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* has ricaes, metudæs, astelidæ, moncynnæs, tiadæ, for rices, metudes, astelide, moncynnes, tiade; and mæcti, drictin, for mæcte, dricten.

70. It is a principle in English pronunciation, that the vowel before r in terminations takes the sound of u, [Walker's *Pron. Dict.* § 98, 418]. In *MS. Episc. Nor-*

\* Like b in A.-S. lybban *vivere*, *Asg. bk. libba*; in *Frs. v. libben vîta*; *Frs. v. libje vivere*, and A.-S. lyfan *vivere*; *Asg. bk. 189, lif life*.



*wicensis* we have, uuldur, fadur, for uuldor, fader. Before *n* the *a* is also changed into *u*, as fold: or foldun, middun, for foldan, middan.

71. The *a* was not yet resolved into *ea*, as ward, barnum, for wéard, béarnum; nor the *o* into *eo*, as scôp [*Old. Dut.* schóep; *Ger.* gaskop *creabat*] for gescéop agreeing with the present *Dut.* schiép.

72. The *e*, which has its origin in *i*, and was afterwards changed into *eo*, remained unaltered in heben, hefaen for heofon. It seems that *eo* has produced *o* in -fon, in the same manner as *æ* proceeded from *e*, and affords an instance of some assimilation of vowels in two succeeding syllables. I must add, however, that it is questionable whether the vowel of the latter syllable operates upon that of the former, or the former upon that of the latter. If the vowel of the former syllable depend upon that of the latter, then -fæn and -fon were changed before he- and héo-; but if the latter upon that of the former, then he- and heo- before -fæn and -fon. I do not lay much stress upon this observation, as languages in their most ancient state have not this kind of assimilation; it seems, however, to rest in the mind on the same foundation as alliteration, both being a feeling for rhythm. For whatever may be the assimilation of one syllable to another in the same word, the same relation one word has to another in two successive lines of poetry. This assimilation of vowels is called by German grammarians *umlaut*.

73. The *ia* being proper to the old Westphalian and Zelandic, undergo no change in tiadæ; the *i* being changed into *e*, the *a* ought to follow the impulse and pass to *o*, and make teode from teon *producere*; to hape tiath in *unum conveniunt*, *Asg. bk.* 335; tya *ducere*, *Em. l.* 88; tiada *ducebat*; *Icel.* tiadi, *id.* The *Moes.* tiuhan *ducere*; tauch *ducebat*; hence the *Frs. v.* teach, taech, *Frs. l.* 79, 81: but there was once an *Old Frs.* imperfect tiade, as the *Dut.* tijde.

74. So *i* had not yet passed to *e*, nor *u* to *o*, in metudæs, later metodes.

75. The imperfect astelidæ was not yet contracted to astealde.

76. It is clear that the earliest languages consisted of single words, and that two separate ideas were expressed by two separate words; but, by being constantly used together, at last united in one idea and one word. The adjective, in this process, passing from adjectives, separately existing, to the first and specifying component of the word, loses the adjective termination, by doubling its accent on the principal vowel, and looks like an adverb or preposition compounded with a word.

Thus, on ealddagum *olim*, originally on ealdum dagum *olim*; *Dut.* eertyds, originally eeres tijds in former times. *Dut.* oudvader; *Ger.* altvater a patriarch, formerly oude vader, and alte vater. In the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* we meet with an instance in which the meaning of such a compound appears, but the grammatical form is not yet developed. The compound aelda barnum appears as two words, yet aelda is not in the *dat.* as it ought to be when separate, and it only requires the process of time to become one word aeldbarnum, the same as *Ger.* altvater. Aelda barnum does not signify *antiquis liberis*, but *children of old*; and thus it has the whole meaning of the compound, but only half its grammatical form. Alfred, finding the phrase a little antiquated, used eorðan bearnum *filii terræ*. There could be no objection to the form, because, in Alfred's time, ealda-fæder, ealde-moder, and ealde-wita, were sometimes used for ealdfæder *avus*, ealdmoder *avia*, ealdwita *senior ecclesiæ*.

77. The pronoun þe was omitted before scylun *we must*, precisely as the *Moes.* skulum *debemus*, *Lk.* xviii. 1.

78. In this word the *u* had not yet been changed into *eo*. From *Moes.* skulum was derived *A.-S.* scylun, the more modern scéolon.



79. As *a* had not yet gone over into *ēa*, or *o* into *ēo*, or *e* into *ēo*, so also *e* had not yet been changed into *ea*: thus we find *astelidæ* for *astéalde*.

80. This comparison affords a few important deductions. As there appears to be no mixture of the dialect of the Northmen, the MS. must be of a date anterior to their conquest of Northumberland, which agrees with the statements of Wanley.

81. In it we find also many analogies with cognate languages not apparent in the writings of Alfred, and this affords a further proof of the antiquity of the MS.; for we have already observed, that the resemblance of languages is greater in proportion to their age, and, on the other hand, that dialect differs most which has most diverged from the parent stock.\*

82. The development of the diphthongs *ea* and *eo* from simple vowels, was the result of nearly two centuries between the date of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* and the time of Alfred; for no one, I believe, will pretend that the simple vowel in these instances was a dialectic variation peculiar to Northumberland, as these diphthongs are still distinctly pronounced there, like *death* in Yorkshire. The diphthong was of course developed in the north, as well as in the south of England. If we now go back still further, from the time of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* to the descent of the Anglo-Saxons on Britain, [from 737 to 449,] and if we suppose that during this period the cognate languages approached nearer to the A.-S. in the same proportion as they did from Alfred to Cædmon, then indeed we have a clear conception how all these tribes of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Friesians, whose languages some centuries later were quite unintelligible to one another, could, at their departure from their native shores to Britain, as men of one speech, unite in council and action.

83. This comparison implies further, that the peculiarities by which the A.-S. is distinguished, relate to the state in which this tongue has come down to us.

84. I have nothing more to add about the Mæso-Gothic, to what I stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs. The peculiar character of the A.-S., as distinguished from the Mæso-Gothic, would for the most part be removed, if we could trace the A.-S. to the time of the Mæso-Gothic, about the middle of the 4th century. The means of comparison are greatly increased by the exertions of Angelo Mai, Count Castiglione and Massmann.† The stores within the reach of Junius were exhausted by him, for comparison with the A.-S. in almost every word of his *Glossarium Gothicum*, in many articles of his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, and in his other Dictionaries, still sleeping, to the common shame of the English and Friesians, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first that made a classification and comparison of the Gothic languages was Lambert ten Kate, a Dutchman. The foundation laid by him has more

\* § 14.

† See VII. 7—11.



recently been greatly extended by the unwearied toil of Rask and Grimm. I need not boast that I have done the same, for it requires no genius—the labour is purely mechanical. Some will present you with the oldest form of a word, but this is not right, when it has to be compared with a subsequent and more advanced development. For my part, I shall not hesitate to avail myself of the labours of my predecessors, and to cite parallel words in different cases and times, when I think it does not affect the vowel or consonant to be compared.

85. I do not know any A.-S. scholar, who has instituted a comparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic so minute as their near relationship claims. Some did not see the force of the comparison, and all wanted materials. A brief account of the materials I have used may not be uninteresting.

86. The *Asega-bôk*,\* the book of the judge, contains the laws of the Rustringian Friesians located around the gulf of the Jade, as far as the southern banks of the Weser. Its date may be about A.D. 1212-1250.

87. *Littera Brocmannorum*,† the letter, i.e. the written law of the Brôcmén, Friesians bordering on the sea in the western part of East-Friesland, [*Dut.* Oostvriesland]. Its date is reckoned between A.D. 1276 and 1340.

88. The *Amesga-riucht*,‡ the code of the country of the Ems, containing registers of the mulcts for the Friesians situated about the eastern banks of the Ems, A.D. 1276-1312.

89. The *Keran fon Hunesgena londe*,§ [*Dut.* Het Hunsingoër landrecht,] the statutes of the country of Hunsingo, A.D. 1252, revised and corrected, but as to their origin of a far earlier date. This most remarkable monument of Friesian antiquity is published in the *Verhandeligen van het genootschap pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. ii. Groningen, 1778, but in a manner so negligent, that I deem it matter of great danger for a critic to cite words from this edition. I, however, entertain the pleasing hope, that this defect will soon be redressed by one of my friends, who intends to publish a second edition, founded on an excellent codex within our reach, as soon as the literary public feel inclined to defray the costs of the press.

90. *Jeld and botha*,|| the value of the money and the mulcts, to be

\* Asega-buch ein Alt-friesisches gesetzbuch der Rustringer, herausgegeben, übersetzt und erläutert von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1805.

† Willküren der Brockmänner eines freyen Friesischen volkes, herausgegeben von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1820.

‡ Het Emsiger landregt van het jaar, 1812. Leeuwarden, 1830, published by Mr. Hettema.

§ Verhandeligen ter nasporinge van de wetten en gesteldheid onzes vaderlands door een genootschap te Groningen, pro excolendo jure patrio, tom. v. Groningen, 1773-1828.

|| Groot plaacaat en Charterboek van Vriesland, verzamelt door G. F. Baron thoe Schwartzenberg en Hohenlansberg, 5 vols. folio; Leeuwarden, 1768-1793. The pages 59-461, containing a catalogue of the ecclesiastical estates in Friesland, made up by order of Charles V. though already printed, are suppressed in the 3rd volume, and replaced by other materials. A great number of the estates, after the Spanish revolution, having fallen into unjust hands, it was feared that the publication would be an inducement to endless curses and persecutions against the aristocracy. The 6th tome is also printed, but not yet published, for the greatest number of the copies was burnt during the disorders of the French Revolution.



observed in several parts of the country of Friesland, forming a part of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. This piece is of A.D. 1276, and published in the *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, tom. i. p. 97, together with a great many little records of latter times in the Friesian tongue.

91. The most complete system of Friesian laws,\* though of a more recent date than the foregoing, is contained in the *Old Friesian Laws*, published by two eminent Friesian lawyers, *P. Wierdsma* and *Brantsma*, whose commentary bears witness to the depth and extent of their erudition. The laws in this collection, as well as those found in the *Charterboek*, had force chiefly within the limits of the country of Friesland in the Netherlands.

92. To the same country belongs also the collection of charters dispersed in the history of its capital Leeuwarden, by Gabbema.† They are all of a recent date, when the Friesic was about to be disused in public charters. In the enumeration of these laws and records, I have descended from the north to the south, beginning at the Wezer and ending at Old Friesland, situate at the mouth of the Rhine. But let us now ascend still higher, beginning with the Friesians conterminous with the Angles.

93. Friesic is still spoken in a tract of country bordering the coast of the German sea, in the district of Bredsted, dutchy of Schleswig. It is strongly tainted with Danish; but a corn-merchant of my native village, [Friesland, part of the Netherlands,] on going there to buy rapeseed, was not a little surprised that he and the peasants could understand each other in their respective mother-tongues. The late Reverend N. Outzen has left a glossary of the Friesic dialect, which for some years has been in the press, at the expense of the Royal Society of Copenhagen. The first eighty-eight pages, which were intended for me by my friend the late Professor Rask, and sent to me through the courteous attention of Professor Rafn, have fully convinced me of the identity of this dialect with the other branches of the Friesic.

94. Of the language of the Ditmarsian Friesians, and those living between the Elbe and Wezer, nothing remains. Their long and obstinate struggle against the aggressions of the Danish kings, Bremish bishops, or dukes of Oldenburg,‡ terminating with the extinction of their liberty and language, has long since effaced the last trace of the Friesian tongue and nationality, and destroyed the MSS. of their ancient laws.

95. A more lucky fate was allotted to the land between the Wezer and

\* Oude Friesche wetten met eene Nederduitsche vertaling en ophelderende aantekeningen voorzien. Part I. Campen en Leeuwarden, 1782. The Preface and Part II., though prepared by the publishers, were lost after the death of Wierdsma.

† Verhaal van de stad Leeuwarden-beschreeven van *Simon Abbes Gabbema*, Franeker, 1701.

‡ U. Emmius, *Hist. Fries.* 145, 588, &c. Wiarda, *Ostfrisische geschichte*, I. 202.



the Ems. The latter subjugation of this country has caused the preserving of a single codex of the Asega-bók in the archives of Oldenburg. I here give a specimen of its language.

*This is thet twintegoste londriucht.*  
 Sa hwersa northmann an thet lond hla-  
 path. and hia enne mon fath. and bindath.  
 an ut of lande ledath. and eft withir to  
 londe brangath and hini ther to twingath  
 thet hi husbarne. and wif nedgie. and  
 man sle and gadis hus barne. and hwed  
 sa hi to lethe dwa mi. alsa hi thenne  
 undfliuch ieftha lesed werth. and withir  
 to londe kumth. and to lidon sinon.  
 sa willath him tha liode thing to seka.  
 and sinne opa werpa<sup>a</sup> truch thet ginte<sup>c</sup>  
 morth ther hi er mith tha witsingon<sup>d</sup>  
 efrenuth<sup>e</sup> heth. Sa mire thenne afara  
 thene warf gunga. and iechta mire tala.  
 enne eth hach<sup>f</sup> hi thenne opa tha heligon  
 to swerande. thet hit al dede bi there  
 nede. alsa him sin hera bad. ther hi was  
 lues. and lethana<sup>g</sup> en unweldich mon.  
 Sa ne thuruon<sup>h</sup> him tha liode ne frana.  
 to halda seka ni sinna truch thet thi frana  
 ne muchte him thes fretha<sup>i</sup> waria. thi  
 skalk<sup>k</sup> skolde dwa alsa him sin hera bad  
 truch thes lues willa.—*Asega-bók*, p. 97.

are allowed to seek him (*harass him*) with fetters, through (*because*) that the attorney might not (*was unable*) to secure him his safety. The servant should do as his lord bade him through will of the life (*for the sake of his life*).

*This is the twentieth landright (law).*  
 When any Northman leaps on the land  
 (*shore*), and he takes a man, and binds  
 and leads (*him*) out of the land, and brings  
 (*him*) after (*wards*) to the land (*ashore*)  
 and forces him to this, that he burns houses  
 and violates wives, and slays men and burns  
 God's houses, and what he may do to harm,  
 (A.-S. laðe.) When he then flees away  
 or is loosed, and again comes to land,  
 and his lede<sup>b</sup> (*is restored to his land and*  
*kindred*). If then the court of justice of  
 the people will seek him (*prosecute him*),  
 and his relations intend to charge him  
 with the horrible murder which he has  
 ere (*formerly*) framed (*committed*) with  
 the pirates; he may then go (*appear*)  
 before the court, and he may tell (*con-*  
*fess*) known and proved facts; he ought  
 then to swear an oath by the saints, that  
 he did it all by need (*force*), as his lord  
 bade him, because he was a man not  
 wielding his life (*body*) and members.  
 In this case, neither the lede (*people*),  
 nor the king's attorney, nor his relations,

<sup>a</sup> A.-S. weorpan, werpan, *jacere*.

<sup>b</sup> Lede *people*, Jun. Et. Angl.

<sup>c</sup> ginte Wiarda translates *yonder*. I deem it to be horrible, tremendous murder, which agrees with the Low-Saxon version of the Asega-bók, which has *great, enormous murder*. This word is connected with A.-S. ginian, of course *yawning, enormously vast, horrible*. In this way the English adj. *huge vast, great even to deformity*, explains the meaning of *Icel. ugr terror*, whence ugly; of A.-S. oge, whence *Frs. v. [ouw-lik] onjouwlik horrible*, all derived from the idea of wide vastness, still apparent in *Moes. auhn, Swed. ogn, ugn*.

<sup>d</sup> A.-S. wicing *pirata*. The *c* by the Friesic and English being changed into *tsh*, wicing becomes witsing. Thus A.-S. cerene, *Frs. v. tsher'ne* or *tsjerne, Eng. churn*. Sometimes the *Frs. v.* retains both forms with some shade of the signification: *Frs. v. kätje to talk*, but *tsjatterje to chat, chatter*. From A.-S. cidan, properly *to make a noise as an inharmonious bird*, and hence *to quarrel*, the *Frs. v.* has only *tsjitte to make a noise as quarrelling sparrows and women*. The original signification, now lost in English, was very well known in the old English. "The swalows *chyterid* and songe."—Golden Legend, I. 493. *Frs. v. De swælen tsjittene in songen*.—It is dubious whether wicing is to be derived from *wic-cing sinus vel ripæ unde insidiabantur pirata, rex*, or from *wig-cing the king of slaughter*.

<sup>e</sup> A.-S. fremad. Wiarda not knowing this Anglo-Saxon word, deems *efrenuth* to be spurious; for this word does not occur elsewhere. This instance may teach us how easily the most difficult words are explained in Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, when aided by each other.

<sup>f</sup> *Ah possidet, proprie, vincit*, of the verb *agan*.

<sup>g</sup> A.-S. liða.

<sup>h</sup> The Anglo-Saxon has the Friesian form in this verb *thurfon*.

<sup>i</sup> A.-S. friðian *protegere, frið* *par*.

<sup>j</sup> A.-S. warian *cavere*.

<sup>k</sup> A.-S. scéalc *servus*.



96. Let it be remarked, that the *u* having the power of *ou* in *Fr. doux*, or *Eng. cube*, is changed by the *Frs. v.* into *o*; undfliuch, unweldich, mucht, truch, gunga, are now pronounced *ontflyucht*, *onweldich*, *mocht*, *troch*, *gonge*.

97. Brocmen kiasath thet to enre kere<sup>a</sup> thet ther nene burga and mura<sup>b</sup> and nannen hach sten hus ne mota wesa bi achta mercum. and hoc redieua thit naud ne kerth and efter naud ne dele leith. sa geie<sup>c</sup> hi mith achta mercum and mitha huse wit [h]liude. hine skiriene<sup>d</sup> fon. and werther aeng mon [h]agera sa tuelef ier[d]foda hac [h]andre<sup>e</sup> tiuke, and wasa welle makia enne szelnre sa mot hi ne makia vr tua feke.<sup>f</sup> ief hi welle. andre thiuke. and makath aeng otheres sa geie hi mith achta mercum,<sup>g</sup> thi ther otheres wercth. and tha nya redieua skelin hit onfa,<sup>h</sup> efter tham ther tha erra<sup>i</sup> thene frethe vt kethet<sup>j</sup> bi alsa denre geie. Stensleke<sup>k</sup> hwile efter al tha londe buta munekum and godes husen bi alsa denre geie.—*Statutes of the Brocmen*, p. 130.

cutting cease through all the land, but houses by the mulct mentioned.

Brocmen choose (*made*) this to a statute, that there no borough (*castle*) and wall, and no high house of stone must be by (*the mulct*) of eight marks: and whatsoever rede-giver (*counsel*, *judge*) hinders not this, and after (*being built*) lays not (*pulls*) down, he may atone for it with eight marks, and with the house with (*the*) lede (*people*), unless he clears himself. And turns (*builds*) any man higher than twelve earth-feet (*a measure*) high to the roof, and who will (*intends to*) make a cellar, he must not make over (*above*) two stories. If he will (*intends*) to the roof and makes any (*thing*), otherwise let him atone for it with eight marks, who works otherwise. And the new judges shall accept it after the former (*judges*) have proclaimed the peace (*this statute for the public security*) by the mulct mentioned. Let stone- (*except in building*) monks' and God's

98. From this example it may be seen that the text is corrupt, and cannot be cited without employing some criticism. It suffices, however, to show the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, so as even not to allow the building of a house of stone, or of more than two stories above a cellar, that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen, and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches alone of stone, they fortified them at the same time, together with the surrounding parishes; and this forming a single connected stronghold, they retired there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their liberty and their altars, against the insults of oppression. It is for this reason that Friesland does not offer any ruins of castles of the middle age to the eye of the antiquary, which are of so frequent occurrence on the borders of the Rhine and almost in every part of Europe. They still retain their ground, name,

<sup>a</sup> A.-S. curan eligere.

<sup>c</sup> Icel. geigr offensa, clades.

<sup>e</sup> An there.

<sup>h</sup> A.-S. andfoa accipere.

<sup>k</sup> A.-S. stæn lapis, slæge ictus, slecge malleus major.

<sup>b</sup> A.-S. mur murus.

<sup>d</sup> A.-S. scir purus.

<sup>g</sup> A.-S. mearc moneta quædam.

<sup>i</sup> A.-S. ærra, æra prior.

<sup>j</sup> A.-S. cyðan notum facere.



language and national character, the only remnant of Friesian antiquity unknown to the travelling antiquary, whose eyes are attracted by the more glaring objects of old walls, palaces, tombs, and castles. It is most likely that we are indebted to these statutes for the absence of any vaulted cellar in Friesland. What castles there are, owe their origin to the fatal internal wars of the Schieringers and Vetkopers in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Friesians, however, stood not in want of cellars as they do not like any salted vegetables, or vegetables at all; flour, peas and beans, salted meat in the winter, and some fresh in summer, being their ordinary food, they do not lay up any provisions. I speak from the experience of my own childhood, when every one, in winter as well as summer, daily bought what he wanted, and a single cellar was amongst the curiosities of the village and its neighbourhood.

99. § VI. Ther ne mot nen mon  
siner wiwe god wrkapie<sup>a</sup> er thet hie  
kinder<sup>b</sup> to hape<sup>c</sup> tein<sup>d</sup> hebbath.—  
*Amasga-riucht*, p. 59.

§ LXXV. Hvasa<sup>e</sup> annen vnsehldigen  
mon feth sunder ther rediewe willa sa  
breckt hi en grat merc anda alsa ful to  
bote.<sup>f</sup>—p. 84.

§ LXXI. Ther ne mey nen munik  
nene ernisse ieftha lawa fagie alsa hi  
biuwen is fon feider noch fon moder, fon  
suster noch fon broder noch fon sine  
friudem nen god wither erue<sup>g</sup> ther hi  
innath<sup>h</sup> claster brocht heth ieftha inna  
claster wunnen heth.—p. 89.

100. Let us now pass over the Ems in the northern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, called the province of Groningen [en de Ommelanden], containing close to the sea the district of Hunsingo.

*Prima Petitio.*

|                                                                                         |                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thet is thiū forme kest end' thes<br>kenenges Kerles jeft end' riucht alra <sup>i</sup> | This is the first statute and the gift<br>of king Charles, and the right of all |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* ceapian *emere et vendere*; *Frs.* v. kéapje *emere*, forkéapje *vendere*, here wrkapie.

<sup>b</sup> *A.-S.* cenned *natus, productus*, contracted to cen'd, kind *child*, like bearn *filius*, from *beran ferre utero*, hio kenneð or bereð *sūnu pariet filium*, *R. Mt.* 1, 21.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* héapum *by troops*; to hape in a *single heap*, i. e. *together*.

<sup>d</sup> *Tia producere*, part. *tegen*, contr. *tein productus*; *A.-S.* téon *ducere*, part. *tegen vel togen*.

<sup>e</sup> *A.-S.* swa hwylcman swa *quicumque homo*.

<sup>f</sup> Bote, *A.-S.* bote *reparation [of the harm] to the injured person*. But *A.-S.* brecan *to break*, relates to the breaking of the law, and indicates the mulct to be paid to the representer of the law, the judge.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* yrf, erf *pecus, bona, hæreditas*.

<sup>h</sup> Inna ith.

<sup>i</sup> Hwelic, contr. *A.-S.* hwelc, *omnium hominum quisque*, alra monna hwelic.



Fresena thet alra monna hwelic and sine gode bisitte<sup>a</sup> also longe saret<sup>b</sup> unforwerkat<sup>c</sup> hebbe.—p. 2.

Friesians, that every one occupies his possessions as long as he has not forfeited them.

*Decima Petitio.*

Thet is thiū tiande kest thet Fresan ni thuren nene hereferd<sup>d</sup> firra fara sa aster tore<sup>e</sup> Wisere and wester to tha Fli be thiū thet hia hira lond bihelde<sup>f</sup> wither thet hefz and wither there he-thena here. Thia bed thi kenenk Kerl thet hia firra tha hereferd fore aster til Hiddes<sup>h</sup> eckere ande wester til cincfallum.<sup>i</sup> tha bihelden hit tha liude wither thene keneng thet hia nene hereferd firra fara ne thorste sa aster til there wisere and wester to tha Fli. truch thet as scelen alle Fresa fon tha North fri<sup>j</sup> wesa.—*Keran fon Hunesgena londe*, p. 6.

This is the tenth statute, that the Friesians need not follow a campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie; that they may hold their land against the sea, and against the host of the heathens (*Northmen*). Then king Charles bade that they should fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward to Hitsakker, and westward to Sinkfal. Then the people maintained their right against the king, that they needed not fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie. Through this all Friesians shall be free (*protected, secured*) from the north.

101. Over the river Lauwers, now but a brook, we pass into Old-Friesland, properly so called.

*Old-Friesian Laws.*

*Country-Friesian.*

*English.*

Dat oder landriucht is. hweerso dyo moder her kyndes eerwe foerkapet, jefta foerwixled<sup>k</sup> mit her fryonda reed eer dat kind i jerich is; als hit jerich se likje him di kaep so halde

Dat óare lóan-riúcht is: hwersa dy móar<sup>m</sup> hjar berns erfscip forkéapet of forwixelt mei hjar fréonen ríed foár 't it bern jirrich is; as it jirrich is, liket<sup>n</sup> him dy kéap, sa halde hy

The other land right is: whenever the mother sells the inheritance of her child, or exchanges (*it*) with rede (*counsel*) of her friends (*kindred*), before the child is of age; when

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* besittan *possidere*.

<sup>b</sup> Sa er het.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* wyrcan *facere*. *A.-S.* forwyrkan *faciendo perdere, amittere, mulctari*.

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S.* here *exercitus*, fere *iter*. Thus the *A.-S.* heregang *irruptio*, faran *ire*.

<sup>e</sup> To there.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S.* behealdan *custodire*.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* ofer héafo *super mare*, Beow. Ed. Kemble, 1833, p. 171.

<sup>h</sup> A little town or village near Danneberg, close to the Elbe—at present, Hitzacker.

<sup>i</sup> Sinkfal close to the mouth of the Schelde. See Van Wijn and Siccama, cited § 36. It is now called *het Zwin* and *het Hazegat*.

<sup>j</sup> Friðian *protegere*.

<sup>k</sup> The word wixelje, whose theme wix or wex, is obvious nearly in all kindred dialects; it sounds in *A.-S.* wrix. *A.-S.* wrixian *permutare*. The Scots, however, use to *whistle*.

<sup>l</sup> Kynd is unknown in the Country-Friesic, as in the *A.-S.* and Eng.

<sup>m</sup> Móar is now used in contempt, or to indicate the mother of a beast. The term equal to mother is *mem*.

<sup>n</sup> Lykje and *A.-S.* lician are neuter verbs with the regimen of a dative, like the Lat. in *placet mihi*, *mannum lycað hominibus placet*. In English, the neuter signification has nearly degenerated into the active; for to *like* signifies more to approve with preference, than to please.



hitten<sup>a</sup> ende liker<sup>b</sup> him  
naet so fare hit<sup>c</sup> oen syn  
ayn eerwe sonder stryd  
ende sonder schulde.

't him, in lykke er him  
net sa farre hy it óan syn  
ein erfscip sonder striid in  
sonder scild.

he is of age, likes he the  
bargain, let him hold it (*to  
the purchaser*), and does  
he not like it, let him fare  
(*enter*) on his own inheri-  
tance without strife and  
without debts.

So hwaso dat kind bi-  
fiucht jefta birawet op syn  
ayn eerwe so breckt hy  
tyen lyoedmerck ende to  
jens dine frana<sup>d</sup> dat sint  
xxi schillingen: ende alle  
da lyoed agen him to  
helpen ende di frana, dat  
hy comme op syn ayn  
eerwe, deer hy eer bi  
riuchta aechte: hit ne se  
dat hioet<sup>e</sup> seld hadde jef  
seth, jef wixled truch dera  
tria haudneda een, deer  
hio dis kyndes des lives  
mede hulp. Dyo forme  
need is: hweerso een  
kynd jong is finsen ende  
fiterd noerd oer hef, jefta  
suther wr birgh,<sup>f</sup> soe moet  
dio moder her kyndes  
eerwe setta ende sella  
ende her kynd lesa ende  
des lives bihelpa. Dive  
oder need is jef da jere  
diore wirdet ende di heta  
honger wr dat land faert  
ende dat kynd hunger  
stera wil, so moet dio  
moder her kyndes eerwe  
setta ende sella ende capia  
her bern ku<sup>g</sup> ende ey<sup>h</sup>

Hwaso it bern befúcht  
of bestelt op syn eigen erf  
sa brekt hy tsjien ljomerk  
in tsjin de frana binne dat  
iênintweintich sceljen, in  
al de ljo hawwe de frana in  
him to helpjen, dat hy op  
syn ein erf komt der 't  
him eren nei riúchten ta-  
kaém, as it net is dat hja  
it forkoft het, of forset,  
of wixle troch ién fen de  
tryë haédneden, der hja it  
berns libben mei holp.  
Dy eerste need is: hwersa  
ien bern jong is finsen  
in fitere nóard oer sé of  
suwdlik oer berch, sa  
mat de móar hjar berns  
erfscip forsette in forké-  
apje, in hjar bern losse  
in it libben beholpje (be-  
warje). De óare need  
is: as de jirren djoer  
wirden in de hjitte hunger  
oer it lóan fart in it  
bern fen hunger stjerre  
wol, sa mat de móar  
hjar berns erfscip forsette  
in forkéapje, in kéapje  
hjar bern ky<sup>i</sup> in eikes  
(sciep) in kóarn der me

Whoever fights or be-  
reaves the child on his own  
ground, he forfeits ten lede-  
marks (marks to be paid to  
the people as wronged),  
and to the king's attorney<sup>d</sup>  
the mulct is xxi shillings;  
and all the lede (*people*)  
ought to help him and the  
king's attorney, that he  
may come to his own in-  
heritance, which he owned  
before by right; unless she  
has sold, or set (*pawned*),  
or exchanged it through  
one of the three head needs  
(*necessities*) by which she  
helped the life of the child.  
The first need is: when-  
ever a child is made prison-  
er and fettered<sup>j</sup> northward  
over the sea, or southward  
over the mountains, the  
mother must set (*pawn*)  
and sell her child's inheri-  
tance, and release her child  
and save its life. The  
other need is: if the years  
become dear, and sharp  
hunger goes over the land,  
and the child will starve<sup>k</sup>  
of hunger, then the mother

<sup>a</sup> Hi or hjam it him.

<sup>b</sup> Like er.

<sup>c</sup> Hi it.

<sup>d</sup> From *fra*, properly the first, *fréa dominus*, and *frana the lord*, i. e. the king's attorney in the court of justice; *summus, princeps, i. e. judex populi*, § 48.

<sup>e</sup> Hioe it, effer hjoe it.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S. béorh, byrg collis, arx, civitas; borough.*

<sup>g</sup> Ku cow. Of ku pl. *LF* 91, 93, 152. *A.-S. cu cow*, pl. *cu*, gen. *cuna*.

<sup>h</sup> *A.-S. Eowu ovis matrix; ewe.*

<sup>i</sup> Kou cow, pl. *ky*; *y* sounds like *e* in *me*, or like the Dut. *ij* in *mij*.

<sup>j</sup> *A.-S. feter pedica.*

<sup>k</sup> Starve is not to be derived from Dut. *sterven to die*, but from *Ic. at starfa laborare, ærumnis premi*. For to starve, is to suffer all sorts of misery, in use chiefly that of hunger; for this reason *starveling*, properly *ærumnosus*, is used in the sense of *hungry, lean, pining*. Lye has *stearfian* without authority; but *steorfa pestis* is in *Lup. I.*, where Lye properly cites the English phrase, *A starfe take you, te pestis perdat*. Dut. *sterven to die*, is not the first, but the second meaning.



ende coern, deerma da kinde des liues mede helpe. Dyo tredde need is: als dat kynd is al stocknaken<sup>a</sup> jefta huuslaes, ende dan di tuiestera<sup>b</sup> nevil<sup>c</sup> ende calda winter oencomt, so faert aller manick oen syn hof<sup>d</sup> ende oen syn huis ende an waranne<sup>e</sup> gaten, ende da wylda dier seket dyn holla baem ende der birgha hly, aldeer hit syn lyf oen bihaldal mey; sa weinet<sup>f</sup> ende scryt<sup>g</sup> dat onjeriga kind ende wylt<sup>h</sup> dan syn nakena lyae ende syn huuslaes ende syn fader deer him reda schuld to jenst dyn hongre ende winter nevil cald dat hi so diepe ende dimme mitta flower neylen is onder eke ende onder

it bern mei yn 't libben helpt (halt). De tredde need is: as it bern alleheel stóaknéaken of huusléas is, in den de tsiústere nevel in de kalde winter óankomt, sa fart (tsjocht) alle man yn syn hóaf in yn syn huws in yn warjende gatten, in de wyld djier siikje de holle béam in de lyte fen de bergen, der it syn liif yn behalde mei; sa weint in scriemt it onjirige bern in wiist den syn néakene léa in syn huwsléazens, in syn faer, der him rede scoe tsjin de hongre in de winter-nevel-kalde, that hy sa djip in dimster (tsiúster) mei de fjouwer neilen onder de iik in onder de ierde is besletten in be-

must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, and buy her child cows and ewes and corn, wherewith the life of the child is helped (*preserved*). The third need is: when the child is stark-naked, or houseless, and then the dark fog and the cold winter come on, when every man fares (*enters*) his house and its appurtenances, and lurking holes, and the wild deer (*beasts*) seek the hollow beam (*tree*) and the lee<sup>i</sup> of the mountains, where it may save its life; then moans and weeps the minor child, and shows his naked limbs and his being houseless, and [points at] his father, who should provide for him against hunger and the

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* *stoc stipes, truncus*; *stock*.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* *newelnysse nubes*.

<sup>e</sup> *A.-S.* *warian to defend, wariande*, by assimilation, *waranne*, part. pres. act. *defending* Wara, inf. Sch. 103, a. *to defend*. The first stronghold was an enclosure, and the root of the signification of the verb is in *A.-S.* *wær septum*. Wera or wer *hedge, fence*, Lf. 204.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S.* *Wanian plorare*. Weine is in *Frs. v.* to moan like a sick man, sc. to croon.

<sup>g</sup> Likewise *scria to weep*, from *Icel.* *kria quæri*; *Icel.* at *krita minurire*, or rather from *to cry*, also to scream: *Frs. v.* *scrieme to weep*, from *A.-S.* *hremān*.

<sup>h</sup> *A.-S.* *wisian to show*, obvious in *weather-wiser*.

<sup>i</sup> The root *hle* and *le* exists in *A.-S.* *hligan*: *þe þec men hligað* which incline thee to man; where the reading of *hnigað* for *hligað* is to no purpose at all, *Cd.* 235, 25, *Ed. Thorpe*. The Icelanders have the same root in their *hlickr obliquitas, curvamen*. To this is perhaps also related *A.-S.* *ligan*, (*inclinare*) *cubare, jacere*, (*tegere*) *mentiri*. *Moes.* *hlga tabernaculum*, shows that the aspiration originally belonged to *Moes.* *ligan jacere*. The other form, *Moes.* *laugnjan*, nearly equivalent to *Goth.* *liugan* (*tegere*) *mentiri et uxorem ducere*, whence *A.-S.* *leogan to lie*, signifies to hide and to deny, in which the same transition of the sense is observable. In the same manner, *A.-S.* *þacian tegere*, and *Moes.* *Gott. thahan tacere*.

The second form is furnished with a *d* in *Icel.* at *hlida inclinare, cedere, obedire*, from *Icel.* *hlid devertitas vel latus montis*, whence also *Dan.* *en fjældlie*. *Lida*, besides the *h*, takes also *s* and *g* in to slide and to glide, *per deverta labi*. To cover by inclining, hence *A.-S.* *hlid covering, potlid*; *Ems. Land.* 8, 82, *hlid eyelid*; *Frs. v.* *éachlid, lid potlid*; *Icel.* *hlid ostium, porta* (the cover of the entrance). The Goths had likewise this form in their *hleithva a tent*.

I return to *le* without a final consonant, *A.-S.* *hleoc covering, shelter, refuge*; *Ab.* 86, *place sheltered from the wind*. The lee side, *Dut.* *de lij* (a sea term) the side of the ship not exposed to the wind. As the sailor must determine the situation of surrounding objects from the relative position of his vessel, the coast opposite to his lee-side is called by him the lee-shore, though it is the shore towards which the wind blows, and necessarily must blow. The sailor does not regard the position of the shore as to the wind, but as to the sides of his vessel, and lee in this phrase denotes too, *calm, quiet*. I was induced to make these remarks to silence an objection of Dr. Jamieson, who concludes, from the signification of lee-shore, that lee, *Scot.* *le*, cannot be sheltered from the wind, and derives the word from *Icel.* *lā, lea*. See Todd's Johnson in loco, Jamieson in loco.



da eerda bisloten<sup>a</sup> ende bitacht;<sup>b</sup> so moet dio moder her Kindes eerwe setta ende sella, om dat hio da bihiel<sup>c</sup> hadde ende biwaer also lang so hit onjerick is, dat hit oen forste ner oen hoen-ger naet forfare.<sup>d</sup>

ditsen; sa mat de móar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, om dat hja it opsicht het in de bewæring sa lang as it onjirrich is, dat it óan fróast of óan honger net forfarre (forreisgje, stjerre).

winty fog-cold, that he so deep and dim (*dark*) is locked up and covered under the oak and under the earth with four nails (*spikes to fasten the coffin*): so the mother must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, since she has the keeping and guarding as long as [the child] is under age, that it dies not from frost or from hunger.

102. Let us now pass over the Zuiderzee, formerly the northern outlet of the Rhine, and by the irruptions of the German ocean enlarged to a mediterranean sea. The Friesians living on that side were ever the object of the tyranny of the Dutch counts, [Hollandsche Graven,] and after a furious struggle of three hundred years, in which their love of freedom and undaunted bravery recalled the days of Greece, they were at last subdued by the united forces of the Count and Emperor. Political power, assisted by the influence of the priests, soon triumphed in spoiling their national language and character. The country is, however, in some maps still marked Westfriesland, now called Noordholland; and when at Amsterdam you pass the Y, a narrow water separating this town from Westfriesland, you perceive distinctly that you are amongst another people. The peculiarities of Zaandam, Broek, and other villages by which the inhabitants of North Holland are distinguished from other Dutchmen, are too well known to be recorded here. I will only mention the particular, that the peasants of Waterland still spoke Friesic in the middle of the 17th century.

103. We pass from North to South Holland. As we proceed and approach nearer to Sincfalla, (now the *Swin* or *Hazegat*, on the left side of the mouth of the Scheld,) the ancient southern border of Friesland, we find the Friesians, who were thinly scattered along the coasts, were the earlier blended with their more powerful neighbours. Nor are any traces of their tongue and character to be found, except in a few names of villages. It, however, deserves our attention, that the Flemish tongue

<sup>a</sup> Read bisletten, part. præter. pass. of the verb bisluta to enclose. Hence the *Scot.* to slott to bolt. The root is *Moes.* and *A.-S.* lukan to close, preceded by the sibilant.

<sup>b</sup> Bitekka to cover, bitacht covered. *A.-S.* peccan to cover, þeáht covered. Hence takere the case which covers and holds the feathers of a bed. Takeres-jefta the sum paid by the bride to her brother-in-law for ceding her his half in the bed of her man, *Frs.* l. 29. The Dutch in full beddetijk, and by ellipsistijk, like the *Eng.* tick; *Frs.* v. teek, from *A.-S.* peccan. It is singular, that the *Eng.* thatch, and the *Frs.* v. tek, have passed both in the special signification of straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* behéoldan custodire, despiciere; to behold. The *Frs.* v. have behald to keep, to have; but not in the signification of to view.

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S.* forfaran perire, compounded of for and faran to go, as perire of per and ire.



now in use in that part of Belgium, bordering the southern frontier of Friesland, has retained a great many Friesian forms of words.

104. It is for the third time that I return to Jutland, to investigate the relics of the Friesian tongue, still existing in some dialects.

105. The remains of the Friesic on the western coast, conterminous to that of the Angles, have been mentioned, § 93.

106. East-Friesland, lying between the Ems and the Jade, has forfeited all its claims to Friesian nationality. About the end of the 17th century, the people still spoke Friesic, though greatly corrupted by broad Low-Saxon. I am in possession of the celebrated *Memoriale Linguae Friesicæ*, exhibiting the state of this language in 1691, composed by Johannes Cadovius Muller, the clergyman of Stedesdorf.

107. On the east side of East-Friesland, lies a small tract of country enclosed by the Ems and the Lee, which from its marshy ground is inaccessible during several months of the year; it is called Sagelterland, or Saterland, where Friesic is still spoken. In this retired spot, which has no way of access, and offers no allurements to strangers in hopes of gain, many thousand words represent the true sounds of Friesian speech.

Amongst these many bear a striking resemblance to English words, not apparent in the present Country-Friesic. For instance, *Sagel. ji*; *Frs. v. ja*; *Eng. yes*; *A.-S. gise*. *Sagel. jier*; *Frs. v. jier*; *Eng. year*; *A.-S. géar*. *Sagel. liddel*; *Frs. v. lyts*; *Frs. h. lyk*; *Eng. little*. *Sagel. noase*; *Frs. v. noas*; *Eng. nose*; *A.-S. nose*. *Sagel. queden*; *Eng. imperf. quoth*; *A.-S. cweðan*. *Sagel. slepen*; *Frs. v. sliepe*; *Eng. to sleep*. *Sagel. two*; *Frs. v. twa*; *Eng. two*; *A.-S. twa*. *Sagel. fiaurtin*; *Frs. v. fjirtjin*; *Eng. fourteen*: and as to the shades of signification in such words as *Sagel. miede meadow*; *Frs. v. miede hayland*. Saterland, forming part of the kingdom of Hanover, has the same king as England.

108. We lastly enter Friesland, properly so called, which is surrounded on the north, west, and south, by the Zuiderzee, forming almost a peninsula, and frequented little by strangers, unless it be for the sake of commerce. Here the Friesians have manifested their national feelings; here Tacitus and his contemporaries fixed their residence; here the Friesians dwelt in past ages, and, through all the vicissitudes of time, here they remain to the present day. It is for this reason that the French geographer observes: “Dixhuit siècles ont vu le Rhin changer son cours et l’océan engloutir ses rivages; la nation Frisonne est restée debout comme un monument historique, digne d’intéresser également les descendants des Francs, des Anglo-Saxons, et des Scandinaves.”\* This country bears the simple name of Friesland [Friesland], which has continued unaltered through all ages, and was respected even by Napoleon himself, who altered all other names. The surrounding parts are named according to their relative position with regard to this centre; hence the name of East-Friesland between the Ems and the Jade, and West-Friesland on the opposite coast of the Zuiderzee.

\* Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, tom. i. p. 344, Paris, 1810.



109. It is, however, not merely the name which distinguishes Old-Friesland in the present day, it is also the language of its inhabitants, which, from the circumstance of its being unintelligible to the Dutch, still proves itself to be Friesian. At least a hundred thousand people speak the language commonly called Country-Friesic, which on comparison will be found to possess more true Anglo-Saxon sounds than any other dialect. In § 101, I have already given a specimen of the Old-Friesic of the 13th century, with a Country-Friesic version. I shall now add another specimen, being a literal version of some stanzas by the Countess of Blessington, occurring in the Book of Beauty of the year 1834.

110. This and the other specimen (§ 101) exhibit the Country-Friesic in its present state.

*Country-Friesic.*

Hwat bist dou, libben ? <sup>a</sup>

Ien wirch <sup>b</sup> stribjen <sup>c</sup>

Fen pine, noed <sup>d</sup> in soárch ;

Lange oeren fen smerte,

In nochten <sup>e</sup>—ho koárl !

Det fordwine de moárns.

Déad, hwat bist dou,

Ta hwaem allen buwgje,

Fen de scepterde kening ta de slawe ?

De lâtste, bêste fréon, <sup>h</sup>

Om uws soárgen to eingjen,

Dyn gebiet is yn 't grâf.

Wenneer se allen binne fled

Jouwst dou ien bæd,

Wær wy kalm yn sliepe :

De wounen alle hele,

De digerige éagen segele,

Dy lang diene <sup>k</sup> wekje in gepje. <sup>l</sup>

*Stanzas by the Countess of Blessington.*

What art thou, Life ?

A weary strife

Of pain, care, <sup>e</sup> and sorrow ;

Long hours of grief, <sup>f</sup>

And joys—how brief !

That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,

To whom all bow,

From sceptred king to slave ?

The last, best friend,

Our cares to end,

Thy empire is in the grave.

When all have fled

Thou giv'st a bed,

Wherein we calmly <sup>i</sup> sleep :

The wounds all heal'd,

The dim <sup>j</sup> eyes seal'd,

That long did wake and weep.

<sup>a</sup> & <sup>c</sup> As *strife* is to *stribjen*, so is *life* to *libben*, § 63.

<sup>b</sup> From *wirch*, *A.-S.* *werig fatigatus*, by contraction *wirch*.

<sup>d</sup> Noed *solicitude*, *risk*.

<sup>e</sup> *Moes. A.-S.* *car*, and *Eng.* *care*, all signifying *cura*, find their original signification in the *Frs. v.* *kar choice*. For as the *Dut.* proverb says, *Keus baart angst in optione cura*.

<sup>f</sup> The word *grief* is *Eng.* and *Dut.*, whence the *Fr.* *grief*. It is not from *gravis*, but from *Dut.* *grieven to stab*; the same with *greva to dig*, *Frs. l.* 303; *Dut.* *graven*, whence *Eng.* *grave*; *A.-S.* *græft sculptura*; *A.-S.* *græf*; *Frs. v.* *græf grave*.

<sup>g</sup> Nocht *pleasure*, properly *plenty*, from *nôach*, *A.-S.* *nôh enough*, or *nôachje to satisfy*.

<sup>h</sup> The Old-Friesic has *friond*, *Asg. bk.* 20, 91; *Frs. l.* 162, and *friond*, being part. act. of the verb *fria to love, court*. The *Frs. v.* agrees with the *A.-S.* *fréond* in *fréon*, pronounced also *frjeun*. Friend is the *Dut.* form *vriend*.

<sup>i</sup> Calm. The analogy of the consonants points out *γαλυνη* as the same word, but the derivation cannot be pursued further, unless in the Greek itself.

<sup>j</sup> Dimme *obscure*, *Asg. bk.* 87, b.

<sup>k</sup> Diene. A literal version, contrary to the genius of the Friesic, which forms its imp. like the *A.-S.* without the auxiliary verb *to do*. Low-Saxon characters, however, offer often the words, *Hier doet men het niwasschen, mangelen, &c.*, literally *Here men (people) do calendering, &c.* for *calender, calenders*.

<sup>l</sup> Gepje. This word is not *Frs. v.*, it is *Hindelopian*, putting *g* for *w*.

111. The following specimen shows what the same dialect was about 1650, nearly two centuries earlier. It is a rustic song composed by Gysbert Japicx, supposed to be sung by a peasant on his return from a wedding-feast.

1  
Swiët,<sup>a</sup> ja swiët is 't, oer 'e míete<sup>b</sup>  
'T Boáskien fóar<sup>c</sup> 'e jonge lie; <sup>a</sup>  
Kreftich swiët is 't, sizz' ik jiette,<sup>d</sup>  
As it giet<sup>a</sup> mei álders rie.<sup>a</sup>

Mar óars tiget 'et to 'n pléach  
As ik óan myn géafeint séach.<sup>e</sup>

2  
Goune swobke, lit uws péarje,  
Béa hy her mei mylde stemm,  
Ofke, sei se, ho scoe 'k it kléarje! <sup>f</sup>

Wist du<sup>g</sup> rie to heite in mem?  
Ljéaf,<sup>h</sup> dat nim ik to myn læst.

Dear mey wier dy knôte<sup>i</sup> fæst.

3  
Da dit pear to géar! 'scoe ite  
In hjæ híene nin gewin,  
Heite<sup>k</sup> séach, as woe hy bite,

Mem wier stjoersch in lef fen sin.

1  
Sweet, yes sweet is over (*beyond*) measure  
The marrying for the young lede (*people*);  
Most sweet is it, I say yet (*once more*),  
When it goes with the rede (*counsel*) of the  
elders.

But otherwise it tends to a plague (*curse*),  
As I saw on (*by the example of*) my village  
fellow.

2  
Golden Swobke, let us pair,  
He bade her with a mild voice,  
Ofke, she said, how should (*would*) I clear it!  
(*free from obstacles*)  
Knowest thou rede, father and mother?  
(*My*) love! I nim (*take*) this to my last  
(*charge*);  
Therewith the knot was fast.

3  
When this pair should (*would*) eat together,  
And they had no gain (*livelihood*),  
Father (*the husband*) saw as if he would  
bite (*looked angry*);  
Mother (*the wife*) was stern and cross of  
humour.

<sup>a</sup> It is the genius of the Anglo-Friesic, 1st, to change the *u* after *s*, obvious in all other dialects, into the consonant *w*; thus *súet* becomes *swët*: 2nd, to change the *e* into *i*; *swet*, *A.-S.* *swete*, whether written or not with *i*, is pronounced like *i*. In the same way, *lede* *people*, *rede* *counsel*, were pronounced *lide*, *ride*, by contraction *Frs. v.* *lie*, *rie*.

<sup>b</sup> *Miete*, at present *Frs. v.* *mjitte*.

<sup>c</sup> *Fóar*, at present *Frs. v.* *foár*.

<sup>d</sup> Yet present *Frs. v.* just as it is pronounced in English. It is the Anglo-Friesic fashion to change *g* into *y* in many instances where all other dialects retain the *g*. Thus *Old Eng.* *yern* *readily*; *Frs. v.* *jern*; *jerne*, *Asg. bk. 2, b*; *A.-S.* *géorn*. *Yesterday*, *Frs. v.* *jister*; *A.-S.* *gistra*. *Old Eng.* *to yet to pour*; *Frs. v.* *jitte*; *A.-S.* *géotan*. Yet *adhuc*, *Frs. v.* *yet*; *A.-S.* *gyt*. *Yond ibi*, *Frs. v.* *jinder*; *A.-S.* *geond*. The German-Saxon dialect uses *jot* for *gott*.

<sup>e</sup> *Séach* *saw*, *séa-gen* *videbant*; *A.-S.* *séah* *videbat*; *A.-S.* *séagon* *videbant*.

<sup>f</sup> *Kléarje*, at present *kljerje*.

<sup>g</sup> This *du* is now become *dou*, as the *A.-S.* *þu* sounds in the present *Eng.* *thou*. Tongues of the same original frame show the same development in their consonants as in their vowels.

<sup>h</sup> *Ljéaf*, *A.-S.* *léof* *charus*.

<sup>i</sup> *Knôte*, present *Frs. v.* *knotte*, an ellipsis for *love-knot*. It was a knotted handkerchief in which was a coin; when presented by the woer and accepted by the maiden, the knot was fastened.

<sup>j</sup> To *géare*, now to *gjerre*, contr. for *A.-S.* *geader* *to gather*; compounded of *ge* and *eader* *septum*, *septo* *includi*, i. e. *conjunctim*; together, *to encompass*.

<sup>k</sup> This word *heite* *father* is *Frs. v.* and *Moes.* *atta* *pater*, *aithei* *mater*. I wonder that the word is neither in the Old-Friesic nor in the *A.-S.*



Ofke, sei se, elk jier ien bern . . .  
Wier ik faem!<sup>a</sup> Ik woe 't so jern.<sup>b</sup>

4

Hoite in Hoatske<sup>c</sup> sneins<sup>d</sup> to kéamer  
Mekken 't mei elkóarme kléar.  
Tetke krigge Sjolle-kréamer<sup>e</sup>  
To sint Eal by wyn in bjéar.  
Nu rint elk om as ien slet,<sup>f</sup>  
In bekleye 't: mar to let.

5

Oeds die better nei ik achtje  
Da<sup>g</sup> hy sæts syn trou<sup>h</sup> tosei;  
Hy liet de alders even plachtje<sup>i</sup>  
Hwet se óan elke ichj joene mei.

Nu besit hy huws in schuw<sup>r</sup>,  
In syn bern fleane alle man uwr.

6

Ork, myn sóan, wolt du bedye,<sup>k</sup>  
Rin náet óan allyk ien moll'!<sup>l</sup>  
Jeld in rie lit mei dy frye,  
Bern, so géan' dyn saken wol;  
Den scil de himel uwr dyn dwáen

Lok in mylde seining' jáen.<sup>m</sup>

Ofke, she said, each (*every*) year a child . . .  
Were I maiden! I would (*wish*) it so yern  
(*so willingly*).

4

Hoite and Hoatske every Sunday in the inn  
Made it clear (*settled it*) with each other.  
Tetke got Sjolle the pedlar  
To St. Aloh's fair unto wine and bear.  
Now each runs about as a slut,  
And complains (*of*) it, but too late.

5

Oeds did better in my opinion  
When he said (*gave*) his troth to Sæts;  
He let the elders even plight (*contract*)  
What they on each edge (*side*) gave with  
(*the married couple*).

Now he possesses house and barn,  
And his children outdo all men.

6

Ork, my son, wouldst thou prosper,  
Run not on all like a mole;  
Let age and rede (*good counsel*) woo thee,  
Child, then thy affairs go well;  
Then the heaven shall (*will*) give over thy  
doings

Luck (*fortune*) and mild (*liberal*) blessings.

<sup>a</sup> Faem, in the dialect of Hindelope, faen *maiden*; *A.-S.* fœmna *virgo*. The common Greek γυνή is a corruption of the Doric βava, corresponding with the *Lat.* femina, and the *Anglo-Friesic* fana; for the Greek β corresponds with the *Ger. p*, sometimes going over to *f*. I wonder this word, obvious in *A.-S.* and *Friesic*, is totally lost in *Eng*.

<sup>b</sup> See note (<sup>d</sup>) at p. lxxii. on jietje.

<sup>c</sup> Hoátse, the proper name of a man, becomes that of a female by adding ke, Hoátske, at present Hoátse and Hoátske. A great many of these proper names of the Friesians are become familiar names in *Eng.* by adding *son*. Thus, Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, Friesian proper names, become Watse-son, Ritse-son, Hodse-son, Gibbe-son; in the Friesian syntax, the son of Watse, &c., by contraction, Watson, Ritson, Hodson, Gibbson (Gibbon).

<sup>d</sup> Snein *Sunday*, Senen-dei, by contraction Sneen-dei, and casting away dei, Sneen, whence Snien and Snein. The Hindelopians still say Senne-dei or Sendei. Galbema, p. 30, has Sonendei; and the Charter-boek, I. p. 534, 536, Snayndé *dies solis*. dei is also cast away in *frie*, and *Frs. v.* freed *Fri-day*. Correct, Junius, *Gloss. Goth.* p. 310.

<sup>e</sup> From *Frs. v.* kream, *Scot.* craim *a merchant's stall*, is derived kreamer *a merchant in a stall*.

<sup>f</sup> The etymology of *slut* is not apprehended either by Johnson, Jamieson, or Tooke. From *A.-S.* slidan *to slide*; *Dut.* sleden *labi, trahere*, comes sledde *traha*, now sled. The other form is sletan or slutan, producing *Frs. v.* slet *a clout, towel, a dirty woman*, and *Eng.* slut *a dirty woman*. The Friesians in the same way form sleep *a slut*, from *Frs. v.* sleepje *trahere*.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* þa, the same as *Frs. v.* da *then*, is not in *Eng*.

<sup>h</sup> Trou *fidelity*; *A.-S.* treowa, treowð; *Scot.* trouth *truth*; *Scot.* to trow *to believe*.

<sup>i</sup> Plachtje *to plead, bargain*. It is the same word as *A.-S.* plihtan *spondere, oppignorare*.

<sup>j</sup> *A.-S.* ecge forms by assimilation egge, *Asg. bk.* 273, *edge (of a sword)*; igge, *Asg. bk.* 365. Igge or ich means here *side, part*, as in *Scot.* the edge of a hill, the side and the top of a hill.

<sup>k</sup> For be the *A.-S.* used ge, as ge-þeān *to thrive*; the e pronounced like i, thia in *Friesic*, whence di-ja, *i.e.* dye.

<sup>l</sup> Mole is an ellipsis for mouldwarp, *i.e.* *A.-S.* moldweorp, as molle is for the common *Frs. v.* mol-wrot, from molde *terra*, and *A.-S.* wrotan, *Frs. v.* wrotte *rostrum versare*. The Scots use by inversion of letters mawdiwart and moudiewort. The *Eng.* mouldwarp has warp from the *A.-S.* wand-wypp, properly the *turn-cast*, *i.e.* *who casts up mould by turning it*.

<sup>m</sup> *Frs. v.* jaen *to give*, *Frs. l.* 26, 28, and ja *to give*, *Frs. l.* 53, 101, for *Scot.* ga' *to give*.



112. To give some idea of the Hindelopian dialect, I shall add a few lines which I found written above the months of January, February, and May, in a Hindelopian calendar for seamen. The Hindelopians were formerly all seamen, even in the beginning of the present century.

Januarius het xxxi deggen.  
Nyje deggen,<sup>a</sup> nyje winscen,  
Nyje ré<sup>b</sup> fan nyje minschen!  
Weer ús livven ek<sup>c</sup> su ny  
Sunden wârdven lichst<sup>d</sup> fan fry.

Februarius het xxviii deggen.  
Silers<sup>e</sup> meye winters reste,<sup>f</sup>  
Thûs tu bleeuwen mut jerm leste;  
Lot<sup>g</sup> men iertske surg mêr stân  
Mengwar<sup>h</sup> scoe men better dwân.

Majus het xxxi deggen.  
As we tommelje oeuwer 't wetter;  
Heuwe! 't slim<sup>k</sup> en soms hwet better.

Su 's de wrâld ek as de sê,  
Soms fol kurje,<sup>l</sup> soms fol nê.

January has xxxi days.  
New days, new wishes,  
New rede (*counsel*) of new men.  
Were our life (*conduct*) eke so (*also as*) new  
We grew lightly free from sins.

February has xxviii days.  
Sailors may rest in winter,  
To stay at home (*to house*) must please them.  
(*If*) one let earthly sorrow more stand (*be*)  
Many times we should (*would*) do better.

May has xxxi days.  
As we tumble (*are tossed*) over the water  
(*Then*) we have it slim (*bad*<sup>m</sup>) and some-  
times (*then*) what (*a little*) better.  
So the world is eke (*also*) as the sea,  
Sometimes full of delight, sometimes full of  
need.

<sup>a</sup> As we have had in the preceding læst for last *a burden*, fæst for fast, let for late, so here deggen for daggen. The *A.-S.* used also fæst, dæg: but what may be the reason why the Eng. in a thousand such words write *a*, although they have ever retained the old pronunciation of *e*? Does this oddity date from the time when *a*, losing entirely its genuine meaning, was called *e*?

<sup>b</sup> Ré, contraction of the Old Eng. rede *counsel*.

<sup>c</sup> Frs. *v. eak*; *A.-S. éac*; Hindl. *ek*, contr. of Old Eng. *eke* also.

<sup>d</sup> It is a very remarkable property of the Hindl. dialect to insert *s* between *ch* and *t*; lichst for licht *light*; ânsichst *visage*; suchst *sickness*; for ânsicht (*A.-S. onsien vultus, sight*) sucht.

<sup>e</sup> I have not found this word in the particular signification of a *seaman* (*matelst*) anywhere but in Eng. and Hindl. In Dut. een zeiler is a *sailing vessel*; and in Frs. *v. siler* is a *swimmer*.

<sup>f</sup> We have *u* in the Ger. *ruhe* and the Dut. *rust*, but *e*, originating from *u*, in the Anglo-Friesic *rest*.

<sup>g</sup> Lot *let*; Frs. *v. lit*.

<sup>h</sup> Meng-war is a compound of *menig* (*men-ig*) *many*; and *A.-S. hweorf* (*itus et reditus*) *vices, many times*.

<sup>i</sup> Wetter: in this word the Eng. is inconsequent by retaining the broad *a* in the pronunciation.

<sup>j</sup> Heuwe *we have*; Frs. *v. wy hawwe*.

<sup>k</sup> Slim *bad, wrong*; properly *curved, crooked*; Dut. *Kil. slimvoet loripes*; slim *distortus*. In the same way, *wrong* (derived from *A.-S. wringan*, Frs. *v. wringe* to *wring*) is properly *tortus*. This primary signification of *wringing* is likewise in *A.-S. slincan, slingan* to *sling*; whence the frequentative form Frs. *v. slingerje*, and in slang *a snake*. In Dut. as in the north of England, slim *tortuous* has the analogical signification of *sly*. But slim denotes also *weak* and *thin* of *shape* in Eng. In Icel. *lam* is a *fracture*, *lama fractus viribus*, whence at slæma (as Eng. *slim* from *lim limus*) *debilitate*; Eng. *slim weak, slight*. It is not impossible that *A.-S. lim limb*, as a *fracture, division, or member*, belongs to this class. Further we find *A.-S. hlæne lean*, and with the sibilant instead of the aspirate: Dut. Frs. *v. slank thin* of *shape*, opposed to the swelling of an inflamed wound. Frs. *v. linkje* to grow less in bulk. Slink *furrow between banks in sea*. Eng. *slim slender, thin* of *shape*.

<sup>l</sup> Kurje *security and peace*. From *A.-S. cyse* or *cyre electio*; *kar* in the Swed. laws is *full freedom in his actions, and security against all violence in his house*. In the same way, Frs. *v. wâld*, and *A.-S. wela felicity*; is from Dut. *walen* and *welen eligere*.

<sup>m</sup> The form of this word is one of the most ancient extant in the Eng. language not to be found in *A.-S.* nor any Germanic tongue, but only in the Persian د *bad malignus*; in the Mogul language *badd*. The European form is *wâd*, from *A.-S. wedan*; Dut. *woeden insanire, furere*—whence Dut. *k-waad, kwaad bad*.



113. The never-ceasing floods of Germans at last overwhelmed the Friesians and their nationality. Had the Friesians sought for some refuge in the heart of the ocean, like their English brethren, they would have braved the combined force of all the continental tyrants, whether crowned, or representing the hydra of democracy. Only the North-Friesic, Saterlandic, Sciermonnikoogian, Country-Friesic, and Hindelopian remain as fragments that have resisted the influence of invaders to the present day.

114. Low-Saxon has prevailed in all the country between Schleswic and the Dutch Zuiderzee, once possessed by the Friesians: it varies indeed in its dialects being always affected by the tongue of the bordering people; in one part smooth and fluent, in another broad and coarse, as in the province of Groningen. All, however, are of an homogeneous nature, so that a person acquainted with one of them easily understands all the others.

115. Glossaries of all these dialects have been formed.

Of the dialect of Holstein by J. F. Schutze in his *Holsteinisches Idiotikon*, 4 tom. Hamburg, 1800;—of the dialect of Hamburg by Michael Richey, in his *Idioticon Hamburgense*, Hamburg, 1754;—of that of Bremen and Werden by Kelp, on which notes are to be found in the *Collectanea Etymologica* of Leibnitz I. p. 33, Hanover, 1717; and not only of the dialect of Bremen, but also of the Low-Saxon in general, by a society of Bremish philologists in their *Versuch eines Bremisch-Niedersächsischen Wörterbuchs*, Bremen, 1767, 5 vols; it will be unnecessary to cite more. I must, however, add, that a specimen of the present East-Friesic is to be found in the *Sangh-fona*, a collection of songs and poetry, printed at Emden, 1828, Woortman.

116. While these dialects prevail in those parts of Old-Friesland extending from Schleswic nearly to the northern coasts of the Zuiderzee, Dutch is spoken in North Holland, South Holland, and Zealand, and Flemish in the country surrounding Antwerp, and in Flanders.

117. I beg leave to draw the attention of the Anglo-Saxon scholar to the Low-Saxon glossaries above mentioned. Many hundred Anglo-Saxon words will be elucidated, as to their form and meaning, by closely comparing them with the Low-Saxon. Low-Saxon has all the appearance of German grafted on an Anglo-Friesic tree. The words are Anglo-Friesic with German vowels, as if the Friesians, in adopting the German, retained the consonants of the old language. This observation may with still greater propriety be applied to the syntax and phraseology, that is, to the mental part or soul of the language. They continued to think in Anglo-Friesic forms, whilst their organs adopted the vowels and some other mechanical parts of the German. Hence there is scarcely a single expression or phrase extant in Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, or Dutch, of which the parallel is not to be found in the Low-Saxon glossaries. In short, it is the Anglo-Friesic idiom, with words of Germanic form. This observation also explains another phenomenon, which is, that scarcely a single scholar, a native of any place on the coast of the German sea, where Low-Saxon is



the mother-tongue, possesses the true genius of the German language. Though Klopstock was born at Hamburg, yet I venture to affirm that no scholar of the stamp of T. D. Wiarda is acquainted with the true spirit of the German tongue.

118. It is for this reason, that any one who intends to compose a syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, after having thoroughly investigated the Friesic and Dutch, must not omit to compare almost every part with the Low-Saxon glossaries. This is an important and almost a new task. To this day the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, requiring a deep insight into the hidden springs of speech, has been but rudely developed, only hinted at even by Rask, while the different forms of conjugation and declension have been analyzed with the most minute attention.

119. Moreover, if the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon be the basis of the English syntax, as I think it is, notwithstanding a partial degeneration since the Norman conquest by a mixture with French,\* the absurdity is felt of modelling the construction of the English according to that of corrupt Latin, known by the name of French. The construction of the French language is as regularly arranged as the pipes of an organ, while the most diversified inversion, exceeded only by that of the Latin and Greek, characterizes the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic; and the more the English is made to differ from this standard of propriety, the more it deviates from its original form and its very nature. The diction and idiom, forming the mirror of the soul of nations, are in English and French as widely different as the character of the respective people. Hence the phenomenon, that when a foreigner well acquainted with the French easily understands an English author, it is certain that this writer is not possessed of the true genius of the English language. Addison may be deemed neat, pure, elegant, and fluent—but he is not English. Shakspeare wrote English; in him the English tongue and genius are represented.

120. Great clamours have arisen about the total corruption of the English language by the mixture of French and other foreign words, and I readily grant that a rich language, possessed of the power of forming compound words from simples, wants no foreign words to express even new objects and ideas. But permit me to observe, that the deficiency has not hitherto been supplied with due consideration and taste. For when an author (the translator of the Lord's Prayer for instance) uses a certain number of foreign words, it is no proof that the English language had not words of its own to express the same ideas. The fact is, that many thousand foreign words have been introduced when native terms already existed, and the English has, in this way, been endowed with the power of expressing the same idea by two different

\* "Children in scole against the usage and manir of all othir nations beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessons and hir thynges in Frenche."—*Trevisa's Translation of Hygden's Polychronicon*. See "The causes of the corruption of the English language," *Boucher's Glossary*, London, 1832, Introd. p. 39, 40.



words—or, what is of still greater value, of appropriating this new word to mark some modification in the meaning of the indigenous word. In the phrases “Forgive us our debts, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,” could there not be found amongst all the stores of the English language some words to express the ideas of *debt*, *temptation*, and *deliver*? If these words now bear significations somewhat different from those of the foreign ones, if foreign words have usurped the office of native ones, this is no argument that at all affects the richness and proper essence of the language.

121. For a proof of what I have advanced, I beg to refer the English reader to the Friesic pieces I have translated into English: this, however imperfect, will not I hope be entirely disregarded.

My object was to show the analogy between the two languages, by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1200 words I have only had recourse to 50 which are not of Saxon origin—a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate, about every twenty-fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In 125 words in parentheses, I used 50 foreign words: here one word is lost out of every  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The number of words was 1200; add the words in parentheses 125, it makes a total of 1325. The foreign words in 1200 were 50, and in parentheses, 50, making the sum of 100. Then  $\frac{1325}{100} = 13\frac{1}{4}$ ; shows that there is one foreign word for every thirteen English.

122. The stanzas of the Countess of Blessington contain seventy-seven words, of which eight are of foreign origin, namely, *pain*, *hours*, *joy*, *scald*, *vanish*, *sceptred*, *empire*, *brief*. Thus in nine and a half English terms, one word is exotic.

123. The foreign words in the English language are, for the most part, used to express scientific or abstract ideas, and were introduced from the French. These terms, however, do not suit the feelings of the poet; he involuntarily has recourse to the original stores of his native tongue—to the varied construction, and the energetic and picturesque diction of the Anglo-Saxon—a language formed by his valiant forefathers in their savage, that is, poetical state. This remark fully accounts for the phenomenon, that a reader who is a little acquainted with French and Latin, easily understands the writings of an English lawyer, divine, or philosopher, while he boggles at every sentence of the poets, whose Anglo-Saxon words and construction are equally unknown to him.

124. The Anglo-Saxon appears greatly disfigured as it is at present represented in the English. But as the granting of citizenship to foreign words, and the moulding of them to an English form, have led to fundamental laws in the English language, every one will allow the great advantage that results from such a change. While all the stores of the numberless tongues on the globe became perfectly English when introduced into England, the Dutch, on the contrary, which may boast of



exquisite purity, cannot adopt a single word without its bearing the mark of its foreign origin.

125. Finally, it scarcely needs be mentioned, that as genuine English words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon, an agreement of Friesic with English naturally implies an agreement of Friesic with Anglo-Saxon. It is for this reason, that the parallel Anglo-Saxon words are not always cited in the specimens in §§ 95, 97, &c. This comparison would also have taken too much time to pay due attention to the different degrees of development by which words of the same age are often distinguished from one another.

126. All that has been said about the analogy between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, tends to prove that the Friesic tongue is absolutely indispensable in determining, as far as it is now possible, the genuine pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon; and that preceding writers, in passing over the Friesic, overlooked an important source of knowledge.

127. What is less pardonable in modern Anglo-Saxon scholars, is their complete neglect of English in this respect. Their ignorance of the English, as of the Friesic, will not, I hope, be alleged as an excuse. Is not the English tongue, as to its descent and substance, still a genuine daughter of the Anglo-Saxon? Does she not bear to this very day some features of her fair mother, notwithstanding her foreign ornaments? Do not many Anglo-Saxon vowels still exist in Yorkshire, in Scotland, and in other provincial dialects of England? May not the English alone boast of having preserved the true sound of the old *etch* (þ *th*), which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe, so as not even to leave the means of forming a faint idea of the sound of this consonant, without the aid of the English? Why should we consult only the Gothic, or the Icelandic, which is still more remote from the Anglo-Saxon? Why should that which is unknown be sought amongst the unknown, rather than in that which is known in the remains of the old sounds of the language? With a competent knowledge of the subject, and fair induction, I presume that no source can afford so much light in the pronunciation and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon as the English.

128. Of late, the accent by which some Anglo-Saxon MSS. are marked, is held as one of the most efficient means of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon, and Wilkins and other publishers are to be blamed for omitting them. It is here necessary to state my opinion on this subject. A mark of accent, in modern tongues, may have three applications:—1st. It may denote the stress of the voice on a certain syllable, and this is perhaps the only purpose for which the accent (´) may be lawfully used. 2nd. But, improperly and contrary to its original design, it may denote the very nature of the sound of the vowel. And 3rd. it may be used to designate the lengthening of a short vowel, without altering the nature of its sound.

In *above* and *comfort*, you hear the short sound of *o*, and in *ghost*, *potent*, *low*, we



have the long sound; but in *loose*, the very nature of the sound is changed and varies from *o* to the French *ou*, and in *for* to *au*. Suppose *pōtent* to be noted by the accent, and the sound of the *o* to be unknown to you: what will this accent then mean? Will it signify simply the lengthening of the short *o*? or one of the four or five modifications of the sound of *o*? and which of the modifications? Or does it mean that *po* in *potent* has the stress? If no one can ascertain to which of these six or seven purposes this single mark is applied, of what use can it be in settling the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon?

129. Let us endeavour to illustrate the subject by some instances from Cædmon, published by Mr. Thorpe.

Is the *a* long in *pá then*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 20, 11,) [*pá*, 20, 6,] contrary to the short *a* in *Frs. v. da*; *Moes. than*; *Dut. dan then*, and agree with the Icelandic *pá tunc*, pronounced *thau* or *tav*? Or does it denote *a* inclining to *o*? Or does it mean *a* modified a little by *i*? Is *a* long in *náman*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 9, 11,) contrary to *Moes. namo*; *Frs. v. namme*; *Icel. namn* and *nafn*, which have all short *a*? Or does it mean an inclination of the *a* to the sound of the old *o* in *ὄνομα* and *nomen*? The same question may be applied to *hám*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 108, 33,) *Eng. home*; and we further ask if the accent, in this instance, can also signify the verging of *a* to *i* (*âi*) apparent in *Moes. haim abode*; *Icel. heimr domus*; Hesychius *εἰμαδες ποιμένων οἰκίαι*; *Frs. v. hiem homestead* or *the land just around a farm-house, enclosed by a ditch*. What is the pronunciation of *éngel*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 137, 1,) written *engel*, p. 137, 23? If the *e* is long, then it is pronounced *eengel*, contrary to the pronunciation of the continental descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, but agreeing with that of their direct posterity the English in their *angel*? What is the sound of *ý* in *pýsne this*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 52, 6)? Is it long, and opposed to the present *Eng. this*, and *Frs. v. disse, Asg. bh. 2, 3, 271, 278, thesse*; *Frs. l. 2, 5, disse*? Tell me also the meaning of the accent in *life*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 103, 4). Is the vowel only lengthened, and *life* pronounced *liife*? Or has it the diphthongal nature of the *Eng. i* in *life*? Or is it perhaps like *ij* in *Dut. lyf body*? If the *i* in *witan to reproach*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 51, 9,) in *wite-hús torture-house*, (p. 3, 21,) differ in its sound from *i* in *witan to know*, *Frs. v. wite*, like *Icel. víta reprehendere*, from *Icel. vit ratio*, has the *i* then a long sound as *wítan*, or like the *Dut. ij* in *wijten imputare*, or *ei* in *weitan*?—What do you say of *ó* in *nóm cepit*? Must the *ó* only be made long, as *noom*, or is the *o* modified as if united with *a*, as in *Frs. v. nóam*? Is the *ó* long in *bórd shield*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 193, 28,) contrary to *Icel. bord*, *Dut. bord*, both being short like *Moes. baud*? Or is it something similar to the *Frs. v. ou*, or *Frs. v. oe* in *boerd*? What is the sound of *ó* in *wordum with words*? Is the *o* long as in *Dut. woord*, opposed to *Moes. waurd*; *Frs. v. wírd*; *Icel. ord*? Or is it pronounced like *weárden*, as the inhabitants of the Friesian towns speak? Or does it denote the stress of the voice falling upon *wor*? Is *ón*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 64, 1,) pronounced *oon*, contrary to *Moes. ana* [short *a*] and *Eng. on*? Or does it agree with *Dut. aan*, *Frs. v. óan*? Finally, what does the accent mean above *ræd narration*, derived from short *a* in *Moes. rathan numerare*, *A.-S. rædan to read*? Is the vowel long? Or is some sound like *Fr. ai* in *mais* designated? As soon as Anglo-Saxon scholars will answer these questions, and show me the rule which regulates the application of this single mark, in every particular instance, I will gladly observe every accent found in the MSS., and in the mean time I beg to be allowed my own opinion.

130. Far\* from depreciating the use of marks of accents, I am fully

\* As the sounds were more numerous than the letters, especially in the earliest state of the language, when the system of the vowels was more developed, and the letters fewer, being only sixteen Runes, it is evident that many letters must have had a double and even a triple



convinced of their being indispensable in the dead languages; but if two marks are used to denote the spiritus, and three the accent, in Greek, [ ' ' ' ^ ~ ]—and these are far from conveying a just idea of the pronunciation of this language—how could a single mark effect this in Anglo-Saxon? And how is this single mark used? It is sometimes inserted, and sometimes omitted, even in MSS. boasting of some accuracy in this respect, as the MSS. of Cædmon. I will not mention other MSS., as Beowulf in the British Museum, Vitellius A. xv., in which three marks [ ' ^ ~ ] are employed with so much confusion, that the grammarian, in using them, has not only confounded the ideas of emphasis, the nature of sound, and the simple lengthening of sound, as perhaps all who have used the accents in Anglo-Saxon MSS. have done, but he has often misapplied the marks. Several attempts have been made in our day to invent proper signs, and to define the true force of each; but, as if it were to increase the confusion, the two principal advocates of accents, Rask and Grimm, differ in the import they ascribe to the same sign.

131. It may be here asked, whether the authors themselves made use of accents, or their copiers, or if a later hand added them? Finally, whether it was the hand of a genuine Anglo-Saxon, or whether, after the Danish conquest, it was some writer who had a strong tincture of Danish pronunciation that accented the MSS. Should I live to make my intended inquiries on the changes of the vowels, I may perhaps throw some light on the subject.

132. Since the pronunciation of the old languages depends on the sound of the letters, it is important to inquire what these letters were.

I answer, that the old Saxon letters were Runic. Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by some Nordmanni and Northalbingii,\* located on the northern banks of the Elbe, and thus on the same spot that the allies of the Angles, the Saxons, inhabited. On comparing the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons,† we shall perceive, on the whole, a striking resemblance, which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought with them the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of two sepulchral stones at Hartlepool,‡ bearing Runic inscriptions.§

sound. When, in process of time, the sounds which were sensibly distinct approached each other, the evil became still worse. Thus the *e* in *red* became in time the representative of *éo* in *réod arundo*; of *éa* in *réad ruber*, and of *æ* in *ræd*, *Old Eng. rede consilium*. This fully proves the necessity of marks to guide the pronunciation.

\* Consult Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen, 1821, in general, and p. 149 in particular.

† Hickes's Gram. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thes. L. L. Sept. tom. i. p. 135, 136.

‡ An accurate delineation of these stones is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1833, p. 219.

§ Annunte Deo, Mr. Halbertsma intends to add in another publication, a second and third part to what is here given: the second on the sound of each Anglo-Saxon Letter—and the third part on the practical application of the preceding rules relative to the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants.



V.—THE SAXONS, OR OLD-SAXONS.

1. The Saxons\* spoke the Old-Saxon, now called Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch.

2. The German confederacy, known under the name of Saxons, occupied the greater part of Low, Platt, or Northern Germany. They were divided into—1. *Eastphalians*, on the eastern borders of the Weser; 2. *Westphalians*, on the Western borders of the Weser down to the Rhine and the North Sea; 3. *Angrivarians*, situated between the Eastphalians and Westphalians, and the borders of the North Sea; 4. *North-Albingians*, from the north of the river Elbe to Denmark; 5. *Trans-Albingians*, comprising the whole country from the Elbe to the river Oder, with the exception of those districts occupied by the Wends or Sorbians, near the Baltic, and in the neighbourhood of the Oder. These Saxons, or Old-Saxons, chiefly remaining in their ancient localities, retained their low, soft, or Old-Saxon dialect in great purity. The Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Old-Saxons, wrote and matured their language in England; hence it differs from the tongue of their continental progenitors. The Old-Saxon, now called Low or Platt-German, seems to be conveyed down to the present day with few alterations, and those only such as time always produces; but as we have no specimen of it earlier than the Heliand in the 9th century, we do not know the exact form of the Old-Saxon from which the Anglo-Saxon was derived. This Low-German, so called from being the vernacular language of Platt, or Low-Germany, or of the common people, is, even in the present day, very extensive, being spoken by the lower classes in the greater part of Westphalia, in Hanover, Holstein, Sleswick, a part of Jutland, in Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the kingdom of Prussia, and as far north as Livonia and Estonia.†

3. The origin and ancient history of the Saxons are enveloped in much darkness. The Fosi mentioned by Tacitus‡ were most likely Saxons,

\* Those who wish for a full view of Low-German literature, may consult—Geschichte der Nieder-Sächsischen oder Plattdeutschen Sprache von M. Joh. Fried. August Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.—Bücherkunde der Sassisch-Niederdeutschen Sprache, von Dr. Karl, F. A. Scheller, Braunschweig, 1826.

† Melis Stoke says,

Oude Boeken horie ghewaghen,  
Dat al tlant, beneden Nimaghen,  
Wilen Neder Zassen hiet;  
Also alst de stroom versciot  
Vander Mazen en vanden Rine.  
Die Seelt was dat Westende sine,  
Also als si valt in de zee,  
Oest streckende min no mee,  
Dan toter Lavecen of ter Elven.

Huydecoper's edition, lib. i. v. 41, p. 9.

‡ De Moribus Ger. cap. xxxvi.

*Verbal English.*

Old books hear I mentioning,  
That all the land below Nimeguen,  
Formerly (*was*) called Low-Saxony.  
So as the stream flows  
Of the Maas, and of the Rhine.  
The Scheld that was its western end (*boundary*),  
So as it falls into the sea,  
Eastward stretching less or more  
(*Than*) to the Lavecen or the Elbe.



for Ptolemy,\* who wrote in the beginning of the 2nd century, mentions the Saxons, and assigns to them nearly the same situation as Tacitus.

4. The Anglo-Saxons, as has just been stated, were a branch of the Saxons, who, for distinction, are denominated Old-Saxons.† In the short account of the Anglo-Saxons ‡ will be found most of what is known of the origin and progress of this people. It is there ascertained that the Saxons were a confederacy of different tribes united for mutual defence against the Romans. Two of these were the *Angles* and *Jutes*, who, in A.D. 449, were among the first and chief settlers in Britain.

5. Subsequent to this emigration, the Saxons, remaining on the continent, were in a constant conflict with the Franks. These Old-Saxons preserved their freedom till about A.D. 785, when, after a gallant opposition of thirty-three years, they were subdued by Charlemagne, who, by much cruelty, forced them to embrace Christianity. Charlemagne would scarcely have succeeded in inducing the Saxons to submit, if their celebrated duke *Wittekind*, who was never entirely subdued, had not terminated the cruelties of Charlemagne by consenting to be baptized. Wittekind, by treaty, remained in possession of the greater part of Saxony till his death in 807.

6. From Wittekind, not only the German emperors of the Saxon line, Henry I., Otto I. and II., and Henry II., from A.D. 918 to 1024, and the house of Hanover, the royal family of Great Britain, but also the present king of Saxony, and the other princes of the house of Saxony, take their origin.

7. The most flourishing period of the Platt-Deutsch was just before the Reformation. Luther was accustomed to speak and write in High-German, in which he wrote his version of the Scriptures. As Luther's translation soon came into general use throughout Germany, the high dialect of his translation was not long before it prevailed over all the Low-German dialects. The influence of the Reformation in preventing the further cultivation of the Platt or Low-German, and in confining its use only to the lower orders, is regretted by all who are acquainted with its beauties. The most learned agree, that while the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch is equal to the High in strength and compositive power, the Platt is much softer and richer. The true old German freedom, sincerity, and honesty, can have no better medium to express its full mental and political independence, its genuine and confidential feelings of the heart, than its old, unsophisticated, open, Low-German dialect.

8. Where the High-German is obliged to employ most of the organs of speech to pronounce words, such as *ochse* *ox*, *flachs* *flax*, *wachs* *wax*, the Platt-German with the greatest ease says *oss*, *flass*, *wass*. The High-

\* Cellarius, lib. II. cap. v. p. 303.

† Anglo-Saxon, Eald-Seaxan *Old-Saxons*, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 22. See also the *ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY*, under the word *Seaxan*.

‡ III. § 1-8.



German *pfeifer pfeif auf*, is in Platt, like the English, piper pip up *piper pipe up*. The Low-German and Dutch proverbs are nearly all the same, both equally expressive, and in phraseology like English.

As dat beer is in den man  
Is de wysket in de kan.

As (*when*) the beer is in the man  
The wisdom is in the kan.

9. From the great extent of the territory where the Low-German is spoken, it may be easily conceived that it does not always assume the same shape. Mr. Kinderling,\* in his history of the Low-German or Platt-Deutsch language, names all the minute peculiarities; here the most essential need only be noticed.

10. It is generally acknowledged that the purest Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch dialect, is spoken in Holstein and Sleswick, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kiel. The Brunswick and Hanoverian dialect is broad and coarse. In the south-east of Westphalia, it mixes with the High-German, while on the borders of the Netherlands it melts into Dutch. The dialect of Gelderland and Overysseel preserves many Platt forms, as the Dutch *gout, zout, hout, gold, salt, wood*, is *golt, zolt, holt*; the *u*, written *w*, is pronounced like the Platt and High-Ger. *oo*, Eng. *oo*.

11. The Platt changes the High-Ger. *au* into *oo* and *u*; as, *auge eye*, *oog* (*o* in *no*); *auch also*, *ook* (*o* in *no*); *auf up*, Platt *up*; *bauch belly, stomach*, in Platt makes *buuk* (the *uu* pronounced like the Eng. *oo* in *wood*). The High-Ger. *a* is changed into *oo*; as, *alt old*, Platt *oold*. The High-Ger. *ei* into *y* and *ee*; as, *mein, dein, sein mine, thine, his*, Platt *myn*; *geist spirit*, Platt *geest*. The High-Ger. *i* very often changes into *e*; as, *wissen to know* into *weten*;—*ie* into *ee* or *ä*; as, *lieb dear*, Platt *leev*; *viel much*, Platt *väl*;—*i* into *jü*; as, *immer always*, Platt *jümmer*. The High-Ger. *o* often changes into *a* long and broad *a*; as, *oben above*, *bawen*. High-Ger. *alt*, Platt *old*, like the Eng. in signification and pronunciation. The High-Ger. *ü* or *ue* changes into *ö*; as, *vergnügt content*, *vergnögt*;—the *u* into *o*; as, *zu at*, Platt *to*; *rufen to call*, *roopen* (pronounced *ropen*); *gut good*.

12. Change of the consonants.—*b* often changes into *f* and *v*, *w*; as, *dieb thief*, *deef*; *lieb dear*, *leev*;—*ch* changes into *k*; as, *ich I*, *ik* or *ick*;—*ch* into *y*; as, *mich me*, *my* (pronounced like the Eng. *me*);—*r* into *y*; as, *mir to me*, *my* (pronounced *mee*); *dir to thee*, *dy* (pronounced *dee*);—*ss* into *t*; as, *wasser water*, *water*;—*chs* into *ss*; as, *flachs flax*, *flass*. The *ch* with the *s* preceding is often omitted; as, *schlagen to beat*, *slagen*; *schweigen to be silent*, *swigen*; *schwimmen to swim*, *swimmen*. The Low-Ger. in this respect has great correspondence with the old High-Ger. which avoids this unpleasant hissing sound in all those words where it is omitted in the Low-Ger. as, High-Ger. *schwester sister*; Old High-Ger. *suester*; Platt-Ger. *suster*; Sanscrit *suasr*; A.-S. *suster*, *sweoster*; High-Ger. *schweiss sweat*; Platt *swët*. In some parts of Holstein and Sleswick, particularly near the borders of Jutland, the *sch* is changed into *sk*; as, *schuld debitum*; Platt *skuld*; Old High-Ger. *sculd*; Dan. *skyld*; A.-S. *scyld*. The auxiliary verb *shall* is in High-Ger. *sollen*; Moes. *skulan*, *skallan*; Dut. *zullen*, in Platt commonly *schüllen*, *süllen*, or like the *Icel.* *skal*;

\* See note (\*), § 1.



*High-Ger.* suche changes into *Platt* syke; sicher *sure* into seker;—*t* very often changes into *d*; as, teufel *devil*, düvel; tief *deep*, deep; Gott *God*; gut *good*; tod *death*, dod; tochter *daughter*, dochter;—*v*, with a few exceptions, is used instead of the *High-Ger. f*;—*w* is used and pronounced like the *High-Ger. w*;—*z* occurs only in a few instances, and is pronounced softer than the *High-Ger. z*, which in *Platt* is mostly changed into *t*; as, zu *to*, at, to; zichen *to pull*, tēn; zwey *two*, twe; zeicher *token*, tēken; zeit *time*, tyd; zoll *toll*, toll. The *High-Ger. pf* always changes into a single *p*; as, pflug *plough*, ploog; pfanne *pan*, pann; pflanze *plant*, plant; pfund *pound*, pund; pflaume *plum*, plum; pfeife *pipe*, pipe; pflücken *to pluck*, plücken.

13. HELIAND. An unknown author, in the early part of the 9th century, wrote, in alliterative lines, a Harmony of the Gospels in the Old-Saxon dialect. The MSS. are preserved at Munich, and in the British Museum, London. Some extracts were published under the name of Franco-Theotisc in *Hickes's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 101, and also by *Nyerup* at Copenhagen, 1787; but the whole was well edited, and splendidly published, with the following title:—

Heliand; Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi supplementis nec non adjecta lectionum varietate, nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller, Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis Custos, &c., Monachii, 1830.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, *Mt.* xiii. 3—6; *Mk.* iv. 1—4; *Lk.* viii. 4—6.

Huat ik iu seggean mag quad he gesidos mine. huo imu en erl bi-gan an erdu sehan hren corni mid is handun. Sum it an hardan sten obanuwardan fel erdon ni habda. that it thar mahti uuahsan eftha uurteo gifahan. kinan eftha bicliben. ac uuard that corn farloren. that thar an theru leian gilag.—*Heliand*, p. 73, l. 6—10.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Was ich euch sagen möchte, sprach er, Genossen meine, wie sich ein Landmann begann in die Erde zu säen rein Korn mit sein' Händen; Etlliches aber auf harten Stein oberwärts fiel, Erde nicht hatte, dass es da konnte wachsen, oder Wurzel erfassen, keimen oder bekleiben, auch ward (ging) das Korn verloren, das da auf der strasse lag.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

What (*now*) I may say (*tell*) you, quoth he, my companions, how a farmer began on earth to sow clean corn with his hands. Some of it on hard stone fell, had not earth that it there might wax (*grow*), or roots take, germinate, or stick, and that corn was lost, that there on the road lay.

14. TATIAN'S HARMONY. An unknown author, about A. D. 890, translated Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels into a softer dialect than the Alemannic and Bavarian: this translation contains words peculiar to the Old-Saxon dialect, and may be considered a sort of transition between Low and High-German. MSS. are preserved at Oxford and St. Gallen. This Harmony was first printed with this title: *Tatiani Harmonia Evangelica e Latina Victoris Capuani versione translata in linguam Theotiscam antiquissimam* per Jo. Phil. Palthenius, 4to. 1706; and again in Schilter's *Thes.* vol. ii. towards the end.



## THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Senu gieng tho uz thie thar sauuit, zi sauuenne samon sinan. 4. Mit-thiu her tho sata, sumiu fielun nah themo uuege, inti uurdun furtretanu, inti quamun fugala himiles, inti frazun thiun. 5. Andaru fielun in steinaht lant, thar nih habeta mihhila erda, inti sliumo giengun uf, uuanta sie ni habetun erda tiufi. 6. Ufganteru sunnon furbrantiu uurdun, inti bithiu sie ni habetun uurzala, furthorretun.—*Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 54, *towards the end.*

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Sieh, es gieng da aus, der da säet, zu säen Samen seinen. 4. Indem er da säete, etliche (Samen) fielen nach dem Wege, und wurden vertreten; und (es) kamen die Vögel des Himmels, und frassen diese. 5. Andere fielen in steinig Land, wo (es) nicht hatte (gab) viele Erde; und schleunig giengen sie auf, weil sie nicht hatten Erde tiefe. 6. (Bey) aufgehender Sonne, wurden sie verbrannt; und da sie nicht hatten Wurzeln, verdorrten sie.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Matt. xiii. 3.—See now, there went out (he) who there soweth, to sow his seed. 4. While he there sowed some fell on the way, and was trodden down, and came the fowls of heaven and devoured it. 5. Others fell on stony land, there had not much earth, and quickly went (grew) up, for they (it) had not deep earth; 6. (By) risen sun were burnt, and, because they had not roots, withered.

15. AN OLD-SAXON Chronicle in Rhyme of the year 1216, published in J. G. Leuckfeld's *Antiquitates Gandersh.* in *Leibnitii Scriptorum Rerum Brunsv.*, and in *Harenberg Historia Gandersh.* with the following title, "Battle of Henry I. the Saxon, against the Huns."

Na by der Oveker lag koning Hinrik :  
Up hôv he sek an der naten nagt alse ein dâgen ;  
He en shuwede dûsternisse nog den râgen,  
Dog folgeden ôrne kume halv de dâr waren.—*Scheller*, p. 9.

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Near by the shore lay King Henry,  
Exposed to the wet night as a hero ;  
He did not shun darkness nor the rain,  
But scarcely half those who were there followed him.

16. AN ALLEGORICAL Old-Saxon Poem, on love and fidelity, of the year 1231. Published in *Eschenburg's Denkmale altdeut. Dichtkunst*, Berlin, 1792.

## FIDELITY.

Mine truwe folget or alleine.  
Fôr allen frouwen is se here,  
Ik wil nemandes syn wân ere.  
Gôd geve or sulven sinen sâgen,  
Unde dusend ângele, de or plâgen.—*Scheller*, p. 13.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

My fidelity follows her alone.  
Above all ladies she is noble,  
I will be nobody's but hers.  
May God give her his blessing,  
And a thousand angels attend her.

17. THE PRIVILEGE conferred upon the citizens of Itzehoe in Holstein, in the year 1260, by Count John and Gerhard of Holstein, about the Staple-right, from Westphalen's Monumenta Inedita, &c. vol. iv., and Halthaus's Glossarium, under the word *Stapel*, p. 1730.

Dat alle de Schiphern—ere kopenschop schullen affleggen vnde beden den Borgeren vnde Gesten to Itseho de to verkopende.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

That all the shippers shall deposit and offer their merchandise to the burghers and guests of Itzehoe to sale.

18. THE CATELNBURG SONG, made in 1350, on the rebuilding of the convent of that name, published in Letzner's Chronica of Dassel and Eimbeck, vol. ii.

## THE CATELNBURG SONG.

Dat kloster ward gebuwet fyn  
Edt giff nu einen nien scyn,  
Help Godt van Himmelricke,  
Dat wol geraten ore swyn  
Vnnd werden wedder ricke.—*Scheller*, p. 36.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The cloister was built fine,  
It gives now a new shine;  
God help from heaven on high,  
That prosper well their swine,  
And so grow rich thereby.

19. A LOW-GERMAN translation of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis of the 14th century, published in E. Nyerup's Specim. Literat. Teuton. p. 446—454.

Dit buk is den vngheleerden bereyt,  
Vnde het en spiegel der mynsliken salicheit,  
Dar in mag man prouen, dor wat sake  
Got den mynschen wolde maken,  
Unde wo de mynsche vordomet wart,  
Unde wo dat god wedder vmme heft ghekart.  
Lucifer houarde tegen gode synen heylant,  
Dar vmme warp he ene in dat afgrunde altohant.

*Kinderling*, p. 296.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

This book is for the unlearned prepared,  
And is called a mirror of human happiness,  
Therein may one learn, by what means  
God would make man,  
And how man was condemned,  
And how God again that has changed.  
Lucifer boasted against God his Saviour,  
Therefore threw he him into the gulph instantly.



20. A JOURNEY to the Holy Land made in the year 1356, written in Low-Saxon probably by Ludolfs, and copied from a MS. in 1471, by Nicholas Culenborch. The MS. in possession of Kinderling.

In allen (guden) Dingen de eyn mynsche deyt edder wil vullen bringhen, schal dar tho bidden bevoren god, de den mynschen heft vterkoren, so blift dat warck un verloren.—*Kinderling*, p. 341.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

In all good things which a man does or will perform, he shall before pray to God, who has chosen man, then this work will not be lost.

21. A LOW-SAXON epitaph on the Duke Adolph of Sleswick and Holstein, in the year 1459. In Arnkiel's Cimbrischen Heidenthum (Cimbric Paganism), vol. iii. p. 400.

Da man schref ein Ring von der Taschen (cio) ;  
Und veer Hängen van einer Flaschen, (cccc)  
Vief Duven Föt vnd negen I (xxxxxiiiiiiiii)  
Dar denk man Hartoch Adolf by,  
Twischen Barber vnde Niclas Dagen,  
O weh der jammerliken Klagen!  
Do ward manch Og gewenet roth  
Wol um des edlen Försten Dod.—*Kinderling*, p. 158.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As men wrote a ring of a pocket (cio)  
And four hangers (handles) of a flask, (cccc)  
Five doves feet and nine I (xxxxxiiiiiiiii)  
Thereby think men on Duke Adolf,  
Between Barbara and St. Nicholas days (Dec. 4.)  
Alas for the grievous sorrows!  
When many an eye was red with weeping  
For the noble Prince's death.

22. THE LIFE of the holy Virgin Mary, from a MS. of the year 1474, in the Low-Saxon dialect, in possession of Kinderling, partly published in Adelung's Magazine for the German Language, vol. ii. No. I. p. 63, and in the Deutsches Museum, Oct. 1788, p. 340.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

Se was de schoneste aller wyue  
Se was schone wyt vnde blanck,  
Se was nicht kort, to mate lanck,  
Ore Hende weren wyt gevar  
Ane aller hande wandels gar,  
Gel vnde goltvar was er har.—*Kinderling*, p. 343.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

She was the most beautiful of all wives.  
She was fine white and blank.  
She was not short, (but) moderately lank.  
Her hands were of a white appearance,  
Entirely without any kind of defect,  
Yellow and of a gold colour was her hair.

## 23. A BIBLE printed at Cologne, 1480, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hort, de dar seyet, de is uitgegaen to seyen. En̄ do he seyede, dat eyn vyl by den wech. en̄ de vogel des hemels quemen en̄ eten dat.

## 24. A BIBLE printed at Lubeck, 1494, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet. seet de dar seyet is vtghegan to seyende. vñ do he seyede. dath ene vyl by dē wech. vñ de voghele des hemmels quemen vñ eten dat.

## 25. MIRROR for the Laymen (Speygel der Leyen), printed at Lubeck, 1496. This work is quoted in Brun's Old Platt-Ger. Poems, Berlin, 1798.

Der leyn speygel heft hyr eyn ende,  
Den les gherne in desseme elende  
Uppe dat god dy syne gnade sende,  
Vn eynt leste dyme sele entfange in syne hende.  
De dyt boek leeth maken. vnde ok de dar inne lesen,  
Leue here god wyl den io gnedig wesen. Amen.

Anno dm. mccccxvi, Lubeck.—*Scheller*, p. 107.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The laick mirror has here an end,  
Read it willingly in this distress  
That God to thee his blessing send,  
And at last thy soul receive into his hand.  
(He) who this book made and also those who read in it,  
Dear Lord God, be merciful to them. Amen.

Anno Domini 1496, Lubeck.

26. REINEKE Vos,\* an allegorical and satirical Poem in the Low-Saxon dialect, by Hinreck van Alkmar, founded and for the greater part literally translated from the Flemish original of Willem van Utenhoven. The first edition of this Low-Saxon poem was printed at Lubeck, 1498. In the years 1517 and 1522, two other editions accompanied with remarks were published by Nicholas Baumann, and printed by Lewis Dietz at Rostock. All the numerous subsequent editions are founded on these three.

Dat êrste bôk.

Dat êrste kapittel.

Wo de louwe, konnink aller deren, lêt ûtkrejêren unde vasten vrede ûtropsen unde lêt beden allen deren to synem hove to komen.

It geschach up enen pinkstedach,  
dat men de wolde un̄ velde sach  
grone stân mit lôf un̄ gras,  
un̄ mannich vogel vrolik was  
mit sange in hagen un̄ up bomen;  
de krûde sproten un̄ de blomen,  
de wol rôken hier un̄ dâr :

\* See Netherland, or Holland, VI. § 17, and High-German, X. § 56, 57.



de dach was schone, dat weder klâr.  
 Nobel de konnink van allen deren  
 hêlt hof un̄ lêt den ûtkrejêren  
 syn lant dorch over al.  
 dâr quemen vele heren mit grotem schal,  
 ôk quemen to hove vele stolter gesellen,  
 de men nicht alle konde tellen :  
 Lûtke de krôn un̄ Marquart de hegger,  
 ja, desse weren dâr alle degger ;  
 wente de konnink mit synen heren  
 mēde to holden hof mit eren,  
 mit vrouden un̄ mit grotem love,  
 un̄ hadde verbodet dâr to hove  
 alle de dere grôt un̄ klene  
 sunder Reinken den vos allêne.  
 he hadde in dem hof so vele misdân,  
 dat he dâr nicht en dorste komen noch gân.  
 de quât deit, de schuwet gêrn dat licht,  
 also dede ôk Reinke de bosewicht,  
 he schuwede sere des konninges hof,  
 darin he hadde sêr kranken lof.

*Reineke Vos*, p. 1.\*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The First Book.

The First Chapter.

How the lion, king of all animals, ordered to be proclaimed and published a fast peace, and commanded all animals to come to his court.

It happened on a Whitsunday,  
 That men saw the woods and fields  
 Green, standing with leaves and grass,  
 And many a fowl joyful was,  
 With song in hedges and on trees ;  
 The herbs and the blooms sprouted,  
 Which well perfumed here and there :  
 The day was fine, the weather clear.  
 Nobel the king of all beasts  
 Held a court, and had it proclaimed  
 Throughout his land every where.  
 There came many lords with great noise  
 Also came to the court many stately fellows  
 Whom men could not all tell.  
 Lutke the crane, and Marquart the magpie,  
 Yes, these were there altogether ;  
 For the king, with his lords,  
 Meant to hold court with splendour,  
 With rejoicing and with great honour,  
 And had summoned there to the court,

\* Reineke Vos. Nach der Lübecker ausgabe vom jahre, 1498. Mit einleitung, glossar und anmerkungen von Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Breslau, 1834.

All the beasts great and small  
 Except Renard the fox alone.  
 He had at court so much misdane  
 That he there durst not go or come.  
 Who does a wrong shuns much the light,  
 So did Renard, the wicked wight,  
 He shunned much the king's court  
 Wherein he had a sad report.

27. THE BOOK of the holy Gospels, Lessons, Prophets, and Epistles, &c. Brunswick, 1506, fol.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. He ghink vth de dar seyede sin saet vñ do he seyede do vil des sades ein deel bi dē wech vñ wart ghetreden van den luden vnd de voghele des hēmels ethen yd vp.

28. A BIBLE printed at Halberstadt, 1522, fol.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Horet, seet, de dar seyet, ys uthgegan tho seyende. Und do he seyede, dat eyn veyl by den wech, und de voghele des hymels quemen, und eten dat.

29. THE NEW TESTAMENT, printed at Cologne, 1525.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Hoort toe, siet, het ginck een Saeyman wt om te saeyen. Ende het gescyede als hi saeyde dat Saet, dat somige viel by den Wech, doen quamen die Vogelen onder den Hemel, ende aten dat op.

30. A BIBLE—Lübeck, 1533, fol.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Höret tho. sēth, Ein sādtseyer ginck vth tho seyende. Vnde ydt begaff syck, jn dem else he seyede, vell etlick an den wech: do quemen de vögel vnder den hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

31. BUGENHAGEN's Bible, Magdeburgh, 1578.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Höret tho. Seet, Eyn Saedtseyer gynck vth tho seyende, Vnde ydt begaff sick, yn deme else he seyede, vell etlyck an den Wech, Do quemen de Vögele vnder dem Hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

*Low-German Dialects.*

32. The following are specimens of the provincial dialects, spoken in Low or North-Germany, as collected and written down in 1827.

33. The provincial dialect spoken about *Nienburg*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Hört to: Seeth En Seyer günk ut to seyen. Un et begaff sick, unner't Seyen vull etlick an de Wech, do kemen de Vägels unner'n Himmel un fretent up.

34. PLATT-GER. dialect spoken about *Hanover*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Härt tau, et gunk ein Sägemann ut, tau sägen. Und et begaff seck, weil hei sögte, fellen edliche Kören en den Weg; da keimen dei Vögeln under dem Himmel und fratten sei up.

35. PLATT-GER. dialect of the Old Mark of *Brandenburg*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Horch tau, et gink en Buer up't Feld tum Seén. Un (et begap sick) indem hē seété, föhl wat an der Side (oder: ob de Halve); da kamen de Vögel von Himmel (oder: von boben) un frament up.

36. PLATT-GER. dialect of *Hamburgh*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Hör't to: Een Buhr güng ut, sien Saat to say'n: As he nu say't, full een Deel von de Saat by den Wegg, un wurr von de Vögel unnern Himmel oppfrēten.



## 37. BRUNSWICK dialect, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Höret tau! Süh et gung en Saiemann ut to saien, Un et begaf sik, bi den Saien, fell wat an den Weg; do kaimen de Vöggel under den Himmel un freiten et up.

## 38. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN dialect, 1827.

*Mk.* iv. 3—4. Hüret to : Sü, där gink een Sajer uut, to sajen. Un et begav sik, as he sajete, feel weck (wat) an de Straat, där kemen de Vägel unner den Hewen, un freten't upp.

## VI.—THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.\*

F. Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks

\* The author has been very anxious to be correct. He has generally cited his authorities, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, he has consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention Professor Siegenbeek, with gratitude, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript. Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works :—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, door *Professor M. Siegenbeek*, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—*J. de 'S Gravenweert*, *Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale*, door *Professor A. Ypey*, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—*Collot d'Escury* *Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen*, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—*Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst*, door *J. de Vries*, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden*, door *N. G. van Kampen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—*Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters*, door *P. G. Witsen Geysbeek*, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—*Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche Tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—*Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—*Batavian Anthology*, by *John Bowring* and *Harry S. van Dyk*, 12mo. London, 1824.—*Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland*, by *John Bowring*, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—*Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven*; also *van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstonden*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—*Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake*, door *Lambert ten Kate*, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723.

† The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertsma observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it *ollant*. Thus *Maerlant* says—

“ Doe wart coninc Loduwike  
Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte,  
Die eerst graue jn *ollant* maecte.”

Vol. iii. p. 13, v. 8.

And again, “Comes de Ollandia,” a *Count of Holland*. See Huydecoper on *Melis Stoke*, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the *Teuthonista* of van der Schueren, and you will find “Beven daveren als eyn ollant, *Scatere*,” *tremble under the feet as a marshy ground*.

The word *ol*, in the sense of *dirty* or *glutinous matter*, *mud*, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. *Ol*, occasionally changed to *hol*, signifies *calumnia*. *Wachtendonk*, in his *Rhyme Chronicle*, observes :

“Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen,  
Alsoo het meest bestaet in veenen en moerassen.”

*Matthæus de Nobilitate*, p. 50.



of the *Batavi*,\* the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,† the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the Batavi appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where “the ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea.”‡ The genius and industry of men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting,§ but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing,|| painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

\* *Bataver* is thought by many to be contracted from *Bat-auwers*, that is, *inhabitants of good or fruitful land*, from *bat*, bet *good* (still found in *beter*), and *auwe ground or country*. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe fruitful country*, in opposition to *Veluwe bad land*, from *vale falling, defective*, and *ouwe land, country*.—*Hist. of Dut. Language*, by Ypey.

† Cæsar's Comment. lib. iv. 10.

‡ Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.

§ By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. *Korte levensschetsen der Graaven van Holland*, door *Ludoif Smids*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

|| At Haarlem, by *Laurence Koster*, about 1423. His real name was *Lourens Janszoon Koster*, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenberg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440, (*Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 16); but every impartial person, upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, must ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in *Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem, 1816, bij Loosjes*. *Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823, bijeenverzameld door Vincent Loosjes, te Haarlem 1824*. Mr. Jacobus Scheltema's *geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk*, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. “Item wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebrucht wirt, so is doch die eyrste vurbylding vonden in Hollant uyss den Donaten, die daeselfst vur der tzyt gedrukt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genomen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, und ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden.” Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it has become.—*Cronica van der hilliger stat v Coellē*. Gedrukt te Keulen, by Johannes Koelhoff, in den jare 1499. *Gedenkschriften van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst*, p. 437.



2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced an *Erasmus*, a *Vossius*, *Lipsius*, *Junius*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Rubens*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Boerhave*, *van Lennep*, and *Bilderdijk*. *Ten Kate* developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here *Linnæus* formed and matured his *Systema Naturæ*: here *Haller* studied, *Descartes* first received encouraging support, and at Gouda *Locke* finished his immortal work on *Human Understanding*. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the *Elzevirs*, *Wetsteins*, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologist, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.

3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in Cæsar's time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.

4. The *Batavi* were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the 3rd century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Franks, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,\* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824. A learned Italian, Tommaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute and personal inquiries concerning the discovery of printing, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Lawrence Koster.—*Antologia di Firenze*, Vol. 41, Jan.—April, 1831.

\* That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as Erasmus, Junius, Dousa, Grotius, and Scriverius. Grotius asserts boldly, [*De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ*, c. iii. ad finem,] that the ever-succeeding invaders of the *Insula Batavorum* were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian population, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under Civilis could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world. As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi, is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering



5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. *Willibrord*,\* with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A.D. 692, left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.† Willibrord exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A.D. 697.‡

6. In the 10th century this country had its own particular sovereigns, known by the name of Counts. *Diederik*§ was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland, in A.D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till *Philip* II. king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count.|| *Philip*, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, *Holland*, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist the Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted *The Seven United Provinces*, which solemnly renounced the authority of *Philip*. *William*, Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of *Philip*. After the rejection of *Philip*, *William* was to be made Count of Holland: all preliminary steps were taken, and there was nothing wanted but the solemn inauguration, when he was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, *Maurice* and *Frederic Henry*, held the dignity

empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfall. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Franks, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these *socii*, these *amici et sodales populi Romani*, to dwell with them on the same spot. Afterwards the *Insula Batavorum* is reported to be inhabited by the Franks, and the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the *Insula Batavorum* was occupied by the *Chamari*; [A.D. 287], by the *Salii* [A.D. 358], shortly after by the *Guadi* (read perhaps *Cauchi*) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned. *Eumenius* states, that towards the end of the third century, the *Insula Batavorum* was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A.D. 470, the name of *Batavi* disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian *Wagenaar*, "This nation (the *Batavi*) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Franks, the Saxons, and the Friesians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the *Batavi* were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of *Batavian* blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See *Wagenaar Vaderlandsche historie*, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 295, 296. *Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis*, tom. i. p. 93, 97. Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland door *W. A. van Spaan*, tom. iii. p. 2. *Eumenius Panegyricus Constant.* August. c. v. *Leibnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores*, i. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. *J. H. Halbertsma*; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

\* *Alcuin. Vita Willibr. Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof*, p. 4.

† *Advenissent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum*, *Bd.* v. 10, 11; *Sm.* p. 192, 9.

‡ *Historia Episcopatum Fœderati Belgii, utpote Metropolitanis Ultrajectini, &c. folio, Antverpiæ, 1755*, p. 1.

§ Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, Holland being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod serenissimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper victus, vacantem *Hollandiæ Principatum*, quem *Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico (Diederik) Comiti concessit in beneficium feudale*, tam jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. *Trithemius Chr. Hirsaug.* ad a. 1300. *Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ, Periodus nona*, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.

|| *Smids's Graven van Holland*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.



of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when William II. son of Frederic Henry, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fled in 1795, and Holland became a more democratic republic. In 1806, Lewis Buonaparte, by the powerful influence of his brother Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of William I. Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language,\* is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the present English.† There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from *Spiegel*.

## A DUTCH PROVERB.

“Als de wyn is in de man,  
Is de wysheid in de kan.”

—TUINMAN'S *Sprkw. Nalz.* p. 19.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (*when*) the wine is in the man,  
Is the wisdom in the can.—*Bowring*.

“Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon,  
Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon,  
Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen,  
Met maghteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen.”

—*Hartspiegel*, I. 127—130.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon,  
But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun,  
This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses,  
With mightless love we heartily admire.‡

\* I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. “Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan; het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt.”—*Collot d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetensch.* iii. bl. 9.

† Astronomy is in Dutch *sterrekunde*, from *ster* a *star*, *kunde* *knowledge, science*; or *hemel-loopkunde*, from *hemel* *heaven*, *loop* a *course*, *kunde* *science*.—*Taalkunde* *grammar*, from *taal* *language*, *kunde* *science*.—*Telkunst* *arithmetic*, from *tel* a *number*, *kunst* *science, art*.—*Aardrijkskunde* *geography*, from *aarde* *earth*, *rijk* *realm*, *kunde* *science*, &c.

‡ *Bowring's Batavian Anthology*, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.



9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.

10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch.*)

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A.D. 800. These Low-German Psalms, written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816.\* The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.† Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (*Nederduitsch.*)‡

PSALM lvi. 2—5.

2. Ginathi mi got ginathi mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitheraco thinro sal ic gitruon untis farliet unreht.

3. Ruopen sal ik te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.

4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf an bismere te tradon mi.

5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpo leono. slip ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geuuepene in sceifte. in tunga iro suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

2. Begnadig mij, God! Begnadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.

3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.

4. Hij zond van den hemel en verlost mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij vertraden.

5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verlost mijne ziel van het midden der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden (waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.

11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.

\* Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.

† Opera omnia Justi Lipsii, vol. ii. p. 986, Vesaliæ, 1675.

‡ A. de Jager, Taalkundig Magazijn, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.



12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A.D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (*Boek met den Hairen*) from *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819—1824.

“Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit ghescrifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn. dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren.”—WILLEMS' *Verhandeling*, p. 133.

#### MODERN DUTCH.

“Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Brabant, en ik Hendrik, zijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onzer mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onzer mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (*Burgers*) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze.”

#### LITERAL ENGLISH.

“I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (*Burghers*) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise.”

13. *Reinaert de Vos*, an allegorical and satirical poem, is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old *Flemish* dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous *Low-Saxon Reineke Vos*, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of *Reineke Vos*, printed at *Gouda*, 1479, and *Delft*, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by *William Caxton*, 1481, was made from the *Delft* edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, it appears that the first part of the Flemish *Reinaert* was written about 1150, and by recent inquiries, as well as by the preface to his modernized Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* naer de oudste beryming, Eecloo, 1834, it is concluded that *Willem van Utenhoven*, a priest of Aerdenburg, was the real author\* of the second

\* *Madok* was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where *Madok* occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as *Maerlant* observes, it merely designates a poem, (*Hoffmann's Horæ Belg* i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer



part which was composed about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of Reinaert's boerden, *merry jests and tricks*.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,  
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken  
In dietsche aldus begonnen.— *Willems' Pref.* p. xiv. l. 7.

Therefore did he the tricks (*of the fox*) seek,  
And has them out of Welsh (*foreign*) books  
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, *Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum*, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit Franciscus Josephus Mone, *Stuttgardiae et Tubingæ*, 1832; also Mr. O. M. Meon's highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by *Piere de St. Cloud*, *Richard de Lison*, *Marie de France*, &c. which appeared under the title *Le Roman du Renard*, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des XIII. XIV. et XV. siècles, *Paris*, 1826, chez Treuttel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned *Professor J. Grimm* are published under the title *Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his *Louanges de nostre Dame*, and *Miracles de la Vierge*, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of Reineke Vos, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article *de* is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

“ Willem die Madok maecte  
Daer hi dicken omme waecte  
Hem vernoide so haerde  
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde  
Niet te recht en es geschreven.”

*Willems' Reinaert de Vos*, p. XIII.

“ Willem, who wrote (made) Madok,  
About which he was much awake,  
Annoyed himself so much  
That the actions of Reinaerde  
Were not correctly written.”



and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable Reinhart Fuchs is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, *J. F. Willems, Esq.* whose exertions are above all praise.\*

17. The first example is taken from *Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, printed from the Codex Comburgensis, an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgart. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman.† The other example is taken from the *modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems*, 12mo. Eecloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

## OLD FLEMISH.

Het was in enen pinxen daghe,  
dat bede bosch ende haghe  
met groenen loveren waren bevaen.  
Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen  
sîn hof craieren over al,  
dat hi waende, hadde hîs gheval,  
houden ten wel groten love.  
Doe quamen tes coninx hove  
alle die diere, grôt ende clene,  
sonder vos Reinaert allene.  
hi hadde te hove so vele mesdaen,  
dat hire niet dorste gaen :  
die hem besculdich kent, onsiet.  
also was Reinaerde ghesciet :  
ende hier omme scuwedî sconinx hof,  
daer hi in hadde cranken lof.

*Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, p. 116.

## MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sinxendagen.  
Over bosschen over hagen  
Hing het groene lenteloof.  
Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'

\* Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche tael en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provincien der Nederlanden, *J. F. Willems, Antwerpen*, 1819.—*Willems'* over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, *Antwerpen*, 1824, 8vo.

† Mr. Heber at whose sale, as I am informed by the friendly communication of Mr. Willems, it was purchased by the Belgian government, and it is now printing under the learned and judicious superintendence of Mr. Willems. A warm interest for the early literature of the Belgians has recently been revived, not only by the publications of Mr. Willems, but by Theophilus, a Flemish poem of the 14th century, and other pieces, just published by Mr. Blommaert of Ghent.

Al wie hy, om hof te houden,  
 Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.  
 Vele dieren kwamen daer,  
 Groot en klein, een bonte schaer.  
 Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,  
 Bleef alleen het hof ontweken;  
 Want hy had te veel misdaen  
 Om er heen te durven gaen.  
 Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.  
 Reinaert had er veel te duchten;  
 Daerom schuwde hy het hof,  
 En dit bracht hem kranken lof.—*Willems*, p. I.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday,  
 When over hedge and bush so gay  
 Waved the greeny leaves of spring.  
 At the command of Nobel, king,  
 To his court they did convene  
 All whom he did faithful ween,  
 Bowing with submission true.  
 Then to the royal court there drew  
 All the beasts, both great and small,  
 But one was missing of them all,  
 Renard whose misdeeds were so great  
 He durst no more approach the gate:  
 A guilty conscience shuns the light,  
 And such was Renard's evil plight,  
 That to the court no more he came,  
 Where he did bear so ill a name.\*—*Morrell*.

18. JACOB VAN MAERLANT is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders, A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as *The Beauties of Aristotle*, of which

## MAERLANT SAYS:

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht  
 En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht  
 Ute Aristotiles boeken.

## IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.

All these beauties haue we soughte,  
 And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,  
 From the bookes of Aristotle.

19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "*Historic Mirror*." In his *Leven van Franciscus*, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.

\* For the German of this passage, see *High-German*, § 56, 57; and *Low-German*, § 26.



## MAERLANT'S FRANCISCUS.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaminc ben,  
 Met goeder herte biddic hen,  
 Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen,  
 Dat si myns genadich wesen ;  
 Ende lesen sire in somich woort,  
 Dat in her land es ongehoort,  
 Men moet om de rime souken,  
 Misselike tonghe in bouken.

## IMITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche  
 Of youre courtesye, al and eche,  
 That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse,  
 Unto me nat youre grace refuse ;  
 And yf ye fynden any worde  
 In youre countrey that ys unherde,  
 Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme  
 Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

*Bowring's Batav. Anthol. p. 25.*

20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press—in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated *Hollandsche taal* or *Hollandsch*.

21. MELIS STOKE began his "*Rijmkronijk*," or "*Poetical Chronicle*," before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.\* This Chronicle was published in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by *Huydecoper*, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition.†

## MELIS STOKE'S DEDICATION.

Dese pine ende dit ghepens  
 Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens,  
 Dat ghi moghet sien ende horen  
 Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren,  
 Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant  
 Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant ;  
 Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect  
 Vrieslant, dat u so sere vloect.

*Huydecoper's Melis Stoke, b. i. v. 27.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also,  
 Sir Count Florens, send I to you ;

\* Ypey's *Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal*, Utrecht, O. S. van Paddenburg, 1812, vol. i. p. 334.

† B. Huydecoper *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige aanmerkingen*, Leyden, Johannes Le Mair, 1772, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

That you might see, and also hear,  
 From whence they came that did you bear,  
 And by what right, within your hand,  
 You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,  
 And by what right you seek yet more  
 Friesland, that curses you so sore.

*Morrell.*

## 22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A.D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Holland, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, maken cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scomakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derdalf morghens Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alrenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseide Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy't held van ons te lene. Ghegheven alsmen scrivet vire ende neghentie.

*Handvesten der Stad Leyden*, folio, *Leyden*, 1759, p. 478.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutghere the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property, which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HEELU.

23. Jan van Heelu, or van Leeuwe, so called from the name of the place in Brabant where he dwelt. About 1291 he wrote the chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Brabant,\* which has just appeared in a splendid edition with this title “*Rijmkronijk van Jan van Heelu, &c. van J. F. Willems Lid der Koninglijke Academie van Brussel*. 4to. 1836.

JAN VAN HEELU.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn,  
 Daer si moede gejaget zyn,  
 Verbeiden spieten ende sweert,  
 Alsoe drongen si, onuerueert,  
 Jeghen die Brabantre weder,  
 Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder  
 Twee orsen onder hem staken.

A VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued  
 By the daring hunter rude,  
 Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie,  
 Rushes on the hunter prouddie,  
 So the fierce Brabantre then  
 Driues the Hertoch back agen,  
 Under him two horses stagger.

\* Professor Siegenbeek's *Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.



24. THE LIFE OF JESUS, an interesting and a very useful harmony of the Gospels, most probably formed from the Vulgate, as the parables and other parts are in Dutch prose, and almost a literal Dutch translation from the Latin of this celebrated version. This early Harmony of the Gospels must be interesting to divines, while the philologist will rejoice at the discovery of this pure specimen of ancient Teutonic. The MS., written on one hundred and two leaves of coarse parchment, was preserved in the Abbey of St. Trond, and presented to Dr. Meijer, in 1828, while he was Professor in the University of Louvain. It is the opinion of his friend, Professor F. J. Mone, and of Mr. Willems of Ghent, as well as his own, that this MS. is a composition of the latter part of the 13th century. It was published with the following title:

Het Leven van Jesus.—Een Nederlandsch Handschrift uit de dertiende eeuw, met taalkundige aantekeningen, voor het eerst, uitgegeven door G. J. Meijer, Hoog-leeraar te Groningen.—*Te Groningen bij J. Oomkens*, 8vo. 1835, pp. 431.

A very short specimen from the parable of the sower will be sufficient.

Een sayere ghinc ut sayen syn saet. en alse hi sayde so uil som dat saet neuen den weghe. Aldar wardt vertorden. en de voghele quamen en atent op. (Chap. 89, p. 77, l. 9.)

25. SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE. This is one of the first books printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form, consisting of sixty-two pages. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of woodcuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1424. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE.

Dit is die prologhe vāder spiegel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtuaerdichet vele mēschē lerē sellē blenckē also sterrē in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' lerige vele mēschē dit boek heb aēgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

26. EVANGELIUM, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at Gouda, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by *Nederduitsche Bybel*, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritius Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

Lk. viii. 4, 5.

4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quamē to the seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi ghinc wt saeyen die syn saet saeyet Ende als hyt saeyet. sommich hviel biden weghe. ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.

27. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, *Delft*, 1524, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboerde onder tsayē, dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogelē des hemels syn gecomen, ende hebbē dat opgegetē.

28. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, *Thantwerpe*, 1527, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuerde onder tsayen, datt et sommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zijn gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.

29. BIBLIA, *tot Leyden*, 1581.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschiede dat als hy zaeyde, een deel (des zaets) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen des hemels quamen ende aten dat op.

30. JACOB CATS, generally styled Father Cats, was born at Brouwershaven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poet of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime. Bilderdijk says—

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats,  
Wat behelst ge niet al schats!

Good, beloved Father Cats,  
How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw liefde niet  
Aen ieder die u liefde biet;  
Maer eerst op alle saecken let  
Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set;  
Want die te licht een vriend verkiest,  
Wel licht zijn vriend en al verliest.

*Minne en Sinnebeelden*, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee  
In seeming truth his amity;  
But first take heed, and weigh with care,  
Ere he thy love and favour share;  
For those who friends too lightly choose,  
Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten  
Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten;  
Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust,  
Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

*Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijd*, I. D. p. 539. 1828.



Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise  
Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—  
Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride,  
I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—*Bowring.*

31. PIETER CORNELIUS HOOFT, born at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him—

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten.  
*Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.*

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

32. HUG DE GROOT, better known by his Latinised name Hugo Grotius, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "*Bewijs van de ware Godsdienst*," Evidences of the true Religion.\* Though he was one of the most learned men Holland ever produced, and is deservedly eulogised for his critical as well as for his historical writings, his reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaerdig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen,  
O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden,  
Schoon Holland: laet dit zijn in plaets van mij bij u  
Mijn koningin: ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu  
De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen  
En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,  
O mart of all the world! O flower of Netherland!  
Fair Holland! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,  
My bosom's queen! I show e'en now how fervently  
I've loved thee thro' all change—thy good and evil days—  
And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

33. DIRK RAFAEL CAMPHUYSEN, a disciple of the famous Arminius, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is *Camphuysen's* "*May Morning*."

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed,  
Die alles heeft gebouwt,  
En noch in wezen blijven doet:  
Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

\* Better known in England by its Latin title, *De Veritate Religionis Christianæ*. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. Grotius was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

Ach ! waren alle Menschen wijs,  
 En wilden daar bij wel !  
 De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs,  
 Nu is ze meest een Hel.

*Stichtelyke Rymen*, 1727, p. 639.

What love, what wisdom, God displays  
 On earth, and sea, and sky,  
 Where all that fades and all that stays  
 Proclaim his Majesty !

Ah ! were the human race but wise,  
 And would they reason well,  
 That earth would be a paradise,  
 Which folly makes a hell.

A line is often quoted from his *Lawful Amusement*, [*Spels Mate*]:

'T is wel, goedheys fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

*Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.*

34. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies: his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

#### VONDEL'S LUCIFER.

——— O noit volprezen  
 Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,  
 Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreekken ;  
 Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt  
 Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken  
 U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,  
 Ghij blijft de zelve.

#### A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low—  
 Or from the living or the dead.  
 No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken,  
 No space can hold that awful name ;  
 The aspiring spirit's wing is broken ;—  
 Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same !

35. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod of Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

#### Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer ginch uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschiedde in het zaeijen, dat het een [*deel zaets*] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemels quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het niet veel aerde en hadde : ende het ginch terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in de



doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht: die opgingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [*vout*].

36. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced; but the 17th century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 17th century, Holland had its heroes in *De Ruiter* and *Tromp*: its statesmen in *Barneveldt* and the *De Wits*. Its learned writers are *Huig de Groot* [Grotius], *Daniel* and *Nicolaas Heins* [Heinsius], *P. Schryver* [Schrivierius], *John Frederick Groenhof* [Gronovius], *Casper van Baerle* [Barlæus], *Gerard Vos* [Vossius],\* and many other eminent classics. For science, *Huygens*, *Leeuwenhoek*, *Ruysch*, *Tulp*, *Swammerdam*. For its painters, it had *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Mierevelt*, the *Teniers*, the *Van de Velde*s, *Jorduaens*, *Kuyp*, the *Ostades*, *Gerard Douw*, *Mieris*, *John* and *Philip Wouwerman*, *Metsu*, *Berchem*, *Paul Potter*, *Pynaker*, the *Ruysdaels*, *Van Huysen*, *Wynants*, *Steen*; and during this period the Universities at *Groningen* in 1614, *Utrecht* in 1636, and *Gelderland*, 1648, and the celebrated school at *Amsterdam* in 1629,† were established. "The age of which we speak," says the learned *Professor Siegenbeek*, "and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness."‡

37. "JACOBUS BELLAMY, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine.§ A ballad of his [*Roosje*] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother's death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one's admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand,

\* Of whom Vondel said—

"Al wat in boeken steekt is in zyn brein gevaren."

Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.

† The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

‡ Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*, p. 15.

§ Some of the beautiful little poems of *van Alphen* ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowring. "Van Alphen's *Poems for Children* (*Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd*) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the *Netherlands*. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here."—*Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland*, p. 79.

when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and Roosje was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. “A kiss, a kiss, or you go further,” cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—“Into the sea—into the sea,” said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

## BELLAMY'S ROOSJE.

De jeugd ging, zwiĳgend, van het strand,  
En zag gedurig om :  
Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,—  
Maar ieders tong was stom !

De maan klom stil en statig op,  
En scheen op 't aaklig graf  
Waar in het lieve, jonge paar  
Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee  
De golven beukten 't strand ;  
En schielijk was de droeve maar  
Verspreid door 't gansche land.

## FREE TRANSLATION.

All silently—they look'd again—  
And silently sped home ;  
And every heart was bursting then,  
But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave,  
The mournful moon arose,  
Flinging pale beams upon the grave,  
Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,  
The billows kissed the strand ;  
And one sad dirge of misery  
Filled all the mourning land.

*Bowring's Batavian Anthol. p. 75—77.*

38. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18th, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch.



Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.\*

## PRAISE OF SPEECH.

O vloeibre klanken, waar, met d' adem uitgegoten,  
 De ziel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten),  
 Zich-zelve in meêdeelt! Meer dan licht of melody;  
 Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony  
 Die 't stofloos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt!  
 Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt!  
 Gij, band der wezens; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,  
 Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,  
 Maar goddelijke gift, met d' ademtocht van 't leven,  
 Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.  
*Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth,  
 (Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts  
 Itself! surpassing light or melody;  
 Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,  
 Spirit and matter blending and uniting!  
 Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives  
 The life of angels! Thou tie of beings;  
 No vain attempt of human skill art thou,  
 By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,  
 But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,  
 Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.—*Morrell.*

39. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.

40. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1825; and, though it has not the sanction of the States-General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

## Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (*van het zaad*) op den weg; en de vogelen des hemels

\* Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, *Tollens* cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in Dr. Bowring's *Sketch*, p. 98.

kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het schoot terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verdorde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uitbottede en opwies; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

41. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to. by Thieme of Arnhem, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in het zaaijen, dat het ééne [*deel zaads*] viel bij den weg; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van arde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op, en verstikten hetzelve, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [*voudig*].

42. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's *Old Age*, [*Ouderdom*]; *The Grave*, [*Het Graf*], &c.; *Helmers's Dutch Nation*, [*Hollandsche Natie*], &c.; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can therefore, only be made to those, who have professedly treated the subject more fully.\* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

#### *Dutch Dialects.*

43. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in IV. page xxxv.

\* See note to § 1, page xci.



44. The modern Flemish dialect, according to *Mr. J. F. Willems*,\* is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long *e* and *o*, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as *eé*, *eê*, and *oo*. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write *ae* or *ee*, as *plaegen* to *plague*; *verdraegen*, *beklaegen*, *neêmen*, *geêven*, *graeven*; from *plaeg* *plague*, *verdraegt* *he agrees*, *klaegt* *he complains*. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, *wagen* to *hazard*, *waegen* to *weigh*, *leven* *life*, *leeven* to *live*. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as *spraak-konst*, *grond-word*, *haeg-appel-boom*, *aen-nemen*, *aen-te-nemen*.

Secondly.—The long sound of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*, is expressed by immediately adding an *e* in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, *vader* *father*; *nader* *nearer*; *vergaderen* to *gather*; *kamer* *chamber*; *averechts* *preposterous*; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The *y* is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The *o* is not lengthened by the additional *e*. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French *ou*, or the German *u*.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the *ei* or *eê* in *beêr*, *Dut.* *bier* *beer*; *peêrd*, *Dut.* *paard* a *horse*; *peêrel*, *Dut.* *paarel* or *parel* a *pearl*; *geêrne*, *Dut.* *gaarne*, *gaarn* *willingly*, *readily*; *rechtveêrdig*, *Dut.* *regtvaardig* *righteous*, *just*; *weêrd*, *Dut.* *waard* *dear*. To this pronunciation the Dutch object, and call it the *blaetende*, *bleating sound*, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The *modernised Flemish version* of the extract from *Reinaert de Vos* will serve as a specimen.†

45. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. *Slichtenhorst*, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

#### GELDERSCHE TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitse moeder-tael naerder dan de Geldersse, als de welke 't eenemael mannelijk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zeght, gebruiken de anderen *gout*, *hout*, *zout*, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter *l*, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemael verzwijghen, gelijk in *hault*, *altus*, *hoogh*, assault en andere meer is te speuren.—*Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volks-Almanak*, 1835, p. 69.

\* Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

† See § 17, page xcix.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

*(Dialect of Gelderland.)*

No dialect of the Netherlands comes nearer to the German mother-tongue than that of Gelderland, which is singularly strong, and pronounces the words fully, except where the inhabitants border the provinces of Utrecht or Holland, who have a blunter dialect than those of the interior. For where we here (in Gelderland) say, *golt gold*, *holt wood*, *zolt salt*, the others use *gout*, *hout*, *zout*, pronouncing the words according to the French, who, particularly in words derived from the Latin, either melt (soften) or entirely omit the letter *l*, as in *hault altus high*, *assault*, and more that may be found.

Non vox, sed votum ;  
Non musica chordula, sed cor ;  
Non clamor, sed amor,  
Clangit in aure Dei.

Niet de stemmen klaer en soet,  
Maar de suchten van 't gemoet ;  
Niet muziek van 't snaeren-spel,  
Maar het hart oprecht en wel ;  
Niet 't geroep, maar liefde en min  
Klinkt tot Godes ooren in.

*Shuifter*, 1660, *Geldersche Volks-Almanak*, 1835, p. 124.

46. The peculiarities of the Overijssel Dialect, with many useful documents, and a Dictionary of the chief words, are given by the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma in *Overijsselche Almanak voor Oudheid en Letteren*, 1836, published by J. de Lange, at Deventer. Want of room prevents quotations from this very interesting work.

## VII.—THE GOTHs.\*

1. The Goths were of Asiatic origin, and it is supposed that they formed a part of the second wave of European population. Many centuries before our era the Goths must have been in Europe, though Pytheas,† the famous navigator born at Marseilles, is the first who

\* That great pains have been taken to give an accurate and succinct account of the Goths and their literature, will be evident, when it is known that, besides many alterations, this short and still imperfect abstract has been transcribed four times. A large volume might easily have been written ; the difficulty has been in attempting to give a clear epitome. Those who wish for further information may consult "*Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Langobardorum* ab *Hug. Grotio*, partim versa, partim in ordinem digesta. Præmissa sunt ejusdem prolegomena, ubi Regum Gothorum ordo et chronologia cum elogiis. Accedunt nomina appellativa, et verba Gothica, Vandalica, Longobardica, cum explicatione. Amstelodami, 1655, in gr. 8vo." This is an invaluable work. See also the works cited in the following abstract. There is an article which deserves attention in Schilter's *Thesaurus*, vol. iii. p. 395, sub voce *Gothæ*.

† Strabo I. 23.



mentions them by name. Strabo\* assures us, that Pytheas, about 325 before Christ, undertook a voyage to explore the amber coasts in the Baltic. He sailed to Thule, probably Tellemark on the west borders of Norway, then turned southward and passed the cape of Jutland, and proceeded eastward along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones. If credit be given to this account of Pytheas, the Goths, at this early period, had extended far over Europe, and had arrived on the coast of the Baltic. We know, upon the better authority of Tacitus,† who wrote with great precision towards the end of the first century in the christian era, that in his time the Goths were near the mouth of the Vistula.

2. According to the opinion of many Scandinavian antiquaries, the Goths who overran the Roman empire, came from Scandinavia or Sweden;‡ but Tacitus§ speaks of no Goths in Scandinavia, and only of Suiones, which is the same name that the Swen-skar (*Swedes*) apply to themselves at the present day. It is therefore more probable, as some learned Swedes|| acknowledge, that when the Goths wandered towards the west and south, some of them, in early times, crossed the Baltic and established themselves in the south of Sweden and the island of Gothland.¶ We know from Tacitus, just cited, that the Goths were in

\* Strabo, the Greek geographer, who died about A.D. 25, is the chief writer recording particulars and giving quotations from the lost works of Pytheas. Strabo I. 63; II. 114.—Pliny also mentions Pytheas, Nat. Hist. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13.

† Annal. II. 62; De Mor. Ger. 43.

‡ They support their assertion by the traditions of Jornandes. Cassiodorus, the learned minister of Theodoric, the Gothic king of Italy in the 6th century, was the first who attempted to write a history of the Goths. This history consisted of twelve books, compiled from old chronicles and songs. The work of Cassiodorus is lost, and all that remains is an imperfect abridgment by Jornandes, (*Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine, et rebus gestis*, ad Castalium, cap. 3, 4, 13, &c., Leyden, 1595, 8vo.; *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10) bishop of Ravenna, who states that the Goths were from Scandinavia, or the present Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They traced the genealogies of their hereditary princes up to the race of Odin, called Æsir, [*æsir pl. of the Icel. as an Asiatic; vir Asiaticus*,—*Jornandes*, 3, &c.; *Ynglinga Saga. Wheaton Hist.* p. 110,] or Asiatic Odin, and his followers are supposed to have come from the banks of the Tanais or Don. At the present day we find in Sweden, East, West, and South Gothland, and the island near the east coast of Sweden is still called Gothland. From the south of Sweden the Goths crossed the Baltic, and settled on the coast of Prussia, about the mouth of the Vistula. We are informed by some fragments of Pytheas, that he, being in search of the amber coasts, sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulph of Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] to Baltia, the Baltic. (*Plin. Hist. Nat.* xxxvii. 2; iv. 13; *Wachter's Gloss. Ger. Pref.* § XLV.) About the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180, [Ptolemy II.] from some unknown cause or other, the Goths, in vast hordes, leaving the mouth of the Vistula, and other parts, followed the course of this river, and migrated to the northern coast of the Black Sea: hence they made inroads into the Roman empire. In this way Gibbon, following Jornandes, brings the Goths in contact with the Romans.—See *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10.

§ Tacitus de Mor. Ger. 44, 45. See the judicious dissertation of Mr. Gräberg de Hemso, written in Italian and entitled "Su la Falsità dell' Origine Scandinava data di Popoli detti Barbari chi distrussero l'Impero di Roma," Pisa, 1815.

|| A. W. de Schlegel sur l'Origine des Hindous.—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. II. part ii. p. 408.

¶ In the preface to "*Historisch Antiquarische Mittheilungen*," published by the Copenhagen Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, it is said, that "The Goths were found not only in Scandinavia, but Germany; they are, therefore, properly designated by Gotho-Germans (Gotho-Germanen). The old northern Sagas acknowledge that Odin and his Asas first occupied and peopled Saxony, Westphalia, and different other German provinces, before they founded their government in Denmark and Sweden."—*Pref.* p. iii. 1835.



Pomeralia and Prussia, near the Vistula, about A.D. 80, and in the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180. The Vandals and Burgundians are considered as belonging to this race. After conquering different smaller nations in the east of Germany and the present Poland, the Goths, sword in hand, opened themselves a way to the Lower Danube. They took possession of all the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and made inroads into the neighbouring countries, particularly into Dacia, where they settled, and divided themselves into the East and West Goths.\* The Visi-Gothi, Visigoths, or, as Jornandes calls them, Vesegothæ, and others Wisigothi or West-Goths, had their name from their western situation. For the same reason the East-Goths were denominated Ostro, or Austro-Gothi.

3. The Goths having conquered and occupied the country on the north of the Black Sea, where, according to Herodotus, the Scythians had dwelt, were often called Scythians by Greek and Roman writers, to the great confusion of history.

4. The West-Goths must have been numerous on the west of the Black Sea, and have made inroads into the Roman empire, as we find them so powerful in Thracia in the time of Decius, A.D. 250, that they took and sacked Philippolis.† Even before this period, about A.D. 180, these Goths had so far increased as to occupy Dacia, the present Transilvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

5. The Getæ, a Thracian race, who had previously inhabited Dacia, were, with the Romans still remaining in the country, amalgamised with their conquerors, the West-Goths. As the East-Goths had been confounded with the Scythians, their predecessors, so there are some who suppose that the West-Goths and the Getæ were the same nation, because they found these Goths occupying the same territory, formerly inhabited by the Getæ. Jornandes, by birth a Goth, probably with the view of exalting his nation by attributing to them all that was done by the Getæ, makes the Goths and the Getæ to be the same people. Had he only been guided by the languages of these nations, he would have seen that the Getæ must have a different origin to the Goths.‡

6. When the West-Goths settled in Dacia, they not only found remnants of Roman civilisation, but Christianity established.§ The mild but powerful influence of the christian religion soon prevailed over their cruel heathen rites; for as early as the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, the

\* Zahn's *Ulphilas*, p. 2; Adelung's *Ælteste Geschichte der Deutschen*, p. 202.

† Ammianus, 31, 5; Aurelius Victor, 29.

‡ Herodotus, Strabo, and Menander who was a Getian by birth, and many others, declare that the Getæ were of Thracian origin. Stephanus of Byzantium says expressly "*Γετία, ἡ χώρα τῶν Γετῶν. Ἐστὶ δὲ Θρακικὸν ἔθνος Getia, the country of the Getæ. It is a Thracian nation.*" — Sub voce ΓΕΤΙΑ, p. 207; *Virg. Æn.* iii. 35; *Ovid. Trist.* v. 7; *Epist. Pont.* lib. iv. *Ep.* xiii. 17. Strabo declares that the Getæ and Thracians spoke the same language, and that the Thracian and the Gothic or Old-German are quite distinct languages. See Zahn, p. 4, note a. In Adelung's *Geschichte der Deutschen* there is a long list of Thracian words, not one of which has the least resemblance to German, p. 284—290.

§ Sozomen's *Eccl. Hist.* lib. ii. 6.



christian Goths had their bishop, Theophilus, whose signature appears in the records of this celebrated council. The Ostro or Eastern Goths, having no such advantages, remained for a long time heathens. In the latter part of the 4th century, the whole of the Goths were governed by Ermanneric, one of their greatest conquerors, who subdued the western nations, and extended his empire from the river Don, through Sarmatia to the Vistula, and even to the Baltic.

7. The Visigoths or West-Goths being greatly oppressed by the Huns from the north of China or Tartary, induced Ulphilas,\* their bishop, to implore the protection of the Roman emperor, Valens, in A.D. 376. He pleaded their cause successfully, and the province of Moesia was assigned to them; their innumerable tribes were then permitted to pass over the Danube.† It was from the residence which Valens gave them in Moesia, now Servia and Bulgaria, south of the Danube, that the Visigoths obtained the name of Moeso-Goths. Considering themselves oppressed in Moesia, the Goths revolted, gained several victories over the Romans, and at last under Alaric desolated the Illyrian provinces, and in A.D. 409 took and pillaged Rome. In 412 they established themselves in the south of France, and crossing the Pyrenees, fixed the seat of their empire in Spain, where they reigned nearly three hundred years. They were first weakened by the Franks, and finally subdued by the Saracens.

8. The Ostro or East-Goths, though they applied to Valens, were not permitted to enter Moesia, and were therefore subjugated by the Huns; but after liberating themselves, they embraced Christianity, and were received into Pannonia in A.D. 456, following the Visi or West-Goths into Moesia. The emperor Theodoric the Great, the hero of this nation, conquered Italy, and in A.D. 493 became the founder of a new monarchy at Ravenna. The Gothic government continued in Italy till the year 554, when it was terminated by Belisarius and Narsus under Justinian, emperor of the east. Cassiodorus,‡ the minister of Theodoric, wrote a history of the Goths, which was abridged by his secretary Jornandes.

\* This name has great variety in its orthography: we find Ulphilas, Urphilas, Urphilus, Gilfulas, Gudillas, Galfilas, Gulfilas, Ulphas, Ulpas, Gulfias, Hulfias, Wulfila, &c. It is written אולפילאס Aulphilas by R. Abraham in his work entitled שלטי הנבירים. It is inflected *nom.* Ulphilas; *g.* Ulphilæ, exactly as Æneas, Æneæ, &c. after the Greek form Ουλφίλας (*Socrates' Hist. Eccles.* II. 41; IV. 33; *Theodoret.* IV. 33; *Epist.* 104; *Philost.* II. 5; *Sozomen Hist. Eccles.* VI. 37.) Some of the most eminent German scholars have recently adopted a new orthography, or as they affirm, reverted to the old Teutonic spelling, and write it Ulfila from Wulfila a little wolf, formed from *Moes. wulfis* a wolf, (*Mt.* vii. 15,) in the same manner as *magula puerulus*, (*Jn.* vi. 9,) from *magus puer*, and the diminutive *fiskila pisciculus*, from the root *fisk piscis*. (*Grimm's Deut. Gramm.* vol. iii. p. 666.) This, according to the Moeso-Gothic idiom, appears quite correct as it regards the termination; but if a close adherence to the Moeso-Gothic word be followed, it ought to be as precise in the commencement as in the termination, and to be written Wulfila, not Ulfila. Rather than adopt the new mode, which appears incorrect in this particular, the old spelling is here retained, and the word is written Ulphilas Ουλφίλας, as received from the Greek ecclesiastical historians. *Canzler*, in his *Deutsche Vor und Zunamen*, thinks that Ulfila, Hulfias, &c. has some affinity with *A.-S. ulph*: *Plat. hūlp*: *Dut. hulp*: *Ger. hülfe*: *Old-Ger. hilfā*: *Dan. hjælp*: *Swed. hjälp*: *Icel. hjálp*—all denoting *help, aid, assistance*. Then, with the addition of the diminutive *ila*, we have *Hulpila*, or *Ulfila* a little help, infantine aid.

† *Jornandes*, 25, 26.

‡ See § 2, note (†).



9. Ulphilas,\* born of Cappadocian parents,† was made bishop of the West or Moeso-Goths about A.D. 360. He was so eminent in his talents, learning, and prudence, that he had the greatest influence amongst the Goths, and thence originated the proverb “Whatever is done by Ulphilas is well done.” They received with implicit confidence the doctrines of the gospel which he enforced by a blameless life. That he might lead them to the fountain of his doctrine, he translated the Bible from the Greek into the language of the Moeso-Goths, between A.D. 360 and 380. Those who are best acquainted with the subject‡ declare that the language of this ancient translation ought not to be called Moeso-Gothic, as this name leads to the erroneous supposition that this dialect was formed in Moesia. The language of Ulphilas’s version is, in fact, the pure German of the period in which it was written, and which the West-Goths brought with them into Moesia. The term Moeso-Gothic is still retained in this work, as it at once shows that the words to which *Moes.* or Moeso-Gothic is applied are taken from the version of Ulphilas, while however the Moeso-Gothic is considered as the earliest German dialect now in existence.

10. Several fragments of Ulphilas’s celebrated translation have been discovered. The most famous is *The Codex Argenteus*, or *Silver Book*, so called from being transmitted to us in letters of a silver hue. The words appear to be formed on vellum by metallic characters heated, and then impressed on silver foil, which is attached to the vellum by some glutinous substance, somewhat in the manner that bookbinders now letter and ornament the backs of books.§ This document, containing fragments of the four gospels, is supposed to be of the 5th century, and made in Italy.|| It was preserved for many centuries, in the monastery of Werden on the river Rhur, in Westphalia. In the 17th century it was transmitted for safety to Prague; but Count Konigsmark, taking this city, the Codex Argenteus came into the possession of the Swedes, who deposited it in the library at Stockholm. Vossius, in 1655, when visiting Sweden, became possessed of it, and brought it to Holland; but Puffendorf, as he travelled through Holland in 1662, found it in the custody of Vossius, and purchased it for Count de la Gardie, who, after having it bound in silver, presented it to the Royal Library at Upsal, where it is still preserved.

11. This mutilated copy of the Four Gospels was first published with a Glossary by Junius and Marshall, in 2 vols. 4to. at Dort, 1665, from a beautiful facsimile manuscript made by Derrer, but now lost. There are two columns in each page, Gothic on the left column, and Anglo-Saxon on the right, both in their original characters, the types for which were cast at Dort. The same book, apparently

\* See § 7, note (\*).

† Theodoret, iv. 37; Sozomen, vi. 37; Socrates, iv. 33.

‡ See Grimm’s *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1st edit. 1819, pref. xlv. xlv.

§ Ihre’s *Ulphilas Illustratus*, edited by Büsching, Berlin, 1773; Meerman’s *Origines Typographicæ*, Hag. Comit. 2 vols. 4to. 1765, vol. i. p. 2, cap. 2.

|| *In Italia scriptus fuit—Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum Specimen*, 4to. pp. 1—36. Mediolani, 1819, Pref. p. iv. 12.



published with new titles, and a reprint of the first sheet in Vol. II. or Glossary, appeared again at Amsterdam in 1684. Stiernhelm sent forth an edition in Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, German, and Latin, 4to. Stockholm, 1671. A new one was prepared by Dr. Eric Benzelius, and published by Lye, 4to. Oxford, 1750, with a Latin translation, and notes below the Gothic: a short Gothic Grammar is prefixed by Lye. A learned Swede, Ihre, a native of Upsal, and afterward Professor, in 1753 favoured the literati with his remarks upon the editions of Junius, Stiernhelm, and Lye. He had constant access to the Codex, and his criticisms and remarks upon the editors' deviations from it are very valuable. All Professor Ihre's treatises on the Gothic version, and other tracts connected with the subject, were published under the following title: — J. ab Ihre scripta versionem Ulphilanam et linguam Moeso-Gothicam illustrantia, edita ab Anton. Frid. Büsching, Berolini, 4to. 1773. The Codex was again prepared and printed in Roman characters, after the corrected text of Ihre, with a literal interlineal Latin translation, and a more free Latin version in the margin, with a Grammar and Glossary by F. K. Fulda. The Glossary revised and the text corrected by W. F. H. Reinwald, published by J. C. Zahn, Weissenfels and Leipzig, 4to. 1805. One short specimen will be sufficient.

## THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hauseith. sai. urrann sa saians du saian fraiwa seinamma. 4. Jah warth miththanei saiso. sum raihtis gadraus faur wig. jah quemun fuglos, jah fretun thata.—*Zahn's Edition*, p. 45.

*Title-deed at Naples.*

12. This document was discovered in modern times, and is now preserved in the archives of the church of St. Annunciata at Naples. It is defective, and written in very corrupt Latin, bearing no date, but appearing to have been written in the beginning of the 6th century, soon after the arrival of the Goths in Italy. According to this title-deed, the clergymen of the church St. Anastasia, sell some land, and ratify the sale in several Latin attestations, with four in Gothic. These four subscriptions are, as regards the language, of no importance, for they contain no new Gothic words; but they are highly valuable as affording an incontestible proof that the language and writing of the Codex Argenteus are genuine Gothic. Some have questioned whether this Codex be Gothic, but it is in the same language and the same character as these attestations, and they are written, at the period of Gothic influence in Italy, in the Gothic language and character by Gothic priests, having Gothic names; therefore the Codex Argenteus must also be Gothic.

The title-deed preserved at Naples was minutely copied by Professor Massmann. As all the published copies are very defective, he has promised shortly to give to the world a faithful facsimile.\*

One attestation will be a sufficient specimen of the language.

Ik winjaifrithas diakon handu meinai ufmelida jah (andnenum) skilliggans. I.  
*Ego Winefridus Diaconus manu mea subscripsi et accepimus solidos 60*

\* See Zahn's Gothic Gospels, p. 77; Massmann's St. John, pref. p. ix.: a facsimile is given by Sierakowsky, 1810, also in Marini's tab. 118.



jah faurthis thairh kawtsjon mith diakon(a) (ala) myda unsaramma jah mith-  
*et antea per cautionem cum Diacono . . . . . nostro et con-*  
 gahlaibaim unsaraim andnemum skilliggans. RK. wairth thize saiwe.  
*ministri nostris accepimus solidos 120 pretium horum paludum.*

*Title-deed at Arezzo.*

13. This is a contract written on Egyptian papyrus. A deacon, Gottlieb sells to another deacon, Alamud, an estate with some buildings. This document is written in barbarous Latin, and only contains one Gothic attestation. It is contemporary with the Neapolitan document, and of equal importance: the original MS. is unfortunately lost, but the following is copied from Zahn.\*

Ik guthilub\* dkn\* tho frabauhta boka fram mis gawaurhta thus dkn\*  
*Ego Gottlieb Diaconus hæc vendidi librum a me feci tibi Diacone*  
 alamoda fidwor unkjana hugsis kaballarja jah killiggans\* RLG\* andnahm jah  
*Alamod quatuor uncias fundi Caballaria et solidos 133 accepi et*  
 ufmelida.  
*subscripsi.*

14. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbittel, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, found a palimpsest † manuscript of the 8th century, containing part of the 11th and following chapters, as far as the 13th verse of the xvth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Gothic and Latin.

This document is denominated Codex Carolinus, from Charles, Duke of Brunswick, who enabled Knittel to give his work to the world. He published it in twelve plates, 4to. 1761.‡ Republished by Ihre in Roman characters, with Latin version, notes, index, &c. pp. 90, Upsal, 1763. Again, by Manning, in the Appendix to his edition of Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1772. And by Büsching, Berlin, 4to. 1773.

15. Angelo Mai, while keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, discovered some fragments of Gothic in palimpsest manuscripts, and, with Count Castiglione, published the following extracts:—

Esdras ii. 28—42; Nehem. v. 13—18; vi. 14—19; vii. 1—3; Mt. xxv. 38—46; xxvi. 1—3; 65—75; xxvii. 1: Philip. ii. 22—30; iii. 1—16; Titus i. 1—16; ii. 1:

\* A more circumstantial description of both these documents is given in Zahn's preface, p. 77, 78, and in the following works:—Versuch einer Erläuterung der Gothischen Sprachüberreste in Neapel und Arezo als eine Einladungsschrift und Beilage zum Ulphilas, von J. C. Zahn, Braunschweig, 1804. Antonius Franciscus Gorius was the first who, in the year 1731, published the document of Arezzo in the following work: J. B. Domi Inscriptiones antiquæ nunc primum editæ notisque illustratæ, &c. ab A. F. Gorio, Florent. 1731, folio. Professor H. F. Massman observes, that, notwithstanding the most minute investigation, he has not been able to discover the Gothic document of Arezo. (Preface to the Gothic Commentary on St. John, p. x.) It is, however, copied in No. 117 of Gaetano Marini's Papiri Diplomatici, &c. Romæ, 1805, folio, from the original attributed to A.D. 551, and again published in Codice diplomatico Toscano dal antiquario Brunetti, 11, p. 209—213, Firenze, 1833, 4to.

† *Rescript*, from *παλιν* again, and *ψαω* to wipe or cleanse. For an interesting account of the discoveries made in palimpsest MSS. see a paper by the venerable Archdeacon Nares in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 122.

‡ Friedrich Adolph Ebert, late librarian of the King of Saxony, has declared, after having collated it in the most minute manner, that this edition is the most correct copy of the MS. For want of sale many copies were used as waste paper, and the copper-plates were sold for old copper: it is therefore become very scarce. See Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon von F. A. Ebert, vol. ii. p. 992, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1830, 4to.



Philem. i. 11—23;—A page from a Homily—A fragment of a Gothic Calendar. He concludes his small volume with a Glossary and two plates. The Gothic fragments are accompanied with a Latin version, and in the parts taken from the Scriptures the Greek text is given. This work was published with the following title :—*Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum specimen conjunctis curis ejusdem Maii et Caroli Octavii Castillionæi editum*, Mediolani, 4to. 1819, pp. 1—36, Pref. xxiv.\*

16. Count Castiglione again proved his zeal for Gothic literature by publishing—

*Ulphilæ Gothica versio, epistolæ Divi Pauli ad Corinthios secundæ quam ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis depromptam cum interpretatione adnotationibus, glossario edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus*, Mediolani, 4to. 1829.

17. Count Castiglione, rather than increase suspense by delay, most generously determined to satisfy at once the anxious wishes of the learned world, by publishing the text of the following work without preface or glossary :—

*Gothicæ versionis epistolarum Divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios primæ, ad Ephesios, quæ supersunt ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis deprompta cum adnotationibus edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus*, Mediolani, Regii typis, 1834, 4to. p. 64.

18. A commentary on parts of the Gospel according to St. John, written in Moeso-Gothic, has been published in Germany by Dr. H. Massmann, from a MS. in the Vatican.

It is a 4to. vol. of 182 pages, to which is prefixed a dedication and an account of the manuscript, in 17 pages. Then follow 34 pages of two columns in a page of the Commentary in Moeso-Gothic, printed in facsimile types. Immediately afterwards is given in 15 pages the same Moeso-Gothic, text in Roman type, in one column, and a literal Latin version in the other, with notes at the foot of the page. Then succeed an account of the proposed emendations of the MS., a short notice of the life of Ulphilas, and a complete Glossary of all the *Moes.* words not only in the text of the Commentary, but those found in Castiglione's extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, first of Corinthians, and the Ephesians mentioned in the last paragraph. At the end is a copper-plate containing several facsimiles of MSS.† The full title of the work is, *Skeirein's Aiwaggeljons thairh Johannen: Auslegung des Evangelii Johannis in gothischer Sprache. Aus römischen und mayländischen Handschriften nebst lateinischer Uebersetzung, belegenden Anmerkungen, geschichtlicher Untersuchung, gothisch-lateinischem Wörterbuche und Schriftproben. Im Auftrage seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern erlesen, erläutert und zum ersten Male herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann, Doctor der Philosophie, Professor der älteren deutschen Sprache, etc.* 4to. München, 1834.

\* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 129.

† A new edition of all that is discovered of Ulphilas's translation of the Scriptures is advertised to appear in the course of this year, with this title: *Ulphilas, vet. et novi test. versionis Goth. fragmenta quæ supersunt—cum glossario et grammatica*, edid. *H. C. de Gabelentz et Dr. J. Loebe*, 2 tom. 4to. maj. Altenburgi, Schnuphase. See *Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher der Frankfurter und Leipziger Oster-messe*, 1836, p. 251. In a critique inserted in the *Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen*, it is mentioned that the celebrated philologist, Prof. Jacob Grimm, has been long preparing a complete edition of all the fragments of Ulphilas's version of the Bible. The original text is to be printed in the Latin character.

*The Gothic begins thus :*

saei frathjai áiththáu

sôkjái Guth.

Allái usvandidêdum.

samana unbrûkjái vaurthun,

jah ju uf dâuthâus

atdrusun stáuái.

*Latin version.*

si est intelligens aut

requirens Deum.

Omnes declinaverunt.

simul inutiles facti sunt,

ac jam sub mortis

inciderunt judicium.—p. 37.

19. With the extinction of the Gothic dynasties, this pure and rich German tongue, though vestiges still remain, ceased to be a prevailing dialect. Like the Scandinavian branches, the Gothic retained a distinct form for the passive voice. The Scandinavians, having little interruption from other nations, would most likely retain their grammatical forms much longer than the southern German tribes, who (from the 4th century, when the Moeso-Gothic Gospels were written, to the 8th, when we find the next earliest specimen of German) must have lost many of the old forms, and with them probably the passive voice.

## VIII.—THE ALEMANNI OR SUABIANS.

1. There are various opinions about the derivation of the word *Alemanni*. It was a name given to the Suabians,\* who appear to have come from the shores of the Baltic to the southern part of Germany. This locality of the Suabians is, in some measure, confirmed by the ancient name of the Baltic, Mare Suevicum, Suavian, or Suabian Sea. In the beginning of the 3rd century, the Suabians assembled in great numbers on the borders of the Roman empire, between the Danube, Rhine, and Main,† and united with other tribes. To denote this coalition or union of various nations, they were called *Alemanni various men, all men*.‡

\* Schwaben (Suavi) according to Schmitthenner, Schwabe, *m. pl.* Schwaben, in *Old High-Ger.* Suab, *pl.* Suaba, and signifies *the wise, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment*, from the *Old High-Ger.* sueban to perceive, understand, know, discern, comprehend.

† Walafridus Strabo de Vita B. Galli apud Goldastum, tom. I. rer Alemann. p. 143: Igitur quia mixti Alemannis Suevi partem Germaniæ ultra Danubium, partem Retiæ inter Alpes et Histriam, partemque Galliæ circa Ararim obsederunt.—Jornandes de rebus Geticis, cap. lv.: Theodemir Gothorum rex emenso Danubio, Suevis improvisus a tergo apparuit. Nam regio illa Suevorum ab oriente Baiobaros habet, ab occidente Francos, a meridie Burgundiones, a septentrione Thuringos. Quibus Suevis tunc juncti Alemanni etiam aderant, ipsique alpes erectas omnino regentes.

‡ *Ger.* allerley various, different: mann man. Schmitthenner says from the *Old-Ger.* allo-man each, in the plural alamanna many, a nation, community.—Von Schmid in his *Suavian Dictionary*, sub *Alb, alp*, informs us that alm, almand, or almand, denoted not only a common, a pasture, but a mountain; hence the people dwelling on the mountains in Austria, Tyrol, &c.



Thus increased in power, they soon ventured to make formidable inroads into the Roman territory, and not only entered the plains of Lombardy, but advanced almost in sight of Rome. They were repelled, and, in a new attack, vanquished by Aurelian.\* The term Alemanni was used by foreigners as synonymous with Germans,† and, while in English they are called Germans, in French and Spanish they are to this day denominated Alemanns. This great confederacy terminated in A.D. 496, by a bloody victory of the Francic king, Clovis (Chlodovæus), at Tolbiac, near Cologne on the Rhine, the present Zulich or Zulpich.

## 2. The peculiarities of the Suabian or Alemannic dialect are these:

The first vowel *a* very much prevails, and the final *n* of verbs is omitted: thus they say, *saga* for *sagen* to say; *fraga* for *fragen* to ask. They change the *Ger. o* into *au*, and use *braut* for *brot* bread; *grauss* for *gross* great. For the *Ger. st*, they put *scht* (sht); they use *du bischt*, *kannscht*, for *du bist* thou art; *kannst canst*. They form diminutives in *li*, *le*, as *herzli* for *Ger. herzchen* a little heart. In the inflections of *sollen shall*, *wollen will*, the *l* is generally omitted; as, *du sottascht di doch schema*, for *du solltest dich doch schämen* thou shouldst be ashamed. The oldest Suabian and Upper German dialect contained very few rough hissing sounds. In old documents, and till the time of Emperor Maximilian I. the *sch* is rarely found. The hissing sounds begin on the borders of Italy and France, diminish in the middle of Germany, and nearly disappear in North or Low-Germany.

## 3. The Suabians of the present day speak in a lively and quick manner.

## 4. The Alemannic or Suabian dialect prevails in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and the western part of the Austrian States.

## 5. Some of the authors who are generally said to have written in Alemannic, and some of the early compositions in this dialect, are—

An exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720 (x. 2).—Kero, A.D. 800 (x. 7).—Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850 (x. 11).—Otfrid, A.D. 860 (x. 12).—Notker, A.D. 1020 (x. 16).—Nibelungen Lied, A.D. 1150 (x. 24).—Walter von der Vogelweide, A.D. 1190 (x. 25).—Chunrad von Kirchberg, A.D. 1195 (x. 26).—Gotfrit von Nifen, A.D. 1235 (x. 29).—Schwabenspiegel, A.D. 1250 (x. 31), &c.

were called Alemanni. *Οι δε Αλαμανοι ειχε χρη Ασινιω Κοναδρατω επεσθαι, ανδρι Ιταλιωτη, και τα Γερμανικα εις το ακριβες αναγραφαιμενω ξυνηλιδες εισιν ανθρωποι και μιγαδες· και τουτο δυναται αυτοις η επωνυμια.* Alemanni, si Asinio Quadrato fides, viro Italo et Germanicarum rerum exacto Scriptori, communes sunt variis e nationibus collecti, id ipsum apud eos consignificante vocabulo.—*Agathias*, lib. i. *Hist.* p. 7.

\* Gibbon, ch. xi.

† Nota, quod partes viciniore Italiciis, sicut sunt Bavaria, Suevia, dictæ fuerint, ab Italis primo Alemannia, et homines dicebantur Alemanni, nota secundum Orosium et Solinum, quod tunc temporis Germania et Alemania habebantur pro uno et eodem. Nam Ungaria dicebatur Pannonia, et ab Ungaria usque ad Rhenum dicebatur Germania, vel Alemania, et ultra Rhenum Gallia.—*Auctor Hist. Landgrav. Thur.* c. vi.; *Struvii Corpus Hist. Ger.* § 1; *de Ger. orig.* §c. p. 10, n. 22.—See II. § 2, and note (†).

## IX.—THE FRANCS.

1. The Franks,\* or Freemen, were a confederacy of high-spirited and independent German tribes, dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe. They were composed of the Tencteri, Catti, Sali, Bructeri, Chamavi, Chauci, &c. who occupied the modern Prussian provinces on the Rhine, Zwey-Brücken or Deux-Ponts, part of Hesse, the south of Saxony, and the northern part of Bavaria. The Franks lying to the north-east were called Salian Franks from the river Sala, and those on the Rhine were, from their situation, denominated Riparian Franks.

2. This confederation was known, under the denomination of Franks, about A.D. 240.† According to Schilter,‡ the Franks were first mentioned by Eumenius, a Latin orator, born at Autun in France, at the beginning of the 4th century. They had been harassed by the Romans; and having felt the importance of union for self-defence, they, when united, soon discovered not only an ability to resist their enemies, but in turn to invade some of the Roman territories. In the beginning of the 5th century they took possession of the west bank of the Rhine, and began to make incursions into Gaul.

3. About A.D. 420, their power extended from the Rhine nearly over the whole of Gaul, and they founded the Merovingian dynasty, under Pharamond their king, who, according to their custom, was elected by the chiefs of the nation, constituting the Francic confederacy. The Merovingian line continued for 323 years through a succession of twenty-two kings, from A.D. 428 to 751. One of the Merovingian kings, Clodwig, Chlothovecus, Clovis, Ludewig, or Lewis, subdued the Alemanni in A.D. 496; and, immediately after this conquest, he and many of his subjects made a public profession of the Christian faith by being baptized at Rheims.

4. After the Merovingian succeeded the Carolingian family, which supplied eleven kings, who held the reins of the Francic government for 236 years; then succeeded in France the Capetian line, which needs not be further noticed, as it would lead to a history of France beyond the object of this notice.

5. Pepin, the first king of the Carolingian race, seized the Francic crown in A.D. 751, and divided the kingdom between his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman. After the death of his brother, Charlemagne became sole possessor of the kingdom in 768. As some short historical

\* Frank, according to Schmitthener, signifies originally, *preceding, bold, upright, free*; hence, *der Franke the Franc*; *Old Ger. franho*; *Icel. frackr m. francus, liber, generosus, elatus, timidus*. *Frackar m. pl. Francones, Franci*; *fracki m. virtuosus, potens*.

† Gibbon, ch x. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, bk. 2, ch. iii.

‡ Schilter's, Gloss. to Thes. vol. iii. p. 316.



remarks\* will be made when specimens of the language are introduced, it will only be necessary to observe here, that Charlemagne, after showing himself one of the greatest men that ever reigned over a most extensive empire, died in A.D. 814.

6. It is difficult to name with minuteness and precision all the writers and the compositions in the Francic dialect; but the following are generally considered as written in this idiom :—

A translation of Isidore, A.D. 800 (x. 8).—Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A.D. 730 (x. 3).—Ludwigslied, A.D. 883 (x. 14).—A Translation of Boethius, A.D. 950 (x. 18).—Willeram's Paraphrase, A.D. 1070 (x. 20).—The Praise of St. Anno, A.D. 1075 (x. 21), &c.

#### X.—HIGH-GERMAN, OR THE ALEMANNIC, SUABIAN, AND FRANCIC DIALECTS.

1. The translation of the Scriptures by Bishop Ulphilas, about A.D. 360, affords the earliest specimen of German. Almost four centuries elapsed between the writings of Ulphilas, and the composition of the following exhortation. When the Franks and Alemanni were converted to Christianity, their instructors not only wrote prayers, exhortations, sermons, hymns, and commentaries on the Scriptures, but also composed glossaries; thus preserving specimens of the German language in the 7th and 8th centuries.

2. AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS (exhortatio ad plebem Christianam) is taken from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, originally preserved in the bishoprick of Freisingen in Bavaria, and Fulde in Hesse, but now in Munich and Kassel. It was published in *Hottinger's Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. viii. p. 1220; in *B. J. Docen's Miscellaneen*, vol. i. p. 4—8; and in *Wackernagel's Altddeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

##### EXHORTATIO.

Hlosêt ir, chindô liupôstun, rihtida therâ galaupâ the ir in herzin kahucclîcho hapên sculut, ir den chrîstânun namun intfangan eigut, thaz ist chundida iuuererâ chrîstânheitî, fona demo truhtine in man gaplâsan, fona sîn selpes jungirôn kasezzit.—*Wackernagel's Altdeut. Les.* p. 6.

##### LITERAL GERMAN.

Lauschet ihr, Kinder liebsten, der zucht des Glaubens, den ihr im Herzen behütlich haben sollet, (wenn) ihr den Christennamen empfangen habt, das ist Kunde eurer Christenheit, von dem Herrn eingeblasen, von seinen eigenen Jüngern gesetzt.

\* See X. § 9, 10.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Listen ye, children dear, to the instruction of the belief, which you shall preserve in your hearts, (when) you have received the Christian name, that is, the knowledge of your Christianity, inspired by the Lord, (and) established by his own disciples.

3. THE HEROIC *Song, relating the combat between Hildibraht and Hadubrant.* The language of this song is Francic, with a great intermixture of the Low-German dialect. Bouterweck considers it just what one would expect from the attempt of a Low-Saxon to write Francic. Like the Wessobrunn Prayer, it is alliterative,\* and ascribed to the 8th century. It was first published by *Eckard*, in *Commentariis de rebus Francorum*, vol. i. p. 864, from the Fulda manuscript, now kept at Kassel, by *Grimm*, at Kassel, 1812, and in his *Altdeutsche Wälder*, vol. ii. p. 97. A lithographic specimen of the fragment preserved at Göttingen was given by Professor Grimm in 1830. An edition appeared in 1833, by Lachmann. An explanation of the difficult passages by W. Mohr, in 12mo. pp. 16, Marburg, 1836.

| <i>Old German.</i>           | <i>Literal Modern German.</i> | <i>Literal English.</i>             |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ik gihôrta dhat seggen,      | Ich hörte das sagen,          | I heard it said                     |
| dhat sih urhêtun             | dass sich herausforderten     | that Hiltibraht and Hadubrant       |
| ênôn muotin                  | einstimmig                    | with one voice                      |
| Hiltibraht joh Hadubrant     | Hildebrand und Hadubrand      | challenged                          |
| untar herjun tvêm.           | unter einander.               | one another.                        |
| sunufatarungôs               | Sohn und Vater, wie           | Son and father, when                |
| iro saro rihtun,             | sie ihren Kampfplatz be-      | the (combat) place they             |
|                              | stimmt                        | fixed,                              |
| garutun se iro gûdhamun,     | thaten sie ihre Kriegshem-    | their coat of war they put          |
|                              | den an                        | on,                                 |
| gurtun sih svert ana,        | gürteten sich ihr Schwert     | girded their sword on,              |
|                              | um                            |                                     |
| helidôs, ubar hringâ,        | die Helden zum Ringen         | the heroes for the fight,           |
|                              | (Kampf)                       |                                     |
| dô sie ti derô hiltju ritun. | da sie zum Kampf ritten.      | when they to combat rode.           |
| Hiltibraht gimahalta :       | sprach Hildebrand :           | Hiltibraht spoke :                  |
| er was hêrôro man,           | er war ein hehrer Mann        | he was a stately man,               |
| ferahes frôtôro :            | Geistes weise :               | of a prudent ( <i>wise</i> ) mind : |
| er frâgen gistuont           | er fragen that                | he did ask                          |
| fôhêm wortum                 | mit wenigen Worten            | with few words                      |
| hver sîn fater wâri          | wer sein Vater wäre           | who his father was                  |
| fireô in folche,             | im Männer Volke,              | among the race of men,              |
| . . . . .                    | . . . . .                     | . . . . .                           |
| eddo hvelihhes cnuosles      | oder welches Stammes du       | or of what family ( <i>he was</i> ) |
| du sis.                      | seyst.                        | thou art.                           |

*Wackernagel*, p. 14.

\* The alliteration in the example is denoted by *italic* letters.



4. The following Latin hymns are ascribed to St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan from A.D. 374 to 397. The German translations, made by an unknown hand, are thought to be of the 8th century. They are found in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

*The Original Latin.*

Deus qui cœli lumen es  
satorque lucis, qui polum  
paterno fultum brachio  
præclara pandis dextera.

Aurora stellas jam tegit  
rubrum sustollens gurgitem,  
humectis namque flatibus  
terram baptizans roribus.

*Wackernagel*, p. 7.

*Old German Translation.*

cot dû der himiles leoht pist  
sâio joh leohtes dû der himil  
faterlichemu arspriuztan arme  
duruheitareru spreitis zesauûn  
tagarod sternâ giu dechit  
rôtan ûfcurrenti uuâk  
fuhtêm kauuissio plâstim  
erda taufantêr tauum.

TE DEUM.\*

*The Original Latin.*

Te Deum laudamus.  
te dominum confitemur.  
te æternum patrem  
omnis terra veneratur.

Tibi omnes angeli, tibi cœli  
et universæ potestates,  
tibi cherubim et seraphim  
incessabili voce proclamant.

Sanctus sanctus sanctus  
dominus deus sabaoth.  
pleni sunt cœli et terra  
majestate gloriæ tuæ.

*Wackernagel*, p. 11.

*Old German Translation.*

thih cot lopêmês  
thih truhtnan gehemês  
thih êuûigan fater  
êokiuelelih erda uuiridit (êrêt).  
thir allê engilâ thir himilâ  
inti allô kiuaaltidô  
thir cherubim inti seraphim  
unbilibanlicheru stimmô forharênt.  
uiihêr uiihêr uiihêr  
truhtin cot herrô  
folliu sint himilâ inti erda  
therâ meginchrefti tiuridâ thinerâ.

5. A HYMN to the honour of St. Peter, by an anonymous author of the 8th century, published from a MS. of Freisingen, in Docen's *Miscellaneen*, 2 vols. Munich, 1809: Hoffmann's *Fundgruben*, 8vo. 1 vol. Breslau, 1830.

Vnsar trohtin hat farsalt sancte petre ginualt,  
daz er mac ginerian ze imo dingenten man.

Kyrie eleyson. Christe eleyson.

Er hapet ouh mit vuortun himilriches portun,  
dar in mach er skerian, den er uuili nerian.

Kirie eleison. Christe (eleison).

*Fundgruben*, p. 1.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Unser Herr hat verliehen St. Peter gewalt,  
das er kann erhalten (den) zu ihm bittenden mann.

Κυrie ἐλεησον, Χριστε ἐλεησον.

Er hat auch mit Worten (des) himmelreiches pforten,  
dahin kann er bringen den er will erhalten

Κυrie ἐλεησον, Χριστε ἐλεησον.

\* For a specimen of the *Te Deum*, in German of the 12th century, see § 22.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Our Lord has given St. Peter power,  
 that he may preserve, the man that prays to him.  
 Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy.  
 He also keeps, with words, the portals of heaven's kingdom  
 wherein he may take, whom he will preserve.  
 Lord have mercy. Christ have mercy.

6. THE WESSOBRUNN PRAYER, so called from the MS. being first discovered in the monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria. The MS. is of the latter part of the 8th century; it was published by *Professor J. Grimm* at Kassel, 1812, by *Massmann* at Berlin, 1824, and in *Wackernagel's* *Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835. The alliteration is denoted by italic letters.

| <i>Old German.</i>                   | <i>Literal Modern German.</i> | <i>Literal English.</i>           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dat gafiregin ih mit <i>f</i> irahim | Das hörte ich bey Menschen    | This I heard from men             |
| <i>f</i> iriwizzô meista,            | mit Fürwitz meistem,          | of most curiosity,                |
| dat ero ni was                       | dass Erde nicht war           | that ( <i>the</i> ) earth was not |
| noh <i>û</i> fhimil,                 | noch Aufhimmel,               | nor heaven,                       |
| noh paum nohheinig                   | noch Baum einiger             | nor any tree                      |
| noh pereg ni was;                    | noch Berg nicht war;          | nor mountain was;                 |
| ni . . . . .                         | nicht . . . . .               | not . . . . .                     |
| noh sunna ni scein                   | noch Sonne nicht schien       | nor sun did shine                 |
| noh mâno ni liuhta                   | noch Mond nicht leuchtete     | nor moon gave light               |
| noh der mareosêo.                    | noch der Meersee.             | nor the main ( <i>sea</i> ).      |
| dô dâr niwihht ni was                | Als da Nichts nicht war       | when there was no wight           |
| enteô ni wenteô,                     | Ende noch Wende,              | end nor wend ( <i>turn</i> ),     |
| enti dô was der êino                 | und da war der eine           | and then was the one              |
| almahitico cot, &c.                  | allmächtige Gott, &c.         | Almighty God, &c.                 |

*Wackernagel*, p. 17.

7. KERO, a monk in the abbey of St. Gallen in Switzerland, made a German translation of the Rules of St. Benedict, about A.D. 800, under the title, *Interpretatio Regulæ Sancti Benedicti Thetisca*, *Schilter's* *Thes.* at the end of vol. i. p. 25, and a part of it in *Graff's* *Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*.

*De Taciturnitate*, chap. VI.

Tuamees. daz qhuad vvizzago qhuad ih kehalte vveka mine daz nalles  
*Faciamus quod ait Propheta: Dixi, custodiam vias meas, ut non*  
*missitue in zungun mineru sazta munde minemu kehaltida ertumbeta indi*  
*delinqam in lingua mea: Posui ori meo custodiam: Obmutui et*  
*kedeomuait pim indi suuketa fona cuateem hiar keaugit uuizzago ibu fona*  
*humiliatus sum, et silui â bonis; hic ostendit propheta, si â*  
*cuateem sprahhom ofto duruh suuigalii sculi suuigeen huueo meer*  
*bonis eloquiis interdum propter taciturnitatem debet taceri. Quanto magis*  
*fona vbileem vvortum duruh vvizzi dera sunta sculi pillinnan.*  
*â malis verbis propter poenam peccati debet cessari?*

*Graff*, p. xlviii.



## LITERAL GERMAN.

Thuen wir das, was der Weissager sagt: ich habe gesagt, ich werde bewachen, die Wege mein, dass ich nichts missethue mit meiner Zunge; ich setzte dem Munde mein eine Wache, ich bin verstummt, und gedemüthiget und schweige von den Guten. Heir zeigt der Weissager, wenn von guten Reden oft wegen der Verschwiegenheit soll geschwiegen werden, wie viel mehr von übeln Worten wegen der Strafe der Sünde soll geschwiegen werden.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Let us do what the sayer (*Prophet*) saith: I have said I will keep my ways, that I nothing misdo with my tongue: I have set a watch over my mouth, I was dumb, and humbled, and silent (even) from good; here the wise-sayer shows, if from good speeches often for taciturnity we should be silent, how much more from evil words should we cease for punishment of the sin.

8. ISIDORE, born at Carthage, was archbishop of Seville, from 600 to 636. Amongst other works, he wrote a treatise, *De Nativitate Domini*, of which a Franc is supposed to have made a translation. The MS. is preserved at Paris. It was published by *Jo. Phil. Palthen*, at Greifswald, 1706, and again in *Schilter's Thes.* at the end of vol. i. Ulm, 1728: it was also inserted by *Rostgaard* in the Danish Bibliotheca, No. 2, Copenhagen, 1738.

The following specimen of Isidore is from *Graff's Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. p. xlv. Berlin, 1834,\* most carefully collated by this indefatigable scholar with the original MS. at Paris. It is to be found also in *Schilter's Thes.* p. 4 of vol. i., *Isidore*, ch. iv. 1.

Hear quhidit umbi dhea Bauhnunga. dhero dhrio heideo gotes.

Araugit ist in dhes aldin uuizssodes boohhum. dhazs fater endi sunu endi heilac geist got sii. Oh dhes sindun unchilaubun iudeo liudi. dhazs sunu endi heilac gheist got sii. bi dhiu huuanda sie chihordon gotes stimna hluda in sina berge quhedhenda. Chihori dhu israhel druhtin got dhin. ist eino got.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Hier wird gesprochen von der bedeutung der Dreieinigkeit Gottes.

Sichtbar ist in den alten bundes büchern, dass Vater und Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn. O der sündigen (thörichten) Juden leute, unglaublich dass Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn, darum weil sie hörten Gottes stimme laut auf dem berge Sinai sprechend: Höre du Israel der Herr dein Gott ist einge Gott.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Here is spoken about the signification of the Trinity of God.

It is visible, in the books of the Old Testament, that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost is God. O the sinful Jewish people, disbelieving that the Son and the Holy Ghost is God, because they heard God's voice loud on mount Sinai, saying, Hear thou, Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.

\* In the preface to this laborious and learned work, from p. xxxiii. to lxxiii. there is a very valuable account of old Ger. MSS. Some specimens are given of unpublished glossaries and fragments of a translation of *Boetius de consolatione philosophiæ*, supposed to be Notker's work (in cod. 5, gall. 825) of Mart. Capella de Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiæ, (in cod. 5, gall. 872,) and of Aristotle's Organon (in cod. 5, gall. 818). The glossaries are from the 7th to the 9th century. To give a true idea of the quality and state of the MSS. Graff has very properly given them with all their faults, &c. exactly as he found them.



9. CHARLEMAGNE,\* who reigned from 768—814, united the German tribes, the *Franks*, *Alemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Thuringians*, *Saxons*, *Lombards*, *Burgundians*, &c. into one mighty empire, and governed all the nations from the *Eider* in the north of Germany, to the *Ebro* in Spain—from the *Baltic* sea to the *Tiber* in Italy. Arts and sciences declined more and more after the time of Gregory the Great, in 604, who himself discouraged scientific pursuits so much, that at the time of Charlemagne there was scarcely a trace of science or literature on the continent. Charlemagne arose, and obtained the aid of the most learned men of his time for the improvement of his mighty empire. A few of these eminent men may be named. *Alkuin*, an Anglo-Saxon monk, born about 732, educated at York, was well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, rhetoric, poetry, and mathematics, and was also distinguished for his piety. He died, abbot of Tours, in 804. *Theodulph* died 821, bishop of Orleans. *Eginhard*, born in Odenwalde, South Germany, wrote the History of Charlemagne, and died in 839. Schools were also established in different parts of the empire. By these means science and literature were supported in the 9th and following centuries. Charlemagne enjoined the clergy to preach in German, and to translate homilies into that language. He himself attempted to form a German Grammar, and ordered a collection of the national songs to be made, which unfortunately are lost, but we may form some judgment of them from the *Hildibracht*, a remarkable fragment of early German.

10. The successors of Charlemagne inherited his empire, but not his talents. The second son of Charlemagne, *Ludwig* or *Lewis* the pious, in the year 843, divided the empire among his three sons:—1. *Lewis* had Germany, which comprised Suabia, East Franconia, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony. Germany, from this early period to the present day, has preserved its language, its customs, and independence. 2. To *Charles*, Gallia was assigned. 3. *Lothar* received for his portion, Dauphine, Alsace, and Burgundy.

At first the Franks, in Gallia under Charles, spoke German, but they soon mixed it with the language of the subdued Gauls. The oaths which Charles and Lewis and their subjects took near Strasburg in 842, to protect their empire against Lothar, their eldest brother, are preserved. The grandson of Charlemagne, *Abbot Nidhart*, who died 853, in his history of the disputes of the sons, has preserved the form of the oath in German and French. It is a curious specimen of both languages at this early period.†

*Charles's Oath in Francic, or Old German.*

In godes minna ind in thes christiânes folches ind unser bêdherô gehaltnissi, fon thesemo dage frammordes, sô fram sô mir got geuizci indi mahd furgibit, sô haldih

\* Eginharti de Vita Carolimagni commentariis, cum annotationibus Ger. Nicolai Heerkens, Groningæ, 12mo. 1755. Histoire de Charlemagne par Gaillard, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

† Roquefort gloss. de la langue romane, tom. i. disc. prel. p. xx. Wackernagel's Altddeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835, p. 26.



tesan minan brudher sôsô man mit rehtû sinan brudher scal, in thiû thaz er mig sô soma duo, indi mit Ludherem in nohheiniu thing ne gegangu, thê minan uuillon imo ce scadhen werdhên.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

In Gottes Minne und in (wegen) des christlichen Volkes und unser beider Erhaltung von diesem Tage fortan, so fern so mir Gott Weisheit und Macht giebt, so halte ich diesen meinen Bruder, so wie man mit Recht seinen Bruder soll, und dass er mir auch so thun und mit Ludherem (will ich) in keine Sache nicht gehen, mit meinem Willen ihm zu Schaden werden.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

In God's love and for the christian folk and our common preservation, from this day henceforth, so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so hold I (*shall I preserve*) this my brother, so as one (*man*) by right his brother should (*preserve*) and that he to me also so may do, and with Lothar I (*will*) not enter into any thing, with my will, to be an injury to him.

*The Oath of Lewis, in the Romanic, or French.*

Pro deo amur et pro christian poblo et nostro commun salvament, dist di in avant, in quant deus savir et podir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet, et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

For God's love and for the christian people and our common preservation from this day and henceforth, in so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so shall I assist this my brother Charles, and in assistance and in any cause so as one (*man*) by right his brother ought to assist in such a manner as he may do to me; and with Lothar I will not enter into any treaty (*placitum*) which to me, or to this my brother Charles, can be an injury.

*Oath of Charles's army, in Romanic or Old French.*

Si Lodhuvigs sacrament quæ son fradre Karlo jurat conservat, et Karlus meos sendra de suo part non lo stanit, si io returnar non lint pois, ne io ne neuls cui eo returnar int pois, in nulla ajudha contra Lodhuwig nun li iver.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Lewis keeps the oath which to his brother Charles he swore, and Charles my Seignior (*Lord*) on his part does not keep it, if I cannot prevent him, neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Lewis.

*Oath of Lewis's army, in Francic or Old German.*

Oba Karl then eid, then er sinemo brudher Ludhuuuige gesuor gelestit, indi Ludhuuuig min hêrro then er imo gesuor forbrihchit, ob ih inan es iruunden ne mag, noh ih noh therô nohhein, then ih es iruunden mag, uuidhar Karle imo ce follustî ne uuirdu.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Wenn Karl den Eid, den er seinem Bruder Ludwig schwur, leistet (hält) und Ludwig, mein Herr (den Eid), den er ihm schwur, bricht, wenn ich ihn davon abwenden (abhalten), nicht kann, (so) werden weder ich, noch deren einer, den ich davon abwenden (abhalten) kann ihm wider Karl zu Hülfe nicht seyn (beistehn).

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Charles keeps the oath, which he swore (to) his brother Lewis, and Lewis my Lord breaks the (oath) which he swore (to) him, in case I cannot prevent him, (then) neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Charles.

11. RHABANUS MAURUS, born at Mayence in 776, became a celebrated teacher at Fulda. His attention was attracted to the German language, and, in a council at Mayence, A.D. 848, he succeeded in passing a canon that in future the clergy should preach in Romanic (*French*) or Theotisc (*German*). He died, Archbishop of Mayence, Feb. 4th, 856. Rhabanus Maurus compiled *Glossæ Latino barbaricæ de partibus humani corporis Goldast script. rerum Alemannic*, vol. i. p. 66—69.—*Glossarium Latino Theodiscum in tota Biblia V. et N. Test. Goldast. id.*

12. OTFRID belonged to the Alemanni or Suabians, and was educated at Fulda under Rhabanus Maurus. He was a Benedictine monk at Weissenburg in Alsace, a learned theologian, philosopher, orator, and poet, who flourished between 840 and 870. Otfrid wrote in rhyme a poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic, his native language, to banish the profane songs of the common people. In this work there is a disregard of chronological order, for the poet seems to have written down the circumstances as they came into his mind. The MS. was first discovered by Beatus Rhenanus in the monastery at Freisingen, near Munich; there are two other MSS., one at Heidelberg, and the other at Vienna. It was first published by *Flaccius (Illericus)*, at Basle, 1571, in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. with *Scherz's annotations*; also at Bonn in 4to. *Bonner Bruchstücke vom Otfried, durch H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben*, 1821. Again in 4to. by *E. G. Graff*, Königsberg, 1831, under the title of *Krist*.

*Otfrid's Krist.*

Séhet these fógala. thie hiar flágent óbana.  
 zi ákare sie ni gágent. ioh ouh uuíht ni spínnent  
 Thoh ni brístit in thes. zi uuáru thoh ginúages.  
 ní sie sih ginérien. ioh scóno giuuerien.  
 Biginnet ána scouuon. thie frónisgon blúomon.  
 thar liuti after uuége gent. thie in themo ákare stent.  
 Sálomon ther rícho. ni uuátta sih gilícho.  
 thaz ságen ih íú in ala uuár. so ein thero blúomono thar.

*Krist by Graff*, ii. 22, 9: p. 165, 9.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sehet diese vögel, die hier fliegen oben.  
 Zum acker sie nicht gehen, und auch nichts nicht spinnen,  
 Doch nicht fehlt ihnen etwas, fürwahr zum genügen,  
 Nicht sie sich ernähren, und schön gewähren.  
 Beginnet anzuschauen, die herrlichen blumen  
 (Wo leute nach wege gehen) di in dem acker stehen:  
 Salomon der reiche, nicht kleidete (wattete) sich gleich mässig  
 Das sage ich euch in aller wahrheit, so wie eine der blumen dar.



## LITERAL ENGLISH.

See these fowls, which here fly above.  
 To the field they go not (i. e. *they till not*), and also nothing spin,  
 Yet want not any thing, they truly have enough,  
 They do not nourish themselves, nor make fine.  
 Begin to look on the splendid flowers  
 (After which people go) standing in the field :  
 Solomon, the rich, did not dress (wodded) himself like  
 (That say I to you, in all truth) one of the flowers there.

13. MUSPILLI, a fragment of an old High-German alliterative Poem on the end of the world, from a MS. of the middle of the 9th century, in the Royal Library at Munich, published by *J. A. Schmeller, Munich*, 1832.

. . . Dar ni mac denne mak andremo  
 helfan uora demo muspille denne daz  
 preita uusal allaz uar prinnit enti uugir  
 enti luft iz allaz arfurpit; uuar ist denne  
 diu marha dar man dar heo mit sinen ma  
 gon piehc ;

*Thus arranged and corrected by Schmeller.*

|                              |                                        |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Dar ni mac denne mâk andremo | helfan vora demo Muspille.             |
| Denne daz preita wasal       | allaz varprinnit,                      |
| enti viur enti luft          | iz allaz arfurpit,                     |
| war ist denne diu marha,     | dar man dar eo mit sinen mâgon piehc ? |

## LITERAL GERMAN.

. . . . Da mag Kein Mage dem anderen  
 helfen vor dem Muspille wenn die  
 breite Erdfäche ganz verbrennet, und Feuer  
 und Luft ist ganz verworfen ; wo ist dann  
 die marke, darum man hier mit seinen magen strit ?

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

. . . . Then may no kindred assist the other  
 for the Muspille. When the  
 broad surface of the earth all is burning, and fire  
 and air are all cast away ; where is then  
 the mark about which one has been quarrelling here with his relatives ?

14. LUDWIGSLIED, a German heroic song by an unknown author, in praise of the East Francic King Lewis III. in the year A.D. 883. The MS. was originally at St. Amand, near Tournay, but it is now lost. It was published first in *Schilter's Thes.*, then by *Docen*, Munich, 1813, and in 1835 in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, p. 46.

## HEROIC SONG.

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sang uuas gesungen.    | Thâr vaht thegenô gelih, |
| Uuig uuas bigunnen :   | Nichein sô sô Hluduuiġ : |
| Bluot skein in uangôn, | Snel indi kuoni,         |
| Spilôd under vrakon.   | Thaz uuas imo gekunni.   |

## LITERAL GERMAN.

|                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sang war gesungen,    | Da focht Degen (heroes) gleich |
| Kampf war begonnen,   | Keiner so wie Ludwig,          |
| Blut schien in Wangen | Schnell und kühn,              |
| Kämpfender Franken.   | Das war ihm angeboren.         |

*Schilter, Thes. vol. ii. p. 17.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Song was sung,            | There fought like a hero |
| Fight was begun :         | Not one so as Lewis,     |
| Blood shone in the cheeks | Quick and bold,          |
| Of fighting Franks.       | Which was in him inborn. |

15. SAXON EMPERORS. During the reign of the Saxon emperors, from 919 till 1024, literature and science made some progress. The *Ottoes* valued and loved the sciences, and patronised *Gerbert* the most learned man of their time. Gerbert became pope under the name *Silvester II.* and died 1003.

16. NOTKER wrote in the period of the Saxon emperors. The only important monument in High-German literature of this age is a translation and commentary on the Psalms by this learned monk, *Notker of St. Gallen*. He was called *Labeo*, from his broad lips. His Alemannic translation is free and natural ; and, as it respects power and strength of expression, it equals the best modern translation. Notker died in 1022. His work was published in *Schilter's Thes. vol. i.*

## PSALM I.

1. *Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum,*

Der man ist salig, der in dero argon rat ne gegiang.

So Adam teta, do er dero chenun rates folgeta uider Gote, *Sicut adam fecit, cum mulieris consilium sequeretur adversus Deum.*

*Et in via peccatorum non stetit.*

Noh an dero sundigon ueue ne stuont.

So er teta. Er cham dar ana, er cham an den breiten ueue ter ze hello gat, unde stuont dar ana, uuanda er hangta sinero geluste. Hengendo stuont er. *Sicut idem fecit. Processit eò, processit ad viam latam qui ad Infernum ducit, et stetit ibi, namque pendebat à concupiscentia sua. Pendulus stetit.*

*Et in cathedra pestilentie non stetit.*

Noh an demo suhtstuole ne saz.

Ih meino daz er richeson ne uuolta, uuanda diu suht sturet sie nah alle. So sie adamen teta, do er Got uuolta uuerden. Pestis chit latine pecora sternens (fleo niderslahinde) so pestis sih kebreitet, so ist iz pestilentia, i.e. late peruagata pestis (uuito uualonde sterbo). *Intelligo, quod gubernare, (pro tribunali) nolle. Namque hæc pestis corripuit fere omnes, sicut Adamo fecit, quum vellet Deus fieri. Pestis dicitur Latine, quasi pecora sternens. Quando pestis se dilatat, dicitur Pestilentia, i.e. late pervagata pestis.*

17. After the extinction of the Saxon emperors, the line of *Salian Franks* governed in Germany from A.D. 1024 to 1125. The authors of this period generally wrote in Latin. *Adam*, called *Bremensis*, born



at Meissen, Canon at Bremen, wrote in Latin a History of the Church which gives an account of Hamburg and Bremen, from the time of Charlemagne to Henry IV. It is of great value for the history of North Germany.

18. GERMAN literature had very few monuments in the time of the Salian Franks: the language is very stiff and mixed with Latin. The few specimens of German, in this period, are translations, such as the version of *Boethius* and *Aristotle*, by an unknown monk of St. Gallen, and the paraphrase of *Canticum Canticorum* by *Willeram*. *E. G. Graff*, in his *Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. No. I. pref. p. xxxvi. 4to. Berlin, 1834, mentions a St. Gallen MS. of the 10th and 11th century, containing an old High-German translation of *Boethius Cons. philos.*, and gives a specimen of this translation. The following extract is interesting, from the additions which the monk makes to the Latin text of *Boethius*,\* showing the astronomical knowledge of his time.

*Boethius.*

Uuir uuizen. dáz tia érda daz unázer úmbe gât. únde der fierdo téil nàhòr óbenàn erbàròt íst. án démo sízzent tie ménnisen. Ter hímel lèret únsíh. táz iz ter fierdo téil íst. Alle díe astronomiam chúnnen. díe bechénnent táz æquinocialis zona den hímel réhto in zuéi téilet. únde fóne íro ze dien úzeròsten polis iouuéder hálb ében fílo íst íh méino ze demo septentrionali. únde ze demo australi. Sô íst tiu érda sínuelbú. únde íst úns únchúnt. úbe sí. úndenàn erbàròt sí. óbenàn dár sí erbàròt íst. tår sízzent tie líute ab æthiopicò oceano. usque ad scithicum oceanum. Tie férròst sízzent ad austrum. díe sízzent in æthiopicis insulis. tien íst tiu súnna óbe hóubete. sô sí gât úzer ariete in uerno tempore. únde sô sí beginnet kân in libram in autumnò.—*Graff's Sprachschatz*, pref. p. xxxvi.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We know that the water goes round the earth, and the fourth part above is bare; on it sit the men. The heaven learns (*teaches*) us that it is the fourth part. All, who know astronomy, confess that the equinoctial zone divides the heaven right in two, and that from it to the uttermost pole of each half is an equal distance, I mean to the north, and to the south. So is the earth round, and it is to us unknown, if it be bare underneath; above, where it is bare, there sit the people from the Ethiopian ocean to the Scythian ocean. The farthest sitting to the south, they sit in Ethiopian islands; to those is the sun over head, when he goes out of Aries in the spring, and when he begins to go into Libra in autumn.

19. PARABLE of the Sower, in old High-German, taken from MS. fragments of Homilies in the Imperial Library at Vienna, written at the beginning of the 11th century, and printed in *Lambeccii Commentariis*, &c. 2nd edit. l. 11, p. 550: *Schilter*, vol. i. p. 76, at the end.

LK. 8.—Unser Herro der almahtige Got der sprichet in desmi Euangelio, suenne der acchirman sait sinen samen, so fellit sumelichis pi demo uuege, unde uuidit firtretin, oder is essant die uogile.

\* *Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ*, 12mo. Lugd. Batavorum, 1656, p. 42, Prosa 7.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Translation, with an excellent English Version by Cardale, ch. xviii. 1, p. 95.

20. WILLERAM was educated at Fulda. He died 1085, abbot of the monastery Ebersberg in Bavaria, and probably composed his Paraphrase between 1070 and 1084. MSS. are preserved at Vienna, Breslaw, Stuttgart, Einsiedeln, published with this title, *Willeram Abbatis in Canticum Canticorum paraphrasis, Latina et veteri lingua Francica*, ed. P. Merula, Leyden, 1598, and by *F. Vögelin*, Worms, 1631, and in *Schilter's Thes.* Also by *Hoffman*, Breslaw, 1827.

Sage mir uuine min. uua du dine scaf uueidenes. uua du ruouues umbe mitten dag. Umbe uuaz biten ih des? Daz ih niet irre ne beginne gen. unter den corteron dinero gesellon. Kunde mir o sponse. den ih mit allen chreften minno. uuer die ueræ fidei doctores sin. die dine scaf uuisen ad pascua uitæ. unte die solich sin. daz du in iro herzen dir hereberga machest. unte sie beskirmes ab omni feruore temptationis.—*Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. p. 6, in *fine*.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sage mir, mein Geliebter, wo du deine Schafe weidest, wo du ruhest um Mittag. Warum warte ich dessen? dass ich nicht irre noch fehl gehe unter den Hürden deiner Gesellen. Verkünde mir, o Gespons, den ich aus allen Kräften liebe, wer die veræ fidei doctores sind, die deine Schafe weisen ad pascua vitæ, und die solche sind, dass du in ihren Herzen Herberge machest und sie beschirmst ab omni fervore temptationis.

## VERBAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Say to me, my beloved, where thou pasturest thy sheep, where thou retest at midday. For what ask I this? That I may not err, nor begin to go among the number of thy companions. Inform me, O bridegroom, whom I love with all might, who are the teachers of true faith, who show thy sheep to the pastures of life, and who are such that you make dwellings in their hearts, and shelter them from all heat of temptation.

21. ST. ANNO. The praises of the archbishop of Cologne, *St. Anno*, who died 1075, concludes this period. The writer is unknown, but this poem was probably composed, soon after St. Anno's death, before the end of the 11th century. It is in rhyme, and consists of forty-nine stanzas, written, as Herzog says, in the *Low-Rhinish* or *Francic* dialect (Nieder Rhinisch). Meusel calls it *Alemannic*. Fragments of this poem were first published by *Martin Opitz*, 1639, who discovered them at Breslaw. The MS. is lost. It was printed by *Schilter* and others, and in 1816 by Goldmann. All the latter editions depend on the first incorrect publication.

## MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Mit bluomin cierint sich diu lant,  
mit loube dekkit sich der walt;  
daz wilt habit den sinin ganc,  
scône ist der vögil sanc:  
ein iwelich ding die ê noch havit,  
diemi got van êrist virgab:  
newære die zuei gescephte,  
di her gescuoph die bezziste,  
die virkêrten sich in die dobeheit:  
dannin huobin sich diu leith.

*Wackernagel*, p. 117.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Mit Blumen zieren sich die Lande,  
Mit Laube decket sich der Wald,  
Das Wild hat seinen Gang  
Schön ist der Vogelsang;  
Ein jeglich Ding das Gesetz noch hat,  
Das ihm Gott zuerst gab.  
Nur die zwei Geschöpfe,  
Die er schuf die besten,  
Die verkehrten sich in die Tollheit,  
Davon erhob sich das Leid.



## POETICAL VERSION.

|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The flow'rs adorn the fields,      | Save the two latest born,      |
| Green leaves bedeck the groves,    | Whom noblest, best, he framed; |
| The beasts their courses run,      | They spurn his high command,   |
| Soft rings the sweet bird's song : | And turn to folly's course,    |
| All things obey the laws           | From hence began the pain.*    |
| That God creating gave,            |                                |

22. *Te Deum of the 12th century.*†

Prof. Graff observes that the MS. is of the 12th century. It was originally the property of the monastery of St. Maria at Windberg, and contains many very rare words and expressions. The following extract is from the MS. in the Royal Library at Munich. It is inserted in the *Diutiska* of Prof. C. G. Graff, vol. iii. No. III. p. 459.

Daz lobesanch dere saligen bischoue den si sungen  
*Ymnus beatorum episcoporum Ambrosii et Augustini quem cantaverunt*  
 deme herren wehsellichen unter in fure die becherde des uileheiteren leares  
*domino vicissim inter se pro conversione preclari doctoris*  
 unde uateres. Dih got wir loben Dih herren wir ueriehen dih ewigen  
*et patris Augustini. Te deum laudamus te dominum confitemur. Te æternum*  
 uater elliu diu erde erwidit. Dir alle engile dir die himile unde alle  
*patrem omnis terra veneratur. Tibi omnes angeli tibi celi et universæ*  
 gualte Dir die guizzeneuolle. unde die minnefiurige mit untuallicher stimme  
*potestates. Tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili voce*  
 furruoffent. Heiliger heiliger heiliger herro got dere here. Volle sint himile  
*proclamant. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus dominus deus sabaoth. Pleni sunt celi*  
 unde erde dere magenchrefte eren diner.  
*et terra maiestatis gloriæ tuæ.*

## MINNESINGERS.‡

23. *German national poetry and prose compositions, from the 12th to the 14th century.* The Hohenstauffen or Suabian race of German emperors were great admirers and promoters of literature. Frederic I., Henry VI., Frederic II. and Conrad IV. were themselves poets, as well as the patrons of Minnesingers. A few of the chief Minnesingers and other authors will now be mentioned.

24. The *Nibelungen Lied*, or Song of the Nibelungen, is one of the most ancient and perfect Suabian epic poems. Pelegrin, bishop of Passau, who died in 991, is supposed to have collected the story of the *Nibelungen*, and to have written it in Latin by the aid of his scribe Conrad. The present poem is probably founded upon the Latin, and apparently written by Henry of Ofterdingen, about the middle of the 12th century. The following specimen and the English version are from the interesting

\* This flowing and spirited translation, with some others that follow, is taken from *Lays of the Minnesingers*, 8vo. Longman, London, 1825, a valuable little work, which is full of interesting information respecting the Minnesingers, and contains many beautiful specimens of their poetry.

† See § 4, for a specimen of the *Te Deum* in German of the 8th century.

‡ Minne love, sänger singer.

work, "*Lays of the Minnesingers*," p. 114: the substance of the extract will be found in the edition of *van der Hagen*, 8vo. Berlin, 1807, p. 47, verse 1145.

SONG OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Sam der liechte mane  
Vor der sternen stat,  
Der schin so lüterliche  
Ab' den wolchen gat,  
Dem stünt si nu geliche  
Vor maneger vrowen gût.  
Des wart da wol gehôhet  
Den zieren helden der mût.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

And as the beaming moon  
Rides high the stars among,  
And moves with lustre mild  
The mirky clouds along;  
So, midst her maiden throng,  
Up rose that matchless fair;  
And higher swell'd the soul  
Of many a hero there.

25. *WALTER von der Vogelweide*, of Thurgau in Switzerland, flourished from 1190 to 1227.

SUMMER.

Do der sumer komen was,  
Und die bluomen dur das gras  
Wunneklich entsprungen,  
Und die vogel sungen, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

'Twas summer—through the opening grass  
The joyous flowers up sprang,  
The birds in all their diff'rent tribes  
Loud in the woodlands sang.

*Minnesingers*, p. 206.

26. *GRAVE CHUNRAD von Kilchberg* or *Kirchberg*, of Suabia, wrote in the latter part of the 12th century.

ON MAY.

Meige ist komen in dú lant,  
Der uns ie von sorgen bant:  
Kinder, kinder, sint gemant!  
Wir sun schouwen wunne manigvalde;  
Uf der lichten heide breit  
Da hat er uns für gespreit  
Manig bluemelin gemeit,  
Erst bezeiget in dem gruenen walde;  
Da hört man die nahtegal,  
Uf dem bluenden rise,  
Singen lobelichen schal, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

May, sweet May, again is come,  
May that frees the land from gloom;  
Children, children, up and see  
All her stores of jollity!  
On the laughing hedgerow's side  
She hath spread her treasures wide;  
She is in the greenwood shade,  
Where the nightingale hath made  
Every branch and every tree  
Ring with her sweet melody.

*Minnesingers*, p. 141.

27. *HENRY RISPACH*, commonly styled *Der tugendhafte Schreiber the virtuous Clerk*, lived about 1207.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Es ist in den walt gesungen  
Das ich ir genaden klage  
Dú min herze hat betwungen  
Und noh twinget alle tage.

FREE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The woodlands with my songs resound,  
As still I seek to gain  
The favours of that lady fair  
Who causeth all my pain.

Mir ist sam der nahtegal,  
Dú so vil vergebne singet,  
Und ir doh ze leste bringet  
Niht wan schaden ir suezer schal.

My fate is like the nightingale's  
That singeth all night long,  
While still the woodlands mournfully  
But echo back her song.

*Minnesingers*, p. 144.



28. WIRNT VON GRAFENBERG wrote a poem styled, *Wigalois*, about 1212. MSS. are preserved at Cologne, Leyden, Bremen, and Hamburg. A very valuable edition was published in 8vo. by *Benecke*, *Berlin*, 1819.

*Artus Hofhaltung.*

Ez was hie vor, so man seit,  
Ein Kunech der ie nach Eren streit;  
Des Name witen was erkant.  
Britanie hiez sin Lant;  
Selbe hiez er Artus.  
Ze Karidol da het er Hus.  
Mit solhen Freuden stunt ez do,  
Daz uns daz nu machet fro.

*Court of King Arthur.*

Heretofore there was, as men say,  
A king who always for honour fought,  
Whose name was widely known.  
Britain was called his land,  
He himself was called Arthur.  
At Karidol there had he a house,  
With such delights it stood there  
That it now gives us pleasure.

*Herzog*, p. 79.

29. GOTFRIT VON NIFEN, a Suabian nobleman, wrote about the year 1235. The following specimen is taken from *Benecke's Additions to Bodmer's Versuche über die alte schuäbische Poesie*, *Zürich*, 1748.

## SPRING.

Nu woluf! grüssen  
Wir den süssen,  
Der uns büssen  
Wil des winters pin;  
Der uns wil bringen  
Vogelin singen,  
Blümen springen,  
Und der sunnen schin.  
Da man sach e  
Den kalten sne,  
Da siht man gras,  
Von touwe nas,  
Bruevent das  
Blumen unde der kle.

## FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

Up, up, let us greet  
The season so sweet,  
For winter is gone;  
And the flowers are springing,  
And little birds singing,  
Their soft notes ringing,  
And bright is the sun!  
Where all was drest  
In a snowy vest,  
There grass is growing,  
With dew-drops glowing,  
And flowers are seen  
On beds so green.

*Minnesingers*, p. 155.

30. A NOTICE of the following didactic poems in the old High-German dialect cannot be omitted. 1. Der König Tyrol von Schotten und sein sohn Fridebrant, *King Tyrol of Scotland and his son Fridebrant*. 2. Der Winsbeke an sinen sun, *Winsbeke to his son*. 3. Du(i) Winsbekin an ir Tohter, *Winsbekin to her daughter*. These three are by unknown authors, but they most likely belong to the beginning of the 13th century. They are printed in *Schilter*, vol. ii.; and in *Manesse's Collection*. 4. Frigedanks Bescheidenheit, *Sentiments and Sentences*. Whether Frigedank be the real or fictitious name of the author, is very doubtful. The poem was written before 1230. Published by *Sebastian Brand*, *Strasburg*, 1508, 4to., and lately by *W. Grimm*. These didactic poems, particularly the latter, are distinguished by elevated and philosophical views of life.

## DER WINSBEKE.

Sun ellú wisheit ist ein wiht,  
 Dú herze sin ertrahten kan,  
 Hat er ze Gote minne niht,  
 Vnd siht in niht mit vorhten an.

*Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 20, *in fine*.

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Son all wisdom is nothing,  
 (Thy heart can do without it)  
 If to God it has no love,  
 And do not look to him in fear.

## FRIGEDANKS BESCHIEDENHEIT.

Gote dienen ane Wank  
 Deist aller Wisheit Anvank.  
 Der hat sich selben betrogen  
 Und zimbert uf den Regenbogen.

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

God serving without irresolution  
 That is of all wisdom the beginning.  
 He has deceived himself  
 Who builds upon the rainbow.

31. SCHWABEN-SPIEGEL, or *Swabian Mirror*, the Alemannic provincial law, probably compiled in the 13th century. Published in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii.

*Introduction to the Laws.*

Herre Got himelischer Vater, durch din milte gute geschufte du den menschen mit dravaltiger wirdikeit.

2. Diu erst ist daz er nach dir gebildet ist.

3. Daz ist auch ain alz groz uuirldikeit, der dir allez menschen kunne ymmer sunderlichen danken sol, uuan dez haben uuir groz reht, Vil lieber herre himelischer Vater sit du unz zu diner hohen göthait also uuirldich geedelt hast.

4. Diu ander uuirldikeit ist da du Herr almächtiger Schöpfer den menschen zu geschaffen hast, daz du alle die uuelte die sunnen und den maun die sterne und diu vier elemente, fiur, uuazzere, luft, erde, die vogel in den luften, die vische in dem uuage, diu tier in dem uualde, die uuurme in der erde, golt, silber, edelgestein und der edeln uuurtze suzzer smak, der plumen liehtiu varuue, der baume frucht korn und alle creatur, daz haust du herre allez dem menschen ze nutze und ze dienst geschaffen durch die triuue und durch die minne die du zu dem menschen hetest.

5. Diu dritt uuirldikait ist da du Herr den menschen mit geedelt hast, daz ist diu daz der mensche die uuirde und ere und freude und uuunn die du selb bist ymmer mit dir euuiclich niezzen sol.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Lord God, heavenly father, by thy kind goodness, createst thou man with threefold dignity.

2. The first is, that he after thee is formed.

3. That is such a great dignity, for which all mankind always particularly shall thank thee, for which we have great right (obligation), much beloved Lord, heavenly father, since thou to thy high Godhead hast so honourably ennobled us.

4. The second dignity to which thou, Lord, almighty Creator, hast formed man, is that thou, all the world, the sun and moon, the stars, and the four elements, fire, water, air, earth, the fowls in the air, the fish in the waves, the animals in the wood, the worms on the earth, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the sweet flavour of costly spices, the shining colour of flowers, the fruit of the trees, corn, and all creatures, hast, the Lord, created for the use and service of man, by the favour and love which thou hadst to man.

5. The third dignity with which thou, Lord, hast ennobled man is this, that man shall enjoy the dignity and honour and pleasure and delight which thou thyself art (hast) always and eternally with thee.



32. THE EDELSTEIN, or *the Gem*, a collection of fables by Boner, a Dominican monk whose name is often mentioned in documents from 1324—1349. An excellent edition of the Edelstein, with a glossary, is given by *Prof. G. F. Beneke*, of Gottingen, published at Berlin, 1816, 8vo.

*Von einem Hund und einem Esel.*

(*Von unbedachter Narreheit.*)

Wel rechter Tore des begert,  
Des sin Nature in nicht gewert,  
Der mag des wol entgelten.  
Dar zu sol man in schelten,  
Der sich des Dinges nimet an,  
Das sin Geslechte nie gewan.  
Was du Nature hat gegeben,  
Dem mag der Mensch kum wider streben.

*Of a Dog and an Ass.*

(*Unthinking folly.*)

He (is) a complete fool, who asks  
What his nature does not grant,  
He may for it well suffer.  
Besides that we shall blame him,  
Who undertakes a thing,  
Which his species never acquired.  
What nature has given  
Man may hardly oppose.

*Herzog, p. 144.*

33. The following specimens show, from the year 1400, the gradual formation of the modern German. As best indicating the change in the language, the extracts are chiefly given from the same passage of the Scriptures.

34. THE GOSPELS (*Evangelien uber al daz Jar*) from a MS. at Munich of the 13th century.

LK. viii. 3.—(Do ein michel Menig chom zu Jesu, und von den Steten eilten zu im, do sprach er ei Bispel :) Der Ackerman gi aus seen sinen Samen.—4. Und do er ge seet, do viel ein Sam pi dem Weg und ward vertreten und gazzen in di Vogel.

35. THE EPISTLES and Gospels in High-German (Hoch-Teutsch), "*Lectiones, Epistolæ et Evangelia per annum*," A.D. 1431, from a MS. at Munich.

LK. viii. 3.—(Do ain michel menig cham zue iesu vnd von den stetten eilten zv im do sprach er ain peichspill) der Akcherman gie aus säen seinen samen.—4. Vnd do er gesäet, do viell ain sam peij dem weg vnd ward vertreten und azzn in auch die vogel.

36. GOSPELS for every day of the year (*Evangelien auf alle Tage des Jahres*), from a MS. at Munich, about 1450. *Domin. Sexagesima.*

LK. viii. 3.—Do ein michl menig chom zu jhm vnd vō dē stetn eylten zu jm do sprach er ein peyspill d' ackerman gye aus sänd seīn samē,—4. vnd do er gesät do viel ein samē pey dē weg vnd wart vertreten vnd gassn jn auch die vogl.

37. AIN POSTIL *uber dij Evangelij*, from a MS. at Munich, about 1460.

LK. viii. 3.—(Vnd da das volck nū chom zu im da hueb er auf und sagt in ain peyspil vnd sprach) Es gie ain man aus zu ainen zeitn vnd sät, 4. vnd da er nu ward seen da viel ain sam zu dem weg vnd der ward vertreten vnd dartzu komen die vogel und assn den samen.

38. BIBLE in High-German (*teutsche Bibel*). One of the earliest Bibles, but without date; some say it was printed at Mayence, 1462, others at Strasburg, 1466.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört secht der Seer gieng aus ze seen. 4. Vnd do er seet: der ein viel bey dem Weg, vnd die Vogel des Himels kamen vnd assen jn.

39. A PLENARIUM (*Sammlung der Episteln und Evangelien*), Augsburg, 1473.

Mk. iv. 3.—Er get auss der da säen will seinen samen vñ sät, 4. Vnd als er säet, das ein felt in den weg. vnd wirt verträten, vnd die Vögel des hymels die essent es auff.

40. PLENARIUM, *Augsburg*, 1474.

Mk. iv. 3.—Der ist aussgangen der da seet zu seen seinen somen,—4. Vñ als er seet da ist einer gefallen an den weg vnnd ist getretten worden, vnnd auch die vogel des himels habendt den gegessen.

41. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1476.

Mk. iv.—Hört secht d' da seet der ist aussgegāgē ze seen. Vnd da er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg vñ die vogel des hymels kamen vnd assen in.

42. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1487.

Mk. iv.—Hört. secht. der do seet, der ist aussgegangen ze seen. Vnd do er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vnd assen jn.

43. BIBLE, printed by H. Schonsperger, *Augsburg*, 1490.

Mk. iv.—Hört. sehet. der da säet. d' ist aussgegangen ze säen. Vnnd da er säet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vnnd assen jn.

44. GOSPELS, *Strasburg*, 1517.

Lk. viii.—Do zuomal als vil volcks gesammē kam zu Jesu, vñ vō dē stettē zu im yltē. Jn der zeit da sagt er inē ein gleichniss Der da seiet d' ist vssgangen zu seen seinen somē. Vñ als der seet da ist etlichs gefallē in dē weg, vñ ist zertrettē worden vñ die vögel des himels haben es gessen.

45. Dr. KEISERSBERG's Postil, *Strasburg*, 1522.

Am Sonnentag Sexagesimæ. Horēt (sprach der her) nement war, der d' do seyet ist vssgāgē zu seyen seinē somē. Vñ so er seyt, ist d' ander som gefallē vff dē weg. (secus via, uit neben den weg. er wer sust i dē acker gefallē) vn ist zertrettē wordē vō den wädleren, vñ die fögel des himels seind kūmen vñ habend den vffgessen.

46. NEW TESTAMENT, *Zurich*, 1524.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörend zu, sich es gieng ein säyer vss zu säyen, vñ es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etlichs an den weg, do komend die vögel vnder dem himel vnd frassends vff.

47. BIBLE, by Dr. I. Eck, *Ingolstadt*, 1537.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, Ainer der da säiet, giēg auss: zu säien:—4. Vnd in dem er säiet. fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vögel des lufts vnd frassens auf.

48. NEW TESTAMENT (*Deutssch*), *Wittenberg*, 1522.

Mk. iv. 3.—Horet zu, Sihe, Es, gieng eyn seeman aus zu seen,—4. vnd es begab sich, ynn dem er seet, fiel ettlichs an den weg, da kamen die vogel vnter dem hymel vnd frassens auf.



49. HISTORY of the Gospels (*Evangelisch Hijstori*), by Othmaren Nachtgall, Augsburg, 1525.

Mk. iv. 3.—Es was ainer ausgegangen zu seen seynen Somen,—4. Vnnder dem ainer gefallen was auff den Weg, vn zertreten worden, auch hetten in die Vogel des Hymels auffgessen.

50. BIBLE, *Zurich*, 1530.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hörend zu, sihe, es gieng ein Säyer auss ze säyen,—4. vnd es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etliches an den wäg, do kamend die vögel vnder dem himel, vnd frassends auff.

51. The present German language\* (*Hoch-Deutsch*) has a greater affinity to the Alemannic and Francic than to the Platt-Deutsch. This inclination towards the High-German, or southerly branch of the German dialects, arose from the influence of Luther at the Reformation. Luther was Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg, where the high dialect prevailed, and in which he wrote his translation of the Bible. The New Testament first published in 1523, and the Old Testament from 1523 to 1534, was revised and the whole Bible published from 1541 to 1545. This revised translation soon became generally known, and the numerous students that crowded Wittenberg to benefit by the lectures of Luther, and subsequently dispersed into the different provinces, carried with them this High-German version, and a predilection for this dialect. Thus High-German became generally known, and was adopted as the language of the church, the learned, and the press. This tongue spread with the Reformation, and as it advanced in extent it increased in perfection, till it has become one of the most cultivated and extensive of all the Gothic or Teutonic dialects. It not only prevails in the German confederacy, but in the north of Switzerland, Alsace, in a great part of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, the kingdom of Prussia, in Schleswick, part of Jutland, and in Russia as far north as Courland. Amongst the Germans are writers of the first order in every branch of literature and science: they are most prolific in the production of new works, nor can any easily exceed them in freedom of inquiry, in labour, or erudition.

52. BIBLE, by Dr. M. Luther, *Wittenberg*, 1545.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu! Sihe, es gieng ein Seeman aus zu seen.—4. Vnd es begab sich, in dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den Weg, da kamen die Vogel unter dem Himel vnd frassens auff.

53. DER LÄYEN Biblia, by J. Freydang, *Frankfort*, 1569.

Lk. viii.—Es gieng ein Säemann auss seim Hauss,

Zu säen seinen Samen auss,

Vnd etlichs fiel an weges gsetn,

Das wurd gantzlich in staub vertretn,

Vnd die Vögel vnder dem Himml

Frassen das auff mit eim gewimbl:

Auff den Felsen fiel etliches,

Da es auffgieng verdorret es.

\* For the origin of the Germans and their name, see § II. 1, 2, 3, note (†).

54. THE FROSCHMÄUSELER, oder der Frösch und Mäuse wunderbare Hofhaltung, *The court of the frogs and mice*, Magdeburg, 1595, 8vo. is one of the most remarkable epic poems. It was written by George Rolenhagen, who was born 1542, at Bernau in Brandenburg, and died 1609, when rector of the Latin school of Magdeburg. He attempts to describe eternity in the following striking allegory.

## ETERNITY.

\* \* \* \*

Ewig, Ewig, ist lange Zeit.  
Wer ein Sandberg uns vorgestellt,  
Viel grösser denn die ganze Welt,  
Und ein Vogel all tausend Jahr këm,  
Auff einmahl nur ein Kornlein nem,  
Und Gott uns denn erlösen wolt,  
Wenn er das letzte Körnlein holt,  
So wër Hoffnung das uns elende,  
Zwar langsam, aber doch het ein ende.  
Nun bleiben wir in Gottes Zorn  
Ohn all Hoffnung ewig verlorn.

Chap. xiii.

## ENGLISH VERSION.

\* \* \* \*

For ever and ever is a long time.  
Were a heap of sand before our eyes,  
Exceeding the whole world in size,  
And a bird ev'ry thousand years should come,  
To take but a single grain therefrom,  
And God would grant deliverance  
When the last grain were taken thence,  
We might have hope that our wretched state,  
Tho' long, might yet still terminate.  
But now beneath God's wrath we lie  
Lost, without hope, eternally.

Morrell.

## 55. BIBLE, Nuremberg, 1703, 1708, &amp;c.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, es gieng ein Sae-Mann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, in dem er säete, fiel etliches an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel unter dem Himmel, und frassens auf.

## 56. NEW TESTAMENT, translated by J. Maria, Passau, in Bavaria, 1752.

Mk. iv. 3. Höret: siehe, es gieng ein Sämann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, indem er säete, fiel ein Theil an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel, und frassen es auf.

57. A High-German translation of Reineke de Vos in the same metre as the Low-German of Henry van Alkmar, by *Dietrich Wilhelm Soltau*, Lüneburg, 1830. This extract will not only serve as a specimen of modern High-German, but as an example of the difference in the dialects.\*

## REINEKE DE VOS.

Es war an einem Mayentag,  
Wie Blum' und Laub die Knospen brach;  
Die Kräuter sprosssten; froh erklang  
Im Hain der Vögel Lobgesang;  
Der Tag war schön, und Balsamduft  
Erfüllte weit umher die Luft;  
Als König Nobel, der mächtige Leu,  
Ein Fest gab, und liess mit Geschrey  
Hoftag verkünden überall.

Da kamen hin mit grossem Schall  
Viel edle Herr'n und stolze Gesellen;  
Es war kaum möglich sie zu zählen.  
Der Kranich Lütke, Matz der Staar

Und Marks der Häher kamen sogar;  
Denn Nobel wollte Herr'n und Sassen  
Ein frohes Gastmahl feyern lassen;  
Darum er alles her berief,  
Was ging, was kroch, was flog, was lief,  
Thier' und Gevögel, gross und klein,  
Bis auf Reinhard den Fuchs allein,  
Der sich so frevelhaft benommen,  
Dass er nicht durft' nach Hofe kommen.  
Wer Böses thut, der scheu't das Licht;  
So ging's auch diesem falschen Wicht;  
Er hatt' am Hofe schlimmen Geruch,  
Drum er zu kommen Bedenken trug.

\* See DUTCH, VI. 17; and LOW-GERMAN, V. 26.



58. A free High-German translation of Henry van Alkmar's *Reineke de Vos* by *Göethe*.

Pfingsten, das liebliche Fest, war gekommen; Es grünt und blüthen  
Feld und Wald; auf Hügeln und Höhn, in Büschen und Hecken  
Uebten ein fröhliches Lied die neuermunterten Vögel;  
Jede Wiese spross von Blumen in duftenden Gründen,  
Festlich heiter glänzte der Himmel und farbig die Erd.  
Nobel, der König, versammelt den Hof; und seine Vasallen  
Eilen gerufen herbey mit grossem Gepränge; da kommen  
Viele stolze Gesellen von allen Seiten und Enden,  
Lütke, der Kranich, und Markart der Häher und alle die Besten.  
Denn der König gedenkt mit allen seinen Baronen  
Hof zu halten in Feyer und Pracht; er lässt sie berufen  
Alle mit einander, so gut die grossen als kleinen.  
Niemand sollte fehlen! und dennoch fehlte der eine,  
Reinecke Fuchs, der Schelm! der viel begangenen Frevels  
Halben des Hofs sich enthielt. So scheuet das böse Gewissen  
Licht und Tag, es scheute der Fuchs die versammelten Herren.

59. The MODERN GERMAN of 1835 only differs in orthography from the first edition of Luther's Bible of 1545.\*

*High-German Provincial Dialects.*

60. The following are a few specimens of the various provincial dialects spoken in Upper Germany in 1827.

61. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Zurich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Losät uf, äs ischt en Ackhershmä uffs Fäld gangä ge säen.—4. Und da er gsät hät, ischt öbbis ä d' Strass gfallä, da sind d' Vögel cho und händs ufgrässä.

62. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Uri*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört zuö, ksösch, a Mä ischt üssgangä go säia; 4. und wie 'ne sait, falt'n öpis an die Strass, da sind die Vögel chö, und hand's aweg gefrässä.

63. SUABIAN provincial dialect near the *Alps*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lösät und lüogäd, as ischt a Sayer ussi gangä z' säiid;—4. Und wie êar g'sait hêat, ischt a Dôal uf a Wêag, g'falla, dên hênn-da d' Vögel g'noh', und ufg'frêassa.

64. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Stuttgart*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höhret me an: A Bauer ischt zum säa naus gangä ufs Feld.—4. Äbbes vom rumg' streutä Sohmä ischt uf da Weeg g'fallä, do sind d' Vögel kommä, und hends g'fressä.

65. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Ulm*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hairet zûe, séand, es ischt a Sëmâ ausganga z' sêa.—4. Und wia êr g'sêit haut, do ischt a Thoil an Wêag g'fallä, dâ sênd d' Vögel kommä und hannds aufg'fressä.

66. ALSACIAN dialect about *Strasbourg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hêrt, siet der Ackersmann esch üssgange zu'm Sâije.—4. Un wie er g'sâijt hätt, êsch eins (ebbs) ouf de Wâij g'falle; dâ sind d' Vögel komme ounterm Himmel, un häns ouffg'frässe.

\* See § 51, 52.

67. **SALTZBURG** dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höscht's: Schau, ös gâng à Sãmön aus zum Sãn.—4. Und ös gâb si, indem à sât, völd à Doal an dem Wög, da kàmàn d' Vögl und fräss'ns auf.

68. **TIROLESE** dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Dâ hêarts à Mâl zuê; às ischt à Mâl a Paur zê sãn aussì gângn.—4. und às ischt g'schöch'n, wie ear g' sânt hât, ischt oân Thail àffn Wög g' fäll'n, und dâ hänn d' Fögl kemmen, und hâb'ns àffg'frössen.

69. **BAVARIAN** dialect about *Eichstadt*, 1827.

Mk. 4. 3.—Izä schau! a Baur is zum sãn gangä.—4. Und do, wi-a gsât hât, iss epäs an Wäg hing'falln; dës hâbn d' Vögl wek g'fressn.

70. **BAVARIAN** dialect about *Munich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lossts enk sogng! à Mo' is ä Baur aufs Sähn' naus gangä.—4. Und wia r-a denn do g'saht hot, is e'am à Thoai Sammă-r-änn Weg nō gfōin; do sànn d' Vögl vonn Himmi rō kemma, und hammatn aufg'frössn.

71. **BAVARIAN** dialect about *Nuremberg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höirt zôu, segt, es iss a Bauer (a Sæmoh) ausgangä z'sæä.—4. Und dâu hâuts es si zoutrâgn, wôi er g'sât hâut, iss etli's an Weeg g'falln; da senn die Vügel unterm Himmel kummă und hâbens âfg'fressn.

72. **DIALECT** about *Frankfort* on the Maine, (Sachsenhausen), 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hihrt zôu, Sich, es gung ě Mōl a Sihmann ěnausser z' sihn.—4. Unn dô hôt sech's begâwwe, wâi ěr gesiht hôt, fâil Epäs d'rvun ân'n Wäg; do sēnn (sain) di Vigel unnerm Hémmeel kumme, unn hâwwe's uffg'fresse.

73. **DIALECT** of *Wetteravia*, or the district enclosed by the Sahn, Rhine, and Maine, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hirt zôu! Sich, es geng ě mohl ě Sehmann naus, der wullt sihě,—4. Önn wêi ě sēt', do fêil a Dâl uf de Wèk; dâ kohme de Vigel onnerm Himmel onn frossens uf.

74. **HESSIAN** dialect about *Kassel*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hehrt zu, sich, es gink en Sehmann us ze sehen. 4. Un es begab sich, wie hâ (he) sehte, fiel etliches uf den Wäk; do kamen de Väggel unner dem Himmel und frassens uf.

75. **HIGH-SAXON** dialect about *Leipsic*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hürt zu säht! 's gung ä mal a Siämann aus zu siän.—4. Un da hâ siäte, da feel eeniges an'n Wäg; da kamen de Vegel (Veggel) unggern Himmel, un frassens uf.

76. **HIGH-SAXON** dialect about *Ansbach*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Härt zu! sich, es gieng à Sôamâ auf's Soâ aus.—4. und es iss g' seheg'n, indemm ehr säte, fiel Etlichs ân den Weeg. Dôa kamm die Viegel unt'r'n Himmel und frassens auf.



# XI.—SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE,\* INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE LANGUAGES OF ICELAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

1. ICELAND has been supposed to be the remote *Thule* † of Virgil, Pliny, and other classical authors; but it is more probable, that when they mention Thule, they refer to part of South Norway, probably the province of Tellemark. It is denominated *Thyle* ‡ by king Alfred in his translation of Boethius, and *Thila* § in his Orosius. The cluster of islands called *Ferros* were discovered by Scandinavian navigators at an early period, and in A. D. 861, *Naddod*, a Norwegian, was driven by storms on the coast of Iceland, which, from the snow, he named *Snoeland*. Soon after, *Gardar Svarfason*, a Swede, by circumnavigation, ascertained it to be an island, and named it *Gardarsholm*, or the island of *Gardar*;|| it has, however, become generally known by the descriptive name *Iceland*.¶

2. *Harald Hårfager*, or the Fairhaired, subduing all the petty kings of Norway, obtained the supreme power about A. D. 863, and continued king of Norway till his death in 934. Some of the independent and high-spirited nobles spurned the usurped authority of Harald, and when, in their deadly feuds, they had slain an adversary, or in some other way broken the laws, rather than submit to Harald, they fled to Iceland, a land of prodigies, where subterraneous fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up amidst eternal snows; where the powerful genius of liberty, and the no less powerful genius of poetry, have given most brilliant proofs of the energies of the human mind at the remotest confines of animated nature.\*\* Among those who first fled to this land of freedom, we have, in 874, a record of Ingolf, the son of a Norwegian Jarl, Comes, or Earl, and his brother-in-law *Hjörleif*, who landed on the promontory on the south-east coast, still called Ingolfshödi. In the next century, *Thornvald* with his son Erik, surnamed *Raudi* or the red,†† escaped to Iceland. In the space of 50 or 60 years

\* This short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN, a Society which claims the especial attention of Englishmen. While too much praise cannot be given to the Professors Finn Magnussen and Rafn, as well as to the late Professor Rask, and the other active members of this institution, for their erudite publications, feelings of the highest respect and the warmest gratitude must ever be excited, when the author recollects the constant literary communications, and the very friendly assistance of Dr. Rafn and Dr. Rask. An account of part of Professor Rafn's valuable works will be found in § 17, 18, and 19.

† The ultima Thule of Virgil, *Georg.* i. 30, and Pliny, iv. 16.

‡ Bt. 29, 3; Card. p. 166, 1.

§ Ors. 1, 1; Bar. p. 31, 1.

|| Islands Landnámabók, sive Liber originum Islandiæ, I. 1. Íslendinga Sögur, I. p. 25, 26. Schoening, Norges Riges, Historie, vol. ii. p. 101. Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 17.

¶ *Icl.* is ice, land land. Dr. Ingram thinks, in Orosius, Bar. 25, 4, Ira-land ought to be Isa-land. *Inaugural Lect.* p. 79, note q.—Isa-land is the reading adopted by Professor Rask.

\*\* *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

†† *Landnámabók*, i. 6—8. *Schoening*, vol. i. p. 107. *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.



the inhabitable parts of Iceland were occupied by refugees from Norway, who brought with them their families and a numerous retinue of dependants. Here they were amply repaid for their hardships and toil, in this severe clime, by the full enjoyment of liberty and independence; here they imported their language, the old Danish, their rites of heathen worship, and their civil institutions. They established a great national assembly, held annually, where all freeholders had a right to be present. This assembly bore a great resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and was called *Alþing*.\* The president of this meeting was elected for life, and was denominated *Lögsögumaðr†* or Promulgator of the law. Iceland continued this species of government, or republic, for about three centuries, that is, till A.D. 1275, when it became subject to the kings of Norway. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the 10th century, and was established in 1016.

3. Iceland, in its pagan state, had a literature, a poetry, and mythology, peculiarly its own. The Icelanders preserved their learning and history in oral tradition, by means of their *Skalds,‡* who were at once poets and historians. These Skalds were a sort of travelling minstrels, who composed and recited the praises of kings and heroes in verse, and continually migrated from one northern country to another. They were the chroniclers, and often the companions of kings, attended them in their conflicts, and thus, from their presence at the scenes they had to record, they were able to give a lively and faithful description. In the Icelandic language a list is kept of the 230 chief Skalds or poetical historians from *Ragnar Lodbrok* to *Valdemar II.* amongst whom are several crowned heads, and celebrated warriors.||

4. *A Saga-man §* recalled the memory of past events in prose narratives as the Skalds did in verse. The memory of past transactions was thus transmitted from age to age by the poets or Skalds, and the Saga-men or story-tellers, till the introduction of writing, gave them a fixed and durable record.

5. The literature, mythology, and history of the Icelanders, and the old Scandinavians in general, in their pagan and early christian state, are chiefly preserved in the poetic or elder Edda,¶ the prose or younger Edda, and the Sagas, the *Njála*, the *Heimskringla*, the *Konungsskuggsjá*, and the *Landnámabók*. A short account of these works, and their various editions, may be useful.\*\*

\* Þing in Icelandic signifies forum, conventus, a court of justice, an assize; and alþing a general meeting, or assize.

† Icl. Lögsaga f. (gen. lögsögu) recitatio legum, from lög law; saga a telling, speaking; maðr a man, the man propounding the law.

‡ Skald from Icl. skálld a poet.

|| Wheaton's History of Northmen, p. 51.

§ Saga historia, narratio; maðr gen. manns, acc. mann man, that is, a story-teller.

¶ Edda a grandmother, quasi prima mater ethnicæ religionis.

\*\* A minute account of the Icelandic works which are published may be found in "Lexicon Islandico Latino-Danicum Björnsonis Haldersonii, curâ R. K. Raskii, editum Havniæ," 4to. 1814.



6. SÆMUND SIGFUSSEN, a clergyman, born in Iceland in 1056, was the first compiler of the *Poetic Edda*. He appears to have written some of these poetic effusions from the recital of contemporary Skalds, and to have collected others from manuscripts.

The Icelandic text of the poetic Edda was published in 4to. at Copenhagen in 1787, with a Latin translation, notes, and glossary. A second volume was not printed till 1818, and a third in 1828, by *Professor Finn Magnusen*. *Professor Rask* and the *Rev. Mr. Afzelius*, in 1818, published, at Stockholm, the original of this Edda, carefully accented, and distinguishing *i* from *j*, *u* from *v*, and *ö* from *o*.

7. THE POETIC EDDA contains the *Völu-spá*,\* which gives an account of the creation of the universe, and the gods and men who inhabited it. The *Gróu-galdr* or Groa's Magic Song. The *Sólarljóð* or Song of the Sun which is almost entirely Sæmund's own composition, containing ideas of a future life, evidently derived from a christian source. The *Vafprúðnis-mál*, which is a sort of poetic dialogue between Odin and a famous giant.

8. THE GRIMNIS-MÁL, or the Song of Grimner, describing the habitations of the deities. The *Alvis-mál*, *Hyndlu-ljóð*, &c., *Hýmnisquiða*, or the Song of Hymer, &c. Many of these poems can be traced back to the 10th, or even the 9th century.

9. THE PROSE OR YOUNGER EDDA was written by the famous *Snorre Sturleson*, who was born of a noble family in 1178, at Hvamm on the west coast of Iceland, and was murdered in 1241. The Prose Edda was, therefore, more than a century later than the Poetic.

The first edition of the Prose Edda was published in an abridged form at Copenhagen in 1665, by *Resenius*, in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. He appended to this edition the *Völu-spá* and *Háva-mál*, two poems from the Poetic Edda. A complete edition of the original text of the Prose Edda was published at Stockholm in 1818, by Professor Rask. The Prose Edda is a course of poetical lectures, drawn up for those young Icelanders who intended to become Skalds or poets. It consists of two parts. The first part, properly called the Edda, explains the mythology of the Poetic Edda, and forms a complete northern Pantheon in the form of fables. The second part is the *Skalda* or Poetics, which is the art of poetry adopted by the Skalds. It contains a dictionary of poetic synonymes, and the whole art of versification, alliteration, species of verse, &c. In explaining the mythology, and illustrating the different species of versification, Snorre extracted the most interesting parts of the Poetic Edda, and thus contrived in the form of dialogues to give the substance of it in a more intelligible form.

10. NJÁL'LA, or Life of the celebrated Icclander, Njáll Þorgeirsson, and his sons. It is beautiful in style, and correct in its statements. The Icelandic text was published at Copenhagen, 1772, in 4to. and a Latin version in 1809.

11. *Snorre* may be justly called the Herodotus of the north, if we only consider his great historical work, *Heimskringla*,† or Annals of the Norwegian kings from Odin.‡

\* *Völu-spá* the oracle or prophecy of vala, gen. *völu*.

† *Heims-kringla orbis terrarum*; *heimr mundus, kringla orbis*.

‡ In this account of the Edda and other Icelandic works, much use has been made of Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, where more satisfactory information will be found. In Mallet's Northern Antiquities there is an English translation of the Prose Edda, and many useful notes, with the Icelandic text, and an English translation of five pieces of Runic poetry, amongst which is Ragnar Lodbrok.



It was published by Peringskjöld, with a Latin and Swedish translation, in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1697, and with a Latin and Danish translation by *Schöning* and *Thorlacius*, in 3 vols. fol. Copenhagen, 1777—1783, and continued by the younger *Thorlacius* and *Werlauff*, in 3 vols. 1813—1826.\*

12. KÖNUNGSSKUGGSJÁ,† or Royal Mirror. This is supposed to be the work of *Sverre*, king of Norway. It is in the form of dialogue, and gives a view of human life, with practical rules for different stations. It was published in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin, by *Halfdan Einarsen*, in 4to. 1768, Sorö.

13. THE LANDNÁMABÓK is an account of the most remarkable events connected with the first settlement of Iceland, its revolutions, and the introduction of Christianity. This history commences in the 9th, and extends to the 12th century. It was begun by *Are Frodi*, and continued by other hands. *Are Frodi* was born in Iceland in 1067; he was the friend and fellow-student of *Sæmund*. His work is remarkable as being the earliest historical composition written in the Old Danish or northern tongue, which still remains the living language of Iceland. Only a few fragments of his works are remaining, which have been published under the title of *Schedæ*‡ and *Landnámabók*.§

14. THE SAGAS are very numerous. These were popular narratives, recording the lives of kings, chieftains, and noble families. To aid the memory of the *Saga-man* or *Story-teller*, he contrived to introduce the most striking metrical passages from the poems of the *Skalds*.

15. Under the well-directed patronage of *The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen*, the following works have appeared.||

FÖRNMANNNA SÖGUR, vol. i.—xi.; *Oldnordiske Sagaer*, vol. i.—xi.; *Scripta Historica Islandorum*, vol. i.—vii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from *Olaf Trygvason* to *Magnus Lagabætir*, and of the Danish kings (*Knytlínga*) from *Harald Blue-tooth* to *Canute VI.*, or the period between the middle of the 10th century, and the year 1274; in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin.

16. ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR, vol. i. ii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events in Iceland itself—*Are Frodi's Schedæ*, *Landnámabók*,¶ and *Heiðarviga*-, *Ljós-vetninga*-, *Svarfdæla*-, *Vallnalfjós*-, *Vemundar ok Víga-Skútu*, and *Víga-Glúms Sagas*, in Icelandic.

17. The following works are edited by the learned Secretary of the Society, Professor *Rafn*:—*Færeyínga Saga*, or the history of the inhabitants of the Farroes; in Icelandic, the Farroe dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands.

18. FÖRNALDAR SÖGUR NORÐRLANDA, vol. i.—iii.; *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i.—iii., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in

\* Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 1.

† Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 2. Kóugr a king; skuggsia a mirror, speculum.

‡ *Are Frodi's Schedæ* were published by C. Wormius, Oxford, 1716; by A. Bussæus, Copenhagen, 1733; but most correctly by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i.

§ Wheaton's Northmen, p. 59, 99. Müller, Saga bibliothek, i. p. 34. *Schedæ Ara Prestz Fróða um Ísland*, was published in 4to. pp. 26, Skálholt, 1688; *Sagan Landnáma*, in 4to. pp. 182, Skálholt, 1688. Again with a Latin version, index, &c. under the title *Íslands Landnámabók*, 4to. pp. 510, Copenhagen, 1774; and in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i. See § 16.

|| See Annual Report for 1834.

¶ See § 13 for the particulars of this work.



the north, assignable to the period anterior to the colonization of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish.

19. *KRA'KUMÁL*, sive *Epicedium Ragnaris Lodbroci*,\* or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king, Ragnar Lodbrok, in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French. This *Krákumál* is by some called *Loðbrókarkviðu*, or *the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok*, who is said to have reigned in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 8th century.† Ragnar invaded Northumbria, and was opposed by Ella, king of Deira. This fact ascertains the date of the event, as Ella usurped the Northumbrian crown in 862, and perished in 867. Ragnar was taken prisoner, and Ella ordered him to be cast into a dungeon, where he might perish by venomous snakes.‡ This *song* is sometimes quoted as the composition of Ragnar.§ It is probable that the first twenty-three verses constituted the war-song of Ragnar and his followers. The remaining six strophes may have been composed after the king's death by his queen Aslaga, or *Kraka*, or by some of the contemporary or later skalds.|| This song celebrates the fifty-one depredations of Ragnar in various countries. The death of Ragnar is not only important in an historical point of view, causing his sons Halfden, Ingwar, and Ubbo to undertake an invasion which destroyed the Octarchy of England, and, for a time, dethroned Alfred; but if the song were composed by him or in his time, it will serve as a very early specimen of the Scandinavian language.¶

20. From the Old Danish (*Danska túnga*) or Scandinavian (*Norræna*), spring those languages and dialects which are spoken from the coasts of Greenland to those of Finland, from the Frozen Ocean to the Eider.\*\* This Old Danish was, in its purest state, carried into Iceland by the first Norwegian refugees in the 9th century. Hence the Icelandic is the same language as the Old Danish, and the Icelanders, from their insular and high northern locality, have retained the *Old Danish* in such purity and with such slight variations, that it may still be considered the living language of Iceland. There is so little difference between the present writing and the most ancient records, that modern Icelandic scholars can read the oldest documents with the greatest facility.

\* It was first printed in 4to. at Copenhagen, 1636, in the work of *Olaus Wormius*, in his *Runir seu Danica literatura antiquissima*, vulgo Gothica dicta. It was afterwards printed six times more by different persons in various forms before it appeared in the original, with an English translation, entitled "*Five pieces of Runic Poetry translated from the Icelandic language*," London, 8vo. 1763. These pieces were translated by Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, and inserted at the end of the 2nd vol. of his translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. The fifteenth time of its appearance was in 12mo. with the title of *Lodbrokar-Quida*; or, *the Death-song of Lodbroc, with a free English translation, an Islando-Latino glossary, and explanatory notes*, by James Johnstone, printed [at Copenhagen by Aug. Ferd. Steen] 1782. The twenty-seventh form in which this celebrated song has appeared is the most splendid and complete. This is by far the best edition; followed by a Latin and French translation, and a complete critical apparatus, with a minute account of every edition, and a facsimile of the first page of a manuscript found in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1821. The title of this work is "*Krákumál, sive Epicedium Regnaris Lodbroci Regis Danie*."—Vide Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlandi, i. p. 305; Nordiske Fortids Sagaer, i. p. 282.

† Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 150.

‡ Turner's Hist. of A.-S. bk. iv. ch. iii. Langb. 277.

§ Asby, Wormius, Bartholin, Stephanius, &c.; Turner, bk. iv. ch. iii. note 37.

|| Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, p. 153.

¶ See the specimen, § 25.

\*\* Rask's Gr. of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, translated into English by Thorpe, p. 42.

*Specimens of Old Danish and its dialects, from the earliest age to the present time.*

21. A specimen of Old Danish composed by *Starkad the Old*, whose verses are supposed to be the most ancient of all the specimens of the *Danska Tunga* that are still extant, but the precise age of which is not ascertained,\* though it was long before A.D. 645.

## OLD DANISH.

þann hefi ek manna  
mennskra fundit  
hring heyjanda  
hrammastan at afli.

## MODERN DANISH.

Ham har jeg blandt Mænd  
af Menneske-Herkomst,  
blandt Stridsmænd fundet  
stærkest af Kræfter.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Him have I among men  
of the human race,†

among warriors, found  
the strongest of body.

22. A specimen of Old Danish, composed at so remote a period in heathen times, that it is impossible now to ascertain its age. It is from the Poetic Edda.

*The first verse of the Völu-spá.‡*

## OLD DANISH.

Hljófs biþ ek allar  
helgar kindir,  
meiri ok minni  
mögu Heimþallar;  
vildo'at ek Valföður  
vél framteljak,  
fornspjöll fira,  
þau ek fremst of-nam.

## MODERN DANISH.

Lytter til min Tale,  
alle hellige Væsener,  
større og mindre  
af Heimdals Slægt;  
jeg vil fortælle  
Valfaders Bedrifter  
Mænds gamle Sagn,  
de første jeg lærte.

*Finn Magnussen, p. 31.*

## LATIN.

Silentium rogo omnia  
Sacra entia;  
Majores et minores  
Posterios Heimdalli.

Velim cœlestis patris  
Facinora enarrare,  
Antiquos hominum sermones,  
Quos primos recordor.

23. A specimen of Old Danish, composed probably during the former part of the 7th century, being the beginning of the *Bjarka-mál hin fornu*, so called after *Bödvar Bjärke*, one of king Rolf Krake's warriors, a song sung before a battle.§

\* Halfdani Einari Hist. lit. Islandiæ, p. 49. This specimen is from the *Snorra Edda ásamt Skáldu*, edited by Rask, p. 311, 312.

† i.e. not of the Aser race.

‡ From the *Edda Sæmundar hins Fróða* ex recensione E. C. Rask, Holmiæ, 1818, p. 1. See the edition of the same, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners by Prof. Finn Magnussen, as also his modern Danish version of it, under the title of *Den ældre Edda*, vol. i. p. 31.

§ Published by Professor Rafn in the *Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i. p. 110. See his modern Danish version in the *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i. p. 103. This ancient song was sung at dawn of the day of the great battle of Stiklestad, A.D. 1030, in which king St. Olaf fell; vide *Fornmanna Sögur*, vol. v. p. 59, 60, and the Latin version by S. Egilsson in the *Scripta historica Islandorum*, vol. v. p. 64.



## OLD DANISH.

Dagr er uppkominn,  
dynja hana fjaðrar,  
mál er vilmögum  
at vinna erfiði;  
vaki ok æ vaki  
vina-höfuð,  
allir hinir æztu  
Adels ofsinnar.

Hár hinn harðgreipi,  
Hrólfur skjótandi,  
ættgóðir menn,  
þeir er ekki flýja!  
vekjat yðr at víni  
nè at vífs rúnum,  
heldr vek ek yðr at hörðum  
Hildar leiki.

## MODERN DANISH.

Solen er oprunden,  
ryste Hanens Fjædre,  
Tid er nu for Dreng  
til Daad at gange;  
vaager, stedse vaager,  
Venner kjære,  
alle I ypperste  
Adils Hofsinder.  
Har hin haardføre,  
Rolf den Skytte,  
ætgode Mænd, som  
Flugt ei kjende!  
eder jeg vækker ei til Viin,  
ikke til Kvinders Tale,  
men jeg eders til Hildes  
haarde Leg nu vækker.

## LATIN.

Dies exortus est,  
pennæ galli strepunt,  
tempus est, ut servi  
opus incipiant;  
vigilent, semper vigilant  
amicorum capita,  
præstantissimi quique  
Adilsis comites.

Har, manu fortis,  
Rolvus jaculator,  
genere præstantes viri,  
qui non fugiunt!  
Ad vina vos non excito,  
neque ad puellarum colloquia,  
sed excito vos ad durum  
Bellonæ ludum.

24. A specimen of Old Danish of about the year 770, cut in Runic characters in a flat rock at Runamo, in the parish of Hoby in Bleking, now a province of Sweden, but formerly of Denmark, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnusen.\*

## OLD DANISH.

Hültekinn ríki nam,  
Garþr in hið,  
U'li eit gaf . . . .  
vígi O'þin rúnar!  
Hríngur fá

## MODERN ICELANDIC.

Hildikinn ríki nam,  
Garðr inn hjó,  
O'li eið gaf . . . .  
vígi O'ðinn rúnar!  
Hríngur fá

\* The Danish king Valdemar the First, sent, probably at the suggestion of the historian Saxo Grammaticus, some individuals skilled in Runes to Bleking, between the years 1157 and 1182, with the view of having this inscription deciphered. His emissaries, however, failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Subsequently, and especially during the last century or two, the attempt from time to time was renewed under the auspices of some of the most learned men of the day, but their endeavours led to no more satisfactory results. It was reserved for the great Archæologist and Runologist *Finn Magnusen*, after a personal inspection of the inscription on the spot, to interpret it in its entire state in May 1834, and to determine the form of verse (the ancient *Fornyrðalag*) in which it was written. Professor Magnusen's remarks upon this subject are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed*, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in *Historisch-Antiquarische Mittheilungen*, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Gesellschaft für Nordische Alterthumskunde, Kopenhagen, 1835, pp. 109—117. In p. 111 of the latter work, it is recorded that Professor Finn Magnusen for more than ten months tried in vain to decipher the inscription. On the 22nd of May, 1834, by attempting to read from right to left, he immediately succeeded in deciphering the first three words, and in less than two hours he explained the whole inscription.

fall á mold ! . . . .  
 A'lfar, ástagoð  
 O'la (fjái);  
 O'þin ok Frei  
 ok A'sakun  
 fari (fari)  
 fiandum varum,  
 unni Harald  
 ærin sigr !

## MODERN DANISH.

Hildegund modtog Riget,  
 Gard indhug (Runerne),  
 Ole aflagde Ed . . . .  
 Odin vie Runerne !  
 Gid Ring faae  
 Fald paa Muld !  
 Alfer Elskovsguder  
 Ole (forlade) !  
 Odin og Freij  
 og Asers Slægt  
 ødelægge (ødelægge)  
 vore Fjender,  
 unde Harald  
 fuldstændig Seier !

fall á mold !  
 A'lfar, A'stagoð  
 O'la fjái (hati)  
 O'þinn, og Frey  
 og A'sakyn  
 fari, fari  
 fjandum vorum,  
 unni Harald  
 ærinn sigr !

## ENGLISH.

Hildegund received the kingdom,  
 Gard hewed out (these characters),  
 Ole took the oath . . . .  
 Odin consecrate these Runes !  
 May Ring get  
 a fall on the mould;  
 Elves, gods of love,  
 Ole hate !  
 Odin and Frey  
 and the Aser-race  
 destroy (destroy)  
 our enemies,  
 grant to Harald  
 a great victory !

25. A specimen of Old Danish from *Krákumál*, or the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok,\* probably composed between A.D. 862 and 867.

## OLD DANISH.

Hjuggu vër með hjörvi !  
 hörð kom hríð á skjöldu,  
 nár féll niðr til jarðar  
 á Norðimbralandi ;  
 varat um eina óttu  
 öldum þörf at frýja  
 Hildar leik, þar er hvassir  
 hjálmstofn bitu skjómar ;  
 böðmána sá ek bresta,  
 brá því fíra lífi.

*Krákumál Str. 14.*

## MODERN DANISH.

Svunge vi med Sværdet !  
 stormede Regn mod Skjolde,  
 Lig i Nordhumberland da  
 laae paa Jorden strøede ;  
 man ei nødtes den Morgen  
 Mænd til Strid at egge,  
 der hvor skarpe Kaarder  
 skare Hjelmens Flade ;  
 Kampmaaner saae jeg kløves,  
 Kæmperne misted Livet.

*Rafn, p. 13.*

## LITERAL LATIN.

Percussimus nos cum gladio  
 Dura venit procella in scuta,  
 cadaver cecidit deorsum ad terram  
 in Northumbriâ terrâ.  
 Non erat, tempore matutino,  
 viris opus, ciere.  
 Ad Bellonæ ludum ibi anhelant,  
 galeæ fulcrum mordebant fulgores,  
 peltas lunatas vidi ego confractas,  
 invertit ideo virorum vita.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

We hewed with swords !  
 Hard came the storm on our shields,  
 dead they fell down on the earth,  
 in Northumberland.  
 None, on that morning,  
 needed men to incite.  
 For Bellona's sharp sport,  
 the glittering sword split the steel-capt skull,  
 the moon-round shield saw I broken,  
 and thus men's lives were lost.

\* See § 19.



26. A specimen of Old Danish of the 10th century, being the Runic inscriptions at Jellinge in Jutland, on the tumulus of king Gorm the Old, and his consort Thyre, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnussen.

## OLD DANISH.

Gurmr kunugr gerði kubl þusi eft þurvi  
kunu sína Danmarkar-but.

Haraldr kunugr bað giorva kubl þösi eft  
gurm faður sin ök eft þiurvi muður sína;  
sa Haraldr ies van Danmörk ala ök Nur-  
vieg ök tók kristno.

## MODERN DANISH.

Kong Gorm gjorde denne Høi efter sin  
Kone Thyre Danmarks-Bod.

Kong Harald bad (bod) gjöre denne Høi  
efter Gorm, sin Fader og efter Thyre sin  
Moder; den Harald som vandt al Dan-  
mark og Norge, og antog Christendommen.

*Antiquariske Annaler*, vol. iv. p 110—112.

## MODERN ICELANDIC.

Gurmr konúngr gerði kumbl þessi eftir  
þýri konu sína Danmarkarbót.

Haraldr konúngr bað gjörva kumbl þessi  
eftir Gorm feður sinn og eftir þýri, móður  
sína; sá Haraldr, er (es) vann Danmörk  
alla og Norvege ok tók kristni.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

King Gorm raised this barrow after (in  
memory of) his queen Thyre Danmarks-  
bod (the improver of Denmark).

King Harald bade make this barrow for  
his father Gorm and his mother Thyre, the  
same Harald who conquered all Denmark  
and Norway, and embraced Christianity.

27. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic of the former part of the 11th century, from Ottar Svarte's ode on king St. Olaf.

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Komtu i land ok lendir,  
ladvörðr! Aðalráði,  
þín naut rekka reynir  
ríki eflr at slíku;  
harðr var fundr, sá er færud  
friðland á vit niðja  
rèð ættstudill áðan  
Eátmundar þar grundu.

## MODERN DANISH.

Landbeskytter! du atter  
Adelraad til sit Rige  
førte, sligt dig Folkets  
mægtige Fyrste skjilder;  
haardt var Slaget, da Edmunds  
Arving du indsatte  
i det fredede Rige,  
for behersket af Slægten.

## LATIN.

Terræ custos, valens potentia!  
Venisti in terram, et Adalradum  
in regnum restituisti; tua ope  
est ausus hac in re virorum amicus.

Durus erat conflictus, quo  
nepotem Jatmundi pacato  
reddidisti regno; huic terræ  
avita proles imperaverat antea.\*

28. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, written before 1150, according to the opinion of Professor Rafn.†

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Maðr er nefndr Grímr kamban, hann  
byggði fyrstr Færeyjar á dögum Haralds  
hins hárfagra; þá flýðu fyrir hans ofríki  
fjöldi manna, settust sumir í Færeyjum,  
ok byggðu þar, en sumir leituðu til annarra  
eyðilanda.

## MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Ajn Mävur ðer nevndur Grujmur Kam-  
ban, han fowr fistur at byggja Förjar, meni  
Häraldur hin hárfagri vär ä Dövvun; tã  
flujddi firi Owðömi hansara mengur Mä-  
vur; summir settu se uj Förjun og bigdu  
här, men summir lajtavu til annur Ojulond.

\* Fornmanna Sögur, vol. iv. p. 50, and vol. xi. p. 185; Oldnordiske Sagaer, vol. iv. p. 47, and vol. xi. p. 164; Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. iv. p. 49.

† See Færeyínga Saga, p. 1. Improperly, by a pleonasm, called Ferroe Islands,—Islands being unnecessary, as Ferroe is derived from fær or faar, *c. a sheep, ovis*; ö, *c. an island*, insula, *pl. öer islands*, insulæ; Færoerne or Faar-öer *ovium insulæ*, in Danish commonly called the Færöer.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

A man named Grim Kamban cultivated first the Fær islands in the time of Harald the fair-haired; then (*when*) many fled from his tyranny, some settled on the Fær islands, and built houses, and some sought for other uncultivated lands.

## MODERN DANISH.

Grim Kamban hed en Mand; han byggede først Færøerne i Harald Haarfa-gers Dage. Der vare den Gang mange, som flyede for Kongens Her-skesyge, af hvilke nogle nedsatte sig paa Færøerne, og toge sig der Bopæl, men nogle søgte til andre öde Lande.

29. A specimen of Icelandic, written about A.D. 1200, from Snorre's Edda.

## ICELANDIC.

Almáttigr guð skapaði í upphafi himin ok jörd ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgja, ok síðarst menn tvá, er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evo, ok fjölgaðist þeirra kynslóð, ok dreifðist um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá újafnaðist mannfólkið, voru sumir góðir ok rétt-trúaðir, en miklu fleiri snerust þá eptir girndum heimsins, ok úræktu guðs boðorð.—*Snorra-Edda, Rask, Stockholm, 1818, p. 1.*

## MODERN DANISH.

Den almægtige Gud skabte i Begyndelsen Himlen og Jorden og alle de Ting som dertil høre, og tilsidst to Mennesker, fra hvem Slægter nedstamme, Adam og Eva, og deres Stamme formerede sig, og udbredtes over hele Verden. Men da Tiderne lede frem, blev Menneskeslægten ulig, nogle vare gode og rettroende, men langt flere vendte sig efter Verdens Begjærligheder, og forsømte Guds Bød.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The Almighty God created, in the beginning, heaven and earth, and all the things which thereto belong, and at last, men from whom families sprung forth, Adam and Eve, and their race increased themselves and spread over all the world. But as time passed (*led*) on, the race of men became different (*unlike*), some were good and right believing, but far more turned themselves to (*after*) the desires (*lusts*) of the world, and neglected God's commandment.

30. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, as written towards the close of the 13th century, but dating from an earlier period, the year A.D. 1117, being an extract from the ancient Icelandic Law-book, entitled the Grágás (*The Gray-goose*).\*

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Ef utlendir menn verpa vegrir á landi hær, danskir epr sönskir epr norrönrir, or þeirra konga veldi III. er vár tunga er, þar eigo frændr þeirra þær sakir, ef þeir eru út hær, en af öllum tungum öðrum enn af danski tungu, þá á engi maðr hær vigsök at sökja af frændsemis sökum, nema faðir epr sonr epr bróðir, oc því at eino þeir, ef þeir höfðu hær ápr viðkennzt.

## LATIN.

Si exteri, Dani, Sveii, vel Norvegi e tribus illorum regum imperiis, quæ lingua nostra utuntur, oriundi his in terris intercepti fuerint, cæsi propinqui si adfuerint actionem cædis suscipere liceat. Sed alia quam Danica lingua utentium nemo propinquitatis nomine, cædis causam hic agendi jure gaudeat, nisi pater, filius vel frater, iique tantummodo, si hic antea noti fuerint.

\* See *Hin forna lögbook Íslendinga sem nefnist Grágás*. Codex juris Islandorum antiquissimus qui nominatur Grágás, Hafniæ, 1829, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners, Part II. p. 71, 72.



## 31. Old Danish before the Calmar Union in A.D. 1397.

## OLD DANISH.

Sattar war ræt thænne . . . tvém win-  
trum oc fæm ukum, síðæn Rō war wnnin  
til Cristendóms af Waldemar kunungi,  
oc laght til Sjalanzs biscopsdóm(s) af Wal-  
demare kunungi oc Alexandær paue.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxii.*

## ICELANDIC.

Settr var rèttr þessi tveim vetrum oc  
fimm vikum, síðan Rō var unnin til Cris-  
tindóms af Valdimar konúgi, oc logð til  
Sjalanz biskupsdóms af Valdimari konúgi  
oc Alexandri páua.

## ENGLISH.

Set was this law, two winters and five weeks ; since peace was bestowed on Chris-  
tianity by Waldemar the king, and a law made for Sjalanzs bishoprick by Waldemar  
the king, and Alexander the pope.

## 32. Danish in 1433.

## DANISH.

Wii Erick meth guths nathe Danmarks,  
Suerghes, Norghes-koning göre witerlikt  
alle the, thette breff see eller höre, at wi  
af vor serdelis Nadhe for Hr Erick Niels-  
söns wor elschelike tro mans oc radhs bön  
sculd sva oc for troscap oc willich tieniste  
unne oc giue hanum . . . friihet oc frelsse  
med suadane wapen . . . som her vnder  
nedhen vtmaledh sta . . .

Datum 1433.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxi.*

## ENGLISH.

We Erick, by God's grace, king of Den-  
mark, Sweden, Norway, make known to  
all, who see or hear this letter, that we by  
our peculiar grace for Mr. Erick Nielsöns,  
our beloved faithful man and counsellor,  
praying, and for fidelity and willing ser-  
vices, have conferred and given him . . .  
liberty and franchisement with such coat of  
arms as here under beneath painted stand.

Given 1433.

33. Old Danish, from a MS. of Homilies, or meditations, belonging to  
the Royal Swedish Historiographer of Hallenberg. It is without date,  
but appears to be about A.D. 1450.

## DANISH.

Ther æftther drogh Nichodemus then  
annen spiger pa vinstræ handh, oc fæk han  
sammeledes Iohannes. Sidhen foor Ni-  
chodemus nether, oc foor op at ien liden  
stige, och togh spigene af födærnæ, mædæn  
ioseph hiolt pa ligommæt.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xviii.*

## ENGLISH.

Hereafter drew Nichodemus the other  
nail from the left hand, and gave it in the  
same manner to John. Afterwards Nicho-  
demus went nearer, and went upon the  
small steps, and drew the nails from the  
feet, while Joseph held the corpse.

34. A few examples of Danish are given from the Scriptures, to faci-  
litate the comparison, and thus shew the connexion of this tongue with  
those of Teutonic origin. The first example is from the Danish Epistles  
and Gospels, *Leipsic*, 1518, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 6.—En mand gick wd ath saa sin Sæd. Som hā saade da falt somt aff  
korned hoss vegn. Oc det bleff traad bort oc sompt der aff ode fuglene i væred.

35. Bible, *Copenhagen*, 1589, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer till! See, der gick en Sæmand ud ad saa. Oc det skede,  
i det hand saade, at noget falt hoss Veyen: Da komme Fulene under Himmelen oc  
ode det.

## 36. Bible, 1647, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; See, der gik en Sædemand ud at saae. Og det skede i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Vejen; og der komme Himmelens Fugle og aaede det op.

37. New Testament, *Copenhagen*, 1717, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer (til): see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Veyen, og Himmelens Fugle kom og aad det op.

38. New Testament, *London*, 1827, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det han saade, at noget faldt ved Veien, og Himmelens Fugle kom, og aad det op.

39. As a specimen of the present Danish, a better cannot be selected than the following National Song, which is to the Danes what "God save the King" is to the English. It was written by Johannes Evald, a poet who flourished in the latter part of the last century. (Born 1743, died 1781).\*

Kong Christian stod ved høien Mast  
I Røg og Damp.

Hans Værge hamrede saa fast,  
At Gothens Hielm og Hierne brast.  
Da sank hver fiendtligt Speil og Mast  
I Røg og Damp.

Flye, skreg de, flye, hvad flygte kan!  
Hvo staaer for Danmarks Christian  
I Kamp?

King Christian stood by the lofty mast  
In mist and smoke.

His sword was hammering so fast,  
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed.  
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast  
In mist and smoke.

Fly, shouted they, fly, he who can!  
Who braves of Denmark's Christian  
The stroke?

Niels Juel gav Agt paa Stormens Brag:  
Nu er det Tid!

Han heisede det røde Flag,  
Og slog paa Fienden Slag i Slag.  
Da skreg de høit blant Stormens Brag:

Nu er det Tid!

Flye, skreg de, hver, som veed et Skiul!  
Hvo kan bestaae for Danmarks Juel  
I strid?

Niels Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar;  
Now is the hour!

He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,  
And smote the foe of the Dane full sore.†  
And shouted loud through the tempest's  
roar:

Now is the hour!

Fly, shouted they, for shelter fly!  
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy  
The power?

O Nordhav, Glimt, af Vessel brød  
Din mørke Skye:

Da tyede Kæmper til dit Skiød;  
Thi med ham lynte Skræk og Død;  
Fra Vallen hortest Vraal, som brød  
Din Skye:

Fra Danmark lynet Tordenskiold;  
Hver give sig i Himlens Vold,  
Og flye!

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent  
Thy murky sky!

Then champions to thine arms were sent;  
Terror and death glared where he went;  
From the waves was heard a wail, that rent  
Thy murky sky!

From Denmark thunders Tordenskiol';  
Let each to heaven commend his soul,  
And fly!

\* For this piece and the translation, I am indebted to my friend, H. W. Longfellow, Esq. M.A. Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, Cambridge, America, Nov. 1835.

† "And smote upon the foe full sore."



Du Dankses Vei til Roes og Magt,  
Sortladne Hav !  
Modtag din Ven, som uforsagt  
Tör möde Faren med Föragt,  
Saa stolt, som du, mod Stormens Magt,

Sortladne Hav !  
Og rask igiennem Larm og Spil,  
Og Kamp og Seier föer mig til  
Min Grav !

Path of the Dane to fame and might,  
Dark-rolling wave !  
Receive thy friend, who scorning flight  
Goes to meet danger with despute,  
Proudly as thou meetest the tempest's  
might,

Dark-rolling wave !  
And amid pleasures and alarms  
And war and victory, be thine arms  
My grave !

40. *The Icelandic, here called Norræni.* For facility of comparison, a few extracts are given from the Icelandic Scriptures. Nach: Thetta er hid nye Testament Jesu Christi, &c. utlogd a Norræni, &c. or *The New Testament in the Norrænn, northern, Old Danish, or Icelandic tongue*, 8vo. 1539.

МК. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine predikan, tha sagdi han til thra. Heyre thier, siaet ! ein sadsædare gieck vt at saa. Thad vard tha han sadi, at sumt fiell vtan hia veginum, og tha komu fuglar loptzins og atu thad vpp.

41. Biblia thad er, öll Heilög Rituing vtlógd a Norrænu, med formalum Mart. Lutheri, Prentad a Holum, af Ione Ionas Syne, fol. 1584, or *The Bible, in Norse or Icelandic, after the version of Luther.* Bible, Stockholm, 1584, fol.

МК. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine Predikan, tha sagde han til thra, Heyre thier. Sia: Eirn saadsædare gieck ut at sa. Og thad vard tha han sade, at sumt fiell utan hia veigenum, og thar komu fuglar Lopisins og aatu thad vpp.

42. Stiernhelm's Gospels of Ulphilas, in *Moes., Icel., Swed., Ger., and Latin*, 4to. Stockholm, 1671.\*

МК. iv. 3, 4.—Heyred til. Sia, eirn Sadmadur gieck ut ad saa. Og thad vard i thui han saade, ad sumt fiell utann hia Veigenum ; og tha komu Fuglar under Him-nenum, og aatu thad upp.

43. Old Swedish can scarcely be distinguished from Danish ; and Norwegian has been, from the earliest times on record, and is now, identical with Danish ; but as more modern Swedish differs a little from the Danish, a few specimens may be desirable.

44. A specimen of Swedish from a document issued by king Magnus Smék in 1354.

## SWEDISH.

Wi magnus, med guds nadh Sverikis konung, norghis oc skane, wiliom at thet scal allom mannom witerlikt wara, at wi aff wara serdelis nadh hafwm vnt bergx-mannomen a noreberge thænnæ ræt oc stadhga, som hær apter følger : fförst hafwm wi stat oc skipat, at tolff skulu wara the som fore bergheno sculu standa oc thera ræet wæria oc fulfölgia i allom lutom, &c.

## ENGLISH.

We Magnus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, will that it shall be known to all men that we by our peculiargrace have conceded to Bergx-man (miner) of Noreberge the right and power as hereafter follows : first have we constituted and ordained, that twelve shall be the sum, &c.

\* See GOTHIC, § 11.

45. Swedish Bible, *Upsal*, 1541, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til. Sij, en Sädhesman gick vth til at såå. Och hende sigh widh han sådde, föll somt widh wåghen, och foghlanar vnder himmelen komo, och åto thet vp.

46. *The Swedish*, from the Gospels of Ulphilas, *Stockholm*,\* 1671.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; sÿ en Sâdesman gik uth, til at såå. Och hende sigh wid han sådde, föll somt wid Wågen, og Foglarna under Himmelen komo, och åto thet up.

47. Bible, 8vo. *London*, 1828.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til: Si, en Sâdesman gick ut, til at så. Och hände sig, wid han sådde, föll somt wid wågen, och foglarne under himmelen kommo, och åto thet up.

48. One of the most eminent of modern Swedish poets is Bishop Tegnér. He took the story of Frithiof from one of the old Sagas, and under the title of Frithiof's Saga, he has written in flowing verse a most interesting story of royal affection. The following extract is from the *Exile of Frithiof*, in the original Swedish, in the Norwegian or Danish translation, and with a poetical version of the Rev. W. Strong.

| SWEDISH.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | DANISH.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ENGLISH.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nu sol går opp<br>bak fjällens topp,<br>och vinden ljuder<br>från land och bjuder<br>hvar våg till dans<br>i morgonglans.<br>På böljans toppar<br>Ellida hoppar<br>i fröjd åstad,<br>men Frithiof qvad.<br><i>Tegnér</i> , cant. xiv. p. 113. | Nu Sol gaaer op<br>Bag Fjeldets Top;<br>Landvinden lyder,<br>Hver Vove byder<br>Den op til Dands<br>I Morgenglands.<br>Paa Bølgetoppe<br>Assted de hoppe<br>Saa fro og glad,<br>Men Frithjof qvad.<br><i>Foss</i> , p. 135. | The orb of day,<br>Now tints the spray;<br>From piping heights,<br>The breeze invites<br>Each beam and wave,<br>To dance and lave.<br>O'er the gay group,<br>Ellida's poop<br>Bounds light along;<br>To Frithiof's wilder song.<br><i>Strong</i> , p. 187. |

49. A fine passage from *The Reconciliation*, cannot be omitted: it is a description of Balder the good.

SWEDISH.  
Frid var hans härski, härlek var hans blanka svärd,  
och oskuld satt som dufva på hans silfverhjälm.  
From lefde han och lärde, dog han och förlät,  
och under fjerran palmer står hans graf i ljus.  
Hans lära, sägs det, vandrar ifrån dal till dal,  
förmälter hårda hjertan, lägger hand i hand,  
och bygger fridens rike på försonad jord.—*Tegnér*, p. 164.

DANISH.  
Fred var hans Hærraab, Kjerlighed hans blanke Sværd,  
Og Uskyld sad som Due paa hans Sølverhjälm.  
Fromt leved han og lærte, døde og tilgav,  
Og under fjerne Palmer staaer hans Grav i Lys.  
Hans Lære, siges der, gaaer vidt fra Dal til Dal,  
Samsmelter haarde Hjerter, lægger Haand i Haand,  
Og bygger Fredens Rige paa forsonet Jord.—*Foss*, p. 194.

\* See § 42, and Gothic, § 11.



## ENGLISH.

His war-cry, peace, good-will: love was his two-edged sword;  
 Crest of his silver helm, sat dove-like innocence;  
 Grace mark'd his life, his word: his death-sigh breath'd 'Forgive.'  
 In light 'neath distant palms, far pilgrims seek his tomb.  
 'Tis said his tidings walk, peace-shod from dale to dale,  
 Melting the flinty heart, cementing man to man,  
 Building of living stones, a temple to this God.—*Strong*, p. 303.

*Dialect of Dalecarlia.\**

50. The principal dialect† of Sweden is the Dalecarlian. The Dalcarls are spoken of as the Swedish Highlanders. Inhabiting that secluded region which stretches westward from the Silian Lake to the Alps of Norway, they have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers.

"Here," says Serenius,‡ "are the only remains in Sweden of the ancient Gothic stock, whereof the aspiration of the letters *l* and *w* bears witness upon their tongues, an infallible characteristic of the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic." In another place, speaking of the guttural or aspirated *l*, he says: "Germans and Danes cannot pronounce it, no more than the aspirated *w*; for which reason this was a fatal letter three hundred years ago in these nations, when Engelbrect, a born Dalcarl, set it up for a shibboleth, and whoever could not say *Hivid hest i Korngulff*, was taken for a foreigner, because he could not aspirate the *w*, nor utter the guttural *l*."§ It is even asserted, that with their ancient customs and language the Dalcarls have preserved the use of the old Runic alphabet, although from feelings of religious superstition it was prohibited by Olaf Shätkonung at the beginning of the 11th century, and discontinued in all other parts of Sweden. This is mentioned on the authority of Näsman, who wrote in the first half of the last century.||

51. The Dalecarlian dialect is spoken in its greatest purity in Elfdalen, Mora, and Orsa, parishes of East Dalecarlia.

In West Dalecarlia it is mingled with the dialects of the Norwegian mountains, and bears the name of *Mahlungs Skinnarmål*. The peculiarities of this jargon are these:—1. Prefixing the letter *v* to all monosyllables which begin with a vowel, as vom for om *if*; vord for ord *a word*, &c. 2. The transposition of syllables, as jasel for selja *to sell*; lata for tala *to speak*, &c. Thus they say—

Kan du lâta tæ korba, so kimi du lâvi?

Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilâ?

*Canst thou speak backwards, as much as thou wilt?*

\* Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University, Cambridge, America, who has recently returned from Sweden, was so obliging as to draw up this notice of the Dalecarlian dialect, October, 1835.

† Balbi and Malte Brun make two great divisions in the Swedish. I. *Swedish proper*, spoken in the north and east; and II. *Modern Gothic*, used in Gothland to the south.—I. SWEDISH PROPER, subdivided into 1. The dialect of Upland, 2. Norland, 3. Eastern Dalecarlian, and 4. the dialect of Finland. II. MODERN GOTHIC, divided into 1. West Gothic, 2. East Gothic, 3. Werneland, 4. Smoland, and 5. Runæ in Livonia.—*Balbi's Atlas*, Table xiii.; *Malte Brun*, bk. xvi. vol. vi. p. 109.

‡ J. Serenius' English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to. Nyköping, 1757, Pref. p. iii.

§ Ibid. p. ii.

|| Näsman (R. E.) *Historiola Linguae Dalecarlicæ*, 4to. Upsaliæ, 1733, p. 30.

52. The inhabitants of the town of Särna, on the borders of the Norwegian Alps in East Dalecarlia, speak a mixed dialect of Dalecarlian and Norwegian; and it is said, that they understood the language spoken by certain Dutchmen, who were in the habit of visiting those mountains for the purpose of taking falcons, then used in hunting.\* We are also told of a Dalecarlian boy who was taken by a Swedish ambassador to England, and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the northern counties.†

53. The three branches of the Dalecarlian dialect, as spoken in *Elfdalen*, *Mora*, and *Orsa*, differ from each other not only in the change of letters and the inflexion of words, but also in accent and pronunciation. Between those of Elfdalen and Mora the difference is not, however, very great. That of Orsa stands more apart, as may be seen by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer.

54. *Dialect of Elfdalen.*

Fad uoer, so ir i himbluma.  
 Hielit ir dætt nam. Tilkum dætt riki.  
 Ski dænn uilja, so i himblum sâ â jordi.  
 Uott dagli brod giæf oss i dag.  
 Og firilat oss uorær skulldær.  
 Soss uir firilatum diöm so i oss nod skilldug.  
 Læd int uoss i nân jælök fræstilsæ  
 Autâ los oss frâ uondu. Amen.

55. *Dialect of Mora.*

Fad uær so ir i himmelim.  
 Hællit æ dætt nam. Tilkum dett rikia.  
 Ske dænn uilli so i himmelim so â jordi.  
 Uott dagli brod giæf huæss i dag.  
 Firilat huæss huårær skulldur.  
 Sos huir firilatum diöm sâ æ huæss nâ skilldâ.  
 Led int huæss i nân uondan fræstilsæ.  
 Int' ât fræls huæss frâ illu. Amen.

56. *Dialect of Orsa.*

Falla orn, sa ir i himblim.  
 Hælgat uæri dætt nam. Tilkæmi dætt rikia.  
 Ski dæina uilju, sâ i himblum sa â jordi.  
 Ort dagliga brod gia huæss i dag.  
 Â farlât huæss orær skulldær,  
 Skai sa ui færlatum dæm huæss skilldugær irâ.  
 Â inled huoss int i fræstilse.  
 Mæld fræls huæss frâ uându. Amen.

*Norwegian.*

57. For several centuries, and especially since the Danish became a fixed and regular tongue, Norwegian has been identical with Danish.

\* Näsman, p. 12.

† Ibid. p. 17.



This common dialect has perhaps been as much settled and polished by Norwegians as by natives of Denmark.\* As there is this identity in the Danish and Norwegian, the copious examples of the *Danska tunga* previously given, will serve also for the Norwegian, and will render further remarks unnecessary.

*Ferroe Dialect.*

58. A specimen of early Ferroe taken from Professor Rafn's Færeyinga Saga, Pref. p. iv. Thrand was one of the first inhabitants of Ferroe. Many religious verses are ascribed to him, and are still preserved by oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Ferroes. The following Creed, written down by a native Ferroe clergyman, Pastor Schröter, now Emeritus, who translated the Gospel of St. Matthew,† will serve as an example of this dialect.

FERROE DIALECT.

Gjivnir eru Ajnglar gowir [af Gudi]  
Aj gengji e ajna udi,  
Feru mujnun filgja  
Fim Guds Ajnglar;  
Bije e firi mär Bön,  
Bera tajr tä [Bön] firi Kriste.  
Singje e Sälmana sjej,  
Sär Gud til Säluna mujna!

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Gengji e aj ajna út,  
fujra mär filgja,  
fim Guds Ajnglar,  
beri e Bön firi mär,  
Bön firi Krist,  
singji e Sälma sjej,  
sjäji Gud til Luta mujn!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Go I not alone out,  
Four me follow,  
Five God's angels,  
I pray a prayer for me,  
A prayer for Christ.  
I sing seven Psalms,  
God will see for my lot!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Good angels are given by God,  
I go not alone,  
My steps follow  
Five angels of God;  
Pray I for me a prayer,  
They bear it to Christ.  
Sing I seven Psalms,  
Sees God for my soul!

OLD ICELANDIC.

Gángat ek einn út,  
fjórir mër fylgja,  
fimm guðs einglar;  
ber ek bæn fyrir mër,  
bæn fyrir Kristi,  
sýng ek sálma sjö,  
sjái guð hluta minn!

*Written about A.D. 1150.*

MODERN DANISH.

Ene jeg ei gaaer ud,  
fire mig følge,  
fem Guds Engle,  
Bön for mig jeg frembærer  
Bön for Christus.  
syv Salmer jeg synger,  
Sörge Gud for mit Bedste!

\* See § 42, and Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, p. xvi.

† Evangelium St. Matthæussa á Færöisk o Dansk, Randers, 1823—8.

XII.—THE AFFINITY OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

1. THE Germanic languages, comprehending not only the Low and High-German, but also the Scandinavian, have a striking similarity, and are evidently of cognate origin. The short history of each language, accompanied with extracts, and a detail of their most evident peculiarities, have occupied so much space, and engaged the attention so long, that it may be desirable to advert again to their similarity. They appear as dialects of one extensive language, branches of one vigorous stock, or streams from the same copious fountain. A recollection of this will, in some degree, restore to order the confusion of Babel, and therefore very much facilitate the acquisition of languages.\* An appeal to the Germanic languages will be a sufficient proof, not only of their similarity, but of their identity. This likeness and close relationship will be clearly manifest by a few examples from their vocabularies and grammatical inflections.

2. In the following examples, the *v* in the Dutch *visch* has exactly the same sound as the English *f*; hence fish has the same name in all the Germanic languages.

| <i>Eng.</i> | <i>A.-S.</i> | <i>Dut.</i> | <i>Frs.</i> | <i>Ger.</i> | <i>Moes.</i> | <i>Dan.</i> | <i>Swed.</i> | <i>Icel.</i> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a fish      | fisc         | visch       | fisk        | fisch       | fisk-s       | fisk        | fisk         | fisk-r       |
| a fish's    | fisc-es      | visch-es†   | fisk-es     | fisch-es    | fisk-is      | fisk-s      | fisk-s       | fisk-s       |
| to a fish   | fisc-e       | visch-e     | fisk-e      | fisch-e     | fisk-a       | fisk        | fisk         | fisk-i       |
| a fish      | fisc         | visch       | fisk        | fisch       | fisk         | fisk        | fisk         | fisk         |
| fishes      | fisc-as      | visch-en    | fisk-ar     | fisch-e     | fisk-os      | fisk-e      | fisk-ar      | fisk-ar      |
| fishes'     | fisc-a       | visch-en    | fisk-a      | fisch-e     | fisk-e       | fisk-es     | fisk-ars     | fisk-a       |
| to fishes   | fisc-um      | visch-en    | fisk-um     | fisch-en    | fisk-en      | fisk-e      | fisk-ar      | fisk-um      |
| fishes      | fisc-as      | visch-en    | fisk-ar     | fisch-e     | fisk-ans     | fisk-e      | fisk-ar      | fisk-a.      |

3. The identity of the Germanic languages will be still more evident if a few examples be taken from what has been generally called the irregular parts of these languages. It may be useful to remark, that the *Moes. A.-S.* and *Eng.* *þ* or *th*, in *Dut. Dan.* and *Swed.* is changed into *d*. The *Dan.* *jeg* and *mig* are pronounced *yih* and *mih*: the *Swed.* *jag* and *mig* are sounded *yih* and *mih*.

\* Classification and association are of the utmost importance in learning languages. The greater part of European tongues in the south and west are those of Germanic, and those of Roman origin. The Germanic class embraces the modern English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, &c.; the Roman or Latin comprises the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, &c. To this subject has been drawn the attention of an old friend, the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., A.S.L. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent. He was induced to deliver in the University of Cambridge "A course of Lectures on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and their chief dialects, Cambridge, 1834." These interesting and valuable Lectures deserve attention, and it is greatly to be wished that Mr. Pulling may receive sufficient encouragement to carry into effect his intention of publishing a volume containing short grammars of the languages of Roman origin, to be followed by another volume comprising grammars of the Germanic tongues.

† The Dutch, &c. now generally use prepositions instead of the old terminations: thus, *Dut.* *van een visch* of *a fish*, instead of *visches*.



*Eng.* I am, be: *A.-S.* ic eom, beo: *Frs.* ik ben: *Plat.* ick bin, em: *Dut.* ik bin, em: *Moes.* ik im: *Ger.* ich bin: *Icel.* ek er, em: *Dan.* jeg er: *Swed.* jag är.—*Eng.* I was: *A.-S.* ic wæs: *Frs.* ik was: *Plat.* ick was: *Dut.* ik was: *Moes.* ik was: *Ger.* ich war: *Icel.* er var: *Dan.* jeg var: *Swed.* jag vas.—*Eng.* come, p. came, pp. come: *A.-S.* cume, p. com, pp. cumen: *Frs.* kem, p. kom, pp. kemen: *Plat.* kom, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Dut.* kome, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Moes.* quima, p. quam, pp. quuman(s): *Ger.* komme, p. kam, pp. (ge)kommen: *Icel.* kem, p. kom, pp. komin: *Dan.* kommer, p. kam, pp. kummen: *Swed.* kommer, p. kom, pp. kommen.—*Eng.* thou: *A.-S.* þu: *Frs.* thu: *Plat.* thû: *Flem.* du: *Moes.* thu: *Ger.* du: *Icel.* þu: *Dan.* du: *Swed.* du.—*Eng.* who: *A.-S.* hwa: *Frs.* hwa: *Plat.* huie: *Dut.* wie: *Moes.* hwa(s): *Ger.* wer: *Icel.* hwa(r): *Dan.* hwô: *Swed.* hô.—*Eng.* good, better, best. *A.-S.* gôd (bet), betra, betst: *Frs.* gôd, better, (betere), beste: *Dut.* goed, betèr, best: *Moes.* goths (god(s) or bats), batiza, batist(s): *Ger.* gut, besser, beste: *Icel.* gôd(r) bettri, bestr: *Dan.* god, bedre, beste: *Swed.* god, bättre, bäst.

4. If these examples do not convince the reader that these languages are mere dialectic variations of one ancient tongue, perhaps the following declension of the pronoun of the first person may produce full conviction.

| <i>Eng.</i> | <i>A.-S.</i> | <i>Dut.</i> | <i>Frs.</i> | <i>Ger.</i> | <i>Moes.</i> | <i>Dan.</i> | <i>Swed.</i> | <i>Icel.</i> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| I           | ic           | ik          | ik          | ich         | ik           | jeg         | jag          | ek           |
| mine        | min          | mins        | min         | mein        | meina        | min         | min          | min          |
| to me       | me           | mij         | mi          | mir         | mis          | mig         | mig          | mér          |
| me          | me           | mij         | mi          | mich        | mik          | mig         | mig          | mik          |
| we          | we           | wij         | wi          | wir         | weis         | wi          | wi           | wër          |
| our         | ûre          | onzer       | use         | unser       | unsara       | vor         | wâr          | wâr          |
| to us       | us           | ons         | us          | uns         | uns          | os          | oss          | oss          |
| us          | us           | ons         | us          | uns         | uns          | os          | oss          | oss.         |

5. In the most irregular parts of the Germanic languages, even at the present day, there is a complete correspondence, which shows that there must have been a time when the nations of Germanic origin were all united in one tribe. Some branches of this great Gothic family have not had any close intercourse or alliance for many centuries; the present similarity of their languages must then have arisen from a close anterior connexion. The period of this connexion it is not easy to specify; but it must have been very early and intimate, as the similarity is most evident in the words which designate what was most necessary, in the rudest state of society, and in those verbs generally called irregular,\* and which are even now most in use. This early connexion it is very important to observe, and it is the part of scientific etymology to show it in the clearest light.

\* Ten Kate's *Anleiding tot de Kenisse van de Nederduitsche Sprake*, vol. ii. p. 12, § XI.

XIII.—THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGY,\* THE MANNER OF FORMING WORDS, AND AN OUTLINE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

1. WORDS are the creation of mind. As the true philosopher looks with humble adoration, from the variety and perfection of God's visible creation to the power and goodness of the Creator, so the philosophic etymologist is constantly led, from the various forms and applications of words, to contemplate the intellectual powers in which man most resembles his Creator. The true and judicious etymologist is anxious to obtain the right meaning and application of words, and thus a good etymologist is most likely to become the best metaphysician. He is not satisfied with the common and external signification of words received from popular use, but he examines their structure, their radical, that is, their real and internal meaning, and thus endeavours to discover the reason of the application of the term. When the understanding is thus called into exercise in the formation of words, precision is not only given to expression, but the higher faculty of reason lends its powerful aid to the memory, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of a language. The etymology of a word being understood, and thus the sanction of reason obtained, neither that word nor any of its family can scarcely ever escape from the memory. The use of etymology will, however, be best proved by a few plain examples, showing the real meaning of some common words.

Acorn, *A.-S.* æceren, æcern, from æc, *ác an oak*; cern or corn *corn, the corn or fruit of the oak*.—Childhood, *A.-S.* cildhád, from cild *a child*, hád *a condition, state, a child's condition*.—Kingdom, *A.-S.* cyngdóm, cyningdóm, from cyning, *cyng a king*; dóm *power, jurisdiction, a king's jurisdiction, or dominion*.—Island, *A.-S.* ealand, from ea *water*, land *land*; *water-land, land surrounded with water*.—Sheriff, or shirereeve, *A.-S.* scir-gerefa, from scir *a share, division, shire, county*; gerefa *a reeve, governor, a governor of a shire*.—Neighbour, *A.-S.* neah-bur, from neah *near*; bur *a bower, dwelling, one who has a dwelling near*.—Righteous, *A.-S.* rihtwís, from riht *right, just*; wís *wise, right wise, honest, virtuous*.—Fosterchild, *A.-S.* fostercild, from foster *food, nourishment*; cild *a child, a child that receives food from a person who is not its parent, &c.*

2. In looking at the first formation of words in the origin of language, it may be observed, that a knowledge of things appears to be conveyed to the mind through the medium of the five senses, especially by the sight. An idea or image of a visible object is formed in the mind by means of the eye; and the word which, when written or spoken, conveys this image

\* Etymology is thus defined:—Optime Cicero *ἐτυμολογίαν*. Latine vertit *veriloquium*. Eumque merito defendit Martinus: certe verbotim non potuit melius Cicero. Nam certum est, quod *ἐτυμον* sit *verum*: et *ἐτυμολογος*, qui *το ἐτυμον λέγει*. Scaliger tamen *Etymologiam* sic definit, tanquam esset a *λογος ratio*. *Etymologia*, inquit, est vocis ratio, id est vis, qua vox a voce generatur.—Wachter's *Glos. Germ. Prolegom. VII.*



to the mind, is called a *noun*. If it be most probable that the general appearance of a material thing would be impressed on the mind before any particular part or action of the thing, then nouns\* must be the primitive words in language. Every noun or thing which has an existence, must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is denominated a *verb*. If, after the general outline of an object was formed in the mind, the attention were fixed upon its action or state of being, then verbs were formed subsequently to nouns. Thus all things material were first designated by the *noun*, while the subsequent motions of these objects were indicated by the *verb* in its simplest form.†

3. This reasoning is corroborated by the structure not only of the Germanic languages but of the Shemitic.

A few examples may be first cited from the Hebrew, where the roots of words have been generally said to exist only in the verb, from which nouns were always said to be formed. The following verbs, however, evidently spring from nouns. From **אָט** *ath* a stooping, **נָטָה** *nēthe* to incline, bow down;—**אָל** *al* power, strength, **אָלָה** *ale* to exercise power in injuring, to curse;—**אָן** *an* labour, **אָנָן** *anēn* to be faint with labour, to complain;—**אָפ** *ap* heat, anger, **אָפָה** *ape* to operate as heat, to bake;—**אָר** *ar* a river, what flows, **אָרָה** *are* to be flowing off, to crop, **אָרָר** *arēr* to flow or take from, to curse;—**אָש** *as* fire, **אָשָׁשׁ** *asēs* to be fired, angry, or grieved;—**אָתָּה** *at* a sign, thou, the substance of a thing, **אָתָּה** *ate* to come, come near, to approach;—**בָּד** *bēd* what is separate, a branch, desert, **בָּדֵד** *bēdēd* to be alone;—**בֵּן** *bēn* a son, **בָּנָה** *bēne* to build, to build up, to continue, as a son builds up or continues the family or line of his father;—**יָד** *id* a hand, **יָדָה** *ide* to put forth, to extend;—**עֵץ** *oj* a tree, **עָצָה** *oje* to be as a tree, to make firm or steady.

4. In Greek some verbs appear also to be formed from nouns.

**Σαλος** *agitation of the sea, the sea, σαλενω* *I sea, I act as the sea, I shake, or agitate*:—**αγγελος** *a messenger, angel, αγγελω* *I act as a messenger, I bring information,*

\* Kimkhi expressly declares **הַפֶּעַל** *וצא מהשם* *the verb proceeds from the noun*. See Professor Lee's *Heb. Gram.* 8vo. London, 2nd edit. 1832, Lect. VI. Art. 144, 146; and Lect. X. Art. 182, § 2, note, for some interesting facts on this subject. "In Burman, verbs are nothing more than nouns conjugated with the pronouns."—*Id.* Lect. VI. Art. 144, § 1, note (\*). See also my *Compendious Gram. of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. London, 1826, ch. VII. p. 57.

Locke says, "I doubt not, if we could trace words to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects.—*On Human Understanding*, bk. 3, ch. I.

Notiones verborum propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostros feriunt.—*Van Lennep*, p. 7. Nec alias esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, sive eas, quibus res, sensibus, exterius expositæ, designantur.—*Id. Anal.* p. 41. Mr. Richardson in *Gents. Mag.* April, 1836, p. 373.

The Germanic literati differ in opinion on this subject. Many eminent etymologists declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor J. Grimm, though of the same opinion, uses a more cautious expression, and says verbs appear to be the foundation of all words. (*Deutsche Gram.* II. 5.) It is true that many words originate from verbs; but it is erroneous to attempt to trace all words to verbs as their root. Professor Grimm, on the supposition that all roots were verbs, has quoted a great number of verbs as lost which probably never existed: this great investigator, adds Schmitthenner, is certainly led astray by a false supposition. (*Schmitthenner's Etymol. Darmstadt*, 8vo. 1833, p. 20—23.) In § 17 he says, "the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but what precedes both," &c.

† Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Inquiry into the nature of Language," prefixed to his elaborate and very learned *Dictionary of Bengali and Sanskrit*, 4to. London, 1833, p. 4.



*I tell*:—*αγων*, -*ωνος* a combat, battle, *αγωνια* a conflict of mind, distress, agony, *αγωνιαω* *I am in agony, am distressed*:—*αεθλος*, *αθλος* a combat, *αεθλευω*, *αθλεω* *I fight, combat*:—*αιμα*, -*ατος* the effusion of blood, *αιμας*, -*αδος* blood streaming from a wound, *αιμασσω* *I stain with blood*:—*αιχμη* a spear, *αιχμαζω* *I fight with a spear, brandish*:—*ακη* the point, top, maturity, *ακηαζω* *I grow up to maturity, ripen, &c.*

5. The root or origin of a verb in Welsh is, as the learned Dr. Davies remarked, for the most part, a noun, as *dysc doctrina*; *dyscais docui*; *câr amicus*, *carav amo, vel amabo*. This substantive, adds the same writer, is generally identical with the third person singular of the future indicative, (as in Hebrew the third of the preterite is the root,) or with the second of the imperative, which forms are generally the same.\*

6. The Germanic languages afford many examples of verbs evidently derived from nouns.

From *A.-S. dæl*: *Plat. Dut. deel*: *Frs. del*: *Moes. dails*: *Ger. theil*: *Old Ger. deil*: *Icel. deil*: *Dan. deel*: *Swed. del a part, pars*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. dæl-an*: *Plat. del-en*: *Dut. deel-en*: *Frs. del-a*: *Moes. dail-jan*: *Old Ger. deil-an*: *Icel. deil-a*: *Dan. deel-e*: and *Swed. del-a to give a part, to separate, divide*.—From *A.-S. meolc, milc*: *Plat. Dut. melk*: *Ger. milch*: *Old Ger. miluh, milich*: *Icel. miólk*: *Dan. malk*: and *Swed. mjölk MILK, lac*, we have the following verbs in *A.-S. meolc-ean*: *Plat. Dut. melk-en*: *Ger. melk-en*: *Old Ger. melk-an*: *Icel. miolk-a*: *Dan. malk-e*: and *Swed. mjolk-a to afford or give milk, to milk, to draw milk*; *mulgere*.—From *A.-S. rec*: *Plat. Dut. rook*: *Frs. rec, rek*: *Ger. rauch*: *Icel. reykr*: *Dan. rög*: and *Swed. rök smoke, exhalatio*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. rec-an*: *Plat. Dut. rook-en*: *Frs. rek-a to smoke, dwell in, inhabit*: *Ger. rauch-en*: *Icel. reyk-ia*: *Dan. rög-e*: and *Swed. rok-a to give a smoke, to smoke, to REEK; fumare, exhalare*.

7. Both nouns and verbs are formed into adjectives.

Some nouns are used as adjectives without any alteration; but adjectives in *A.-S.* are generally formed by annexing to the noun or verb, -en, -ig, -isc, from an, unnan, ican or ecan to give, add, eke; also, -bær bearing, producing;—cund born, a kind, sort; -ece eternal; -ende; -fæst fast, firm; -full full, plenty; -lic like; -sum some, part, &c.—As *lað n. evil, mischief*; *lað adj. evil, pernicious*; gold gold, -en add, add or join something, as golden *bræd golden thread*; blod blood, blodig bloody; wit mind, wit, witty; folc folk, folcisc like the people, plebeian; æppelbær apple-bearing; leohtbær light-bearing; eorðcund earthly; godcund divine; efenece coeternal; cennan to bear, cennende bearing; drincan to drink, drincende drinking; faran, feran to go, ferende going; æ law, æfæst fast in the law, firm, religious; tungful full of tongue, talkative; eorð earth, eorðlic earthlike, earthly; lufu love, luflic lovelike, lovely; lang long, langsum longsome, lasting; wyn pleasure, wynsum some pleasure, pleasant.

8. Adverbs are often formed by frequently using nouns in certain cases.

Thus *hwilum awhile, now, d. of hwil time, space*; *þonces of gratitude, þonce with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, g. and d. of þanc favour, &c.*

9. The remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 can only refer to words in their first formation. In a subsequent stage of language, many nouns have evidently had their origin from verbs, adjectives, &c.

\* See Dr. Davies' *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta*, and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 178.



Thus *hunta* a *hunting, chase*, from *huntian* to *hunt*; *fiscoð* a *fishing*, from *fiscian* to *fish*; *gelicnes* *likeness*, from *gelic* *like*; *hrædnes* *readiness*, from *hræd* *ready*; *hrædlicnys* *readiness*, from *hrædlic* *ready, quick*; *blawung* a *blowing*, from *blawan* to *blow*; *hal* *healthy, sound*; *halig* *holy*, *haligan* to *consecrate*; *haligdom* a *sanctuary*; *halignes holiness*; *halgung*, *gehalgung* a *hallowing, consecration, &c.*

10. All that is here stated, as well as what is advanced in the preceding paragraphs, is the mere threshold of etymology, that which is the most evident and palpable; but perhaps it may have appeared that even this incipient knowledge is not destitute of utility. Should there be a desire to enter into the arcana of etymology, or to fathom its deep abyss, much time and attention must be devoted to the works of German philologists,\* as the etymology of the Teutonic languages has been carried to great extent by some of the most able men in Germany. They have adopted the principle, and introduced much of the refinement discovered and applied by Sanscrit grammarians. Every one who investigates the subject must acknowledge there is much metaphysical nicety in their mode of treating it, and much laborious exertion to make it intelligible. Though such talents and industry certainly deserve attention, yet the great question is, whether in the western tongues these metaphysical subtleties can be made available to practical utility. The learned and indefatigable Dr. Becker, in his *German Grammar for Englishmen*, with many of his countrymen, asserts that their system is found most efficient in practice. It is, therefore, only common justice to let these erudite Germans speak for themselves, or rather to allow one to explain for the whole. A recent writer, and one of the least diffuse and most able after Professor Bopp† and Grimm, is Professor Schmitthenner, from whose *Introduction to the Short German Dictionary*‡ the following abstract of the German language is taken. The substance is only given, but where it is translated the version is as close as possible.

11. Of **VOWELS**. The modern German has five simple vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*. Three of these are radical vowels, *a, i, u*. The two others, *e* and *o*, are only shades of *a, i, u*. The *y* of the A.-S. and the old northern dialects has something analogous in a soft *u*, but it is unknown to the other German dialects. It is borrowed from the

\* See Von der Wortbildung, in vol. ii. p. 1—923 of Professor J. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1826.—Die Deutsche Wortbildung von Dr. Becker, 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1824, and all the other valuable publications of Der frankfurtischen Gelehrtenvereinigung für deutsche Sprache, Herman, Frankfurt, &c.

† Though Professor Bopp, whose general erudition, and critical knowledge of Sanscrit in particular, are universally admitted, was so obliging as to send the author a copy of his *Vocalismus* immediately on publication; it is impossible to give a clear abstract of so learned and profound a work in the short space which can be here devoted to the subject. Those, therefore, who read German, must peruse and reperuse *Vocalismus, oder Sprachvergleichende Kritiken über J. Grimm's deutsche Grammatik, und Graff's althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, mit Begründung einer neuen Theorie des ablauts von Franz Bopp*, 8vo. Berlin, 1836. An English translation of this work would be a most acceptable boon to the public. Professor Bopp goes at once to the oriental source, and with a new theory of the ablaut, opposed to Dr. Grimm, (see § 11) he shows how much the vocalism of the Germanic languages may be philosophically explained by the system of Indian grammarians, and proves that the *ablaut*, or change of the radical vowel, is influenced by the vowel of the termination.

‡ *Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik, und Orthographie von Friedrich Schmitthenner*, Darmstadt, 8vo. 1834.



Greek; but in earlier times it was also used in some original German words to express *i*. It must be ascribed to the form of the epiglottis, that there can only be three original vowels, though in a variety of shades and colouring. This is a natural fact in language and grammar. All other vowels are only considered as shades and approximations. Of these three,\* the vowel *a* is the easiest, most simple, and universal sound.—The radical vowels undergo various changes in the declension and formation of words.—1. By a shade changing the *i* into *e*, and the *u* into *o*; as *Moes. niman*, *Ger. nehmen to take*: *Moes. giban*, *Ger. geben to give*: *Moes. uftô*, *Ger. oft often*: *Moes. fugls*, *Ger. vogel a bird*.—2. By upsound (aufaut) or thinning of the vowel or sound, by earlier etymologists called (umlaut). If, for instance, in the inflection or formation of a radical syllable which has *a*, *o*, or *u*, and consequently a strong full vowel, an *i* is added, but which in the new German is changed into *e*, or entirely omitted; then these three vowels change into a higher but weaker sound, the *a* into *ä* or *e*, the *o* into *ö*, and the *u* into *ü*; as *adel*, *edel*: *Old Ger. adal*, *edili*: *ast a branch*, *æste branches*: *Gott God*, *götter gods*: *Old Ger. kot*, *kotier*: *blut*, *blütig*, and *blutig*: *Old Ger. pluot*, *pluotic*, or *pluotac*.—3. By change of vowels (umlaut), or change of one vowel into another, by some etymologists improperly called offsound (ablaut). In the formation of a word it thus happens that some roots of *a* go over into *i* and *u*, as *binde*, *band*, *gebunden*, properly *band*, *binde*, *gebunden*.—4. By insound (inlaut), in the Sanscrit called Guna, that is, in the formation of a word another vowel is placed before the radical vowel, like an internal augment, to denote the change which an idea undergoes. From the nature of the vowels the following law is deduced,—that the insound or guna can only proceed in the following order, *a*, *i*, *u*. *A* can be placed before *a* (*a + a*), before *i* (*a + i*), and *u* (*a + u*); *i* only before *i* (*i + i*), and before *u* (*i + u*), and *u* only before *u* (*u + u*).—According to the radical vowels, or what we call organic sounds, there can, in reality, only exist the following six diphthongs, *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*.—In the reverse series, the vowels may be also compounded, but they form, as the pronunciation directly shows, no simple diphthongs. The diphthongs in the new High-German are formed partly by shades which the radical vowels or sounds suffer, and partly according to the peculiarity of the dialect which is become the written language, as *û*, (*ô*), *ai*, *au*, (*ô*), *ei*, *eu*, and *ie*.—In pronunciation and writing, the *û* as a diphthong is put aside; but it ought to have the power of *a + a* in the explanation of words. The three simple vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, with the guna † *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*, are partly the natural and partly the historical normal sounds, and the original type of vocalism.

12. In the different dialects, the vowels, by upsound, shading, disorganization, &c. are softened and tinged different ways, but all in a certain order and according to determined rules. Thus, as the comparative zoologist is able to recognise the type of the genus in all deviations of the form of the single animal, so the comparative etymologist must be able to reduce the vocalism of the dialect to its original type, and thus comprehend it, for otherwise his perception is dark, and his whole proceeding uncertain, and vain error. Some complain that the doctrine of the guna is difficult, but nothing is more simple. In the diphthong we have only to consider the first letter as a prefix, denoting the formation, an inserted vowel equal to the insound

\* A table of the changes of the radical vowels in the Germanic tongues will be found in Dr. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. i. 573, 575; a table of the long vowels in p. 578.

† A table of the vowel forms, by the application of guna, in the Germanic languages may be seen in p. 59 of Schmitthenner's *Deutsche Etymologie*, 12mo. Darmstadt, 1833.



(inlaut), and the last letter as the radical vowel. In some cases, only *ie* makes an exception.

13. The modern German has the following sounds: *A*, *ä* = *ae*; *ai* = *a* + *i*; *au* = *a* + *u*: *E* = *a*, *ë*, *ei*, *ê*: *Ei* = *ai*, *i* (*i* + *i*): *Eu* = *iu*: *I* = old *iu*, *io*, *ai*, *ei*: *O* = *u*; *ô* = *au*, old *uo*, *â*; *ö* = the increased sound of *o*: *U*, *û* = *gunited a*; *ü* the upsound of *u* and *û*.—4. By the preceding, it is clear there are only three radical vowels from which the others take their origin; thus from *A* originates *o*, *ä*, *e*, *i* (*e*), *u*, (*o*), *û*, *ô*; *I* goes over into *e*, *ei*, (*ai*), *ie*: *U* changes into *o*, *ie*, *eu*, *au*.—Hence it is very easy, in a great number of cases, to recognize the radical vowel in a word, especially by comparing it with other words of the same family. We often find the root in verbs, as soon as the vowel of the perfect tense is divested of all its changes by *guna* and upsound. From *binde*, *band*, *bund* *bind*, *bound*, *bound*, we find *band* is the root. From *ritt* *rode*, *reiten* to *ride*, is the root *rit a riding*. From *fliege*, *flog* *fly*, *flew* is the root *flug a flight*.

14. OF CONSONANTS. The natural articulation of the consonants according to the organs, is represented in the following table.

|                                  | a.<br>labial.                  | b.<br>lingual. | c.<br>palatine. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Half mute sounds.             | w                              | h              | j               |
|                                  | (Breathing sound,<br>Spirans.) |                |                 |
| B. The sibilant (sibilans) f, s. |                                |                |                 |
| C. The liquids                   | m                              | l              | nr              |
| D. The mutes (mutæ).             |                                |                |                 |
| aa. Simple. { soft               | b                              | d              | g               |
| { hard                           | p                              | t              | k               |
| bb. Aspirate. {                  | v                              | (dh)           | —               |
| {                                | f                              | (th)           | ch              |
| cc. Sibilant. {                  | —                              | sz             | —               |
|                                  | ψ                              | z              | x.              |

It is evident, by this table, that in the modern *Ger.* the aspirated palatine and the sibilant labial sounds are wanting, while it has a double aspirated labial and a double sibilant lingual sound. The *q* is a double letter. The *s* possesses a double sound, the one is expressed by *s*, and the other by *sh*.

15. No root or radical word has originally a double consonant of the same kind. An original *i* in the derivation has given rise to gemination or hardening of the sound, which is found nearly in all words of the same family. In this manner originated

|                   |            |             |              |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| mm                | from mj    | as schemmen | from suamjan |
| ll                | — lj       | — hölle     | — helja      |
| nn                | — nj       | — rennen    | — ranjan     |
| rr                | — rj       | — sperren   | — sparjan    |
| pf (Old Ger. pph) | — phj      | — hüpfen    | — huphjan    |
| tz (zz)           | — zj (tj)  | — setzen    | — satjan     |
| ck (Old Ger. cch) | — kj or hj | — zicke     | — zikja.     |

This law is of great importance in etymology, showing how to reduce words with a double final letter to their roots. Instead of the double letter, we ought to put the soft simple letter; and, instead of the upsound, originated by the derivative *i*, there must be a full original vowel. Thus, for example, from *kennen* to *know*, comes the

root kan; *Old Ger.* chan; from fallen *to fall*, the root fal, *Old Ger.* val; from bücken *to bow*, the root bug—by guna biegen *to bend* (*Old Ger.* puk—piokan); from ricke *a doe*, reh (instead of rih), &c. In the old as well as in the modern *Ger.* language, a double consonant is used in writing only to express the sharpening of the consonant.

16. OF THE ROOT. The root is the simple syllable which designates the first appearance of a thing. According to its signification it has a simple vowel *a, i, u*, and a single consonant. It is often very easy to discover the root, for we need only take from the word the vowel forming the umlaut, and the guna (inlaut); the gemination, and the terminating syllables.

For example, let us take from the verb leuchten *to light*, the guna *e*, and the post-fixed syllable *ten*; then will remain luch, *Old Ger.* luh, *Lat.* luc-ere.—From fuhr (*Old Ger.* vuor) take the guna, then remains fahr (*Old Ger.* var), &c. In general, a comparison with the old form is quite necessary.

17. According to its signification the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but it is what precedes both. It is the expression of the simplest intuition by a sound, without determining any associate idea of the gender, the time, &c.

Let us take the appearance of blau,—then the root is blu, *f. Lat.* fulvus (which, however, signifies something else,) and by guna blau the expression of the sound instead of it without any further determination, whether it be a thing, a quality, or only a relation. But being in reality a quality, it is afterwards used as an adjective, and the principal word or noun bläue *blueness*, and the verb bläuen *to blue* or *to make blue*, are only derived from it by additional letters. In the same manner let us take the impression which the cry of chickens or crows produces on the ear; the simplest expression of the sound will be kra, *Old Ger.* chra. As this impression quickly vanishes, there is directly formed the verb krähen *to crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâhan; present tense ich krähe *I crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-hu, and krähte, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ta *I crew*, and also in the same manner the noun das krähen *the crowing*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-t; die krähe *the crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ja, &c. In this manner language springs up everywhere full of fine signification and inexhaustible life.

*Of the formation of words by umlaut and inlaut, or by change of vowels and by guna.*

18. This takes place when, for the designation of the gender, case, or time, vowels or sounds are added. The transition of the root into different words is in all cases easily understood. Let us take the root luh, *New Ger.* hell *clear, light*, then by guna (inlaut) and an added *t*, is formed licht, *New Ger.* licht (instead of liecht) *the clearness, light*; and also the *adj.* licht *light*, &c.

*The determination of the signification of words and roots.*

19. Language generally originates from the most simple perception of our senses. The appearances which offer themselves to the sight, not yet dimmed by any reflection, are the qualities and the relation of things



in time and space, such as, *light, dark:—black, white:—great, small:—standing, running—to rise, to fall, &c.*

20. These appearances are immediately determined or marked by the language, whether they are resting qualities, as; *blue, yellow, great, small, &c.*, or a temporal relation, as, *flows, stands, burns, smokes, &c.*, or only relations of space and number, as; *by, at, for—one, two, &c.* Things, of which the appearance only shows the special situation, the number and their relation, can only be designated by language in such a manner that it either points to their situation in space, by which pronouns originate, as, *I, he, his, that, &c.*, or it describes them by nominating their qualities and their temporal relation, as, *the bird, the floating in air.* Thus originate the names of things, and each name is originally a short description.

21. It is the task of etymology to pursue the signification now in use, through all changes, till we come to the radical signification. So we are led to a proper knowledge of the language, as a clear conception of the common signification can, in general, be only discovered in the light of the radical meaning.

22. Easy as it may be, in most cases, to find the form of the root by decomposing the words, yet it is often difficult to ascertain the original signification. Where it remains perceptible to the senses, it is immediately discovered: thus, *fliessen to flow*, from the moving on of the fluid; *whelen to blow*, from the soft movement of the air; *blau blue*, from a colour, &c. In other cases there are difficulties which can only be overcome by close investigation.

23. The doctrine of the interchange of consonants,\* and that of umlaut† and guna‡ are the two gates which lead into the sanctuary of etymology. The former opens the insight into the true nature of the consonants, the latter into that of the vowels. He, then, who has a clear view of these two doctrines, has received the consecration, and can look into the interior of the sanctuary.§

\* § 14.

† § 11, iii.

‡ § 11, iv.; § 12, 13.

§ It ought to be acknowledged again, that this is a very imperfect view, but the shortest and best that could be found. Those who would enter fully into the subject, must consult the original authorities quoted throughout this abstract, and especially Professor J. Grimm's invaluable *Deutsche Grammatik*, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen; Bopp's *Vocalismus*, with the works of Schmeller, Becker, Wüllner, Graff, &c. See xiii. § 10.



## XIV.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

1. AFTER much consideration, the Roman character has been adopted in printing the A.-S. words, with the exception of the two peculiar letters þ and ð, an account of which will be found under þ in the Dictionary. With all the prejudices of an antiquarian taste, and an eye long familiar with the form in which the words had been accustomed to be read, in what has been called the Anglo-Saxon character, and with the difficulty of recognizing the same words when presented in a different dress, it required a strong reason to justify the rejection of the old letters. Nothing but a thorough conviction that the Roman character would be the most legible, and would best show the identity of the present English with the Anglo-Saxon, as well as the clear analogy existing in the words of all the other Germanic languages, would have led to the adoption of this type. As a table is given for the sound of the letters in the chief languages used in the Dictionary, this opportunity is taken to introduce the peculiar characters of each language.\* Words from the oriental tongues being written from right to left, and difficult to express in European letters alone, are given in their original characters; but for facility of comparison they are also represented in Roman letters.

2. It was originally intended to exclude all impure Anglo-Saxon words, and to introduce none of a later date than A.D. 1100. Subsequently it was found desirable to take a wider range, and to include some terms of a more recent formation.† These are mostly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with their date affixed. As the authors are always quoted; the age and purity of a word can at once be seen. The radical and some other chief words are generally printed in capitals. Accents are now adopted, as they were evidently employed by the Anglo-Saxons to distinguish long from short vowels: thus, *ác an oak*, *ac but*; *is ice*, *is is*; *þé thee*, *þe the*; *fór went*, *for for*, &c. They are only used in this Dictionary on the word and its variations standing at the head of each article, this being sufficient for all practical purposes.—That orthography is, for the most part, strictly followed which is found most frequently in the best authors: still the principal variations in the literal expression of a word are added in the order in which they vary from what is deemed the correct spelling. No fancy or presumption has been permitted in the orthography; but all authors have been allowed to answer for themselves and to appear in their own dress, without a wish to dictate the mode in which it is now presumed they ought to have written.

\* See the table at the end of the Dictionary.

† As many words were omitted in the early part of the alphabet, the supplement is rendered much more extensive than would otherwise have been necessary.



A reference is constantly made to the place where the word is found, and the reader left to form his own judgment. Even verbs in -gian are inserted when they are discovered so written. Verbs with the prefixes be-, ge-, on-, &c., are frequently placed under the radical word; but if found in the infinitive mood, or in any form directly derived from the infinitive, such verbs are given, with a brief explanation, in the alphabetical order of the prefixes be-, ge-, &c., with a reference to the radical word for a full explanation. The majority of words have exactly the same sense with or without the prefixed ge-, as *nyðerian*, and *genyðerian to humble*, (*Lk. xiv, 11: Ps. xvii, 29.*)—No pains have been spared to ascertain and express the precise grammatical inflections. Every known irregularity in a word is placed in its alphabetical order, with its meaning: thus, *eóde went, delivered*, the perfect tense, is referred to the infinitive *gan to go*. If the meaning be all that is required, it is thus ascertained at once; but should the derivation and other particulars be desired, they may be found under the word to which a reference is made.

3. With the view of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon, nearly all the radical words, and a few important compounds, are followed by the parallel terms\* from the cognate dialects. Synonymes without a meaning attached have the same signification as the A.-S. word under which they are brought. When it was difficult to ascertain whether the noun or verb was the radical, parallels are occasionally inserted under both. To show more clearly the analogy of cognate languages, an attempt has been made to arrange the parallel terms in the most natural order. The Low (Platt) German is generally placed first, because it is now spoken by the people who inhabit the territory formerly occupied by the Old-Saxons, the progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The Dutch and Friesic words follow, because they are of the same Low-German branch, and most similar to the A.-S. and Platt. The German then succeeds with the Alemannic from Kero, Otfrid, &c. Francic, from a translation of Isidore De Nativitate, &c. and from Willeram's *Canticum Canticorum*: these are followed by the Mæso-Gothic. With this Teutonic or German branch is connected the Scandinavian, including the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Old Danish or Norse. The Slavonic, Latin, Greek, and Celtic synonymes are not given unless they bear some striking affinity to the word under consideration. The following arrangement, beginning with the Low-German, and, as frequently as practicable, tracing the word through the cognate dialects, up to some oriental source,

\* The author has here the pleasure of recording the exertions of a very learned and zealous friend, a native of Holstein, well acquainted with all the Teutonic and Scandinavian dialects. This erudite friend, who will not allow his name to appear, has used his utmost efforts to verify every word introduced amongst the parallels, and to give the orthography and gender correctly. The laborious work of Meidinger, entitled *Etymologische Wörterbuch Frankfurt, am Main, 8vo. 1833*, has been occasionally used. The Rev. G. Phillips, M.A. Fellow of Queens' Coll., Cambridge, has enriched the latter part of this Dictionary by his knowledge of the oriental languages, in selecting some parallel words from the Shemitic family.

will make the matter clear. This tracing of the languages upwards is nearly the reverse of the table of Japhetic languages in page viii.

- I.
  1. LOW-GERMAN, Platt-Deutsch, or Old-Saxon being the dialects spoken in the northern or flat and low provinces of Germany, from which the A.-S. originally came into Britain. Written in  
     Heliand, A.D. 840.  
     Tatian's Harmony, A.D. 890.
  2. Friesic, from the Asega-bôk, Hettema's Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek, &c.
  3. Dutch, from Kilian, and Holtrop's Dictionaries, &c.
- II.
  1. HIGH-GERMAN, modern High-German, or Hoch-Deutsch; which, since the time of Luther, has become the cultivated language of Germany.
  2. Francic, which was spoken by the independent tribes dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe, is an intermediate dialect between the German and Alemannic. Written in  
     Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A.D. 730.  
     Isidore's De Nativitate, A.D. 800.  
     Willeram's Canticum, A.D. 1070.
  3. Alemannic or Suabian, which prevailed in the southern or hilly part of Germany. Written in  
     Exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720.  
     Kero, A.D. 800.  
     Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850.  
     Otfrid, A.D. 860.  
     Notker, A.D. 1020.
- III. MÆSO-GOTHIC. Written in  
     The Gospels, A.D. 370.
- IV. SCANDINAVIAN:
 

|                                                                                                       |   |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Danish</li> <li>2. Swedish</li> <li>3. Norwegian</li> </ol> | } | from Dictionaries. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------|

  4. Icelandic from Halderson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, by Rask, 4to. 1814.
- V. THE LATIN DIALECTS are less useful in illustrating A.-S., and therefore not so frequently introduced.
  1. Italian.
  2. Spanish.
  3. Portuguese.
  4. French.
  5. Latin.
  6. Greek.
- VI. THE CELTIC DIALECTS.
  1. Welsh.
  2. Cornish.
  3. Irish.
  4. Gaelic.
  5. Armorican.
- VII.
  1. Arabic.
  2. Hebrew.
- VIII.
  1. Persian,
  2. Sanscrit.



4. The derivation immediately follows the synonyms. If the word be uncompounded in A.-S. it is occasionally traced to an oriental origin. From the danger of giving way to fancy, on the debateable ground of etymology, it has been an anxious wish and constant care rather to do too little than too much, and to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit on every point, but especially in the derivation of words. Immediately after compound terms will be found their constituent parts with their separate meanings: but such compounds as at once indicate their composition, are not analyzed; the literal sense of each part is then only given, in words which most resemble the A.-S., and for this purpose there has been no scruple in using some obsolete and modern provincial terms.

5. The synonymes and derivation were placed before the explanation, as the radical meaning of the separate parts of a word being ascertained, would naturally lead to the first sense of the compound; thus *æfest* [æ *law*, *fæst fast*, *fixed*] *fixed in the law, religious, devout*; *religiosus*. The explanation of the A.-S. is in English, one word of which is often identical with the Saxon; hence the necessity of a long paraphrastic Latin rendering is superseded, and the definition much shortened: but that this Dictionary may have the authority of Somner and Lye, and the sanction of the most important A.-S. authors, the principal significations are also added in Latin. The Latin explanation is generally the original from which the A.-S. translation was first made, and thus confirms the exact meaning on the authority of the translators, whose chief literature consisted in Anglo-Saxon versions from the Latin of Bede, Boethius, Orosius, and the Vulgate, or Latin Scriptures. In the quotations, except from the Bible, which is too well known to require it, an English translation is given, as literal as possible; but in those from Bede, and often from the Bible, the Latin is retained, as it is the original from which the Saxon version was made, and therefore the best explanation. To the English translation the Latin is appended, when it indicates the grammatical order or the inflections of the Saxon. The following is the general plan adopted in the explanation:—The radical meaning is placed first, then its various significations are numbered, and arranged in that order which appeared most accordant with the association of ideas;—each meaning, when practicable, is confirmed by quotations, with a reference to the authors by whom the word is used. Next follow the idiomatical expressions marked (¶). In selecting examples to confirm the different meanings, those have been preferred which illustrate the grammatical inflections. In the explanations and illustrations, brevity and perspicuity have always been kept in view. By these means, and a proper attention to as much economy of space as is compatible with neatness in typographical execution, more practical information is comprised in this volume than in the two folios of Lye. By the English and Latin Indexes,\* the Saxon to the greater part of

\* In preparing the Indexes and carrying them through the press, the obliging attentions of the Rev. J. Williamson, and Mr. O. H. Flowers, both of St. John's College, Cambridge, cannot be forgotten.



English and Latin terms may be found, the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained, and a comparison instituted with their radical cognates in the other Gothic languages.

6. Some words have been collected from old Glossaries, with a mere Latin meaning. In such cases, the only mode of discovering the real sense was by the derivation and analogy of cognate words of Teutonic origin. When this failed, there was no alternative but to translate the Latin signification into English: thus, *geman the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot*, could only be known by translating, *vola, Cot.* 198. Some words are from Somner, Benson, and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection, and meaning of these words are given, without alteration, on the responsibility of these authors.

7. As there has been a careful citation of authorities, and at the same time particular obligations expressed, very little more can be now required. A free use, without continued reference, has been made of preceding Dictionaries and Vocabularies, and of the A.-S. Grammar of an erudite friend, the late Professor Rask. Mr. Thorpe's Glossaries, appended to his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, and Apollonius, and his index to *Cædmon*, have been useful auxiliaries. Citations from *Cædmon* have always been made from Mr. Thorpe's improved text, through whom, and the kindness of Sir Nicholas Carlisle, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the perusal of some sheets was allowed before the work was published. Amongst those to whom the greatest debt of gratitude is due, is an old and faithful friend, C. S. Cardale, Esq., known to A.-S. students by the benefit he has rendered them in publishing his elegant and correct edition of *Boethius*. This gentleman allowed the full and free use of his extensive and very valuable Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary in MS. It would be ingratitude not to mention the friendly communications of the Rev. S. Fox, or to leave unnoticed the advantages derived from his published works.\* A well known collector of choice books, Mr. Bohn, was so obliging as spontaneously to lend an interleaved copy of Lye's Dictionary, with MS. notes by the late Rev. S. Henshall. The Rev. M. White, B.D. Professor of A.-S. in the University of Oxford, had given notice of his intention to prepare an A.-S. Dictionary, but being informed that this work was far advanced, Mr. White, in the most gentlemanly manner, gave up his intended publication. He has, however, taken the most lively interest in the progress of this Dictionary.

8. This work was begun with a sanguine hope of soon bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion; but it has employed every leisure hour of the compiler for more than seven years, four of which it has been in the

\* The following neat and valuable publications of Mr. Fox deserve the especial notice of Anglo-Saxon students:—*Menologium*, or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, 8vo. 1830. See p. xx. note No. 17.—*King Alfred's A.-S. version of Boethius*, with an English translation and notes, 8vo. 1835. See p. xix. note No. 11.



press. It is at last brought to a close ; and, though he has used all the diligence, and availed himself of every means in his power, having the patriotism, amidst many disadvantages, to print in his own country at his own expense and risk, it is far, very far from answering even his own expectations. He can, however, honestly declare that his utmost exertions have been continually made to lay before the public, in this Dictionary, a brief but comprehensive summary of the Anglo-Saxon language. The sources of information are constantly pointed out ; hence, where there are errors, there also are the means of discovering truth. Though he has always endeavoured to guard against prejudice and predilection, he is conscious that opinions have sometimes been advanced which may appear to want support. In such, and indeed in all cases, as he has stated in another place, he invites liberal criticism, being assured that, by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited ; and should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself or by a more successful investigator.

ROTTERDAM, *January 1st*, 1837.





THE ESSENTIALS  
OF  
ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR,  
WITH AN OUTLINE OF  
PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.





## P R E F A C E.

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THIRTEEN years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and to offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of *The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Notes*, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of *Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask*, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of *The Elements* with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of *A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. pp. 84.\* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned *Deutsche Grammatik* of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that these Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

\* See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.





# THE ESSENTIALS,

&c.

1. THE Anglo-Saxon letters are *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, w, x, y, þ, ð*.\*

2. The letters *j, k, q, v*, and *z*, are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for *k* and *q* the Anglo-Saxons used *c* and *cw*. *p, þ* had the hard sound of *th* in *thin, thing*; and *Ð, ð* soft, as *th* in *thine, smooth*.

3. All nouns, having the *nom. s.* ending in *-a, -scipe, -dóm, -end, and -ere*, are masculine: those having the *nom. s.* in *-nes, -um, -uð, -ð, and -estre*, are feminine: and those in *-ærn, -ed*, are neuter. All nouns having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *-u* are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *as*, is masculine.—All nouns making *g. s.* in *-e* are feminine.

4. If a noun be masculine and have the *nom. s.* in *-e*, it always makes the *g.* in *-an*; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es*, and are of the first declension, except a very few in *-e*, which are of the second declension, and have the *g.* in *-an*.—All feminine nouns having the *nom. s.* in *-e* are of the second declension, and make the *g.* in *-an*; all other feminine nouns make the *g.* in *-e*, and are of the third declension.

5. *Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.*

| 1st declension.     |           |           |           | 2nd declension. |           |           | 3rd declension. |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
|                     | <i>m.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>m.</i>       | <i>f.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>f.</i>       | <i>f.</i> |
| <i>s. nom.</i>      | [e]       | —         | [e]       | -a              | -e        | -e        | —               | -u        |
| <i>g.</i>           | -es       | -es       | -es       | -an             | -an       | -an       | -e              | -e        |
| <i>d.</i>           | -e        | -e        | -e        | -an             | -an       | -an       | -e              | -e        |
| <i>ac.</i>          | [e]       | —         | [e]       | -an             | -an       | -e        | -e              | -e        |
| <i>pl. nom. ac.</i> | -as       | —         | u         | -an             | -an       | -an       | -a              | -a        |
| <i>g.</i>           | -a        | -a        | -a [ena]  | -ena            | -ena      | -ena      | -a              | -ena      |
| <i>d.</i>           | -um       | -um       | -um       | -um             | -um       | -um       | -um             | -um.      |

6. *The first declension*, (except those in *-u*, see § 13) only comprehending *m.* and *n.* nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in *-es*. It includes almost

\* The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:—

Ɔa, Bb, Lc, Dð, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr. Ss, Tt, Uu, Xx, Yy, Zz, þþ, Ðð.

all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, wísdóm, es; *m. wisdom*; -end (derived from participles) as Hælend, es; *m. the healer, Saviour*: -ere, fiscere, es; *m. a fisher*: -els, récel, es; *m. incense*: -ing, cyning, es; *m. a king*: -erd, -ord, -est, as hlaford, es; *m. a lord*: -að, -eð, -oð, as monað, es; *m. a month*: -scype, or -scipe, as freondscipe, es; *m. friendship*: and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as eorl, es; *m. a nobleman*: æðm, es; *m. breath*: also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as word, es; *n. a word*: neuters in -e and -inle; as rice, es; *n. a kingdom*: dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er; as tungel, es; *n. a star*: nouns in -ed, -et, -od, heafod, es; *n. a head*.

|                     | <i>m.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>n.</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>s. nom. ac.</i>  | smitð     | end-e     | stæf      | word      | ric-e     | fæt       |
| <i>g.</i>           | smitð-es  | end-es    | stæf-es   | word-es   | ric-es    | fæt-es    |
| <i>d.</i>           | smitð-e   | end-e     | stæf-e    | word-e    | ric-e     | fæt-e     |
| <i>pl. nom. ac.</i> | smitð-as  | end-as    | staf-as   | word      | ric-u     | fat-u     |
| <i>g.</i>           | smitð-a   | end-a     | staf-a    | word-a    | ric-a     | fat-a     |
| <i>d.</i>           | smitð-um  | end-um    | staf-um   | word-um   | ric-um    | fat-um.   |

7. In this declension the *nom.* and *ac.* cases are always the same. Masculines ending in a consonant, like smið *a smith*; and those in e like ende *an end*, are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like smið, except in the *nom.* and *ac. s.* where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with æ before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with a, o, or u, in declining, change æ into a, as in staf *a letter*, stafas *letters*; fæt *a vat*, fatu *vats*; gæst *a guest*, gastas *guests*; but the æ is unchanged in stæfes *of a letter*, in fæte *to a vat*, or in craft, cræftas *crafts*; because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contain a, o, or u, or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Dissyllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as tungel *a star*, *g. tungles of a star*, instead of tungeles; heáfod *a head*, *g. heáfdes of a head*.—Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as word *a word*, make the *nom.* and *ac.* in the *s.* and *pl.* all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -inle and neuters ending in -e, make the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, as tungel *a star*, tunglu *stars*, ricu *kingdoms*; neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the *pl.* in -u, and also change the vowel, as fæt *a vat*, *pl. nom. ac. fatu vats*.\*

8. *The second declension* has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as wítega, an; *m. a prophet*: wuce, an; *f. a week*: éære, an; *n. an ear*. All nouns having the *nom.* ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as sangistre, an; *f. a songstress*; and names of men and women in -a, as Attila, Anna, &c.

|                     | <i>m.</i> | <i>f.</i> |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>s. nom.</i>      | wítega    | wuc-e     |
| <i>g.</i>           | wíteg-an  | wuc-an    |
| <i>d.</i>           | wíteg-an  | wuc-an    |
| <i>ac.</i>          | wíteg-an  | wuc-an    |
| <i>pl. nom. ac.</i> | wíteg-an  | wuc-an    |
| <i>g.</i>           | wíteg-ena | wuc-ena   |
| <i>d.</i>           | wíteg-um  | wuc-um.   |

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, éære *an ear*, and éäge *an eye*, stace *a stake*, like all neuters, make the *ac. s.* like the *nom.*, thus, *nom. ac. éære*, éäge; in the other cases they are declined exactly like wuce.

\* See example in § 6.



10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Euróþam, Európe, Európe (*i. e.* Europæ) in Orosius.\*

11. *The third Declension*, which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in -u, or -o; as *wylen* or *wyln* *a female slave*, *gifu* *a gift*, *syn* *sin*, are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, *styrung*, e; *f. a motion*, and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as *gelicnes*, se; *f. a likeness*, -uð, *geoguð*, e; *f. youth* are all feminine, and of this declension.

|                     | <i>f.</i> | <i>f.</i> | <i>f.</i> | <i>f.</i>     |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i>      | wyln      | gif-u     | syn       | gelicnes      |
| <i>g.</i>           | wyln-e    | gif-e     | syn-ne    | gelicnes-se   |
| <i>d.</i>           | wyln-e    | gif-e     | syn-ne    | gelicnes-se   |
| <i>ac.</i>          | wyln-e    | gif-e     | syn-ne    | gelicnes-se   |
| <i>pl. nom. ac.</i> | wyln-a    | gif-a     | syn-na    | gelicnes-sa   |
| <i>g.</i>           | wyln-a    | gif-ena   | syn-na    | gelicnes-sa   |
| <i>d.</i>           | wyln-um   | gif-um    | syn-num   | gelicnes-sum. |

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the *g. pl.* in -a, as *wylna* of female slaves, *synna* of sins; those in -u or -o have the *g. pl.* in -ena, as *gif-ena* of gifts, and sometimes the *ac.* in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the *g.* and all the other cases formed from it, as *sin* *sin*, *synne* of sin, *gelicnes* a likeness, *gelicnesse* of a likeness. Nouns in -ung sometimes make the *d. s.* in -a. A few words have the *ac.* like the *nom.* as *tíd* time, *hand* a hand, *miht* might.

#### Irregular Nouns.

13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, *lagu* water, *medu* mead, *sidu* custom, *sunu* a son, are thus declined: *s. nom. ac.* *sunu* a son; *g. d.* *suna*; *pl. nom. ac.* *suna*, *g.* *suna*, or *sunena*; *d.* *sunum*. In the *pl.* they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as *Rómane* the Romans, *Angle* the Angles, *Dene* the Danes. They are declined, *nom. ac.* *Romane*, *g.* *Romana*, *d.* *Romanum*.

14. A few words ending in -or; and -er denoting relationship, such as *bróðor* a brother, *dóhter* a daughter, whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined *s. nom. g.* *Bróðor*; *d.* *bréðer*: *pl. nom. g. ac.* *bróðra*, *d.* *bróðrum*.

15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, ú, and ó, change those vowels in *d. s.* and *nom. ac. pl.* as *man* a man, in *d. s.* is *men to* or *with a man*, and *pl. nom. ac.* *men men*: also *fót* a foot, *tóð* a tooth, *bóc* a book, *bróc* breeches, *gós* a goose, *turf* a turf, *burh* a castle, *cu* a cow, *lus* a louse, *mús* a mouse, *móðor* a mother, *dóhtor* a daughter, make in the *d.* singular, and in the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* *lét*, *téð*, *béc*, *bréc*, *gés*, *tyrf*, *byrh*, and *byrig*, *cy*, *lys*, *mys*, *méðer*, *déhter*. They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the *g. s.* as *mannes*, *fótes*, *tóðes*, *bóce*, *bróce*, *góse*, *múse*, *turfe*; and also in the *g.* and *d. pl.* as *manna*, *mannum*; *fóta*, *fótum*; *tóða*, *tóðum*, *bóca*, *bócum*; *gósa*, *gósum*; *músa*, *músum*; *turfa*, *turfum*; *dóhtra*, *dóhtrum*.†

#### Adjectives.

16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.

\* Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.

† See Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. p. 646, 647.

17. There is an indefinite and a definite form of declension.

18. *Synopsis of Adjective terminations.*

| <i>Indefinite Adjectives.</i> |            |            |            | <i>Definite Adjectives.</i> |              |            |            |                 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
|                               | <i>m.</i>  | <i>f.</i>  | <i>n.</i>  | <i>m. f. n.</i>             | <i>m.</i>    | <i>f.</i>  | <i>n.</i>  | <i>m. f. n.</i> |
| <i>s. nom.</i>                | —          | —          | —          | <i>pl. -e</i>               | <i>s. -a</i> | <i>-e</i>  | <i>-e</i>  | <i>pl. -an</i>  |
| <i>g.</i>                     | <i>-es</i> | <i>-re</i> | <i>-es</i> | <i>-ra</i>                  | <i>-an</i>   | <i>-an</i> | <i>-an</i> | <i>-ena</i>     |
| <i>d.</i>                     | <i>-um</i> | <i>-re</i> | <i>-um</i> | <i>-um</i>                  | <i>-an</i>   | <i>-an</i> | <i>-an</i> | <i>-um</i>      |
| <i>ac.</i>                    | <i>-ne</i> | <i>-e</i>  | —          | <i>-e</i>                   | <i>-an</i>   | <i>-an</i> | <i>-e</i>  | <i>-an.</i>     |

*Indefinite Adjectives.*

19. *Gód good*, *læt late*, will serve as examples of declining indefinite adjectives. All adjectives of one syllable, except when the vowel is æ before a single consonant; also those ending in -e, participles in -ende, -od, -ed; dissyllables in -el, &c., as *sóð true*, *hál sound*, *leoht light*, *niwe new*, *willende wishing*, *gehered praised*, *mycel great*, are declined like *gód good*.

|                | <i>m.</i>     | <i>f.</i>     | <i>n.</i>     | <i>m. f. n.</i>       |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> | <i>gód</i>    | <i>gód</i>    | <i>gód</i>    | <i>pl. nom. gód-e</i> |
| <i>g.</i>      | <i>gód-es</i> | <i>gód-re</i> | <i>gód-es</i> | <i>g. gód-ra</i>      |
| <i>d.*</i>     | <i>gód-um</i> | <i>gód-re</i> | <i>gód-um</i> | <i>d. gód-um</i>      |
| <i>ac.</i>     | <i>gód-ne</i> | <i>gód-e</i>  | <i>gód</i>    | <i>ac. gód-e.</i>     |

20. Those that end in -e, drop the e in declining; as *niwe new*, *g. niw-es*, *niw-re*, *niw-es*. Adjectives, ending in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the consonant in declining; but one consonant is omitted before -ne, -re, -ra; as, *grim severe*, *g. m. grim-mes*, *f. grim-re*.

21. Polysyllabic adjectives formed by the derivative terminations, -ful, -ig, -isc, -leás, -lic, -sum, &c., make the *nom. s. f.* and the *nom. pl. n.* in -u; and monosyllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by æ, have the same cases in -u. The latter, when æ is followed by a single consonant, and *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, change æ into *a*; but before double consonants æ is unchanged. An example will make the matter plain: *læt late*.

|                | <i>m.</i>     | <i>f.</i>     | <i>n.</i>     | <i>m. f. n.</i>  | <i>n.</i>     |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> | <i>læt</i>    | <i>lat-u</i>  | <i>læt</i>    | <i>pl. lat-e</i> | <i>lat-u</i>  |
| <i>g.</i>      | <i>lat-es</i> | <i>læt-re</i> | <i>lat-es</i> | <i>læt-ra</i>    | <i>læt-ra</i> |
| <i>d.*</i>     | <i>lat-um</i> | <i>læt-re</i> | <i>lat-um</i> | <i>lat-um</i>    | <i>lat-um</i> |
| <i>ac.</i>     | <i>læt-ne</i> | <i>lat-e</i>  | <i>læt</i>    | <i>lat-e</i>     | <i>lat-u.</i> |

22. Dissyllables, when the inflection begins with a vowel, are often contracted; as, *háligh holy*; *g. s. m. hálgh-es*, but not when the inflection begins with a consonant; as, *g. s. f. hálgh-re*.

*Definite Adjectives.*

23. The definite declension is used when the adjective has before it a definite article, or a demonstrative or possessive pronoun. The inflections are exactly the same as nouns of the second declension.

\* Professor Rask gives a distinct form for the ablative singular.

| <i>m.</i>         | <i>f.</i>      | <i>n.</i>     |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>ab. gód-e,</i> | <i>gód-re,</i> | <i>gód-e.</i> |
| <i>ab. læt-e,</i> | <i>læt-re,</i> | <i>lat-e.</i> |



|                | <i>m.</i>   | <i>f.</i>   | <i>n.</i>  | <i>m. f. n.</i>      |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> | se gód-a    | seo gód-e   | þæt gód-e  | <i>pl.</i> þá gód-an |
| <i>g.</i>      | þæs gód-an  | þære gód-an | þæs gód-an | þára gód-ena         |
| <i>d.*</i>     | þám gód-an  | þære gód-an | þám gód-an | þám gód-um           |
| <i>ac.</i>     | þone gód-an | þá gód-an   | þæt gód-e  | þá gód-an.           |

24. Adjectives of one syllable with *æ* before a single consonant, in all cases reject the *e* from *æ*, hence the simple vowel *a* remains, or, in accordance with the rule in § 21, when a single consonant is followed by *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, *æ* is changed into *a*. *Læt* late is declined definitely, thus :

|                | <i>m.</i>   | <i>f.</i>   | <i>n.</i>  | <i>m. f. n.</i>      |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> | se lat-a    | seo lat-e   | þæt lat-e  | <i>pl.</i> þá lat-an |
| <i>g.</i>      | þæs lat-an  | þære lat-an | þæs lat-an | þára lat-ena         |
| <i>d.*</i>     | þám lat-an  | þære lat-an | þám lat-an | þám lat-um           |
| <i>ac.</i>     | þone lat-an | þá lat-an   | þæt lat-e  | þá lat-an.           |

### Comparison.

25. The comparative degree is formed both definitely and indefinitely by annexing *-ra*, *m.* *-re*, *f.* *-re*, *n.* to the positive; the superlative indefinite by annexing *-ost* or *-est*, and the definite by *-esta* or *-osta*, *m.* *-este*, *f.* *-este*, *n.*, and sometimes by *-mest*, *-mæst*.

|                    | <i>Positive.</i>  | <i>Comparative.</i>                    | <i>Superlative.</i>              |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Indefinite.</i> | Smæl              | smæl-ra <i>m.</i> smæl-re <i>f. n.</i> | smal-ost                         |
|                    | <i>small</i>      | <i>smaller</i>                         | <i>smallest</i>                  |
| <i>Definite.</i>   | se smæl-a         | se smæl-ra seo, þæt smæl-re            | se smæl-esta, seo, þæt smæl-este |
|                    | <i>the small</i>  | <i>the smaller</i>                     | <i>the smallest</i>              |
| <i>Indefinite.</i> | swið              | swið-ra <i>m.</i> swið-re <i>f. n.</i> | swið-ost                         |
|                    | <i>strong</i>     | <i>stronger</i>                        | <i>strongest</i>                 |
| <i>Definite.</i>   | se swið-a         | se swið-ra seo, þæt swið-re            | se swið-esta, seo, þæt swið-este |
|                    | <i>the strong</i> | <i>the stronger</i>                    | <i>the strongest</i>             |
|                    | læt               | læt-ra                                 | lat-ost or lat-emest             |
|                    | <i>late</i>       | <i>later</i>                           | <i>latest, most late</i>         |
|                    | úteward           | útre                                   | ytemest                          |
|                    | <i>outward</i>    | <i>outer</i>                           | <i>outermost.</i>                |

26. The irregular comparisons, as *gód* good, *betera* better, *betst* best, &c. will be found in the Dictionary.

27. All *adj.* in the comparative degree, and all definite superlatives, are declined like *se gód-a*; all indefinite superlatives like *gód* good.

### Pronouns.

#### 28. Personal pronouns.

|                           | <i>I</i>        | <i>thou</i>       | <i>he</i>         | <i>she</i>        | <i>it</i>        | <i>we†</i>       | <i>ye†</i>       | <i>they</i>       |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i>            | ic              | þú                | he                | heo               | hit <sup>f</sup> | <i>pl.</i> we    | ge               | hík               |
| <i>g.</i>                 | min             | þín               | his               | hire <sup>e</sup> | his              | úre <sup>s</sup> | eower            | hira <sup>l</sup> |
| <i>d. me</i>              | þe              | him <sup>c</sup>  | hire <sup>e</sup> | him               | us               | eow              | him <sup>m</sup> |                   |
| <i>ac. me<sup>a</sup></i> | þe <sup>b</sup> | hine <sup>d</sup> | hí                | hit <sup>f</sup>  | us <sup>h</sup>  | eow <sup>i</sup> | hík.             |                   |

<sup>a</sup> meh, mec—<sup>b</sup> þeh, þec—<sup>c</sup> hym—<sup>d</sup> hyne—<sup>e</sup> hyre—<sup>f</sup> hyt—<sup>g</sup> user—<sup>h</sup> usih, usic—<sup>i</sup> eowih, eowic—<sup>k</sup> híg, heo, hie—<sup>l</sup> heora—<sup>m</sup> heom.

\* Professor Rask gives an express form for the ablative case.

|                         | <i>m.</i>               | <i>f.</i>    | <i>n.</i>                        |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>ab. þy</i>           | gód-an,                 | þære gód-an, | þy gód-an,                       |
| <i>ab. þy</i>           | lat-an,                 | þære lat-an, | þy lat-an.                       |
| † 1. <i>Dual of ic.</i> |                         |              | † 2. <i>Dual of þu.</i>          |
| <i>nom.</i>             | wit, wyt <i>we two.</i> |              | git, gyt <i>ye two.</i>          |
| <i>g.</i>               | uncer <i>of us two.</i> |              | incer <i>of you two.</i>         |
| <i>d.</i>               | unc <i>to us two.</i>   |              | inc <i>to you two.</i>           |
| <i>ac.</i>              | unc <i>us two.</i>      |              | inc <sup>h</sup> <i>you two.</i> |

29. Sylf *self* is declined like gód indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as ic sylf *I myself*, mín sylfes *of myself*, me sylfum *to myself*; but the *d.* of the personal *pron.* is sometimes as in *Eng.* prefixed to the *nom.* of sylf, me-sylf *myself*, þe-sylf *thyself*, him-sylf *himself*. Definitely it signifies *the same*, as, se sylfa man *the same man*. Sometimes agen *own*, declined like the indefinite of gód *good*, is added. To his agenum *to his own*, *Jn.* i. 11. The reciprocal sense of *his*, as *his own* is also expressed by sín.

#### Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken and declined as the indefinite adjective gód. They are mín *my*, þín *thine*, uncer *our two*, ure, or user *our*, incer *your two*, eower *your*.

| <i>m. f. n.</i>    | <i>m.</i>        | <i>f.</i>        | <i>n.</i>                           |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> mín | <i>g.</i> mín-es | <i>g.</i> mín-re | <i>g.</i> mín-es <sup>a</sup> , &c. |
| þín                | þín-es           | þín-re           | þín-es, &c.                         |
| uncer              | unc-res          | unc-re           | unc-res, &c.                        |
| úre <sup>b</sup>   | úr-es            | úre              | úr-es, &c.                          |
| incer              | inc-res          | inc-re           | inc-res, &c.                        |
| eower              | eow-res          | eow-re           | eow-res, &c.                        |

<sup>a</sup> *ac.* mine or mínne; <sup>b</sup> *nom. s. m. f. n.* user; *g. m. n.* usses, *f.* usse; *d. m. n.* ussum, *f.* usse; *ac. m.* userne, *f.* usse, *n.* user; *pl. nom. ac. m. f. n.* usse, user; *g. m. f. n.* ussa; *d. m. f. n.* ussum.

#### Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite se *the*, and the definite þes *this*, are thus declined.

| <i>m.</i>                    | <i>f.</i> | <i>n.</i>        | <i>m. f. n.</i>   | <i>m.</i>            | <i>f.</i>           | <i>n.</i>          | <i>m. f. n.</i>             |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> se            | seó       | þæt              | <i>pl.</i> þá     | <i>s.</i> þes        | þeós                | þis                | <i>pl.</i> þás <sup>h</sup> |
| <i>g.</i> þæs                | þære      | þæs              | þára <sup>d</sup> | þises <sup>e</sup>   | þisses <sup>e</sup> | þises <sup>e</sup> | þissa <sup>i</sup>          |
| <i>d.*</i> þám <sup>a</sup>  | þære      | þám <sup>c</sup> | þám <sup>a</sup>  | † þisum <sup>f</sup> | þisses <sup>g</sup> | þisum              | þisum <sup>f</sup>          |
| <i>ac.</i> þone <sup>b</sup> | þá        | þæt              | þá                | þisne                | þás                 | þis                | þás. <sup>h</sup>           |

<sup>a</sup> þæm—<sup>b</sup> þæne—<sup>c</sup> þan, þon—<sup>d</sup> þæra—<sup>e</sup> þisses, þesses—<sup>f</sup> þissum, þis—<sup>g</sup> þissere—<sup>h</sup> þæs—<sup>i</sup> þissera.

32. The indeclinable article þe is used instead of the various cases of se, seo, þæt. Se, seo, þæt are used relatively like the English *that* for the relative hwá *who*, hwæt *what*,

#### Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive se, seo, þæt, þe are generally used for the relative *who*, *which*. The interrogatives hwá *who?* hwæt *what?* are thus declined.

| <i>m. f.</i>                            | <i>n.</i>         |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>s. and pl. nom.</i> hwá              | <i>s.</i> hwæt    |
| <i>g.</i> hwæs                          | hwæs              |
| <i>d.<sup>c</sup></i> hwám <sup>a</sup> | hwám <sup>a</sup> |
| <i>ac.</i> hwone <sup>b</sup> .         | hwæt.             |

<sup>a</sup> hwæm—<sup>b</sup> hwæne—<sup>c</sup> *ablative* hwi.

\* Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: “þy seems justly to be received as a proper *ablativus instrumenti*, as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid þy aþe *with that oath*, *L. In.* 53; and in the same place, in the dative, on þæm aþe *in that oath*.”—*Mr. Thorpe's Trans.* § 147.

| <i>m.</i>         | <i>f.</i> | <i>n.</i> |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>ab.</i> þy     | þære      | þy.       |
| † <i>ab.</i> þise | þisse     | þise.     |



34. Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc *which?* hwæðer *which of the two?* are declined indefinitely like gód *good*.

#### Numerals.

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary. A'n *one* is declined like gód *good*. Twegen *m. twa f. n. two*, begen *m. bá f. n. both*, and þry *three*, are declined thus:

| <i>m.</i>                     | <i>f. n.</i>        | <i>m.</i> | <i>f. n.</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>nom.</i> twegen            | twá <sup>c</sup>    | þry       | þreó         |
| <i>g.</i> twegra <sup>a</sup> | twegra <sup>a</sup> | þreóra    | þreóra       |
| <i>d.</i> twám <sup>b</sup>   | twám <sup>b</sup>   | þrym      | þrym         |
| <i>ac.</i> twégen             | twá                 | þry       | þreó.        |

<sup>a</sup> twega—<sup>b</sup> twám—<sup>c</sup> tí.

36. Feower *four* makes the *g.* feowera; *fif five*, six *six*, seofon *seven*, are also found in the *g.* fifa, sixa, and seofona. When used absolutely, tyn *ten* makes in *nom. ac.* tyne, and *d.* tynum; also twelf, *nom.* twelfe; *g.* twelfa; *d.* twelfum, but they are often undeclined. Twentig, and other words in -tig, are thus inflected in all genders, *nom. ac.* -tig; *g.* -tigra; *d.* -tigm. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely like se góða, as se forma; seo, þæt forme *the first*, except oðer *second*, which has only the indefinite declension like gód *good*.

#### Verbs.

37. *The conjugation of Anglo-Saxon verbs*, like the English, is very simple.\* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, formerly called regular and irregular.

38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in the modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning. This prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs are always stable, and never assume the complex form.

39. *The simple and more regular class of verbs* is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in -ode, -ede, -de, or -te, while the perfect participle ends in -od, -ed, -d, or -t; as, luf-ian *to love*; *p.* luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od; segel-ian *to sail*; *p.* segel-ede, or segel-ode; *pp.* gesegel-ed, gesegel-od; bærn-an *to burn*; *p.* bærn-de; *pp.* bærn-ed; met-an *to meet*; *p.* met-te; *pp.* met, or gemet.

40. *The more complex and irregular verbs* are known by having the perfect tense a monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive -an, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in -en, or -n; as, far-an *to go*; *p.* fór; *pp.* far-en; sing-an *to sing*; *p.* sang; *pp.* gesung-en.

\* What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, he is lufod *he is loved*. Here he is, is the *ind. indef. of the neut. verb* wasan, and lufod *loved*, is the *pp.* of the verb lufian *to love*. In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "*to a king*," is not called a dative case in English, as *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "*to a*." If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon? Thus, Ic mæg beon lufod *I may be loved*, instead of being called the *potential mood*, *pass.* mæg is more rationally considered a verb in the *indic. mood, indef. tense*, 1st sing. beon, the neut. verb in the *infin. mood*, after the verb mæg; lufod is the *perf. part.* of the verb lufian.

41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive, with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit of a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by *tó*, as *tó etanne to eat*; it seems to be the dative case of the *infin.* *etan to eat*, which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. Hit is *tó witanne it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.*

42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite\* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what are generally termed the present and future tenses. Ic write *I write now*, or *I write to-morrow.*

43. *The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class, § 39.*

## THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

| <i>infinitive.</i>      | <i>perfect.</i>        | <i>perfect participle.</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| bærn-an <i>to burn,</i> | bærn-de <i>burned,</i> | bærn-ed <i>burned.</i>     |
| luf-ian <i>to love,</i> | luf-ode <i>loved,</i>  | luf-od <i>loved.</i>       |

They are thus conjugated :

| INDICATIVE.                                 |                               | SUBJUNCTIVE.              |                                |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>indefinite.</i>                          | <i>perfect.</i>               | <i>indefinite.</i>        | <i>perfect.</i>                |
| <i>do or shall burn.</i>                    | <i>burned or have burned.</i> | <i>if I, etc. burn.</i>   | <i>if I, etc. have burned.</i> |
| s. ic bærn-e                                | bærn-de                       | bærn-e                    | bærn-de                        |
| þu bærn-st                                  | bærn-dest                     | bærn-e                    | bærn-de                        |
| he <sup>a</sup> bærn-ð                      | bærn-de                       | bærn-e                    | bærn-de                        |
| pl. we bærn-að <sup>b</sup>                 | bærn-don                      | bærn-on <sup>d</sup>      | bærn-don                       |
| ge bærn-að <sup>b</sup>                     | bærn-don                      | bærn-on <sup>d</sup>      | bærn-don                       |
| hi bærn-að <sup>b</sup>                     | bærn-don                      | bærn-on <sup>d</sup>      | bærn-don.                      |
| IMPERATIVE.                                 |                               | PARTICIPLES.              |                                |
| s. bærn þu <i>burn thou,</i>                | bærn-an <i>to burn,</i>       | <i>indef.</i>             | <i>perf.</i>                   |
| pl. bærn-að <sup>b</sup> <i>ge burn ye,</i> | tó bærn-ennet <i>to burn,</i> | bærn-ende <i>burning,</i> | bærn-ed <i>burned.</i>         |

| INDICATIVE.                 |                             | SUBJUNCTIVE.            |                               |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>indefinite.</i>          | <i>perfect.</i>             | <i>indefinite.</i>      | <i>perfect.</i>               |
| <i>do or shall love.</i>    | <i>loved or have loved.</i> | <i>if I, etc. love.</i> | <i>if I, etc. have loved.</i> |
| s. ic luf-ige               | luf-ode                     | luf-ige                 | luf-ode                       |
| þu luf-ast                  | luf-odest                   | luf-ige                 | luf-ode                       |
| he <sup>a</sup> luf-að      | luf-ode                     | luf-ige                 | luf-ode                       |
| pl. we luf-iað <sup>b</sup> | luf-odon <sup>c</sup>       | luf-ion <sup>d</sup>    | luf-odon <sup>c</sup>         |
| ge luf-iað <sup>b</sup>     | luf-odon <sup>c</sup>       | luf-ion <sup>d</sup>    | luf-odon <sup>c</sup>         |
| hi luf-iað <sup>b</sup>     | luf-odon <sup>c</sup>       | luf-ion <sup>d</sup>    | luf-odon <sup>c</sup> .       |

| IMPERATIVE.                             |                                         | PARTICIPLES.             |                      |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| INFINITIVE.                             |                                         |                          |                      |
| lufa þu <i>love thou,</i>               | luf-ian <i>or -igean to love,</i>       | <i>indef.</i>            | <i>perf.</i>         |
| luf-iað <sup>b</sup> <i>ge love ye,</i> | tó luf-ienne <i>or -igenne to love,</i> | luf-iende <i>loving,</i> | luf-od <i>loved.</i> |

<sup>a</sup> Also *heo she*, hit *it*: <sup>b</sup> bærn-e and lufige are used when the pronoun follows the verb, as in asking a question, or commanding: but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used: <sup>c</sup> also, -edon: <sup>d</sup> also, -an.

\* The future form is the same as the present, for example: "Hi doð eow of gesomnungum, ac seo tid cymð þæt ælc þe eow ofslyhð, wenð þæt he þenige Gode *they shall put you from the synagogue: and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God.*" St. John xvi. 2.

The words *Ic wille*, *sceal*, &c. generally signify *volition*, *obligation*, and *injunction*, rather than the *property of time*. Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.



*Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.*

44. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, bærn-an *to burn*, bærn *burn*. If the consonant be double, after the rejection of the *infin.* an, one consonant is rejected, and *e* added; as, syll-an *to give*, sell; imper. *syle give*, sell. Verbs in -ian, make the *imper.* in -a, as luf-ian *to love*, luf-a *love*.

45. The *p.* tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, or -de; and the *pp.* by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed: as luf-ian *to love*; *p.* luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od: segl-ian *to sail*; *p.* segl-ede; *pp.* segl-ed.

46. Verbs having the consonants *d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w*, and *ð*, before the infinitive termination, often contract the *p.* tense, and have only -de added instead of -ede or -ode; as, betyn-an *to shut*, betyn-de *I shut* or *have shut*; alys-an *to redeem*, alys-de *I redeemed*.

47. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional *d* or *t* in the past tense; as, send-an *to send*, send-e *I sent*; ahred-dan *to liberate*, ahred-de *I liberated*; pliht-an *to plight* or *pledge*; pliht-e *I plighted* or *pledged*; set-tan *to set*, set-te *I set*. Those with *c* or *cc* change the *c* or *cc* into *h* before *t*; as, rec-can *to regard*; *p.* reh-te *regarded*.

48. When verbs have the letters *t, p, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before *d* in the *p.* and *pp.*, but change *d* into *t*; as from dypp-an *to dip*, would be regularly formed dypp-ede, dypp-ed *dipped*, but they are contracted into dypde, dypde, dypde, dyppt, and dyppt *dipped*.

49. *Formation of persons.* The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -ð, -að, -eð.

50. In the third person singular, the aspirate *ð* is changed into the soft *t*, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san; as, fed-an *to feed*, fet *he feedeth* or *will feed*; ræs-an *to rush*, ræst *he rusheth*: verbs in -þan or -tan receive no additional *ð*; as, cyð-an *to tell*, he cyð *he makes known*; hat-an *to name*, to call, hæst *he calls*. Verbs in -dan have the 2nd *s.* in -tst; as, send-an *to send*, þu sentst *thou sendest*,—yet sendest is sometimes found.

51. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -iað; as, hinger-ian *to hunger*, hinger-iað *we, ye, they hunger*; wyr-ian *to curse*, wyr-iað *we, ye, they curse*; but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -að; as, þyrst-an *to thirst*, þyrstað *we, ye, they thirst*.

52. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb: as, hwæt ete we *what shall we eat?* (See note b to § 43.)

53. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the persons when another follows: as, spillan *to spill*, spilst *spillest*, spilð *spilleth*, spilde *spilled*. Where it would be too harsh to add *st* and *ð* to the bare root, an *e* is inserted, but only in the indefinite tense; as, nemn-an *to name*, nemn-est *namest*, nemn-eð *nameth*: the perfect is regularly formed, nem-de *named*; and so is the perfect participle, nemn-ed *named*.

54. On all occasions when *e* follows *i*, a *g* is inserted between them; hence, lufie *I love*, becomes lufige *I love*; and lufiende *loving*, becomes lufigende *loving*; *g* is also often found before an *a* or *ea*; as, sceawigan or sceawigean *to shew*, which are the same as sceawian *to shew*.

55. *Complex verbs.* Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the *perf.* tense is formed by various

or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are only about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their *p.* and *pp.* as in English, thus *ete*, *æt*, *eten* *eat*, *ate*, *eaten*; *gifan*, *geaf*, *gifen* *give*, *gave*, *given*; *writan*, *wrát*, *writen* *write*, *wrote*, *written*. The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the *p.* and *pp.* of these verbs.

56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is *a*, often change it into *o*, and occasionally into *eo*; and *ea* generally into *eo*, in the past tense, while the vowel in the *pp.* remains unchanged; as *infin.* *stand-an to stand*, *p.* *stód stood*; *pp.* *gestanden stood*; *infin.* *beát-an to beat*; *p.* *beot beat*; *pp.* *beáten beaten*.

57. Verbs which have *e* or *eo* before the letters *ll*, *lf*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*, and the like, have *ea*—and in a few cases *æ*—in the past tense, and *o* in the *pp.*, as *delft-an to dig*; *p.* *dealf dug*; *pp.* *dolfen dug*.

58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, *mp*, &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp.*; as, *sing-an to sing*; *p.* *sang sang*; *pp.* *sungen sung*. Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp.* is like the infinitive, or in *u*; as, *bít-an to bite*; *p.* *bát bit*; *pp.* *biten bitten*; *nim-an to take*; *p.* *nam took*; *pp.* *numen taken*.

59. Verbs, with *ú* or *eo* in the infinitive, have the *p.* in *éa* and the *pp.* in *o*; as, *clúf-an to cleave*; *p.* *cléaf clove*; *pp.* *clofen*; *creóp-an to creep*; *p.* *creáp crept*; *pp.* *crophen crept*.

60. *Formation of persons in complex verbs.* The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the first person singular: thus *a* is generally changed to *æ*, and sometimes to *e* or *y*; — *c*, *ea*, and *u* often become *y*, and sometimes *i*:—*ô* is converted into *é*:—*ú* or *eo* becomes *y*. The other vowels *i* and *y* are not changed. From *bac-an to bake*, we have *Ic bace I bake*, *þu bæcest thou bakest*, *he bæcð he baketh*: *pl.* *we, ge, hi bacað we, ye, they bake*. From *stand-an to stand*, we also sometimes find *Ic stande I stand*, *þu stenst thou standest*, *he stent he standeth*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi standað we, ye, they stand*. From *et-an to eat*, we have *Ic ete I eat*, *þu ytst thou eatest*, *he yt he eateth*: *we, ge, hi etað we, ye, they eat*. From *sceót-an to shoot*, are formed *Ic sceóte I shoot*, *þu scydst thou shootest*, *he scyt he shooteth*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi sceotað we, ye, they shoot*.

61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in *-dan*, *-san*, *-tan*, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here: as, *Ic ride I ride*, *he rit or rideð he rides*; *Ic cweðe I say*, *þu cwyst thou sayest*, *he cwyð he saith*; *Ic ceóse I choose*, *þu cyst thou choosest*, *he cyst he chooses*; and in *et-an to eat*, as in § 60.

62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in *e*: as, from *bacan to bake*, we have the past tense *boc*, *boce*; thus *p. s.* *Ic boc I baked*, *þu boce thou bakedst*, *he, &c. boc he, &c. baked*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi bocon we, ye, they baked*.

63. Verbs which have *u* or *o* for the first vowel in the perfect participle, mostly have *u* in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the *p.* tense; as in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first: thus *p. s.* *Ic sang I sang*, *þu sunge thou sangest*, *he or heo sang he or she sung*; *pl.* *we, ge, hi sungon we, ye, they sang*.



64. Verbs, having *a* for the first vowel of the *p.* and *i* for the *pp.* make the second person *s.* and all the persons in the *pl.* of the *p.* in *i*; as, *arisan to arise*; *p. ic, he, aras I, he arose, þu arise thou arosest*; *we, ge, hi arison we, ye, they arose*.—*writan to write*; *p. ic, he wrát I, he wrote*; *þu write thou wrotest*; *we, ge, hi writon we, ye, they wrote*.

65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an *h* annexed to them; and those in *g.* generally change the *g* into *h* in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as *þwean to wash*; *imp. þweah wash*; *p. þwoh washed*. *Stigan to rise*; *p. stah rose*.

*The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs.*

*writan to write*; *p. wrát wrote*; *pp. writen written*.  
*standan to stand*; *p. stód stood*; *pp. gestanden stood*.

## INDICATIVE.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

| <i>indefinite.</i>                | <i>perfect.</i>       | <i>indefinite.</i>         | <i>perfect.</i>            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>I, etc. do or shall write.</i> | <i>I, etc. wrote.</i> | <i>if I, etc. write.</i>   | <i>if I, etc. wrote.</i>   |
| <i>s. ic writ-e</i>               | <i>wrát</i>           | <i>writ-e</i>              | <i>writ-e</i>              |
| <i>þu writ-st</i>                 | <i>writ-e</i>         | <i>writ-e</i>              | <i>writ-e</i>              |
| <i>he<sup>c</sup> wrít</i>        | <i>wrát</i>           | <i>writ-e</i>              | <i>writ-e</i>              |
| <i>pl. we wrít-að<sup>a</sup></i> | <i>writ-on</i>        | <i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i> | <i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i> |
| <i>ge wrít-að<sup>a</sup></i>     | <i>writ-on</i>        | <i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i> | <i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i> |
| <i>hi wrít-að<sup>a</sup></i>     | <i>writ-on</i>        | <i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i> | <i>writ-on<sup>d</sup></i> |

## IMPERATIVE.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLES.

|                                        |                          |                                  |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>writ þu write thou.</i>             | <i>writ-an to write.</i> | <i>indef. writ-ende writing.</i> |
| <i>writ-e<sup>e</sup> ge write ye.</i> | <i>tó writ-anne</i>      | <i>pp. writ-en written.</i>      |

## INDICATIVE.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

| <i>indefinite.</i>                      | <i>perfect.</i>       | <i>indefinite.</i>          | <i>perfect.</i>            |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>I, etc. do or shall stand.</i>       | <i>I, etc. stood.</i> | <i>if I, etc. stand.</i>    | <i>if I, etc. stood.</i>   |
| <i>s. ic stand-e</i>                    | <i>stód</i>           | <i>stand-e</i>              | <i>stód-e</i>              |
| <i>þu stens<sup>b</sup></i>             | <i>stód-e</i>         | <i>stand-e</i>              | <i>stód-e</i>              |
| <i>he<sup>c</sup> stent<sup>b</sup></i> | <i>stód</i>           | <i>stand-e</i>              | <i>stód-e</i>              |
| <i>pl. we stand-að<sup>a</sup></i>      | <i>stód-on</i>        | <i>stand-on<sup>d</sup></i> | <i>stód-on<sup>d</sup></i> |
| <i>ge stand-að<sup>a</sup></i>          | <i>stód-on</i>        | <i>stand-on<sup>d</sup></i> | <i>stód-on<sup>d</sup></i> |
| <i>hi stand-að<sup>a</sup></i>          | <i>stód-on</i>        | <i>stand-on<sup>d</sup></i> | <i>stód-on<sup>d</sup></i> |

## IMPERATIVE.

## INFINITIVE.

## PARTICIPLES.

|                                         |                           |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>stand þu stand thou.</i>             | <i>stand-an to stand.</i> | <i>indef. stand-ende standing.</i> |
| <i>stand-e<sup>e</sup> ge stand ye.</i> | <i>tó stand-anne.</i>     | <i>pp. ge-stand-en stood.</i>      |

<sup>a</sup> *writ-e* and *stand-e* are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.—<sup>b</sup> Also *þu stand-est* or *þu stand-st*; *he stand-eð*.—<sup>c</sup> Also *heo she*, *hit it*, as, *he, heo, hit stent he, she, or it stands*.—<sup>d</sup> Also, *-en*.—<sup>e</sup> When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is *-að*, as *writ-að write*, *stand-að stand*. See § 43, note b.

66. The auxiliary verbs *wesan or beon to be*, *habban to have*,\* *magan to be able*, *sceal shall*,† *wyllan to will*, *wish, &c.* need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.

\* *Habban* is used with a *pp.* to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, *ic hæbbe geset I have set or placed*, *posui*, for *ic sette I placed or have placed*.

† *Ic sceal fæstan I shall fast*; *jejunabo*: here *ic sceal* is a verb of the first person *s. indef.* and *fæstan* is in the *inf.* governed by *sceal*. See § 37, note (\*), and § 42, note (\*).

# AN ABSTRACT

OF

## PROFESSOR RASK'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

1. Nouns are divided into two orders. I. The Simple order. II. The Complex order.

2. I. *The Simple order* of nouns contains only words ending in an essential vowel; viz. -a in the *m.* as *steorra a star*; and -e in the *f.* and *n.* as *tunge a tongue*, and *eáge an eye*.

| SINGULAR.            |           |           | PLURAL.   |            |           |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>n.</i>            | <i>m.</i> | <i>f.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>m.</i>  | <i>f.</i> |
| <i>nom.</i> eág-e    | steorr-a  | tung-e    | eág-an    | steorr-an  | tung-an   |
| <i>ac.</i> eág-e     | steorr-an | tung-an   | eág-an    | steorr-an  | tung-an   |
| <i>ab. d.</i> eág-an | steorr-an | tung-an   | eág-um    | steorr-um  | tung-um   |
| <i>g.</i> eág-an     | steorr-an | tung-an   | eág-ena   | steorr-ena | tung-ena. |

3. II. *The Complex order* comprehends all words ending in a consonant, and some also in an unessential, -e, (for *i*) or u.

4. *2nd Declension, 1st class*, most neuters ending in a consonant; as, *leáf a leaf*, and word *a word*.

|                         |         |                 |         |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| <i>s. nom. ac.</i> leáf | word    | <i>pl.</i> leáf | word    |
| <i>ab. d.</i> leáf-e    | word-e  | leáf-um         | word-um |
| <i>g.</i> leáf-es       | word-es | leáf-a          | word-a. |

5. *2nd Declension, 2nd class*, nearly all masculines not ending in -a or u; as, *smið a smith*, *ende an end*, and *dæg a day*.

|                         |        |        |                    |        |        |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| <i>s. nom. ac.</i> smið | end-e  | dæg    | <i>pl.</i> smið-as | end-as | dæg-as |
| <i>ab. d.</i> smið-e    | end-e  | dæg-e  | smið-um            | end-um | dæg-um |
| <i>g.</i> smið-es       | end-es | dæg-es | smið-a             | end-a  | dæg-a. |

6. *2nd Declension. 3rd class*, all feminines ending in a consonant; as, *wylen a female slave*, and *spræc a speech*.

|                      |         |                   |          |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> wylen | spræc   | <i>pl.</i> wyln-a | spræc-a  |
| <i>ac.</i> wyln-e    | spræc-e | wyln-a            | spræc-a  |
| <i>ab. d.</i> wyln-e | spræc-e | wyln-um           | spræc-um |
| <i>g.</i> wyln-e     | spræc-e | wyln-a            | spræc-a. |



7. *3rd Declension, 1st class*, all neuters in -e (for *i*); as, *treow a tree*, *rice a kingdom*, and *fæt a vessel*.

|                    |          |        |        |            |          |        |        |
|--------------------|----------|--------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|
| <i>s. nom. ac.</i> | treow    | ric-e  | fæt    | <i>pl.</i> | treow-u  | ric-u  | fat-u  |
| <i>ab. d.</i>      | treow-e  | ric-e  | fæt-e  |            | treow-um | ric-um | fat-um |
| <i>g.</i>          | treow-es | ric-es | fæt-es |            | treow-a  | ric-a  | fat-a. |

8. *3rd Declension, 2nd class*, all masculines in -u, which form their *pl.* in -a; also words for kindred in -or; as, *sunu a son*, *bróðor a brother*, *man a man*.

|                    |       |             |         |            |         |            |         |
|--------------------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| <i>s. nom. ac.</i> | sun-u | bróð-or(er) | man     | <i>pl.</i> | sun-a   | bróðr-a(u) | menn    |
| <i>ab. d.</i>      | sun-a | bréð-er     | men     |            | sun-um  | bróðr-um   | man-num |
| <i>g.</i>          | sun-a | bróð-or(er) | man-nes |            | sun-ena | bróðr-a    | man-na. |

9. *3rd Declension, 3rd class*, all feminines in -u or -o; as, *gifu a gift*, and *denu a den*.

|                |          |          |            |         |          |
|----------------|----------|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| <i>s. nom.</i> | gif-u    | den-u    | <i>pl.</i> | gif-a   | den-a    |
| <i>ac.</i>     | gif-e(u) | den-e(u) |            | gif-a   | den-a    |
| <i>ab. d.</i>  | gif-e    | den-e    |            | gif-um  | den-um   |
| <i>g.</i>      | gif-e    | den-e    |            | gif-ena | den-ena. |

10. For the declension of adjectives, see § 18—27; pronouns, § 28—34; and numerals, § 35 and 36.

11. VERBS are divided into I. the Simple, and II. the Complex order.

12. I. *The Simple order of verbs* contains one conjugation and three classes. In this order the *p.* is more than one syllable, and ends in -de or -te; and the *pp.* in -d or -t.

## 1ST CONJUGATION.

| <i>class.</i> | <i>inf.</i>            | <i>indf.</i> | <i>p.</i> | <i>pp.</i> |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1.            | luf-ian <i>to love</i> | luf-ige      | luf-ode   | geluf-od   |
| 2.            | bærn-an <i>to burn</i> | bærn-e       | bærn-de   | bærn-ed    |
| 3.            | syll-an <i>to give</i> | syll-e       | seald-de  | seald.     |

## 1ST CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

|                 |                          |          |          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>pres. s.</i> | ic lufige                | bærne    | syll     |
|                 | þu lufast                | bærnst   | sylst    |
|                 | he lufað                 | bærnað   | sylð     |
| <i>pl.</i>      | we, ge, hi lufiað        | bærnað   | syllað   |
|                 | lufige                   | bærne    | syll     |
| <i>p. s.</i>    | ic lufode                | bærnde   | sealde   |
|                 | þu lufodest              | bærndest | sealdest |
|                 | he lufode                | bærnde   | sealde   |
| <i>pl.</i>      | we, ge, hi lufodon(edon) | bærndon  | sealdon  |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

|                 |                          |            |         |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|---------|
| <i>pres. s.</i> | ic, þu, he lufige        | bærne      | syll    |
|                 | we, ge, hi lufion(an)    | bærnon(an) | syllon  |
| <i>p. s.</i>    | ic, þu, he lufode        | bærnde     | sealde  |
| <i>pl.</i>      | we, ge, hi lufodon(edon) | bærndon    | sealdon |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

|            |           |        |        |
|------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| <i>s.</i>  | lufa þu   | bærn   | syll   |
| <i>pl.</i> | lufiað ge | bærnað | syllað |
|            | lufige ge | bærne  | syll   |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

|                              |          |                 |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| <i>pres.</i> lufian          | bærnan   | syllan          |
| <i>gerund.</i> (tó)lufigenne | bærnenne | syllanne (enne) |

## PARTICIPLES.

|                       |          |          |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| <i>act.</i> lufigende | bærnende | syllende |
| <i>pp.</i> (ge)lufod  | bærned   | seald.   |

13. 1st Class.\* As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian; as, *þeowian*, *pres.* þeowige, *p.* þeowode, *pp.* geþeowod to serve, *clypian* to call, *hālgian* to consecrate, *hallow*, *macian* to make, *eardian* to dwell, *laðian* to invite, *fūlian* to rot, *fullian* to baptize, *wunian* to dwell, *getimbian* to build, *neósian* to spy, *bletsian* to bless, *ricsian* to govern, *gitsian* to desire, *syngian* to sin, *myngian* to admonish, *gehýrsumian* to obey.

14. 2nd Class. As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives, and other verbs; as, *belæ'wan*, *pres.* belæ'we, *p.* belæ'wde, *pp.* belæ'wed to betray, *adræ'fan* to expel, *wrēgan* to accuse, *læ'ran* to instruct, *todæ'lan* to divide, *dēman* to deem, *wēnan* to imagine, *ween*, *fyllan* to fell, *drencan*, *drencean* to give to drink, to drench, *bæt'an* to bridle, *weccan* to awaken, *alýsan* to redeem, *amyrran* to waste, *métan* to meet, *dyppan* to dip, *nemnan* to name, *grētan* to greet, *scrýdan* to clothe, *ræsan* to rush, *gán* or *gangan* to go.

15. 3rd Class, includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the *p.* of more than one syllable; as, *tellan*, *pres.* ic telle, *imp.* tele þu, *p.* tealde, *pp.* geteald, *stellan* to leap, *cwellan* to kill, *gedwellan* to mislead, *þeccan* to thatch, *reccan* to care about, *secgan* to say, *leccan* to lay, *bycgan* to buy, *sécan* to seek, *récan* to care for, *wyrcan* to work, *bringan* to bring, *þencan* to think, *þincan* to seem, *habban* to have, *willan* to will.

16. Anomalous verbs.—*Ic*, he can (*þu* cunne, caust) *pl.* cunnon, *inf.* cunnan, *cuðe*, *cuðon*, *pp.* *cuð* know.—*An*, ic an *I* grant (*þu* unne) *pl.* unnon, *inf.* unnan, *uðe*, *uðon* give, bestow. Also *ic* gean, *we* geunnon, *geunnan*, *geuðe*, *pp.* *geunnen*.—*Geman*, *Jn.* 16, 21, (*þu* gemanst, *Bt.* p. 118), *pl.* gemunon, *gemunan*, *gemunde*, *gemundon* remember.—*Sceal* (*þu* scealt), *sculon*, (*sceolon*), *pres. sub.* scyle, *imp.* sceolde, *sceol-don shall, should*.—*Dear* (*þu* dearst, *Beo.* 42), *durron*, *sub.* durre, *dorste*, *dorston dare*.—*Dearf* (*þearft*, *Bt.* p. 8, or *þurfe*, *Elf. gr.* p. 5), *þurfon*, *sub.* þurfe, *þorfte*, *þorfton need*. Also *beþearf*, *beþurfon*, &c.—*Deáh*, *dugon*, *inf.* dugan, *dohte*, *Bt.* p. 158, *Beo.* 42, *þu* dohtest, *Deut.* 15, 11, *dohton*, *Bt.* p. 40, (not *dûhte*) *help, be good for* (*Icel. dugi*).—*Mæg* (*þu* miht, *Jn.* 13, 36), *magon* (not *mâgon*), *sub.* mæge (mage), *mihte*, *mihton* or *meahte*, *meahton may, might*.—*Ah* (*þu* áge), *ágon*, *sub.* áge, *ágan*, *áhte*, *áhton possess, own*. Also the negative *náh*, *Elf. gr.* 2, *he* *náh*, *Jn.* 10, 12, *pl.* *nágon*, and *sub.* *náge*, *Wilk. L.* p. 160, *náhte*, *náhstest*, *náhton I do not possess*.—*Wát*, (*þu* wást), *witon*, *wite*, *witan*, *wiste*, *wiston supine*, *witod know*. Likewise the negative *nát* (*þu* nást), *nyton*, *nyte*, *nytan*, *nyste*, *nystest* or *nestest*, *Bt.* 5, 3, *nyston*.—*Mót* (*þu* móst) *móton*, *móte*, *móste*, *móston must*.

17. II. Complex order makes the *p.* a monosyllable with a change of vowel, and the *pp.* in -en, or -n; as,

## 2ND CONJUGATION.

| <i>class. inf.</i> | <i>pres.</i> | <i>p.</i> | <i>pp.</i>    |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. et-an           | ete          | æt        | eten to eat.  |
| 2. læt-an          | læte         | let       | læten to let. |
| 3. far-an          | fare         | fór       | faren to go.  |

## 3RD CONJUGATION.

| <i>class. inf.</i> | <i>pres.</i> | <i>p.</i> | <i>pp.</i>       |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. byrn-an         | byrne        | barn      | burnen to burn.  |
| 2. wrít-an         | write        | wrát      | writen to write. |
| 3. sceót-an        | sceóte       | sceát     | scoten to shoot. |

\* This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.



| 2ND CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD. |                  |       | SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.            |                  |         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| <i>pres.s.</i> ic ete             | læ'te            | fare  | <i>p. s.</i> ic, þu, he æ'te | lete             | fóre    |
| þu ytst                           | læ'tst           | færst | <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi æ'ton  | leton            | fóron   |
| he yt                             | læ't             | færð  | IMPERATIVE MOOD.             |                  |         |
| <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi etað        | læ't-að          | farað | <i>s.</i> et þu              | læ't             | far     |
| or ete                            | or læ'te or fare |       | <i>pl.</i> etað ge           | læ'tað           | farað   |
| <i>p. s.</i> ic æ't               | let              | fór   | or ete ge                    | or læ'te or fare |         |
| þu æ'te                           | lete             | fóre  | INFINITIVE MOOD.             |                  |         |
| he æ't                            | let              | fór   | <i>pres.</i> etan            | læ'tan           | faran   |
| <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi æton        | leton            | fóron | <i>gerund.</i> etanne        | læ'tanne         | faranne |
| SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.                 |                  |       | PARTICIPLES.                 |                  |         |
| <i>pres.s.</i> ic, þu, he ete     | læ'te            | fare  | <i>act.</i> etende           | læ'tende         | farende |
| <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi eton        | læ'ton           | faron | <i>pp.</i> eten              | læ'ten           | faren.  |

18. 1st Class, conjugated like etan, contains those verbs which have a long -e or -i before a single characteristic; as, *inf.* sprecan, *pres.* ic sprece, he spricð, *p.* ic spræc, we spræ'con, *pp.* gesprecen to speak, wrecan to revenge, tredan to tread, fretan to fret, metan to measure, genesan to recover, lesan to gather, biddan to bid, beg, sittan to sit, licgan to lie, ongitan to understand, gifan to give, swefan to sleep, beran to bear, teran to tear, sceran to shear, acwelan to perish, forhelan to conceal, stelan to steal, niman to take.—Irregulars, geseon to see, cweðan to say, wesnan to be, beon to be; for their formation, see the Dictionary.

19. 2nd Class, includes verbs which have short e and short eo in *p.* conjugated like lætan; as, *inf.* hātan, *pres.* he hæ't, *p.* ic het, we heton, *pp.* hāten to command, healdan, *pres.* he hylt, healt, *p.* ic heold, we heoldon, *pp.* healden, ond'ræ'dan to dread, slāpan to sleep; hōn, *p.* heng, *pp.* hangen to hang; onfon to receive, fealdan to fold, wealdan to govern, feallan to fall, weallan to boil, weaxan to grow, sceādan to divide, gesceātan, to fall to, beātan to beat, blōtan to sacrifice, hleāpan to leap, swāpan to sweep, wēpan to weep, blāwan to blow, cnāwan to know, crāwan to crow, sāwan to sow, heawan to heave, flōwan to flow, spōwan to succeed, grōwan to grow, rōwan to row.

20. 3rd Class, includes verbs which form the perfect in ó; as, wacan, *pres.* he wæcð; *p.* ic wóc, we wócon; *pp.* wacen to arise, awaken, bacan to bake, wiðsacan to deny, scacan to shake, dragan to draw, gnagan to gnaw, hlihhan to laugh, slean to slay, þweān to wash, leān to blame, wadan to wade, hladan to load, grafan to dig, scafan to shave, hebban to lift, steppan to step, scyppan to create, wacsan to wash, standan to stand, galan to enchant, spanan to allure, cuman to come.

| 3RD CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD. |                   |         | SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.             |                          |            |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| <i>pr.s.</i> ic byrne             | wíte              | sceóte  | <i>p. s.</i> ic, þu, he burne | write                    | scute      |
| þu byrnst                         | wítst             | scýtst  | <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hiburnon   | writoñ                   | scuton     |
| he byrnð                          | writ              | scýt    | IMPERATIVE MOOD.              |                          |            |
| <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi byrnað      | wítað             | sceótað | <i>s.</i> byrn þu             | writ þu                  | sceót þu   |
| or byrne                          | or wíte or sceóte |         | <i>pl.</i> byrnað ge          | wítað ge                 | sceótað ge |
| <i>p. s.</i> ic barn              | wrát              | sceát   | or byrne ge                   | or write ge or sceóte ge |            |
| þu burne                          | write             | scute   | INFINITIVE MOOD.              |                          |            |
| he barn                           | wrát              | sceát   | <i>pres.</i> byrnan           | wítan                    | sceótan    |
| <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hiburnon       | writon            | scuton  | <i>gerund.</i> byrnanne       | wítanne                  | sceótanne  |
| SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.                 |                   |         | PARTICIPLES.                  |                          |            |
| <i>pr.s.</i> ic, þu, he byrne     | write             | sceóte  | <i>act.</i> byrnende          | writende                 | sceótende  |
| <i>pl.</i> we, ge, hi byrnnon     | writon            | sceóton | <i>pp.</i> burnen             | writen                   | scoten.    |

21. 1st Class, comprises those verbs which have a short i (y) before rn, nn, ng, nc, nd, mb, mp; a short a (o) in the *p.* and *u* in the *pp.*; also those with a short e or eo

before *ll, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg*; in the *p. ea* (*æ*) short, and *o* in the *pp.*; as, *spinnan, pres.* he spinð; *p. ic* span, we spunnon; *pp.* spunnen; *yrnan to run*, *blinnan to cease*, *onginnan to begin*, *winnan to war*, *frinan or fregnan to ask*, *singan to sing*, *swingan to scourge*, *beat*, *springan to spring*, *ofstingan to sting*, *stab*, *wringan to wring*, *þringan to throng*, *drincan to drink*, *besincan to sink*, *forserincan to shrink*, *wither*, *stincan to stink*, *swincan to toil*, *bindan to bind*, *findan to find*, *grindan to grind*, *swindan to vanish*, *windan to wind*, *swimman to swim*, *climban to climb*, *gelimpan to happen*, *swellan to swell*, *belgan to be wroth*, *swelgan to swallow*, *meltan to melt*, *sweltan to die*, *geldan to pay*, *helpan to help*, *gelpa to boast*, *delfan to delve*, *murnan to mourn*, *spurnan to spurn*, *gesweorcan deficire*, *beorgan to save*, *weorpan to throw*, *ceorfan to cut*, *gedeorfan to suffer*, *steorfan to die*, *hweorfan to return*, *berstan to burst*, *þerscan to thresh*, *bredan to braid*, *bregdan to braid*, *feohtan to fight*.

22. *2nd Class*, includes all verbs with a hard *i* in the *pres.* and *a* in the *p.*; as, *dwinan, pres.* he dwiñð; *p. ic* dwân, we dwinon; *pp.* dwinen *to pine*, *fade*, *hrinan to touch*, *scinan to shine*, *arisan to arise*, *blican to shine*, *beswican to seduce*, *hnigan to sink*, *bow*, *migan mingere*, *sigan to fall*, *stigan to ascend*, *wrigan to cover*, *bitan to bite*, *flitan to contend*, *slitan to tear*, *slit*, *smitan to smite*, *gewitan to depart*, *whitan to look*, *bidan to stay*, *bide*, *glidan to glide*, *gnidan to rub*, *aslidan to slide*, *gripan to seize*, *toslipan to dissolve*, *belifan to remain*, *slifan to split*, *spiwan to spit*, *vomit*.

23. *3rd Class*, bears a near resemblance to the preceding; as, *brúcan, pres.* he brycð; *p. ic* bréac, we brucon; *pp.* brocen *to use*, *belúcan to shut up*, *súcan to suck*, *reócan to reek*, *smeócan to smoke*, *gebúgan to bow*, *dreógan to do*, *leógan to lie*, *fleógan, fleon to fly*, *flee*, *teógan, teon to draw*, *wreón to cover*, *geþéon to thrive*, *lútan to bow*, *incline*, *geótan to pour*, *fleótan to float*, *hleótan to obtain*; *sortiri, neótan to enjoy*, *þeótan to howl*, *toslúpan to dissolve*, *creópan to creep*, *clúfan to cleave*, *gedúfan to dive*, *scúfan to shove*, *ceówan to chew*, *hreówan to rue*.



# AN ABSTRACT

OF

## PROF. GRIMM'S\* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

### *Strong Masculine Nouns.*

1. 1st Decl. fisc a fish; 2nd Decl. hirde a shepherd; 3rd Decl. sunu a son;  
4th Decl. lēode people.

|            |             |             |             |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1st. fisc  | pl. fisc-as | 2nd. hird-e | pl. hird-as |
| fisc-es    | fisc-a      | hird-es     | hird-a      |
| fisc-e     | fisc-um     | hird-e      | hird-um     |
| fisc       | fisc-as     | hird-e      | hird-as     |
| 3rd. sun-u | sun-a       | 4th. ———    | lēod-e      |
| sun-a      | sun-a       | ————        | lēod-a      |
| sun-a      | sun-um      | ————        | lēod-um     |
| sun-u      | sun-a       | ————        | lēod-e.     |

### *Strong Feminine Nouns.*

2. 1st Decl. gifu a gift; 2nd Decl. æðelo nobility; 4th Decl. dæd a deed.

|            |           |             |          |           |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1st. gif-u | pl. gif-a | 2nd. æðel-o | 4th. dæd | pl. dæd-a |
| gif-e      | gif-ena   | æðel-o      | dæd-e    | dæd-a     |
| gif-e      | gif-um    | æðel-o      | dæd-e    | dæd-um    |
| gif-e      | gif-a     | æðel-o      | dæd-e    | dæd-a.    |

### *Strong Neuter Nouns.*

3. 1st Decl. word a word, fæt a vat; 2nd Decl. rice a kingdom.

|           |          |        |           |            |           |
|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1st. word | pl. word | fæt    | pl. fat-u | 2nd. ric-e | pl. ric-u |
| word-es   | word-a   | fæt-es | fat-a     | ric-es     | ric-a     |
| word-e    | word-um  | fæt-e  | fat-um    | ric-e      | ric-um    |
| word      | word     | fæt    | fat-u     | ric-e      | ric-u.    |

\* This abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647: 732—735: 895—910.

*Weak Nouns.*

4. A weak masculine, *hana a cock*; a weak feminine, *tunge a tongue*; a weak neuter, *eäre an ear*.

|                 |                   |                  |                    |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>m.</i> han-a | <i>pl.</i> han-an | <i>f.</i> tung-e | <i>pl.</i> tung-an | <i>n.</i> eär-e | <i>pl.</i> eär-an |
| han-an          | han-ena           | tung-an          | tung-ena           | eär-an          | eär-ena           |
| han-an          | han-um            | tung-an          | tung-um            | eär-an          | eär-um            |
| han-an          | han-an            | tung-an          | tung-an            | eär-e           | eär-an.           |

*Adjectives.*

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

| <i>m.</i>          | <i>f.</i> | <i>n.</i> | <i>m.</i>         | <i>f.</i> | <i>n.</i> |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>s.</i> blind    | blind(u)  | blind     | <i>s.</i> hwæt    | hwat-u    | hwæt      |
| blind-es           | blind-re  | blind-es  | hwat-es           | hwæt-re   | hwat-es   |
| blind-um           | blind-re  | blind-um  | hwat-um           | hwæt-re   | hwat-um   |
| blind-ne           | blind-e   | blind     | hwæt-ne           | hwat-e    | hwæt      |
| <i>pl.</i> blind-e | blind-e   | blind-u   | <i>pl.</i> hwat-e | hwat-e    | hwat-u    |
| blind-ra           | blind-ra  | blind-ra  | hwæt-ra           | hwat-ra   | hwæt-ra   |
| blind-um           | blind-um  | blind-um  | hwat-um           | hwat-um   | hwat-um   |
| blind-e            | blind-e   | blind-u   | hwat-e            | hwat-e    | hwat-u.   |

6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this page, and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.

7. The pronouns and articles, see ESSENTIALS, § 28—31.

*Verbs.*

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations;\* viz.

|                         | <i>p.</i> | <i>p. pl.</i> | <i>pp.</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Fëalle <i>cado</i>   | fëol      | fëollon       | fëallen    |
| 2. Swâpe <i>verro</i>   | swëop     | swëopon       | swâpen     |
| 3. Hleâpe <i>salio</i>  | hlëôp     | hlëôpon       | hleâpen    |
| 4. Slæpe <i>dormio</i>  | slêp      | slêpon        | slæpen     |
| 5. Blâwe <i>spiro</i>   | blëôw     | blëôwon       | blâwen     |
| 6. —                    | —         | —             | —          |
| 7. Gale <i>cano</i>     | gôl       | gôlon         | galen      |
| 8. Dwine <i>tabesco</i> | dwân      | dwinon        | dwinen     |
| Gripe <i>arripio</i>    | grâp      | gripon        | gripen     |
| 9. Crêope <i>repo</i>   | creâp     | crupon        | cropen     |
| 10. Drêpe <i>ferio</i>  | drâp      | drâpon        | drêpen     |
| 11. Cwële <i>necor</i>  | cwâl      | cwælon        | cwëlen     |
| 12. Swëlle <i>tumeo</i> | swëall    | swullon       | swollen    |
| Binde <i>necto</i>      | band      | bundon        | bunden.    |

\* In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.



## 9. Terminations of strong verbs.

|                      |     |      |     |                |     |     |
|----------------------|-----|------|-----|----------------|-----|-----|
| <i>ind. pres. s.</i> | -e  | -est | -eð | <i>sub. -e</i> | -e  | -e  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | -að | -að  | -að | -en            | -en | -en |
| <i>p. s.</i>         | —   | -e   | —   | -e             | -e  | -e  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | -on | -on  | -on | -en            | -en | -en |

*imp. s.* — *pl.* -að; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -en.

## 10. Bindan to bind, and gripan to gripe.\*

|                      |         |          |         |         |          |         |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| <i>ind. pres. s.</i> | bind-e  | bind-est | bind-eð | grip-e  | grip-est | grip-eð |
| <i>pl.</i>           | bind-að | bind-að  | bind-að | grip-að | grip-að  | grip-að |
| <i>p. s.</i>         | band    | bunde    | band    | grap    | gripe    | grap    |
| <i>pl.</i>           | bund-on | bund-on  | bund-on | grip-on | grip-on  | grip-on |
| <i>sub. pres. s.</i> | bind-e  | bind-e   | bind-e  | grip-e  | grip-e   | grip-e  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | bind-en | bind-en  | bind-en | grip-en | grip-en  | grip-en |
| <i>p. s.</i>         | bund-e  | bund-e   | bund-e  | grip-e  | grip-e   | grip-e  |
|                      | bund-en | bund-en  | bund-en | grip-en | grip-en  | grip-en |

*imp. s.* bind, grip; *pl.* bind-að, grip-að; *inf.* bind-an, grip-an; *past. pres.* bind-ende, grip-ende; *pp.* bunden, gripen.

## Weak Verbs.

## 11. There are two conjugations of weak verbs.

## Terminations of weak verbs.

|                      |      |       |      |                      |      |      |
|----------------------|------|-------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| <i>ind. pres. s.</i> | -e   | -st   | -ð   | <i>sub. pres. -e</i> | -e   | -e   |
| <i>pl.</i>           | -að  | -að   | -að  | -en                  | -en  | -en  |
| <i>p. s.</i>         | -de  | -dest | -de  | -de                  | -de  | -de  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | -don | -don  | -don | -den                 | -den | -den |

*imp. s.* — *pl.* -ð; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -d.

## 12. First conjugation, nerian to keep. 13. Second conjugation, sealfian to anoint.

|                      |          |           |          |           |            |           |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <i>ind. pres. s.</i> | ner-je   | ner-äst   | ner-æð   | sælf-ige  | sælf-ast   | sælf-að   |
| <i>pl.</i>           | ner-jað  | ner-jað   | ner-jað  | sælf-jað  | sælf-jað   | sælf-jað  |
| <i>p. s.</i>         | ner-ède  | ner-ëdest | ner-ède  | sælf-ode  | sælf-odest | sælf-ode  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | ner-ëdon | ner-ëdon  | ner-ëdon | sælf-edon | sælf-edon  | sælf-edon |
| <i>sub. pres. s.</i> | ner-je   | ner-je    | ner-je   | sælf-ige  | sælf-ige   | sælf-ige  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | ner-jen  | ner-jen   | ner-jen  | sælf-jon  | sælf-jon   | sælf-jon  |
| <i>p. s.</i>         | ner-ède  | ner-ède   | ner-ède  | sælf-ode  | sælf-ode   | sælf-ode  |
| <i>pl.</i>           | ner-ëden | ner-ëden  | ner-ëden | sælf-eden | sælf-eden  | sælf-eden |

*imp. s.* ner-ë; *pl.* ner-jað; *inf.* ner-jan; *imp. s.* sælfa; *pl.* sælf-jað; *inf.* sælf-jan;  
*part. pres.* ner-jende; *pp.* ner-ëd. *part. pres.* sælf-igende; *pp.* gesælf-od.

## The Anomalous Verbs.

14. *Pres. ind. s.* ðom, äart, is; *pl.* sind, sindon; *sub.* si, si, si, or sig, or sēó; *pl.* sin, sin, sin; *p.* wäs, wære, wäs; *pl.* wæron; *inf.* wësan; *imp.* wës; *pl.* wësað;

\* These examples are from the first edition, 1819.

*pres. part.* wësende; *pp.* gewësen.—*Future or pres.* bëo or bëom, bist, bið; *pl.* bëoð; *sub.* bëo; *pl.* bëon; *inf.* bëon; *imp.* bëo; *pl.* bëoð.—Môt, môt, môt; *pl.* môtôn; *p.* môtste.—Wât, wât, wât; *pl.* witon; *p.* wiste.—Nât *nescio*, nât, nât; *pl.* nyton; *p.* nyste.—Ah *possideo*, âge? âh; *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte.—Deáh *prosum*, duge, deáh; *pl.* dugon; *p.* dûhte.—Mäg, mëiht, mäg; *pl.* mâgon; *p.* mëahte.—Scëal, scëalt, scëal; *pl.* sculon; *p.* scëolde.—Gemon *memini*, *Beo.* 90, *pl.* gemunon; *p.* gemunde. Dëar, dëarst or durre, dëar; *pl.* durren; *p.* dorste.—Pëarf, þurfe or þearft? þearf; *pl.* þurfon; *p.* þorfte.—Can, canst, or const, or cunne, can; *pl.* cunnon; *p.* cuðe.—An, unne, an; *pl.* unnon; *p.* uðe.—Wille, wilt, wille; *pl.* willað; *p.* wolde.—Nylle *nolo*, nylt, nylle; *pl.* nyllað; *p.* nolde.—Dô, dêst, dëð; *pl.* dôð; *p.* dide, didest, dide; *pl.* didon; *inf.* dôn; *pp.* gedôn.—See Dictionary for gangan *ire*, bûan *habitare*, &c.



# EXPLANATION

## OF THE

### PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

- a.* or *act.* stands for active verb.  
*ab.* ablative case.  
*ac.* or *acc.* accusative case.  
*adj.* adjective.  
*ad calc.* ad calcem at the end.  
*Adl.* Adelung.  
*adv.* adverb.  
*Ælf.* Ælfrédus, v. *Alf.*  
*Ælfr.* Ælfricus, v. *Elf.*  
*Al.* Alemannic from which the High Dutch or South German is derived.  
*Alb. Resp.* Albini responsa ad Sigewlfi interrogationes. Bibl. Bodl. Cod. Jun. xxiii. fol. 122; xxiv. p. 300: Cod. civ. Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 5, p. 139: S. 17, p. 317, Bibl. Cott. Julius, E. 7, fol. 228.  
*Alf.* or *Ælf.* Alfred, Ælfrédus, king of England, A.D. 890.  
*an.* anno in the year.  
*Apol.* Apollonius, v. *Th. Apol.*  
*Arb.* or *Arab.* Arabic.  
*Arm.* Armenian.  
*A.-S.* Anglo-Saxon, or Anglo-Saxons.  
*A.-S.-L.* Anglo-Saxon laws.  
*Asg. bk.* The Friesic Asega book.  
*Asser.* Asserius Menevensis, A.D. 900.  
*Athan.* Athanasian Creed.  
 — Symb. Athanas. v. Symb.  
*b.* book.  
*B.* v. *Brom.*  
*Bar.* Barrington's Orosius, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 13.  
*Bd.* Venerable Bede, A.D. 730.  
*Bd. S.* or *Sm.* Bede, by Smith, Camb. fol. 1722, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.  
*Bd. W.* or *Wh.* Bede, by Whelock, Cambridge, fol. 1644, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.  
*Bel.* v. *Fl.* Flemish.  
*Ben.* Benson's vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, Oxford, 8vo. 1701, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.  
*Beng.* Bengalee language.  
*Beo.* Beowulf, by Thorkelin, 4to. Copenhagen, 1815.  
*Beo. K.* — Kemble, London, 1833, 2nd vol. 1837, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.  
*Bl.* Bilderdijk's Geslachtlijst.  
*Boh.* Bohemian.  
*Box.* or *Bozh.* Boxhornii Glos.  
*Brem.* Bremish Dictionary of the Low-German dialect about Bremen, 5 vols. 1767.  
*Bret.* Celto Breton.  
*Brit.* British.  
*Brock.* Brockett's Glossary of North-country words, New-castle-upon-Tyne, 1825.  
*Brom.* Bromtonus, A.D. 1330.  
*Bt.* Boethius, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 11.  
*Bt. Card.* Boethius, Saxon and English, by Cardale, Pickering, 8vo. London, 1829, v. *Bt.*  
*Bt. F.* Fox's Boethius, 8vo. London, 1835, v. *Bt.*  
*Bt. R.* or *Rawl.* Boethius, by Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Bt.*  
*c.* chapter.  
*C. vel. Cot.* Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2.  
*calc.* ad calcem at the end.  
*Cant. Moys.* or *Cant. M.* Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10.  
*C. v. Cot.*  
*Cd.* or *Cædm.* Cædmon. The references are to the figures, within brackets, in the body of the page of Junius's edit. and to the figures, within brackets, between the columns of Mr. Thorpe's, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 7.  
*Cd. Jun.* Junius's Cædmon, small 4to. Amsterdam, 1655, v. *Cd.*  
*Cd. Th.* Cædmon, by Thorpe, Black & Co. London, 1832, v. *Cd.*  
*Cel.* Celtic.  
*Charl.* Charlemagne.  
*Chau.* Chaucer.  
*Chl.* Chaldee.  
*Chr.* Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 9.  
*Chr. Gib.* Gibson's Chronicle, 4to. Oxford, 1692, v. *Chr.*  
*Chr. Ing.* Ingram's Chronicle, 4to. London, 1823, v. *Chr.*  
*C. Mt. Mk. &c.* the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, &c. in the Pub. Lib. Cambridge, Wanley's Catalogue, p. 152.  
*Cod. Ex.* Exeter MS. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 279, but especially Conybeare's illustration of A.-S. poetry, p. 9 and 189.  
*Coll. Mon.* or *Coll. Monast.* Colloquium Monachicum; Mr. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 101; Wanley, p. 95 and 193.  
*comp.* comparative degree.

- Conb.* Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, 8vo. London, 1826, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 16.
- conj.* conjunction.
- Corn.* Cornish.
- Cop.* Coptic.
- Cot.* Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. British Museum.
- C. Ps.* Cantabrigiense Psalterium: the Saxon psalms in the Public Library at Cambridge, Wanley's Cat. p. 152.
- C. R. Ben.* Cantabrigiensis Regula Benedicti, Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 6, p. 263.
- D.* Vocabularium Dewesianum, scilicet a Joh. Jocelino digestum, a Sim. D'Ewes autem Barto. descriptum, Bibl. Cott. Tit. A. 15, 16.
- d.* or *dat.* dative case.
- Dan.* Danish.
- def.* the definite declension.
- Deut.* Deuteronomy, v. *Gen.*
- Dial.* Gregory's Dialogues, translated into A.-S. by King Alfred, v. *Wanl.* p. 71, 92, 99, 130, 212.
- Doug.* or *Doug.* *Virg.* The translation of Virgil into Scottish metre, by Gawin Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld, born 1474, died 1521.
- Dun.* the historian Sim. Dunelmensis, A.D. 1164.
- Dut.* Dutch.
- E.* v. *Ethel.*
- Elf.* Ælfric, an *Abbot*, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, died A.D. 1005. The great luminary of his age. He translated the Scriptures into A.-S., also Sermons, Grammar, &c., v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, numbers 1, 4, 8, and 10.
- Elf. Can.* Ælfric's Canons, *Wilk.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*
- Elf. ep.* Ælfric's Epistles, v. *Wilk.* p. 161.
- Elf. gr.* or *gl.* or *Elf. gr. Som.* Ælfric's Grammar or Glossary at the end of Somner's Dictionary, *Elf. gr.* 9, 26, is chapter 9, and xxvi. in the body of the page, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 8.
- Elf. T.* Ælfric concerning the Old and New Testament, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 1.
- Els.* Elstob (Miss) Homily of St. Gregory. The portraits of Miss E. and the Pope are beautifully engraved in the initial letters of the Homily, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 12.
- Em. l.* The Friesic Emsiger Landregt, or code of the country of Ems, A.D. 1276.
- ep. Epist.* Epistle.
- etc.* et cætera.
- Ethel.* the Latin writer Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis, A.D. 1166.
- Ethelw.* the Latin writer Ethelwerdus, A.D. 977.
- Ex.* Exodus, v. *Gen.*
- f.* Feminine, or, of the feminine gender.
- F. v. Flor.*
- Fin.* Finlandish.
- Fl.* Flemish, or Belgic.
- fl.* fluvius.
- Flor.* Florentius, a Latin Historian, A.D. 1117.
- Fr.* French.
- Franc.* Francic.
- Fr. Jud.* Fragmentum libri Judithæ, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *Jdth.*
- Frs.* Friesic from Hettema, — with *H.* from Halbertsma.
- Frs. c.* Friesic of the cities.
- Frs. h.* Friesic of Hindelopen.
- Frs. l.* Old Friesic laws, by Wierdsma.
- Frs. v.* Friesic of the villages, or Country Friesic.
- g.* or *gen.* genitive case.
- Gael.* Gaelic, the language of the highlands of Scotland.
- Gen.* Genesis, from Thwaite's Heptateuch, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Thw.*
- Ger.* German.
- Gerv.* the Latin writer Gervasius, A.D. 1200.
- Gib.* Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, v. *Chr.*
- gl.* or *glos.* glossary.
- Gm. I. II.* or *III.* Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831: references are to vol., page, and line.
- Gm. Myth.* Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm, 8vo. Göttingen, 1835.
- Gm. Recht.* Deutsche Rechtsaltertümer, von Jacob Grimm, Göttingen, 8vo. 1828.
- Gr. Dial.* or *Greg.* Gregorii Papæ Dialogi, Saxonice rediti a Werfertho episcopo Wigorniensis. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: 1, Coll. C. C. Cant. S. 10: Cott. Otho, C. 1, fol. 136, v. Wanley, p. 70, 92, 114, 153, 168, 217, &c. v. *Dial.*
- Greg. v. Gr. Dial.*
- Grk.* Greek.
- Gr. Proem.* Gregorii Papæ Proœmium, Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care in A.-S. v. Wanley, p. 153.
- Guth.* Guthlaci monachi vitam miracula. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. D. 21.
- H.* Halbertsma, a writer on the Friesic language.
- Hag.* the Latin writer Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes, A.D. 1180.
- Heb.* Hebrew.
- Hem.* or *Heming.* Heming's Chartulary; Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearn, 8vo. Oxon. 1723, tom. ii.
- Herb.* Herbarium, scilicet L. Apuleii Madaurensis, Saxonice redditum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: Jun. 58: Bibl. Cott. Vitellius, C. 3, fol. 19. In *Wan.* p. 73—75; 176—180, are the A.-S. names of plants, and A.-S. extracts, v. *L. M.*
- Het.* Hettema's Friesic Dictionary, with explanations in Dutch, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.
- Hexæm.* Hexæmeron: *i. e.* Homilia Saxonica de Dei opere sex diebus exacto, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 23: Wanley, p. 36; Wanley, p. 40, item 47: C. C. C. Cant. S. 6, p. 16: S. 17, p. 1: Cott. Otho, B. 10, fol. 8.
- Hic.* or *Hick.* Hickes' Thesaurus, London, 3 vols. fol. 1705, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Hind.* Hindoo, Hindostanne.
- H. Mt. Mk.* &c. Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Hattonianum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 65: Wanley, p. 76.
- Hom.* homily.
- Hom. Greg.* the Homily of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*
- Hovd.* the Latin writer Hovdenus, A.D. 1204.
- Hun.* Hungarian.
- Hun.* the Latin writer, Henr. Huntingdoniensis, A.D. 1148.
- Hymn.* Hymnarium, Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6.
- ib.* ibidem, the same.
- Icl.* or *Icel.* Icelandic.
- id.* idem, the same.
- i. e.* id est, that is.
- imp.* imperative.
- imprs.* impersonal.
- ind.* indicative mood.
- indecl.* indeclinable.



- indf.* or *indef.* indefinite tense, present and future tenses.  
*inf.* infinitive.  
*Ing.* Ingram, v. *Chr. Ing.*  
*Ing. Lect.* Ingram's A.-S. Lecture, 4to. Oxford, 1807.  
*Ing.* or *Ingul.* the Latin writer Ingulphus, A. D. 1109.  
*Ingul. Contin.* Ingulphi Continuatores, A. D. 1486.  
*interjec.* interjection.  
*Ir.* Irish.  
*irr.* irregular.  
*Isd.* Isidore de Nativitate, translated into Francic, about A. D. 800.  
*It.* Italian.
- Jap.* Gysbert Japicx, a Friesian poet who wrote about A. D. 1650.  
*Jðth.* or *Fr. Jud.* Judith, a fragment of an A.-S. poem, printed as prose at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, but very properly as poetry in Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 131, v. *Thw.*
- Jn.* 1, 3: 7, 6, 3. St. John's Gospel, (by Junius and Marshall, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 3,) 1st chap. 3rd verse: 7th chap. the 6th and 8th verse.
- Joh. v. Gen.*  
*Jos.* Joshua, v. *Gen.*  
*Jud.* Judges, v. *Gen.*  
*Jun.* Junius.
- Ker.* Kero an Alemannic or High-German writer about A. D. 800.  
*Kil.* Kilian, the compiler of a Dutch Dictionary, with Latin explanations, 4to. Antwerp, 1599: Utrecht, 1777.  
*Kni.* the Latin writer Knighton, A. D. 1395.
- l.* line.
- L.* Anglo-Saxon Laws, by Wilkins, fol. Lond. 1721, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 2.  
*L. Ænh.* the Concilium Ænhamense in Wilkins's Anglo-Saxon Laws, p. 119.  
*L. Alf.* Leges Ælfredi, *W.* p. 28.  
*L. Alf. Guth.* Leges Ælfredi et Guthruni, *W.* p. 47.  
*L. Alf. pol.* The second division of King Alfred's Laws, *W.* p. 34.  
*L. Athel.* Leges Æthelstani, *W.* p. 54.  
*L. Can. Eccl.* and *L. Elf. Can.* Liber Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, *W.* p. 153.  
*L. Can. Edg.* Canones editi sub Eadgaro rege, *W.* p. 82.
- L. Can. Edg. conf.* Canones editi sub Eadgaro rege de confessione, *W.* p. 87.  
*L. Can. Edg. pen.* or *pæn.* — modus imponendi pœnitentiam, *W.* p. 89.  
*L. Can. Edg. pen.* or *pæn. magn.* — de magnatibus, *W.* p. 96.  
*L. Can. Edg. pol.* or *Pol.* the first division of King Edgar's laws, *W.* p. 76.  
*L. Cnut.* or *L. Cnut. Eccl.* Leges Cnuti regis, *W.* p. 126.  
*L. Cnut. pol.* the second division of Canute's laws, *W.* p. 133.  
*L. Const.* Liber Constitutionum, *W.* p. 147.  
*L. Const. Ethel.* Liber Constitutionum tempore regis Æthelredi, *W.* p. 106.  
*L. Eccl.* Liber legum Ecclesiasticarum, *W.* p. 173.  
*L. Edg.* Leges Eadgari, p. 76.  
*L. Edg. pol.* the first division of King Edgar's laws, *W.* p. 76.  
*L. Edg. sup.* Legum Eadgari supplementum, *W.* p. 79.  
*L. Edm.* Leges Edmundi regis, *W.* p. 72.  
*L. Edw.* Leges Eadwardi, *W.* p. 48.  
*L. Edw. Guth.* Fœdus Eadwardi et Guthruni regum, *W.* p. 51.  
*L. Elf. Can.* Liber Ælfrici Canonum, *W.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*  
*L. Elf. ep.* Ælfrici Epistolæ, *W.* p. 161.  
*L. Ethel.* Leges Æthelredi, *W.* p. 102.  
*L. Ethel. Anlaf.* or *Anl.* Leges Æthelredi cum Anlavo, *W.* p. 104.  
*L. Ethelb.* Leges Æthelbirhti, *W.* p. 1.  
*L. Hloth.* Leges Hlotharii et Eadrici, *W.* p. 7.  
*L. In.* Leges Inæ, *W.* p. 14.  
*L. Lond.* or *Lund.* *Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ*, *W.* p. 65.  
*L. North. pres.* Northumbrensiu presbyterorum leges, *W.* p. 98.  
*L. Wal.* Senatus Consultum de Monticulis Walliæ, *W.* p. 125.  
*L. Wihtr.* Leges Wihtrædi, *W.* p. 10.  
*Lamb.* *Lambard's Anglo-Saxon laws*, v. *L.*  
*Lanc.* Lancashire.  
*Lap.* Laplandish.  
*Lat. mid.* Latin of the middle and later age.  
*Lett.* Lettish.  
*Lev.* Leviticus, v. *Gen.*
- Lin.* Linnæus.  
*Lip.* Lipsius's Glossary, *Opera Omnia Versal.* 4 vols. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 988.  
*Lk.* St. Luke's Gospel, v. *Jn.*  
*L.M.* Liber Medicinalis, v. *Herb.* a Baldo quodam, ex scriptis Marcelli, Scribonii Largi, C. Plinii, aliorumque Medicorum Latinorum, uti censet Wanleius, compilatus, Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. v. the Titles of Chapters in A.-S. and quotations in Wanley's Cat. 176—180, 72.  
*L. Lambeth Psalter.* v. *Lps.* and *M. Ps.*  
*Lps.* or *L. Ps.* Lambeth Psalter, Bibl. Lambeth, 4to. 188, Art. 5.  
*Lup.* Lupus's Sermons, in Hicke's Thes. vol. ii. p. 99. Reference to sections and lines of sections.
- m. mas.* masculine, or, of the masculine gender.  
*M.A.* Monasticum Anglicanum.  
*Malm.* Will. Malmesburiensis, A. D. 1140.  
*Mann.* Manning's edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. particularly the Supplement: 2 vols. fol. v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.  
*Mart.* Martinii Lexicon philologicum, 2 vols. fol. 1711.  
*Martyr. Mart.* or *Menol.* Martyrologium, sive potius Menologium seu Calendarium poeticum, or The poetical calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, Hicke's Thes. I. p. 203, Fox, 8vo. London, 1830, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 17.  
*Med. ex Quadr.* Medicina ex quadrupedibus, Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100, Art. 4, Jun. 58, Art. 2, Bibl. Cott. Vitell. C. 3, fol. 75: Wanley, p. 75.  
*Menol.* the Menology, v. *Martyr.*  
*Menol. F. Fox,* v. *Martyr.*  
*Mk.* Mark, v. *Jn.*  
*Moes.* Moeso-Gothic, the earliest High-German dialect yet known, preserved in the Gospels, &c. A. D. 370, v. *Jn.*  
*Mone.* Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830.  
*Mone. A.* — the Glossary (in p. 314) of natural history. The MS. is of the 10th century, and is in the Jesuits' Library at Brussels, in 4to. No. 539.



- Mone*. B. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830; the A.-S. Gloss. (in p. 329), on Aldhelm's Latin treatise *De laude virginitatis*, taken from the Burgundian Library at Brussels, No. 471.
- Mone C.* — the Gloss. (in p. 442) from the Brussels Mss. No. 539.
- Mons.* or *Mons. Glos.* Monsee Glossary, so called from a Codex of the Convent Monsee, published under the title *Glossæ Monseenses*, by B. Pez, in *Thes. Anecdotorum*, nov. I. col. 319—414.
- M. Ps.* Mareschalli Psalterium; i.e. Versio Psalmorum in Bibl. Tho. Comitiss Arundelæ, nec non Comitiss Mareschalli Angliæ, quam Regiæ Societati dedit Hen. Dux. Norf. Ao. 1679.
- M.S.* Manuscript.
- M.SS.* Manuscripts.
- M.S. C.* Manuscriptus codex Cantabrigiensis.
- M.S. T.* Manuscriptus codex in bibliotheca Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ.
- Mt.* Matthew, v. *Jn.*
- n. neut.* neuter, or, of the neuter gender.
- N.* Noeli (Laur.) Vocabularium; in Bibl. Bodl.
- Nat. S. Greg.* a Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*
- Nath.* Nathanis Judæi legatio fabulosa ad Tib. Cæsarem; in Bibl. Publ. Cantabr. unde descriptis Junius id quod extat apographum in Bodl. Jun. 74. Art. 2.
- Nic.* or *Nicod.* Nicodemi pseudo-evangelium, at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, v. *Thw.*
- nn.* a noun.
- nom.* the nominative case.
- Norse.* Norse, or Old Danish, spoken throughout Scandinavia, the nearest approach to which is the Icelandic.
- Norw.* Norwegian.
- Not.* Notker's translation of the Psalms into Alemannic or High-German, about A. D. 1020.
- Numb.* or *Numb.* Numbers, v. *Gen.*
- O. Ger.* Old High-German.
- Ors.* Orosius, by Barrington, Saxon and English, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *Bar.*
- Ot. Ott.* or *Ottf.* Otfrid's poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic or High-German, published by Graff, 4to. Königsberg, 1831.
- p.* or *P.* with figures following denotes page.
- p.* or *per.* perfect tense.
- par.* paragraph.
- part.* participle.
- Past.* Gregorii P. Liber de cura Pastoralis, Saxonicè redditus ab Ælfredo Rege. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 88, Jun. 53, 2: Bibl. Publ. Cant. C. C. C. Cant: S. 1, Coll. Trin. Cant: Cott. Otho, B. 2, v. *Dial.* and *Gr. Dial.*
- Pecc. Med.* Peccatorum Medicina; in Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 93, unde suum desumpsit Junius, in Bodl. Jun. 59.
- Pers.* Persian.
- pl. plu.* plural.
- Plat.* Plat - Dutch, or Low-German spoken in the flat or north part of Germany.
- pœn. pen.* or *pn.* pœnitentia, penitens in the Laws, v. *L. Can. Edg. pen.*
- Port.* Portuguese.
- pp.* perfect participle.
- pr.* or *pref.* preface.
- prep.* preposition.
- pres.* present tense.
- Pri.* Price's edition of War-ton's History of English Poetry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1824.
- pron.* pronoun.
- Proœm. R. Conc.* Proœmium Regularis Concordiæ Anglicæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque. Edidit in notis suis ad Eadmeri historiam Novorum, p. 145, Cl. Joh. Seldenus, e Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 1.
- Prov.* Glossæ in Proverbia Salomonis; in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, Art. 2, desumptæ vero a Junio e Cott. Vesp. D. 6.
- Ps.* Psalms, by Spelman, 4to. London, 1640, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 5. The division of the Vulgate is used, which varies a little from the English division of the Psalms and verses.
- P.S.* Paraphrasis Saxonica, Cædmon's Paraphrase of Genesis, v. *Cd.*
- Ps. Th.* Psalms, by Thorpe, 8vo. Oxford, 1835.
- q.* quere, doubt.
- q.d.* quasi dicat.
- Q. v.* or *q. v.* Quod vide.
- R. Reubenii Glossarium;* i.e. Ælfrici Glossarii exemplar inter membranas Cl. Pet. Paul. Reubenii repertum, et a Francisco Junio integre descriptum, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, 1.
- Rab.* Rhabanus Maurus, who wrote in Alemannic or High German, about A. D. 850.
- Rawl.* Rawlinson, v. *Bt. R.*
- R. Ben.* Regulæ Benedictinæ exemplar aliud.
- R. Conc.* Regularis Concordia Angliæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque, Bibl. Bodl. Tib. A. 3: Claud, D. 3.
- resp.* responsum, answer.
- Ric.* Ricardus, Prior Hagustald, who wrote in Latin, about A. D. 1184.
- R. Mt. Mk. &c.* Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. &c. exemplar Rushworthianum, in Bibl. Bodl. v. autem Wanl. Cat. p. 82. Written about the 10th century, v. *pref.* § 21, p. x. xiii.
- R. T.* or *R. Th.* or *Th. R.* Mr. Thorpe's Translation of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830.
- Rubr.* Rubric.
- Rus.* Russian.
- s.* or *sing.* singular.
- Sal.* Salic laws, the laws of the Franks, published by Charlemagne, A. D. 798, v. Schilter's Thes. vol. ii. p. 49.
- Sans.* Sanscrit, the ancient Hindoo language, v. *pref.* p. ix. § 20.
- sc.* scilicet, namely.
- S. C. de Mont. Wall.* Senatus Consultum de Monticulis Walliæ, v. *W. P.* p. 125, v. *L. Wal.*
- Schw.* Schwabenspiegel.
- Scint.* Scintillarius, sive Liber Scintillarum; i.e. Sententiarum ex S. Scriptura et Patrum libris a Beda Venerabili collectarum. Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. Excerptis autem quædam ex his Cl. Junius, quæ extant in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 40.
- Scot.* Scottish.
- Ser.* or *Serm.* Ælfric's Sermon on Creation, v. Elements of A.-S. Grammar, p. 272, note (\*).
- Shakes.* Shakespeare.
- Slav.* Slavonic.
- Sol.* vel *Solil.* Soliloquia Augustini selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfredo Rege.



- Bibl. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1, unde descripsit Junius quod in Bodl. Jun. 70.
- Som.* Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
- Somn.* Somniorum diversitas, Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 36 and 40, unde descripsit Junius quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 43, Art. 1, 2, 3, and 44, Art. 12.
- Sp.* Spanish.
- Spen.* Spencer, the poet.
- Spl.* or *Supl.* Supplement.
- Stub.* the Latin writer Stubbes, A. D. 1360
- sub.* subjunctive mood.
- sup.* superlative degree.
- Supl.* The Supplement.
- Swd.* or *Swed.* Swedish.
- Symb.* *Athanas.* Athanasian Creed.
- Syr.* Syriac.
- Th. R.* Thorpe's translation of Rask's A.-S. Grammar, 8vo. 1830.
- Th. An.* Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, 8vo. London, 1834.
- Th. Apol.* Apollonius, of Tyre, by B. Thorpe, 12mo. London, 1834.
- Tart.* Tartaric.
- Tat.* Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels in Low-German, about A. D. 890.
- Thork.* Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.
- Thorn.* a Latin writer, about A. D. 1390.
- Thw.* Thwaites, editor of the Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10: 21, 3.
- T. Ps.* Psalterii exemplar in Bibl. Coll. S. Trin. Cant.
- T. T. Taylor's* edition of Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829.
- Turner.* Hist. of A.-S.; the references are to the 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1823.
- v. vide, see.
- v. a verb.
- v. a. or act. verb active.
- v. irr. verb irregular.
- v. l. vide locum.
- v. n. verb neuter.
- V. Ps.* or *Vps.* Vossianum Psalterium. Exemplar scil. quod ab Is. Vossio accepit Fr. Junius. Extat autem in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 27.
- W.* or *Wilk.* Wilkins' A.-S. laws, v. *L.*
- W. v. Wan.*
- Wac.* or *Wach.* Wachter's *Glossarium Germanicum*, Lips. fol. 1737.
- W. B.* or *Wh.* or *Whel.* Whelock's *Bede*, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.
- Wan.* or *Wanl. Cat.* Wanley's Catalogue of A.-S. M.SS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hicckes's *Thesaurus*, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Wel.* Welsh.
- West.* the Latin writer Mattheus Westmonasteriensis, A. D. 1377.
- Wil.* Willeram's paraphrase of the Canticle in Francic, about A. D. 1070.
- Weston.* B. D. F. R. S. (Stephen). A specimen of the Conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian, London, 8vo. 1802, price 7s.

In the English and Latin Indexes the references are to the numbers and letters at the head of the page: as, Mulberries 47a, is found under number 47a, at the head of the page in the Dictionary, and the first column after a in the margin.

## General Remarks upon the Gender and Declension of Anglo-Saxon Nouns.

EVERY noun, which has the *nom. s.* in -a is *m.* and makes the *g. s.* in -an. All *m.* nouns ending in a consonant, or -e, make the *g. s.* in -es: those nouns which terminate in -dóm, -els, -end, -ere, -ing, -erd, -ord, -scipe; -feld a field, plain; -ford a ford; -hám a home; -hláw rising ground; -stede a place; -tun an inclosure, a town, &c.; likewise all nouns, making the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -as, are all *m.* and, therefore, make the *g. s.* in -es.

All *f.* nouns, which have the *nom. s.* in -e, make the *g. s.* in -an. Every *f.* noun, ending in a consonant, such as words in -ceaster a city; -dun a hill; -scir, -scyr, a shire; -stow a place, &c. has the *g. s.* in -e: indeed, every noun having the *g. s.* in -e is *f.*

All nouns, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, are *n.*, and, like all *n.* nouns, ending in a consonant, make the *g. s.* in -es.

### Observations upon inflections, useful for finding words in the Dictionary.

In nouns, when a comes before a single consonant, or *st. sc.* followed by a, o, or u, and, in adjectives, when a comes before a single consonant followed by a, e, o, or u, the *nom. s.* is found by rejecting all the letters after the second consonant, or *st. sc.* and by changing a into æ: as in the nouns fatum with vats, stafas letters, gastas guests, by casting away um, as, as, and changing a into æ, we have fæt a vat, staf a letter; gæst a guest, and in the adjectives, lates, latena of late, latum to late, se smala the small, smaloost smallest, se smalesta the smallest, by taking away es, ena, um, a, ost, esta, and changing a into æ, we have læt late, and smæl small.

### Synopsis of the terminations of verbs.

Simple verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* of two or more syllables.

Complex verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* a monosyllable.

|                    |                             | INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>  |              | INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
|                    |                             | 1.*                       | 2.*          | 3.*                       |
| <i>s.</i>          | <i>I,</i>                   | -e                        | -ige         | -e <sup>d</sup>           |
|                    | <i>thou,</i>                | -st <sup>a</sup>          | -ast         | -st, -est <sup>d</sup>    |
|                    | <i>he,</i>                  | -ð <sup>b</sup>           | -að          | —, -ð, -eð                |
| <i>pl.</i>         | <i>we, ye, they,</i>        | -að, -e                   | -iað, -ige   | -að, -e.                  |
|                    |                             | <i>perfect.</i>           |              | <i>perfect.</i>           |
| <i>s.</i>          | <i>I,</i>                   | -de <sup>c</sup>          | -ode         | -e                        |
|                    | <i>thou,</i>                | -dest                     | -odest       | -e <sup>e</sup>           |
|                    | <i>he,</i>                  | -de                       | -ode         | —e                        |
| <i>pl.</i>         | <i>we, ye, they,</i>        | -don                      | -odon, -edon | -on                       |
|                    |                             | SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i> |              | SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i> |
| <i>s.</i>          | <i>if I, thou, he,</i>      | -e                        | -ige         | -e                        |
|                    | <i>pl. if we, ye, they,</i> | -on, -an                  | -ion, -ian   | -on, en                   |
|                    |                             | <i>perfect.</i>           |              | <i>perfect.</i>           |
| <i>s.</i>          | <i>if I, thou, he,</i>      | -de                       | -ode         | -e <sup>e</sup>           |
|                    | <i>pl. if we, ye, they,</i> | -don, -den                | -odon, -eden | -on, en                   |
|                    |                             | IMPERATIVE, &c.           |              | IMPERATIVE, &c.           |
| <i>s.</i>          | —                           | —                         | -a           | —                         |
| <i>pl.</i>         | -að, -e                     | -að, -e                   | -iað, -ige   | -e, -að                   |
| <i>inf. to,</i>    | -enne                       | -enne                     | -igenne      | -anne                     |
| <i>part. -ing,</i> | -ende                       | -ende                     | -igende      | -ende                     |
| <i>pp.</i>         | -ed                         | -ed                       | -od          | -en.                      |

1.\* By substituting the *inf.* -an, for -e, -st, -de, &c., and prefixing the radical part of the verb, as bærn-e, bærn-st, bærn-de, we have the *inf.* bærn-an to burn. <sup>a</sup> -tst is changed into -dan in the *inf.* as þu lætst thou ledest, becomes lædan to lead. <sup>b</sup> -t is changed into -tan, as he gret he greets, becomes gretan to greet: -ð, after a vowel, is -ðan, as he cyð he tells, cyðan to tell. <sup>c</sup> -hte is the *inf.* -htan, or -ccan, as p. he pliht he plighted, *inf.* plihtan; he rehte he cared for, *inf.* reccan. In the *p.* and *pp.* -eal-, before -de, or -d, is the *inf.* -ellan; as tealde, geteald told, *inf.* tellan to tell: -eah- before -te, -t is *inf.* -eccan, as þeah-te thatched, *inf.* þeccan to thatch.

2.\* By substituting -ian for -ige, -ast, -ode, &c. as luf-ige, luf-ode, we have luf-ian to love.

3.\* By substituting -an for -e, -st, -est, &c., and changing the vowels of the first syllable as in the following directions, the *inf.* is found. <sup>d</sup> In the 1st and 2nd persons *indf.* æ, e are generally from a of the *inf.* as þu bæcst thou bakest, he bæcð he bakes, *inf.* bacan to bake: þu stentst thou standest, he stent he stands, *inf.* standan to stand: y is from e, eo, or u, as þu ytst thou eatest, he yt he eats, *inf.* etan to eat: — þu cystst thou choosest, he cyst he chooses, *inf.* ceosan to choose: — he sycð he sucks, *inf.* súcan to suck. <sup>e</sup> The 1st and 3rd persons end in the last consonant of the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, o and sometimes eo in the *p.* are from the *inf.* a; but eo in the *p.* is generally from ea; as p. he stóð he stood, from *inf.* standan to stand; p. he blew he blew, *inf.* blawan to blow; he beot he beat, *inf.* beatan to beat. The *p.* ea, æ, and the *pp.* o before ll, lf, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg, &c. are from the *inf.* e, eo, or u; as, p. he mealt he melted, *pp.* molten melted, from *inf.* meltan to melt; he stæf he died, *pp.* storfen died, *inf.* steorfan to die; p. cleáf clove, *pp.* clofen cloven, *inf.* clúfan to cleave. The a of the *p.* and u or i of the *pp.* are from i of the *inf.* p. he sang he sang; *pp.* sungen sung; *inf.* singan to sing: — he bat he bit, *pp.* biten bitten, *inf.* bitan to bite.



# A DICTIONARY

## OF THE

### ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

#### A

1d      A

<sup>a</sup> A often interchanges with other vowels; thus, æ and a, as æc and ac *an oak*; æcer and acer *a field*; habban *to have*; ic hæbbe *I have*; stan *a stone*, stænen *stony*; lar *doctrine*, læran *to teach*; an *one*, ænig *any one*.

A and O interchange, particularly before n, in a short syllable, as mon, man *a man*; long, lang *long*; sond, sand *sand*; an, on *on*; etc.

A prefixed to words, sometimes denotes a negative, deteriorating, or opposite signification, as *from, out, away*; thus, awendan *to turn from, to subvert, from wendan to turn*; atynan *to open, expose, from tynan to enclose, hedge*; agylde, or ægilde *without payment, without amends*; amod or æmod *out of, or without mind, mad*; adon *to do away, to banish, composed of a from, don to do*: for æ v. 21.

<sup>c</sup> A, prefixed, does not always appear to alter the signification; in this case, it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon; thus, arisan *to rise*; aberan *to bear*; abrecan *to break*; abitan *to bite*. The prefixed a, however, generally adds some little force, or intensity, to the original signification of the word to which it is joined.

<sup>d</sup> A, be, for, ge, and to, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to verbs, especially to perfect tenses and to perfect participles, as well as to verbal nouns. If a word, therefore, cannot be found under a, it may be sought for

1g

AB Æ

under be, for, ge, or to, or rather under the first letter that remains, after rejecting these prefixes.

<sup>e</sup> A, added to words, denotes a person, an agent, or actor, and occasionally it denotes inanimate things; as cum *come thou*, cuma *a person who comes, or a guest*; swic *deceive thou*, se swica *the traitor*; worht wrought, wyrhta *a workman, a wright*; foregeng *foregoing*, foregenga *a foregoer*; bead or gebed *a supplication, a praying*, beada *a person who supplicates or prays*; bytl *a beetle, or hammer*, bytla *a hammerer, a builder*; cræft *art, cræfta an artist, artificer*; geman *to assemble*, gemana *an assembly, a congregation*; gewuna *a custom, habit*.

<sup>f</sup> A', aa; adv. [Frs. æ: Moes. aiw: Grk. αἰ. The original signification seems to be *a flowing*, referring to time, which every moment flows on, to water, etc. v. ea *a river*] Always, ever, for ever; hence the Old English AYE, ever; semper:—Ac a sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgan but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21. Aa, oð weorulde ende always, until the end of the world, Bd. 4, 19. ¶ A world forever, Ex. 21, 6. A forð ever forth, from thence, Bt. R. p. 168.

Aac *an oak*, v. ac.

Aad *a heap*, v. ad.

Aar *honour*, v. ar.

§ Aar *morning*, v. ær.

Ab *a beam*, v. ob.

Abacen *baked*, v. bacan.

Abad *expected*, v. abidan.

Abæd, abædon *asked*, v. abiddan.

Abælige *may be angry*, v. belgan.

1h

ABB

Abær *bore*, sustulit, v. aberan.

A'bal *Ability, power of body, strength*; robur corporis:—Cd. 25.

Abannan; pp. ed, en; v. a. [ban-nan from Al. ban *a prince, command*.] 1. *To command, order*; mandare. 2. *To publish, proclaim*; with ut *to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble*; edicere:—1. Aban þu þa beornas command thou the children, Cd. 193. 2. Þa het se cyng abannan ut ealne þeodscipe then the king commanded to order out [to assemble] all the population, Chr. 1006.

<sup>h</sup> Abárian; pp. ed; v. a. [bar bare, naked] *To make bare, to manifest, detect, discover, disclose*; denudare:—Þu abarast ure spræce, Jos. 2, 20.

ABBAD, abbod, abbud, es or an; pl. as or an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. abd, abt: Grk. ἀββα: Syr. ܐܒܐ: Heb. אב, a father.] An abbot; abbas:—Se arwur-þa abbod Albinus the reverend abbot Albinus, Bd. pref. Swa gebireð abbodan as becometh abbots, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27.

Abbadisse, abbatisse, abbudisse, an; f. An abbess; abbatissa:—Abbodas and huru abbatissan on mynstrum wunigan abbots, and at least abbesses, should remain in monasteries, L. Const. W. p. 150, 21: Bd. 3, 11.

Abbandun, es [abban abbot's; dun *a down, hill*.] Abingdon, in Berkshire:—Chr. 985.

Abbod *an abbot*, v. abbod.

Abbotrice, abbuddóm, es; m.

[abbad *an abbot*; rice, dóm *a province*] The dominion or dignity of an abbot, an abbacy; abbatis dignitas:—Guðfrið



on anwalde Abbuddomes fore was *Guthfrith presided in government of the abbacy, Bd. 5, 1, 21.*

Abbud an *abbot, v. abbad.*

<sup>4</sup> Abbudhád, es [abbot an abbot; hād hood, condition] *The state of an abbot, an abbotship, v. abbotrice, Som.*

Abeah, bowed down; *p. of abugan, bугan.*

Abealh was angry, *v. belgan.*

Abeden asked, *v. biddan.*

Abedende praying, *v. abiddan hence, abedende dagas rogation, or praying days, Mann.*

Abedisa an abess, *v. abbadiisse.*

Abegdon bowed down, *v. bigan.*

Abegendlic, gebegendlic; *adj. [bigende bowing] Bending; flexibilis, Som.*

Abehofian to behoove, to be fit, or proper, *v. behofian.*

Abelgan; *v. a. To be angry, offended; irasci:—Ex. 32, 10, 29, v. belgan.*

<sup>5</sup> Abeodan; *p. ahead; pp. aboden; v. a. [a, beodan to order] To rehearse, relate, declare, to draw out, to elicit, command; referre:—Pat he wolde þat ærende abeodan that he would declare the errand, Ors. 4, 6.*

Aberan, abiran to bear, carry, suffer, *v. beran.*

Aberd, abered; *adj. Sagacious, crafty, cunning; callidus:—R. 82.*

Aberendlic; *adj. [berende bearing] Tolerable, that may be borne; tolerabilis:—Bt. 39, 10, R. p. 132, 15.*

<sup>6</sup> Aberstan to burst, break, to be broken, *v. berstan.*

Abet better, *v. bet.*

Abepcean; *sub. þu abepcege; v. a. [a from, bepeccan to cover] To uncover, detect, find hidden, to discover, disclose; detegere:—Buton þu hit forstele oððe abepcege unless thou steal it, or find (it) hid, Bt. 32, 1.*

Abicgan, abycgan; *p. abohte; pp. aboht; v. a. [a, bycgan to buy] 1. To rebuy, redeem, buy again, to buy, pay for, recompense; redimere. 2. To execute, perform; præstare:—1. Friman his wer gelde abicege a freeman shall pay his fine money, L. Ethelb. 32. 2. Æt-standen að abycgan, L. With. W. p. 12, 8.*

Abidan to abide constantly, expect, *v. bidan.*

<sup>1</sup> Abiddan to ask, pray, pray to, *v. biddan.*

Abilgð an offence, *v. æbylgð.*

Abilþian to be angry, *v. belgan.*

Abiran to bear, *v. beran.*

Abisgien prepossess, *v. abysean.*

Abit prays, *v. biddan.*

Abitan, bitan; *p. abát; pp. abiten; v. a. To bite, eat, feed, taste; mordere:—Gif hit wildeor abitað, bere forð þat abitene and ne agife, Ex. 22, 13. Þu his ne abitst, Deut. 28, 31, v. bitan.*

Abiterian, abitrian to make sour, or bitter, *v. biterian.*

Ablacod; *pp. of ablacian to blacken or make black, Lye, v. blacian.*

<sup>m</sup> Ablæcan; *pp. ed, t. To bleach, whiten; dealbare:—Ps. 50, 8. Lye.*

Ablæcnes, se; *f. A paleness, gloom; pallor. Herb. 160, 4. Lye.*

Ablændan to blind, deaden, benumb, *v. ablendan.*

Ablan a rest, *v. blin.*

Ablan rested, *v. blinnan.*

Ablawan to blow, breathe, *v. blawan.*

Ablawung a blowing, *v. blawung.*

<sup>n</sup> Ablændan, blendian; *p. he ablende, we ablendon; pp. ablend; v. a. To BLIND, to make blind, to darken, stupify; cæcare:—Þa gylden an stanas ablendað þæs modes eagan the golden stones blind the mind's eyes, Bt. 34, 8. Swa bioð ablend so are blinded, 38, 5: Jn. 12, 40. v. blendian.*

Ableoton sacrificed, *v. blotan.*

Ableow blew, *v. blawan.*

Ablican, ablicgan; *pp. ablicen, ablicged; v. n. To shine, shine forth, to appear, glitter, to be white, to astonish, amaze; micare:—Soðlice on rihtwysse ic ablice, Ps. 16, 17: Elf. T. p. 35.*

Abliandan to blind, *v. ablendan.*

Ablinnan to cease, fail, *v. blinnan.*

<sup>o</sup> Ablisian To blush; erubescere:—*Lev. 26, 41.*

Ablysgung, ablysung, e; *f. The redness of confusion, shame; pudor:—R. Ben. 73, Lye.*

Aboden told, *v. abeodan.*

Abogen bowed, *v. abugan.*

Aboht bought, *v. abicgan.*

Abolgen angry, *v. belgan.*

Aboren borne, *v. aberan.*

Aborgian; *pp. aborgod. To be surety, to undertake for, to assign, appoint; fidejubere:—L. Edm. 1.*

<sup>p</sup> Abracod engraved, *v. utaþrun-gen.*

Abræc broke, *p. of brecan.*

Abræd, abraegd drew, *v. abredian.*

Abreah left, defecit.

Abreacan [a, brecan to break] *To break, vanquish, to take by storm, to assault, destroy; expugnare:—Ors. 2, 4.*

Abredian, abregdan, he abrit, abret; *p. he abrað, abraðde, abraegd; pp. abroden abrogden; v. a. To open, lay open, to draw, spread, dilate, transfigure, to set free, to remove, deliver, exempt; dilatare:—Abrað hys swurd, Mt. 26, 51. Gif God abrit if God remove, Bt. 39, 3. Seo sawl bið abrogden, 18, 4, v. bredan, brædan.*

<sup>q</sup> Abreagan; *p. de; pp. ed, d; v. a. (a, bregean) To frighten, alarm, destroy; terrere, exterminare:—Bd. 3, 16: Ps. 79, 14. Lye.*

Abreman to celebrate, *v. breman.*

Abreotan, abreottan, abreotan; *p. he abrioðþe, we abrupon, abreopon; pp. abyrtte; v. a. [a, breotan] To bruise, break, destroy, kill, to destroy by neglect, to frustrate, revolt; perdere:—Billum abreotan with bills to destroy, Cd. 153. Hi abrupon þa þe he toþohte they frustrated that which he had thought of, or determined, Chr. 1004.*

Abret, abrit takes away, *v. abre-dian.*

Abrocen broken, *v. abrecan.*

Abroden, abrogden opened, freed, taken away, *v. abredian.*

Abroten; *adj. Crafty, evasive, insipid, silly, sluggish; vaser:—R. 9. Lye, v. dwæs.*

Abroþen; *adj. Degenerate, base, cowardly, sluggish, dull, trifling; degener: A trifling man, a trifler; nugax:—Elf. gr. 8.*

Abropennes, se; *f. Dulness, cowardice, a defect, backsliding; ignavia, Som.*

Abrugdon delivered, *v. abredian.*

Abrupon destroyed, *v. abreotan.*

<sup>r</sup> Abryrdan; *pp. abryrd. To prick, sting, to be pricked in the heart, to be grieved, contrite; compungere:—Ps. 29, 14, v. onbryrdan.*

Abryrdnes, se; *f. Compunction, contrition; contritio, Som.*

Abryt destroyed, *v. abreotan.*

Abufan above, *v. bufan.*

Abugan; *p. abeah, we abugon; pp. abugen, abogen; to bow, bend, submit, v. bугan.*

Abulge, abulgon may offend, *v. belgan.*

Abunden; *part. Ready; expeditus:—Cot. 72.*

Abútan, abúton; *prep. ac. ABOUT, around, round about; circa:—Þu tæst Israhela folce gemæro abutan þone munt, Ex. 19, 12, v. onbutan, ymbutan.*

Abutan-gan to walk about.

Abuton-stodon stood about, *v. standan.*

Abyffian to mutter, *v. byffan.*



Abylgð *offends*, v. belgan.

\*Abyrgean, abyrgiean *To taste; gustare*, v. brygan.

Abysean, abysgan abysean; *sub. hi abisegien, on; p. gode; pp. god; v. a. [a, bysgian to busy] To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess; occupare:—*Peah unþeawas oft abisegien þat mod though imperfections oft prepossess the mind, *Bt. 35, 1.*

Abysgung, e; f. *Necessary business, employment; occupatio:—Past. 18, 1, Som.*

Ac; *conj. [æc or eac. imp. of eacan to eke, add.] But, whether; sed:—*Ne com ic na to wurpan, ac gefyllan, *Mt. 5, 17, Som.*

A'C, aac [Plat. eke f: *Dut. eik f: Frs. eek, iek: Swed. ek: Ger. eiche.*] *An oak; quercus:—Elf. gr. 8.*

Acægan *to name*, v. cegan.

Acænned brought forth, v. acennan.

Acænnednys, acænnys *nativity*, v. acennednes.

Acærran *to avert; acærræd averted*, v. cærran.

Acælian *to cool*, v. acolian.

\*ACAN, we acað; *pp. acæan; v. n. [Plat. æken] To AKE, pain; dolere:—*Acað mine eagas my eyes ake, I am dark, *Elf. gr. 36, Mann.*

Acas, acase *an ax*, v. æx.

Acæarn, accorn *an acorn*, v. æceren.

Accutan *to prove*, v. cunnian.

Accyn [ac oak, cyn kind] *A species of oak, ilex*, Mann.

Acdrænc, acdrinc *oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns*, Som.

Ace ake, pain, v. æce.

Acealdian *to cool*, v. acolian.

Aceapian *to buy; aceaped bought*, v. ceapian.

Acearfian *to cut off*, v. ceorfan.

Acelan *to cool; aceled cooled*, v. acolian.

Acemannes-beri, ceastre, [æce ake, mannes man's, ceaster or burh a city] *Bath, Somersetshire:—*Æt Acemannes-beri, þat is at Bapine at Akemansbery, that is, at Bath, *Chr. 973, Ing. p. 158, note, l. 10, v. Bað.*

Acen oaken, v. æcen.

Acen pained, v. acan.

Acennan, þu acents, he acenð; *p. acende; pp. accenned; v. a. To bring forth, produce, beget; parere:—Bt. 31, 1: Gen. 3, 16: Mt. 2, 1, v. cennan.*

\*Acennedlic; *adj. Native; natiuus:—*Cot. 138, Som.

Acennednes, accennes, acennys, acænnednys, acænnys, se; f. *Nativity, birth, generation; ortus:—*Manega on hys acen-

nednesse gefagniað, *Lk. 1, 14: Ps. 106, 37.*

Aceocan; *pp. aceocod to suffocate, choke*, Som.

Aceocung, e; f. *A consideration; ruminatio, R. 99, v. ceosung.*

Aceorfan *to cut off*, v. ceorfan.

Acer, acera *a field*, v. æcer.

Acerran *to return*, v. cærran.

Acærrædnes *an aversion*, v. acyrrædnes.

Achsian *to ask*, v. acsian.

Acieni Troubling, shivering, rough; horrors:—*Hymn, Lye.*

\*Acigan *to call:—*Bd. 2, 12, v. cygan.

Acl; *adj. Clear, sonorous; clarus:—*Aclum stefnum with clear voices, *Cd. 171, Mann.*

Aclænsian *to cleanse, purify*, v. clænsian.

Aclea [ac an oak, lea, or lega a lay, meadow] *The name of a place, as Oakley:—*Sinoð wæs gegaderod æt Aclea a synod was assembled at Acley or Oakley, *Chr. 789.*

\*Acliopian *to call, to call out*, v. clypian.

Acmistel mistletoe of the oak:—*L. M. 1, 36.*

Acnised expelled, driven out, chased away, v. cnysan.

Acrofan *to recover; convalescere:—*Observ. Lun. 2, Lye.

Acol, acul; *adj. Acold, chilled with fear, terrified; perterritus, Mann.*

\*Acolian, æcelan, acelan; *p. de; pp. ed, od. To become cold, to wax or grow cold; frigescere:—*Mt. 24, 12.

Acolmod of a fearful mind, timid.

Acordan; *p. we acordedan. To accord, agree, reconcile; reconciliare:—*Chr. 1119.

Acoren chosen, v. coren.

Acorenlic; *adj. Likely to be chosen; eligibilis:—*Past. 52, 8.

Acorfen carved, v. ceorfan.

\*Acostnod tried, v. costian.

Acraeftan *To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman; excogitare:—*Ors. 2, 5.

Acærowed g. acærowed crept over:—*Ex. 16, 20. v. creopan.*

Acrummen crammed, v. cramman.

Acrumman, acrymman; *pp. men. To crum, crumble; friare, Som.*

Acs *an ax*, v. æx.

Acsan-mynster, Axanminster Axminster in Devonshire:—*Chr. 755.*

Ace, v. axe ashes, v. æx an ax, v. also æsc, an ash-tree.

\*ACSIAN, acsigan, ahsian, acsian, axian, axigean; *p. de, ede, ode; pp. od. [Plat. êsken: Dut. eischen] To ask, inquire, explore; rogare:—*Mot ic acsian, *Bd. 4, 3. Hu mæg ænig*

man acsigan, *Bt. 35, 1. Ne nan ne dorste axigean, Mt. 22, 46.*

Acsung, ascung, e; f. *An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is enquired about, information; interrogatio:—*Uneape ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can scarcely understand thy questions, *Bt. 5, 3. Mid acsunga by enquiries, Id. 35, 1.*

Acucian *to revive*, v. cucian.

Acul cold, v. acol.

Acuman; *pp. acumen. To come to, to pursue, bear, suffer, perform, to overcome; attingere, ferre:—*Gen. 36, 7.

\*Acumba, acumbe, æcumba, æcumbe Oakum, the coarse part of flax, hards, a kind of marley, or chalky clay, shales or parings; stupa:—*R. 64, Som.*

Acumendlic; *adj. Tolerable, bearable; tolerabilis:—*Acumendlicre byð, *Mt. 10, 15.*

Acumendlicnes, se; f. *The possibility to bring any thing to pass; possibilitas, Som.*

Acunnian *to prove*, v. cunnian.

Acuron chose, v. ceosan.

Acwæden said, v. cwæpan.

Acwælan died, v. acwelan.

Acwæpan *to say*, acwæð said, v. cwæpan.

Acwalde killed, v. cwellan.

Acwan, acwanc quenched, v. acwencan.

Acweald, acwealde killed, v. cwellan.

Acwelan, acwylan, cwelan, he acwilð, hi acwelað; *p. acwæl; pp. acwolen; v. n. To die, perish; mori:—*Ða fixas acwelað, *Ex. 7, 18.*

Acwellan *to kill*, v. cwellan.

Acwellednes, se; f. *A quelling, killing, slaying; occisio, Som.*

\*Acwencan, acwīnan, cwencan; *p. acwanc; pp. acwenced, acwenct, acwent, acwan, acwīnen. To QUENCH, extinguish, to put out; extinguere:—*Ure leohtfatu synt acwenct, *Mt. 25, 8. Fyr ne byð acwenced, Mk. 9, 44. Ðæt fyr acwan wæs the fire was put out, Bd. 2, 7.*

Acwern, wern [ac an oak, wern] *The name of an animal, a squirrel, etc.; scirra:—*Elf. gl. Som.

Acwerran, acworren drunk, *Ps. 77, 71.*

Acwæpan *to answer*, v. cwæpan. Acwician acwucian, gecwican; *pp. acwicod, gecwicod. To quicken, revive, to come to life, to create; reviviscere:—*Bd. 5, 6, 12, Lye.

Acwillan *to kill*, v. cwellan.

Acwīnen quenched, v. acwencan.



Acwoellan *to kill*, v. cwellan.  
Acwolen *dead*, v. acwelan.  
Acworren *drunk*, v. acwerran.  
Acwuacian *to quicken*, v. acwic-  
cian.

Acwylan *to die*, v. acwelan.

Acxan *ashes*, v. axe.

Acyd *said, confirmed*, v. acyþan.

Acyr *a field*, v. æcer.

Acyrran; p. acyrde; pp. acyrred,  
acyrd *to avert*, v. cyrran.

Acyrrednes, acrerrednes, se; f.  
*A turning, aversion, a turning  
from, apostacy, backsliding,  
revolting; aversio, Som.*

Ad, aad, ade; m. [*Ad. od sub-  
stance, goods, Icel. aud: Heb.  
עדא ode, an assembly.*] *A  
heap, a pile; congeries:—Bd.  
3, 16.*

Adæled *divided*, v. dælan.

Adastrigan *To discourage, dis-  
may, to frighten away; deter-  
rere: Hence DASTARD, a  
coward, Som.*

Adeadan, deadian; p. ode; pp.  
od, gedead. *To fail, decay or  
die, to mortify, to lay waste, to  
destroy; fatiscere:—Heb. 35,  
Som.*

Adeaf *deaf*, v. deaf.

Adeafian; p. ede. *To become or  
wax deaf; surdescere, Som.*

Adeafung earena *a deafening of  
the ears, a deafening, Lye.*

Adel *a disease*, v. adl.

Adelfan *to dig*, v. delfan.

Adelht; *adj. Dirty, filthy; coe-  
nosus:—Cot. 48.*

Adelseað, adulseað *A sewer, gut-  
ter, sink; cloaca, Som.*

Adelyng *a prince*, v. æpelung.

Ademan *To judge, doom, deem,  
try; examinare:—Bd. 4, 23.*

Adeorcian; p. ade; pp. ad. *To  
obscure, dim, darken, hide;  
obscurare, Som.*

Adesa, adese *An addice or adz,  
a cooper's instrument; ascia:—  
Bd. 4, 3.*

Adihtod *made, composed*, v. diht-  
tan.

Adilegian, adilgean, adylegian;  
p. ode; pp. adilegod, adilgod,  
adylegod; v. a. *To abolish, to  
blot out, to destroy, to do away;  
delere:—His sawul bið adile-  
god, Gen. 17, 14: Ex. 32,  
32, v. dilgian.*

Adimman; p. de; pp. od, ad.  
*To dim, darken, obscure, to  
make dull; obscurare:—Deah  
heoromodsie adimmad though  
their mind be obscured, Bt.  
24, 4.*

ADL, e; pl. a, u; f. [*Heb. קדל  
hedel, to fail*] *A disease, grief,  
pain, a languishing sickness,  
consumption; morbus:—Hu  
manega adla how many dis-  
eases, Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 3, 12.*  
¶ Seo mycle *adl the leprosy.*

Laman legeres *adl the palsy,  
v. leger.*

Adl, adlic, adlige; *adj. Sick, ill,  
diseased, corrupted, putrid;  
morbidus: Hence ADDLE egg:  
—Bd. 3, 2, Mann.*

Adlian *To ail, to be sick, to lan-  
guish; ægrotare:—Elf. gr.  
26.*

Adlic, adlige *sick*, v. adl.

Adol *a disease*, v. adl.

Adolfen, dug, v. delfan.

Adon; p. we adydon; *imp. ado;  
v. a. [a from don to do] To take  
away, remove, banish; tollere:  
—Ado þas wylne, Gen. 21,  
10: Bt. 16, 1.*

Adrædan *to dread*, v. ondredan.

Adrafan *to drive away*, v. adri-  
fan.

Adrænct *sunk*, v. adrencan.

Adreag, adreah *bore*, v. adreo-  
gan.

Adred *feared*, v. ondredan.

Adrefed *driven*, v. adrifan.

Adreið *dries*, v. adrigan.

Adrement *the herb feverfew or  
mugwort, Som.*

Adrencan; p. adrænct, adrencite;  
pp. adrenced, adroncen, ad-  
runcen, adronct; v. a. *To plunge  
under, to immerge, drown;  
immergere:—Wolde hine ad-  
rencan on þære ea would  
drown him in the river, Bt. 16,  
2.*

Adreogan, gedreogan, adreo-  
han, adriogan, adriohan; p.  
adreag, adreah, we adrugon;  
pp. adrogen; v. a. *To bear,  
suffer, lead, endure; pati:—  
Hi adreogan magan they may  
bear, Bt. 40, 3. Ic ne mæg  
adreohan pine seofunga I  
cannot tolerate thy lamenta-  
tions, Bt. 11, 1. ¶ Adreogan  
lif to lead a life, to live, v.  
dreogan.*

Adreogendlic; *adj. Bearable,  
endurable; tolerabilis, Lye.*  
Adrifan, ædrifan, adræfan; p.  
adraf, adrof, adræfde, we  
adrifon; pp. adræfed, adrifed,  
adrefed, adrifen. 1. *To drive  
away, to expel, repel; expel-  
lere. 2. To drive, impel;  
agere:—1. He adræfed was,  
Gen. 3, 24. 2. Þa Walas  
adrifon sumre ea ford ealne  
mid scearpum pilum greatum  
innan þam wætere the Welsh  
drove all the ford of a certain  
river with great sharp piles  
within the water, Chr. Introd.*

¶ Adrifene *fatu graven or em-  
bossed vessels, R. 67, v. drifan.*  
Adrigan, -ygan, -igean, -yggean,  
-iggan, -ugian, -uwian; p. ic  
adrigde, -ugode, þu adrigdest,  
we adrugodon, -uwodon; pp.  
adruaged, -uwod, -uwud. *To  
dry, dry up, rub dry, to wither;*

siccare:—Ps. 73, 16: Gen. 8,  
11, 13, v. drigan.

Adriogan, adriohan *to bear*, v.  
adreogan.

Adrogen *done*, v. adreogan.

Adronc, adroncen, adronct  
*drowned*, v. adrencan.

Adrugian *to dry*, v. adrigan.

Adruncen *drowned*, v. adren-  
can.

Adruwian; p. adruwedon *to dry  
up*, v. adrigan.

Adrygan, -yggean *to dry*, v. adri-  
gan.

Adrysian *to extinguish*, v. drys-  
nian.

Adulseað *a sewer, sink*, v. adel-  
seað.

Adumbian; p. ede; pp. ed; v. n.  
*To hold one's peace, to keep  
silence, to become mute or  
dumb; obmutescere:—Adum-  
ba and ga of þisum men, Mk.  
1, 25.*

Adún, adúne, ofdúne *adv. [a,  
dun a hill] Down, adown,  
downward; deorsum:—Adun  
of þam wealle down from the  
wall, Bd. 1, 12. Þa dura  
bræcon adune broke the doors  
down, Chr. 1083. Adune a-  
setton (they) put down, de-  
posed, Bd. 4, 6. He adune  
astah, Ps. 71, 6.*

Adunweard; *adv. Downward;  
deorsum:—Chr. 1083.*

Adwæscan, dwæscan; p. -cede;  
pp. -ced adwæscet; v. a. *To  
quench, to put out, to stanch,  
appease; extinguere:—Smeo-  
cende flex he ne adwæscetð,  
Mt. 12, 20: Bd. 2, 7, 12.*

Adwelian *To seduce, to lead into  
error; seducere:—Elf. ep.  
29, Lye.*

Adwinnan *to put out*, v. dwinan.

Adydan, adyddan; p. yde; pp.  
yd; v. a. [*dydan to die*] *To put  
to death, to destroy, kill, mor-  
tify; perdere:—Wolde hig  
adyddan would destroy them,  
Elf. T. p. 22, 19: Gen. 9, 11.*

Adylegian, adylhgian *to destroy*,  
v. adilegian.

Æ, prefixed to words, like *a*,  
often denotes, *a negative,  
deteriorating or opposite sig-  
nification, as from, away, out,  
without, etc.; thus æhiwnes  
paleness, æ without, hiwnes  
hue; æmen depopulated, æ  
without, men men; æmod mad,  
æ without, mod mind; æscaer  
unshorn, æ not, scaer cut;  
ætynan to open, æ not, tynan  
to shut; æwena doubtful, æ  
from, wena hope. Sometimes  
æ prefixed to words does not  
appear to alter the significa-  
tion, as æbere, abare, or bare  
bare, naked; æbilgð, abylgð,  
belgð is angry; æblece or*



blæce *pale*; æaldorman, ealdorman, aldorman *an alderman*. Like a, ge, etc., æ is sometimes prefixed to perfect tenses and perfect participles without any perceptible alteration in the sense, æceled, acoled, coled *cooled*.

Æ; *f. indecl.* [*Al. Franc.* e, ee, ehe *a law*, from a, e, *æi* *always*, flowing on for a long time, till it has become a custom, a law] *A law, right, testament; lex*:—God him sette æ þat ys open lagu *God set them laws, that is plain directions*, *Elf. T. p. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes God's law, Ps. 18, 8: Mt. 26, 28. Wircað his bebodu and his æ, Deut. 11, 1. ¶ Cristes æ the Gospel. Butan æ or utlaga an outlaw, Elf. gr. 47. Seo æftere æ Deuteronomy, Bd. 1, 27.*

Æ, æa *water*, v. ea.

Æaht *property*, v. æht.

Æall *all*, v. eal.

Æala *alas!* v. eala.

Æaldian *to grow old*, v. ealdian.

Æaldermen, æaldormen *noble-men*, v. ealdorman.

Æargian; *p. hi æargadon they were slothful*, v. eargian.

Æbbad *ebbed*, v. ebban.

Æbbing *an ebbing*. ¶ Sæ æb-bung *a bay*; *sinus*:—*R. 67.*

Æbec *law books, books of the law*.

Æbed, æbod *an affair of law, business*.

Æber; *adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious; manifestus*:—*Se æbera þeof, L. Edg. 7.*

Æbesne *pasturage*, v. æfesne.

Æbilgað, æbillað *vez*, v. belgan.

Æblec; *adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak*; *pallidus*, *Som.*

Æblecing, æblecnys *paleness*, v. blacung.

Æbod *a business*, v. æbed.

Æbrec [*ea water, bræc*] *A catarrh, rheum; rheuma*, *Som.*

Æbs *a fir tree*, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Æbyld *An injury*; *injuria*:—*L. Cnut. pol. 37.*

Æbylgan *to be angry*, v. abelgan.

Æbylgð, æbylhð, abilgð, æbylgis, se; *f. [bylgð, v. belgan]* *An offence, a fault, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation; offensa*:—*Ors. 4, 1.*

Æc *also*, v. eac.

Æc *an oak*, v. ac.

Æcan *to eke*, v. eacan.

Æcced *acid*, v. eced.

Æccer *a field*, v. æcer.

Æce *eternal*, v. ece.

Æce, ece, ace; *m. [Plat. aak a disease in the finger; Ger. ach: Grk. ἀχος: Heb. אכז]*

ah, *a place for fire, heat* [*An AKE, pain; dolor*:—*Eal þat sar and se æce onwag alæded wæs all the sore and ake were (led) taken away, Bd. 5, 3, 4.*

Æced *vinegar*, v. eced: Æced-fæt *a vessel for vinegar*, v. eced-fæt.

Æceleð *cooled*, v. acolian.

Æcempa *oakum*, v. acumba.

Æcen, acen; *adj. Oaken, made of oak; quernus*:—*Cot. 165.*

ÆCER, æcyr, es; *pl. æceras, æceras; m. (Plat. Dut. Ger. akker m.: Moes. akrs: Heb. אכר akr, a farmer)* *A field, land, any thing sown, sown corn, corn, an ACRE; ager, seges*:—*Forþam is se æcer gehaten Acheldemah, Mt. 27, 8.*

Æcer-ceorl, æcer-mon *a field-man, a farmer, ploughman, clown.*

Æceren, æcern, æcirn [*ac an oak, corn corn*] *The corn or fruit of an oak, an ACORN, a nut; glans*:—*Gen. 43, 11.*

Æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga *Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak; ilex*:—*Elf. gr.: Som. p. 13, 48.*

Æchir *an ear of corn*, v. ear.

Æciortan *to cut to pieces*, v. ceorfan.

Æcirnu *nuts*, v. æceren.

Æcne; *adj. Fruitful; fecundus*, *Som.*

Æcrum *with fields*, v. æcer.

Æ-cræftig *law-crafty, one skilful in law, a lawyer, pharisee.*

Æce *an ar*, v. æx.

Æcumbe *oakum*, v. acumba.

Æcyr *a field*, v. æcer.

Æcyrf *that which is cut off, a fragment, piece*, v. cyrf, ceorf-fan.

Æddra, æddre, ædra, ædre [*æ water, dri dry, or drain*] *1. A passage for liquid, a drain, hence an artery, a vein, pore, kidney, a fissure or rent; vena. 2. A vessel, nerve, sinew; nervus*:—*1. Æddran kidneys, Ps. 7, 10. 2. Ors. 3, 9.*

Æder-seax, ædre-seax *a vein knife, a lancet.*

Ædfeðst [*ead substance, fæst fast, fixed*] *Goods, property; bona*:—*Ædfeð tæht to healdenne property taken to hold, a pledge, Elf. gl.: Som. p. 58.*

Ædlean *a reward*, v. edlean.

Ædra, ædre *a drain for liquid*, v. æddra.

Ædre; *adv. Directly, quickly, forthwith, by and by; confestim*:—*Menol. 259.*

Ædre-seax *a lancet*, v. æder-seax.

Ædre wegga *a drain way, a vein, an artery.*

Ædrifan *to expel*, v. adrifan.

Ædwist *substance*, v. edwist.

Ædwit *a reproach*, v. edwit.

Ædwitan *to reproach; ædwitod derided*, v. edwitan.

Æene *once*, v. æne.

Æfæst *envy*, v. æfista.

Æfdæll *a descent*, v. ofdæl.

Æfelle, afelle (*æ, fell a skin*) *Barked, peeled, skinned; decorticatum*:—*R. 115.*

Æfen *even*, v. æfen.

ÆFEN, æfnung, æfyn, efen, [*Plat. avend; m.: Dut. avond: Ger. abend*] *The EVEN, evening, eventide; vesper, vespera*:—*On æfen, on æfnunge or to æfen at even, in the evening, Ps. 29, 6. Heo com þa on æfnunge eft to Noe. Gen. 8, 11. ¶ Æfen-dream an evening song. Æfen-gebed a prayer or evening duty, R. 34. Æfengereord an evening meal, a supper, Bd. 3.7, v. æfenmete. Æfen-gereordian (gereordian to feed) to sup, or take supper. Æfen-gloma, glomung, glomung the evening twilight, Bd. 1, 1.*

Æfen-gyfl *a supper*, *Past. 1, 2*, v. æfenmete.

Æfen-hlyta *A fellow, consort, companion or mate; consors*, *Som.*

Æfen hrepsung [*æfen, hrepsung evening*] *The evening, even, Som.*

Æfenlæcan *to match*, v. efenlæcan.

Æfenlæcend *an imitator*, v. efenlæcend.

Æfenlæcð *it draweth nigh the evening; advesperascit*:—*Lk. 24, 29.*

Æfenleoð *an evening song*, *Cd. 151*, v. æfendream.

Æfenlic; *adj. Vespertine, of the evening; vespertinus*:—*Ps. 140, 2.*

Æfen-mete *evening meat, supper*:—*Cot. 42.*

Æfenn *the evening*, v. æfen.

Æfen-rima *twilight; crepusculum, Lye.*

Æfen-sang *an evening song.*

Æfen-scima *evening splendour*, *Cd. 112.*

Æfen-steorra, an; *m. The twilight star, evening star, morning star; hesperus*:—*Sesteorra þe we hatað æfen-steorra the star which we call evening star, Bt. 39, 13. Se morgen-steorra, we hatað opre naman, æfen-steorra, Bt. 4, v. æfentungel. Æfen-penung an even repast, a supper. Æfen-þeowdóm an evening duty, attendance*:—*R. 34.*

Æfen-tide, æfen-tima; *f. The*



*eventide, evening; hora vespertina:—*Da æfentima wæs, *Mk.* 11, 11. *Seo æfen-tide þæs dages the eventide of the day, Dial.* 1, 10.

*Æfen-tungel the evening star, Som.*

<sup>a</sup> *Æfer, æfre; adv. Always, EVER; semper:—*Æfer ge fliton ongen God, *Deut.* 31, 27.

*Æfesne, æbesne Pasturage, the hire of pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasnagium:—*Gif mon nime æfesne on swinum if [a man] any one take pasturage on swine, *L.* 1n. 49.

*Æfest, æfst, æfestig, æwfest [æ law, fast fast, fixed] 1. Fixed in the law, religious, devout; religiosus. 2. Fastened by the law, married; matrimonio conjunctus. 3. Fixed in mind, zealous, envious, spiteful, malicious; invidus:—*1. Wæs he æfest and ærfeast wæs he devout and good, *Bd.* 3, 14. 2. *L. Cnut.* pol. 47, v. æwfestman. 3. *Bd.* 5, 22.

*Æfestian to envy, Cot.* 119.

*Æfestig a contender, v. æfista, æfest.*

*Æfestig religious, v. æfest.*

<sup>a</sup> *Æfestice; adv. Religiously; religiose:—**Bd.* 5, 13; *Cot.* 656.

*Æfestnes, æfastnes, se; f. 1. Religion, devotion; religio. 2. Envy, spite, emulation; invidia:—*1. He wæs mycelre æfastnesse wer he was a man of much religion, *Bd.* 4, 31. 2. *Som.*

*Æflicra, African, Africa Africa, an African; Africa, Afer, Africanus.—*Æflicra cynnes, *Africa-cynnes of African race; genere Afer, Bd.* 1, 5.

*Æigræf, ægræfa A tax-gatherer, a collector; exactor, Som.*

*Æfista, æfast, æfest, æfst, æfestig, æfstig Envy, zeal, spite, a striver, an opposer, a rival; invidia, æmulator:—**Past.* 13, 2, v. æfastnes.

*Æfnan to perform, v. efnan.*

*Æfne behold, v. efnæ.*

<sup>v</sup> *Æfnian To grow towards evening, Dial.* 1, 10, v. æfen-læcð.

*Æfre ever, v. æfer.*

*Æfst envy, v. æfista.*

*Æfstian to hasten, v. efstan.*

*Æfstig a contender, v. æfista.*

*Æf-sweorce Fruit; fructus:—**Cot.* 92, *Lye.*

*Æft, eft, æfter, æftan; adv. AFTER, again, behind, afterwards; postea:—*Moises cwæð æft to Israel, *Deut.* 28, 15. *Cwæð heo eft said she again, Bd.* 4, 8. *Swilce ær nas ne æfter ne*

*cymð, Ex.* 11, 6. *He cymð him sylf æfter, Gen.* 32, 19. *Earn æftan hwit an eagle white behind, Chr.* 938. ¶ *Ær opðe eft ere or aft, before or after, Athan.*

*Æftan; prep. After, behind; post:—**Lup.* 8, v. bæftan.

*Æftbeteht reassigned, v. eftbeteht.*

*Æftemest, myst last, v. æfter, adj.*

*ÆFTER, efter; prep. dat. [Frs. Dan. Swed. efter: Al. after: Moes. afar: Norse aptir]*

*AFTER, for, on account of, according to, through, over; post:—*Se þe æfter me towerd ys, *Mt.* 3, 11. *Ne swincð he nauht æfter þam he labours not for this, Bt.* 33, 2. *Æfter Moyses æ, Lk.* 2, 22. *Æfter burgum through the city, Bt.* R. p. 155:—¶ *Æfter rihte justly. Æfter þam þe, Mk.* 14, 28, *Æfter þon þe, Bd.* 3, 20, *after that, after, afterwards.*

*Æfter after, v. æft.*

*Æfter, comp. re, ra; sup. mest. myst; adj. AFTER, next, second, new, last; posterus, novus:—*Se æftera dæl þæs heafdes the after, or hinder part of the head, v. æfterward. *Æftera dæg the next day, Lk.* 13, 33. *Þeos boc ys æftmyst this book is the last, Elf. T.* p. 31, 23.

<sup>w</sup> *Æftera Geola January, v. geol.*

*Æftera Lipa July, v. lipa.*

*Æfterboren; part. Born after the father's death; posthumus:—**Elf. gr.* 47, *Som.*

*Æfterwæpan To speak after, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; revocare:—**Bd.* 5, 2.

*Æftereala after-ale, small beer, or ale, Elf. gl.* p. 62.

*Æfter-fæce; adv. [æfter after, and the dat. of fæc a space] Afterward, after that; postmodum, Som.*

<sup>x</sup> *Æfterfolger, es; m. A follower, a successor:—**Ors.* 3, 2.

*Æfterfolgiende following after.*

*Æfter-fyljan, -filian; To follow or come after, to succeed; subsequi:—*Þæs æfter-filendan tacnes, *Ex.* 4, 8.

*Æfterfylgig; f. A following after, a sequence; sectatio, v. æfterfylignes.*

*Æfterfyligend; m. One who follows, or succeeds, a follower; successor, Bd.* 2, 20, v. æfter-fyljan.

<sup>y</sup> *Æfterfylignes, se; f. A following after, a succession, succeeding; successio, Som.*

*Æftergan [gan to go] To follow after; subsequi:—**Past.* 15, 2.

*Æftergencnys, se; f. [gengnys a going] Extremity; extremitas:—**R. Ben. Interl.* 7, *Lye.*

*Æftergenga [genga goer; from geng or gang a walk] One who goes, or follows after, a follower; successor:—*Þu me ne derige, ne minum æftergengum, *Gen.* 21, 23.

*Æfter-gengle [q æftergenga] Successors, they who succeed, posterity, offspring; posteri, Som.*

<sup>z</sup> *Æftergengnys, se; f. Posterity, succession; posteritas, Som.*

*Æfterhæpe, -hæpa [æfter after, hætu heat] Afterheat; insequens calor:—**Ors.* 3, 3.

*Æfterhyrgean To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble; imitari:—**Bd.* 3, 18.

*Æfterleán An after-loan, a reward, a recompence; præmium:—**Cd.* 4.

*Æftermest aftermost, v. æfter, adj.*

*Æfterra second, v. æfter, adj.*

*Æfterran acennes regeneration, Som, v. acennednes.*

*Æfterran siþe secondly, v. siþe.*

<sup>a</sup> *Æfterrap, es; m. An AFTER-ROPE, a crupper; postilena:—**Elf. gl.* p. 59, *Som.*

*Æfterridan To ride after; equo insequi:—**Jos.* 2, 7.

*Æfter-rihte according to right, justly, Som, v. rihte.*

*Æfter-ryne An encountering, a meeting, running against one; occurus:—**Ps.* 18, 7, *Som.*

*Æftersang The after-song; posterior cantus:—**Elf. ep.* 1, 31, *Mann.*

*Æftersingend an after-singer, v. singan.*

*Æfterspræc after - speech, v. spræc.*

*Æfter-spræcan To seek after, sue for, to require; petere:—**Cd.* 162.

*Æfterspyrian, -spyrgan to enquire after, v. spirian.*

<sup>b</sup> *Æfterwardnes, se; f. Posterity; posteritas:—**Cot.* 149, *Som.*

*Æfter-wearð Being away, absent, Bd.* 3, 15, *Som, v. æfward.*

*Æfter yldo an after age, v. yld.*

*Æfteward; adj. After, back, late, latter, full; posterior:—*Æfteward lencten full spring, *R.* 95. *Æfteward heafod the back of the head, R.* 69.

*Æftewardæ; adv. Afterward, after, behind; post, pone:—*Þu gesihst me æftewardæ, *Ex.* 33, 23: ¶ *On æfteward on after, behind, Deut.* 28, 13.

<sup>c</sup> *Æftþanc, es; m. Offence, displeasure, zeal; offensa:—**Ps.* 118, 139: *æþonca, Fr. Jud.* 12. *Æftmest last, v. æfter adj.*

*Æfta dæl the last part.*



Æfweard, æfward *adj.* *Absent, distant*; *absens*:—*Bd.* 3, 15, v. *æfterwearð, Lye.*  
 Æfweardnes, se; *f.* *Absence, removal, posterity*; *absentia*:—*For þinne æfweardnesse because of thy absence, Bt.* 10.  
 Æfwyrdla, æwyrdla, awyrdla, *an. Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it*; *detrimētum*:—*L. In.* 40, 42.  
 Æfyn the evening, v. *æfen.*  
 Æfyrmba [æ, fyrmba *washing*] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things, or things of no value*; *ablutiones, quicquiliæ*:—*Elf.* gr. 13.  
 Æg, *es plu.* ægru, ægeru; *n.* [Plat. *Dut.* ei *n.*: *Ger.* ey *n.*: *Dan.* eg, æg] *An egg*; *ovum*:—*Giſ* he bit æg, *Lk.* 11, 12.  
 ¶ Ægru *leccan to lay eggs, Som.* 121. Æges *hwite white of an egg.*  
 Æg or ge [æg is contracted from ælc *all*, as *Hickes* says, or it may be from a, aa, æ *ever, always* strongly enunciated] *The Swed.* prefix e, the *Dan.* i, to some pronouns and adverbs, which signify the same as the A.S. æg, or ge; that is, *ever, always*; as, æghwa *every one*; quiske: æghwær *every where*; ubique: æghwilec *every one*; quiske.  
 Ægan *to own, v. agan.*  
 Æge *fear, v. ege.*  
 Æge *An island*; *insula*:—*Epeling* æge *the island of nobles*; *Sim.* *Dunelm.* an. 888. *Lye, v. ealand.*  
 Ægelesford *Ailsford, v. Æglesford.*  
 Ægewriter, es; *m.* [æ *law, gewriter a writer*] *A writer or composer of laws*; *legum conditor*:—*Prov.* 8.  
 Ægeru *eggs, v. æg.*  
 Ægh *an eye, v. ege.*  
 Æghwa *neut. æghwæt or æghwæs; pron.* [æg or ælc *all hwa who*] *Whoever, whosoever, every one*; *quicunque*:—*God æghwæs wealt God governs every thing, Bt.* 35, 4.  
 Æghwær, æghwar, ahwær; *adv.* *Every where*; *ubique*:—*Hi þa farende æghwar bodedon, Mk.* 16, 20.  
 Æghwæt *whatever*; *quodcunque, v. æghwa.*  
 Æghwæper; *pron.* *Both, each, both one and the other*; *uterque.* ¶ Æghwæper ge—*ge both—and; et—et, Bd.* 3, 13, v. ægper.  
 Æghwanon, hwanon, hwonene, hwanun, hwanum; *adv.* *Every where, every way, on all sides*; *undique*:—*Hi æghwanon to hym comon, Mk.* 1, 45. Ægh-

wanone, *Elf.* gr. 45. Æghwanan, *Bd.* 4, 19.  
 Æghwar, æghwer *every where, v. æghwær.*  
 Æghwider, hwyder; *adv.* *On every side, every way*; *quocuersum*:—*Bd.* 2, 16.  
 Æghwile, æghwylc, ahwylc *adj.* *Every, all, all manner of, whatsoever, whatsoever, every one*; *unusquisque, omnis*:—*Æghwylc dæg every day, Mt.* 6, 34. Æghwilec *wisan all manner of ways. Æghwilec pinga of all manners, or fashions, Som.*  
 Æghwonene *on all sides, v. æghwanon.*  
 Æghwyder *every way, v. æghwider.*  
 Ægift *A legal gift, restitution*; *legalis dos, restitutio*:—*Cart. Eadgif R.*  
 Ægyptisc *Egyptian, v. Egyptisc*  
 Æglæc *miserable, v. aglæc.*  
 Ægleaw, ægleawa, ægleawman, [æ *law, gleaw skilful*] *One skilful in the law, a lawyer, counsellor*; *legis peritus*:—*Pa andswarude hym sum ægleaw, Lk.* 11, 45.  
 Æglesburh, Ægelesbyrig, Æglesburh, Æglesbyrig. *AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire*:—*Chr.* 571, *Ing.* p. 26, 13. *Manning* says, "Potius Ellesborough prope Wendover."  
 Æglesford, Ægelesford, *AYLESFORD on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent*:—*Chr.* 455.  
 Æglesþrep *AYLESTHORPE, a village near Aylesford, Kent*:—*Chr.* 455, p. 15, note h.  
 Ægleswurð *The village of Eylesworth, Northamptonshire*:—*Chr.* 963.  
 Æglim, [æg *an egg, lime lime, glew*] *EGG-LIME, the sticky part, or white of an egg*; *ovi viscum, glareæ*:—*R.* 81.  
 Ægn *own, v. agen.*  
 Ægnes *poces of his own accord, v. agen.*  
 Ægnian *to own, v. agnian*  
 Ægru *eggs, v. æg.*  
 Ægsa *fear, v. egsa.*  
 Ægper; *pron.* *Either, each, both, uterque*:—*Ægper byð gehealden, Mt.* 9, 17. ¶ Heora ægper *either, or both of them, each, Gen.* 21, 31. *On ægper hand, on ægpere healfe on either hand or half, on both sides, Ors.* 1, 11, 14. *On ægpre healfeward towards both sides, Elf.* gr. Ægper ge—*ge, both—and; as well—as; so—as. Ægper ge heonan ge þanan both here and there, on this side and that, v. æghwæper.*  
 Ægweard *a warden, keeper, guard, Beo.*  
 Ægyld, agilde; *adv.* [æ *without,*

*gild payment*] *Without amends; sine compensatione*:—*Lige he ægyld he shall lie, or remain without amends, L. Edw. Guth.* 6, *W.* p. 52, 33, note n.: *L. Cnut.* 2, 45.  
 Ægylt, es; *m.* [æ *a law, gylt gilt, fault*] *A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, a fault; delictum*:—*Ps.* 24, 7.  
 Ægypte *Egypt, v. Egypte.*  
 Æhher *an ear of corn, v. ear.*  
 Æhiwnes, se; *f.* *Paleness, gloom; pallor, deficientia coloris*:—*Æhiwnes þæs lichoman paleness of the body, Herb.* 160, 4, v. *ablæcnis.*  
 Æhlyp, æt-hlyp, es; *m.* [æ *law, hleap or hlyp a leap*] *A transgression, breach of the law; legis transgressio*:—*To wite forþon æhlype to wit for the transgression, L. Athel.* 1, 6, *W.* p. 57, 40.  
 Æhsc *an ax, v. æx.*  
 Æht, eht, eaht, e; *f.* [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. echt: *Frs.* aet, eat: *Franc.* eht, æht or aht *owned, v. agan to own*] *Property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation; substantia, opes*:—*He hæfle mycele æhta, Mk.* 10, 22. *Esau nam ealle his æhta, and eall þat he æhte Esau took all his goods, and all that he had, or possessed, Gen.* 36, 6.  
 Æhta eahta; *adj.* [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. *Al.* Franc. acht: *Moes.* ahtau] *EIGHT: octo*:—*Æhta siðe eight times. Æhte siðe twenty eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty, Chr.* 1071.  
 Æhte had, *p. of agan.*  
 Æhteland, es; *n.* [æht *property*] *Landed property; terra possessionis*:—*Bd.* 4, 26, v. *land.*  
 Æhteman, nes *plu.* men; *m.* *A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, drudge; colonus*:—*Laboratores sind yrðlingas and æhte men labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen, Elf. T.* p. 40, 20.  
 Æhtere; *m.* *An estimator, a valuer; æstimator, Lye.*  
 Æhteswan [swan *a swain*] *A preserver of property, a cowherd, a swineherd; fundi bulculus, villicus, Mann.*  
 Æhtige *the rich, Cot.* 211.  
 Æhtung; *f.* *Estimation, valuing; æstimatio*:—*R.* 114.  
 Æhwyrfan *to turn from, avert; avertere*:—*Ps.* 53, 5.  
 Æker *a field, v. æcer.*  
 Æl all, v. eall.  
 Æl oil, v. ele.  
 ÆL, es; *m.* [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. Dan. al; *m.*: *Frs.* iel: *Al,*



æl, ahl] *An EEL*; anguilla:—  
Hwílce fixas gefehest þu?  
ælas and hacodas *What fishes*  
*catchest thou? Eels and had-*  
*docks:—Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III.*  
*p. 19: Bd. 4, 13. Smæl æl*  
*a small eel, Cot. 161.*

\* *ÆL*, eal, al, awul, awel [Plat.  
aal: *Dut. else, els: Ger. ahl:*  
*Al. ahl, al: Norse. alur] An*  
*AWL, a fork, a flesh-hook;*  
*subula:—Þirlige his eare mid*  
*ale, Lev. 25, 10.*

Ælædend, es; m. [lædend part.  
from læden to lead] *A law-*  
*giver; legislator:—Ps. 9, 21.*

Ælan; p. de; pp. ed. *To oil, kin-*  
*dle, light, to set on fire, to bake;*  
*accendere, coquere:—Ne hi*  
*ne ælað hyra leohtfæt, Mt. 5,*  
*15. Uton ælan us hig on*  
*fyre, Gen. 11, 3, v. onælan.*

Ælareow, es; m. [æ law, lareow  
a master] *A master of the law,*  
*one learned in the law, a law-*  
*yer, a pharisee; legis doctor:—*  
*Mt. 22, 35.*

Ælarwas pharisees or ælareowas.  
Ælbeorht; adj. *All bright, all*  
*shining; fulgentissimus:—*  
*Cd. 190.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ælc*; adj. [Plat. *Dut. elk:*]  
*Each, every, every one, all;*  
*unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc*  
*god tryw byrð gode wæstmas,*  
*Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide*  
*at all times, Lk. 21, 36. Elces*  
*cynnnes of each sort or all sorts.*  
*Ælce heafle, or ælce wise in*  
*all ways.*

Ælceald all cold, most cold.

Ælcera of each, v. ælc.

Ælcian to delay, v. elcian.

Ælcor, ælcera; adv. *Elsewhere,*  
*besides, otherwise; aliter:—*  
*Elf. gr. 38: Bd. 2, 13.*

Ælcræftig; adj. *All-skillful, in-*  
*genious, all-virtuous, perfect;*  
*omnis habens virtutes:—Bt.*  
*R. p. 174.*

Ælcumende; part. *Doubtful; du-*  
*bitans, Som.*

Æld fire, v. æled.

Æld, ældo, ældu old, v. eald.

Ældian to put off, to delay, v.  
yldan.

Ælding delay, v. ylding.

Ældomen pharisees, v. aldu.

Ældro parents, v. ealdor.

<sup>m</sup> *Æleceung* An allurement, a blan-  
dishment; blandimentum:—  
*C. R. Ben. 2, Lye.*

Æled [Dan. ild: *Swed. eld:*  
*Norse. elldr] Fire; ignis. ¶*  
*Æled weccan to excite, or*  
*light a fire, Cd. 140, v. fyr.*

Ælednys, se; f. *A burning; in-*  
*cendium, Lye.*

Æleng; adj. *Long, protracted,*  
*lasting, troublesome; longus,*  
*molestus:—To ælenge too*  
*long, Bt. 39, 4.*

Æleputa, an, [Plat. aalput, or  
putte: *Dut. aalput, ælputi:*  
*æl an eel, pytt a pit] An EEL-*  
*ROUT. Hwílce fixas gefehest*  
*þu? Mynas and æleputan*  
*What fishes catchest thou?*  
*Minnows and eelpouts, Cot.*  
*M. S. Tib. A. III. p. 19, v.*  
*myne.*

<sup>n</sup> *Ælete*, æleten, alæten; part.  
[from alætan to let go] *One*  
*let go, divorced; repudiata*  
*uxor:—L. Cnut. ecl. 7.*

Ælf an elf, fairy, v. elf.

Ælfcyn, es. *A kind of elves, or*  
*fairies; ephialtū genus, Som.*  
*Ælfe the night mare, v. ælfsi-*  
*denne.*

Ælfere [Swed. elf a river, erian  
to dig] *A ditch; fossa:—Cd.*  
*146, Lye.*

Ælfremd, ælfremed; adj.  
*Strange, foreign; alienus:—*  
*Bearn ælfremde, Ps. 17, 47.*

Ælfremda, ælfremeda, an; m.  
[æl, eall all, fremd estranged]  
*A stranger, foreigner; alieni-*  
*gena:—Pes ælfremeda, Lk.*  
*17, 18.*

<sup>o</sup> *Ælfsidenne*, ælfe the night  
mare; incubus:—*Herb. 3, 6.*

Ælfsigopa [sogeþa juice] *Fairy*  
*influence, inspiration of the*  
*Muses; castalidum impetus:*  
*—L. M. 3, 62.*

Ælgrén adj. *Full green, entirely*  
*green; perviridis:—Cd. 10.*

Ælgýlden; part. *Gilded, golden,*  
*gilded over; deauratus:—*  
*Som. v. gildan.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ælic*; adj. *Belonging to law,*  
*lawful; legalis:—Bd. 1, 27.*

¶ *Tyn ælican word the ten*  
*commandments, Som.*

Ælince, a conflagration, or  
burning; conflagratio, Som.

Ælinge Weariness; tædium:—  
*Bt. pref. Cot.*

Ællmihtig Almighty, v. ælmiht

Ællreord barbarous, v. ælreord.

Ællpeodignes a wandering, v.  
ælpæodignes.

Ællyfta the eleventh, v. endlefta.

Ælmas, ælmæsa, an; ælmæsse,  
ælmyss, ælmesse, plu. [Plat.  
almisse f: *Frs. calmis: Dut.*  
*almoesse, aalmoes f: Ger.*  
*almsen: æl, eall all, messe,*  
*myse a table; all that was*  
*given from the table.] ALMS,*  
*alms giving; eleemosyna, a*  
*gape:—Soðlice þonne þu*  
*þine ælmessan do, Mt. 6, 4.*

¶ *Ælmessan dælan or syllan*  
*to give, or distribute alms.*

Ælmes lac the gift of alms.  
Almes bæð an alms' bath, a  
bath free of cost. *Ælmes dæd*  
*ALMS' DEED. Ælmes feoh*  
*alms' money. Ælmes gedal,*  
*or sylene alms' dole, the deal-*  
*ing, doling, or giving of alms.*

Ælmes georn an alms' giver,  
*Elf. T. p. 21, 24.*

Ælmæst almost, v. ealmæst.

Ælmiht Ælmihti, Ælmihtig,

Ællmihtig *The Almighty; Om-*  
*nipotens:—Bd. 3, 15.*

Ælnet an eel net.

<sup>q</sup> *Ælþig*; adj. *Each, single; uni-*  
*cus:—Chr. 1085, v. ænlþig.*

Ælr, ælre, an elder tree, v. alr.

Ælreord, ælreordig, eallreord,  
ælreord, ælreordig adj. *Barba-*  
*rous, of a strange country or*  
*speech; barbarus:—Bd. 1, 13,*  
*Som.*

Ælswalda the universal ruler,  
*Ben. v. ælwalda.*

Ælswa also, v. eallswa.

Ælsymle always, v. simle.

Æltæw, comp. re, ra; adj. *Good,*  
*excellent, entire, sound, health-*  
*ful, perfect, honest; bonus,*  
*sanus:—Næfð no æltæwne*  
*ende has no good end, Bt. 5,*  
*2. Ful æltæwe geboren born*  
*quite [full] sound or healthy,*  
*Bt. 38, 5.*

Æltæwestan Nobles; primates:  
—*Ors. 4, 4.*

<sup>r</sup> *Æltæwlice*; adv. *Well, soundly,*  
*piously, perfectly; bené, Som.*  
*Æltæwe better, v. æltæw.*

Ælweod a stranger, v. ælpeodig.

Ælpeodelice, ælpeodiglice; adv.  
*From a strange country, abroad,*  
*out of a man's native soil, from*  
*far; peregrine:—Elf. gr. 38.*  
*The following phrases have*  
*the same signification as these*  
*adverbs:—On ælpeodignesse,*  
*Gen. 12, 10. On ælpeode,*  
*Bt. 27, 3.*

Ælpeodige, elpeodige, ælpeod; f.  
*A stranger, foreigner, pilgrim,*  
*proselite; advena:—Bið þam*  
*ælpeodegan is to the foreigners,*  
*Bt. 27, 3.*

Ælþeodig, ælþiodig, elpeodin,  
elpeodisc; adj. *Strange, foreign;*  
*exterus:—On ælþeodig folc*  
*to a foreign people, Bt. 27, 3.*  
¶ *Ælþeodigra manna gist-*  
*hus foreign men's guest house,*  
*an inn, R. 109.*

Ælþeodiglice from abroad, v.  
ælpeodelice.

Ælþeodignes, elpeodignis, se; f.  
*A going abroad, peregrination,*  
*pilgrimage; peregrinatio:—*  
*Mt. 25, 14. On ælþeodig-*  
*nisse from abroad, v. ælþeo-*  
*delice.*

Ælþiodig foreign, v. ælþeodig.

<sup>s</sup> *Ælwalda*, ealwalda, [eall all,  
wald power, rule] *Universal*  
*ruler, or governor; imperium*  
*in omnia tenens:—Se ealwal-*  
*da the Almighty, the Omnipot-*  
*ent, Cd. 14.*

Ælwit every creature.

Æmelle; adj. *Unsavoury, without*  
*taste; insipidus:—Cot. 116.*



Æmelyns, æmylnys, se; f. *Loath-someness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason; fastidium, Som.*

Æmen; *adj.* [æ without, man] *Unmanned, depopulated, desolate; hominibus nudus:—* *Ors.* 2, 4.

ÆMET, æmette *An* EMMET, an ant; *formica:—* *Elf.* gl. 14.

Æmet-hwile [æmtaleisure, spare-time, hwil while, time] *Leisure, spare-time, respite; otium:—* *Elf.* gr. 8.

Æmethyll *An* EMMET HILL, an ant-hill; *formicetum:—* *Past.* 28, 1.

Æmetta rest, v. æmta.

Æmettig idle, v. æmti.

Æmnitta a balance; *statera, Som.*

Æmod; *adj.* [æ without, mod mind] *Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged; amens:—* *Ors.* 3, 4.

Æmta, emta, æmetta, an *Quiet, leisure, rest; quies:—* *Ic ne æmtan nabbe I have no leisure, Bt.* 39, 4. *Be his æmettan by his leisure, Bt. pref.*

Æmtege free, v. æmti.

Æmettegi is at leisure, v. æmtian.

Æmtian, æmtigean *To be at leisure, to be vacant; otiosum esse:—* *Ps.* 45, 10.

Æmtri, æmtig, æmtege, emtig, æmettig, emetig, æmettig; *adj.* *Vacant, EMPTY, free, idle; vacuus:—* *Seo eorpe wæs æmtig, Gen.* 1, 2. *Hig synd emt-ige they are idle, Ex.* 5, 8.

¶ *Æmtege wifemen unmarried women, Past.* 21, 8.

Æmtian to be at leisure, v. æmtian.

Æmuða [æ without, muða a mouth]; *cæcum* *intestinum:—* *R.* 75.

Æmyce, æmyrce; *adj.* *Excellent, singular; egregius:—* *Cot.* 74.

Æmylnys, se; f. *Weariness; tædium:—* *Pref. R. Conc.*

Æmyrian ashes; *cineres, Ben.*

Æmytta an emmet, v. æmet.

Æn one, v. an.

Ænd an end, v. end.

Ænde and, v. and.

Ændemes, ændemest likewise, v. endemes.

Ændian [Plat. endigen; *Dut.* *einden* or *cindigen*] *To* END; *finire:—* *Solil.* 12.

Ændlefene eleven, v. endlufon.

Ændlyfta eleven, v. endlesta.

Æne, æene; *adv.* *Once; semel:—* *Nu ic æne begann, Gen.* 18, 31.

Æneg, ænegu any, v. ænig.

Ænette solitude; *solitudo:—* *Dial.* 2, 3.

Ænflit an anvil, v. anflit.

Ænforleten; *part.* *Clothed; amictus:—* *Ps.* 103, 2.

Æng any, v. ænig.

Ænga a narrowness, v. enga.

Ængel an angel, v. engel.

Ængelic angelic, v. engellic.

Ænglisc English, v. englisc.

Ænig, æneg, ani; *adj.* [*Dut.* *eenig: Frs. ienich*] *ANY, any one; ullus:—* *Dæt ænig man ænig fæt þurh þat templ bære, Mk.* 11, 16.

Ænige, ænigge one-eyed, v. aneage.

Æniht any, v. ænig.

Æninga entirely, v. aninga.

Ænlep each, v. ænlepip.

Ænlepnes, anlepnys, se; f. *Solitude, privacy; solitudo:—* *Bd.* 2, 12.

Ænlic, anlic; *adj.* [an one, lic like] *ONLY, solitary, singular, incomparable, excellent, golden, precious, beautiful, elegant; unicus, excellens:—* *He is min anlica sunu, Lk.* 9, 38. *He hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif he had a very excellent wife, Bt.* 35, 6. *Ænlices hiwes of an excellent shape, Elf. T.* p. 33, 16.

Ænlíce, anlice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv.* *ONLY, singularly, elegantly; eleganter:—* *Ors.* 2, 4.

Ænlepip, ænlepip, anlepip, ænlepip, anlepip, anlepip; *adj.* *Each, every, singular, solitary, private; singuli, solus;—* *Be ænlepipugum mannun, Jos.* 7, 14.

Ænlypie each, v. ænlepip.

Ænne one, ac. of an.

Ænot; *adj.* [æ without, not use] *Useless, of no use, unprofitable; inutilis, Lye.*

Æeode afterwards happened, v. gan.

Æpel-sceal an apple-shale, or film about the kernels or pips.

Æpel-tre, apple-treow, apulder, an apple-tree, v. æpl-treow.

Æpel-treowu pomegranates; *grana-ta:—* *Cot.* 99, *Lye.*

Ærl, apl, æppel, e; *pl. a* [Plat. *Dut.* *appel m: Frs. apel: Ger. apfel m: Dan. æble n: Swed. apple n.*] 1. *An APPLE, fruit; malum.* 2. *The apple, or pupil of the eye; pupilla:—* 1. *Cd.* 43. *Æppla apples. Liþe æppla ripe apples, or fruit.* 2. *Swa swa man deð þone æpl on his eagan, Bt.* 39, 10.

Æppelbær; *adj.* *Apple bearing, fruit bearing; pomifer:—* *Æp-pelbære treow, Gen.* 1, 11.

Æppel-cynrla, appel-cynrlu *A pomegranate; malogranatum:—* *Cot.* 128, v. æpel-treowu.

Æppel-hus an apple-house, a place for fruit.

Æppel-leaf an apple-leaf, v. ap-pelleaf.

Æppel-screada, or corn-æsceda *apple-parings, the chaff, or refuse of corn.*

Æppel-treow, an apple-tree, v. æpl.

Æppel-tun, apple-tun, apulder-tun an apple-garden, orchard.

Æppel-win apple-wine, cider, *Som.*

Æppuldræ, æpuldræ an apple-tree, v. æpl.

Æppuldræ-tun an orchard, for æppeltun.

Ærs, æspe [Dut. *espe f: Ger. aspe f: Dan. espetræ: Swed. asp f.*] *An asp-tree, a species of poplar, a fir-tree; populus tremula:—* *Elf.* gl. 17.

Æpsenys, se; f. *Disgrace, dishonour, shame; dedecus:—* *Scint.* 56, *Som.*

Ær brass, v. ar.

Æ'r, æron; *sup. ærost, ærst; adv.* [Plat. *Dut.* *eer: Frs. eren: Ger. ehe, eher: Al. er: Icel. ár: Moes. air early in the morning, before day, diluculum, as the Heb. אור aur, and the Grk. ηρ the morning, the time BEFORE day; and then it might denote what was antecedent, or before any other time, or before any thing*] *ERE, before, sooner, earlier, first, heretofore, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until; prius, dudum:—* *Gang ær, Mt.* 5, 24. *He wæs ær þonne ic, Jn.* 1, 15, 30. *Æron morgen, Ex.* 12, 22. *Ic æron nyste I before knew not, Nic.* 12, p. 6, 21. *Ærost first, Gen.* 19, 33. *Dæt is ærost that is first, in the first place, Cd. Ex.* 10. ¶ *Ær þe, ærþam þe before that, Bt.* 41, 3. *Noht micle ær not much before, Bd.* 4, 23. *Hwene ær scarcely before, just before, Bt.* 23. *Swyþe ær very early, very soon, Mk.* 16, 2.

Æ'r; *prep.* *ERE before; ante, præ:—* *Ær þam flode, Mt.* 24, 38. *Ær þe before thee, Bt.* 41, 3.

Æ'ra, (se æra; *def.*) ære, æerre, ærer, æror, ærur; *sup. ærest; adj.* [Plat. *Dut.* *eer, eerst*] *Formerly, early, superior, ancient; prior:—* *He wæs gyrtan dæg and þis æran dæg, Gen.* 31, 5. *Forlyst he his ærran god he loses his former good, Bt.* 35, 6. *Wurpe ærest stan, Jn.* 8, 7. ¶ *Æt ærestan, ærest þinga or ærest sona at first, first of all. To þam ær dæge, or mid ær dæge at the early day, first dawn, Cd.* 153. *On æran, on æron, or on ær dagum formerly, Ors.* 1, 12. *Ærn micel very much, Beo.* 1, 32.



Æra-geblond, ær-geblond, ear-geblond *the sea, the ocean, the briny deep*; mare:—Chr. 938: Bt. R. p. 158.

Æ'r-boren *first-born*, Cd. 47.

Ærcebiscop, ærcebisceop *an archbishop*.—Ærcebisceop had the dignity of an archbishop, v. arcebisceop, etc.

Ærcediacn *an archdeacon*, v. arcediacn.

Æ'r-dæd, es; f. *Former conduct, offence, demerit, vice*; antecactus:—Wytwitodlice bi uncer ær-dædum onfoð, Lk. 23, 41.

Æ'rðag, ærðæg *a former day*, v. æra.

Ærdian *to inhabit*, v. eardian.

Ærdung, ærdung-stow *a tabernacle*, v. eardung.

Ærefnah *to bear*, v. ærafnan.

<sup>c</sup>ÆREN, æryn; *adj. Made of brass, brazen*; æreus:—Wirc ane ærenan naddran, Num. 21, 8. Ærenbyt [byt *a butt, vessel*] Brass pan, or vessel; lenticula:—R. 26, Ben.

Ærend, ærynd [Dan. ærende f: *Swed. arende n: Icel. e-rende: Norse, eirendi*] An ER-RAND, *a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care*; nuntium:—He sent on his ærenda he sends on his errands, Bt. 39, 13. Hig lægdon ærende they imposed an errand, Chr. 1065.

Æ'rendæg [contracted for on ærran dæg on a former day] *The day before yesterday*; pridie:—R. 96, v. dæg.

Ærend-boc *a letter*, v. ærendgewrit.

Ærend-gast *a spiritual messenger, an angel*.

Æren-geat [æren brazen, geat gate] Arpa, R. 17, Lye.

<sup>d</sup>Ærend-gewrit, ærendwrit, ærendboc *a message, or report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary*; epistola:—Durh his ærend gewritu by his letters, Bd. pref. S. p. 472, 22.

Ærendian; p; de; pp. od; v. a. To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to plead the cause; annuntiare:—Bd. 2, 12.

Ærend-raca, ærend-wraca, ærendwreca; m. *A messenger, ambassador, an apostle*; nuntius:—Se ærendraca nys mærra, Jn. 13, 16. Ærendracan apostles, R. 68. ¶ Ærendracan unnyttes *a tale-bearer*. Gesibbe ærendracan messengers of peace.

Ærendran messengers.

Ærend-sega *an errand-deliverer, a messenger*.

<sup>e</sup>Ærendsecgian *to deliver a message*.

Ærendung; f. *A command*; mandatum:—C. R. Ben. 38.

Ærendwraca *a messenger*, v. ærendraca.

Ærendwrit *a letter*, v. ærendgewrit.

Æ'r'er former, v. æra.

Æ'rest first, v. æra.

Ærest the resurrection, v. æryst. Ærfe-land, heritable land, v. yrfeland.

Ærfestn; *adj. Full of words*; linguosus:—Ps. 139, 12.

Ærfestnys piety, v. arfæstnys.

Ær-geblond the sea, v. ærageblond.

Æ'r-gedon; *adj. Done before*; antecactus:—Bd. 1, 6, 12, v. ær-dæd.

Æ'r-gemenned before-named.

Æ'rgôd very or exceeding good.

Æ'r-gystrandæg ere yesterday, before yesterday.

<sup>f</sup>Æriesned scattered; distulit:—Ps. 77, 25.

Æriht [æ law, riht right] Right, justice, lawful; jus, legum jus:—Cot. 113.

Æring; f. *The dawning, day-break*, C. R. Mk. 1, 35.

Æris *a bulrush*, v. rics.

Æ'rist *a resurrection*, v. æryst.

Æ'r-leoht, ær-tid early light, day-break.

Ærlest iniquity, v. arleasnes.

Ærice early in the morning, v. arlice.

Ærm poor, v. earm.

Æ'r-mæl before dinner, v. mæl.

Æ'rmergen, ærnermorgen, ærmorgen, armorgen, ærnermergen; m. *The morning, the early part of the morning, the early dawn, day-break*; diluculum:—Se ærnermorgen þat ys betwux þam dægræde and þære sunnan upgange the morning, that is, betwixt the dawn and the sun's rising, Æqu. vern. 5. ¶ On ærnermergen in the morning, Mt. 20, 1.

ÆRN, e; n. [Frs. earne: Dan. arne m: Icel. ar, arn m.] *A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage*; locus, domus:—Bereð into his ærne beareth into his house, L. In. 57. Heal ærna mæst, Beo. 1, 50.

<sup>g</sup>ærn, -ern [from ærn a place] is used as a termination to some words, and denotes a place. Nouns ending in -ærn, or -ern are neuter; thus, Domern a judgment-place, a judgment-hall, a court of justice. Heddern a hiding place, a storehouse, a cellar. It denotes towards a place; as, -ern in English; thus, Suðern southern; aus-

tralis: Norðern northern; septentrionalis: Western western; occidentalis, etc.

Ærn brazen, v. æren.

Ærnarmæst most honourable, v. æra superior.

Ærn; v. a. To let run, v. yrn.

Ærnneddon; p. of ærendian to go on an errand.

Ærnermergen the morning, v. ærmergen.

Ærne-weg, es; m. *A course, way, broad road, or great street*; platea:—Æt sumes ærneweges ende at the end of some course, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnian to earn, v. earnian.

Ærning, e; f. *A running, a course*; cursus:—Ða þe hiora ærninge trewað those who are confident in their course, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnung, e; f. An EARNING, stipend, hire, wages; merces, Som.

Æron before, v. ær; adv.

<sup>h</sup>Æ'r-onfangian To take up before, to anticipate; antecapere, Som.

Æror before, v. æra.

Ærost first, v. ær.

Ærra the former, v. æra.

Ærra geola December, v. geol.

Ærra lipa June, v. lipa ærra.

Ærs [Plat. Dan. ars: Frs. ears] The buttocks, the hind part; anus, podex:—R. 46.

Ærschen *a quail*, v. erschen.

Ærst first, for ærost, v. ær.

Æ'r-tid early time, v. ær-leoht. Æ'r-toward; adv. Before, a little before; paulo antea, Som.

Ærur before, v. æra.

Ærwe an arrow, v. arewa.

Ærwyrð honourable, v. arwurð.

Æryn brazen, v. æren.

Ærynd an errand, v. ærend.

Æryndwrit *a letter*, v. ærendgewrit.

Æryr former, v. ære.

Æryst, ærist, ærest, arist; m. The rising, resurrection; resurrection:—Ðe god farað on lifes æryste, Jn. 5, 29.

<sup>i</sup>ÆS [Dut. aas n: Ger. az f: Frs. Al. as, az] Meat, food; esca:—Scint. 28, Som.

ÆSC, es; m. [Frs. esk: Plat. Dut. Ger. esche f: Dan. ask, esk, esktræ: Icel. aas: Al. asche, esche: "Ind. askr baculus de fraxino," Wach.] 1. An ASH tree, a shield or lance, a small ship, a vessel to sail or row in, (so named from the wood of which it was made); fraxinus. 2. A man, (because the Norreni, or Cimbri, supposed that the first man was made of Ash, as the first woman was of Elm, v. Mall. North. Antig. by Percy, vol. 2. p. 28—30); vir, homo. 3. The chief of men, a leader, (hence



the proper name *Æsc*, the name of Hengist's son, *Chr.* 455, 457.; dux.—1. *Ongeþa æscas against the vessels*, *Chr.* 897. 2. *Mann*. 3, v. *æsc-tir*.  
*Æsca*, *æsse* *Search, inquisition, examination, enquiry, trial of, or asking after any matter, or thing; disquisitio*.—*R. Ben. pref. Som.*  
*Æscær*; *adj.* Without shearing, untrimmed, uncut, without tuncure; incultus.—*L. Can. Edg.*  
*Æscapo*; *part.* Spared, borrowed, or separated from other affairs; subsecivus.—*Cot.* 167, *Som.*  
*Æsc-berend*, *es*; *m.* [*æsc* a shield, or spear, *berend* a bearing] *A lance-bearer, shield-bearer, soldier; hastifer*.—*Cd.* 94.  
*Æsceda* *A farrago, mixture, perfume; migma*.—*R.* 59, *Lye.*  
*Æsceman*, *æscman* *A pirate; pirata*.—*Cot.* 155.  
*Æscen* [*Plat.* *aesch*, *aesk f.* *Ger. asch m: Dan. aeske c.*] *A vessel made of wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc.; lagena*.—*Æscen þe is oðre namon hrygilebuc gecleoþad an æscen, its other name is called Rigelbuc, q. back-bucket, Heming*, p. 393.  
*Æscen*, *æscenne*; *adj.* *Ashen, ash, made of ash; fraxineus, Som.*  
*Æscesdun*, *assandun* [*æsc ash, dun a down, or hill*] *ASH-DOWN, Aston in Berkshire, ASHENDON in Bucks, etc., Chr. Ing.* p. 38, 47, 100, 180.  
*Æscholt* *an haft, or handle of ash, Beo.* 5, 22; *Thork.* p. 27.  
*Æscian* *to ask, v. acsian.*  
*Æscman* *a pirate, v. æsceman.*  
*Æscplega* [*plega play*] *The sport or play of lances, or spears, war; bellum*.—*Fr. Jðth.* p. 24, 31.  
*Æscrof* [*æsc* a man, *rof* roof, high] *An eminent man, a nobleman; homo clarus*.—*Fr. Jðth.* p. 26, 20.—*Æscþræc*; *m.* (*þræc* strength) *strength of spear, power, a battle.*  
*Æscþrote*, *ascþrotu* *an herb, the big-fennel, or fennel-giant*.—*Herb.* 4, 1, *Som.*  
*Æsc-tir*, *æsc-tyr* *spear-glory, Cd.* T. 95.  
*Æscwig* [*wig* warlike] *A general, an hero, a proper name*.—*Chr.* 992; *Gib.* p. 127, 3.—*Æscwin* [*win* a friend] *a man's friend, a proper name*.—*Chr.* 495; *Gib.* p. 16, 11.  
*Æsellend* *a law-giver, v. æsyllend.*  
*Æsna*, *æsne-mon* *a man, v. æsne.*  
*Æsp* *the asp-tree, v. æps.*  
*Æspen*; *adj.* *ÆSPEN, belonging to the asp-tree; populeus, Som.*

*Æspring*; *f.* [*æ* water, spring] *A water-spring, a fountain; fons.*  
*Æst* *estimation, v. est.*  
*Æstel*, *es*; *m.* [*stel* a column, division] *An index, or table of contents ranged in columns, a label, guide, a stile, or division in wainscoting, a handle; index*.—*Elf.* gr. 8, *Som.*  
*Æswapa*, *aswapa* *sweepings, dust; pergamenum, Som.*  
*Æswic*, *æswicung* [*æ* law, *swic* an offence] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit; scandalum*.—*Ps.* 48, 13.  
*Æswica*, *æswicend*, *es*; *An offender of the law, a deceiver, an hypocrite, apostate; legis violator, Som.*  
*Æswician*, *æswican* *to depart from the law, to dissemble, v. swican.*  
*Æswicung* *an offence, v. æswic.*  
*Æswind* *idle, v. aswind.*  
*Æswutol* *A lawyer; legisperitus, Som.*  
*Æsyllend*, *es*; *m.* [*æ* law, *syl-lende* giving] *A lawgiver; legislator*.—*Ps.* 83, 7.  
*Æt*; *prep. dat.* [*Moes. at: Heb. אֵת* at, denoting nearness, approach, *v. אֵת* ate to come to]. 1. *At, to, next, with, against, in; apud.* 2. *Of, from, because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in and about Nottingham, "Take this at me," i.e. from me; a, ab, de*.—1. *Sittende æt toll-sceamule, Mt.* 9, 9. *Ge ne comun æt me, Mt.* 25, 43. *Æt feawum wordum in few words, briefly, Bd.* 3, 17. 2. *Animað þat pund æt hym, Mt.* 25, 28. *Leorniað æt me learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me, Mt.* 11, 29. *Æt his sylfes muþe at, or from his own mouth, Bd.* 3, 27. ¶ *Æt handa at hand, Bd.* 2, 9.  
*Æt*, *es*; *m.* *Meat, food; cibus*.—*R. Ben.* 43, 49.  
*Æt* *ate, devoured, v. etan.*  
*Ætarn* *ran, v. yrnan.*  
*Ætær* *shewed, v. ætheran.*  
*Ætheon* *to be at, to be present.*  
*Ætheran*; *p.* *ætær* [*æt* out, *be-arn* to bear] *To BEAR OUT, to shew; præferre*.—*Cd.* 202.  
*Ætberstan*; *p.* *ætærst*, *hi æt-burston*; *pp.* *ætborsten* *To break out, or loose, to escape, to get away; erumpere*.—*Ða fif cyningas ætburston, Jos.* 10, 16. *Ðat he þanon ætærste, L. Cnut.* 2.  
*Ætbredan*, *he ætbryt*; *p.* *ætbræde*, *we ætbruden*; *pp.* *ætbrodon*, *ætbroden*; *v. a.* *To take away, withdraw, set at liberty,*

*to enlarge, release, rescue; tollere, eripere*.—*Se deofol æt-bryt þat word, Lk.* 8, 12.  
*Ætbredendlic* *gebagednys the ablative case*.—*Elf.* gr. 7.  
*Ætbrodon*, *ætbrudon* *taken away, v. ætbredan.*  
*Ætbyrstan* *to break out, v. ætberstan.*  
*Ætclifian* *to cleave to, adhere.*  
*Ætdon* *To take away, to take; eripere*.—*L. Can. Edg. W.* p. 83, 17.  
*Æte* *food, v. æt.*  
*Ætearnnis* *an argument.*  
*Æt-ecan* [*æt* at, *eacan* to eke] *To add, to increase; adjicere*.—*Bd.* 3, 27, *Lye.*  
*Æt-eom*, *þu æt-eart, he æt-ys; v. n.* [*æt* at, *eom* I am] *To be present; adesse*.—*Ðat rip æt ys, Mk.* 4, 29.  
*Æteorian* *to be wanting, v. æteorian.*  
*Æteowednis* *a revelation.*  
*Æteowian*, *ic æteowige; imp.* *æteow, ædeau; p.* *æteowde, atiwede; pp.* *æteowd* *To shew, appear, tell, declare; ostendere*.—*Ða æteowde se coccel hine, Mt.* 13, 26.  
*Æteowigendlice*; *adv.* *Evidently, demonstratively; demonstrative, Lye.*  
*Æteren*, *ætærn* *poisonous, v. ætetrene.*  
*Æternes*, *se*; *f.* *Venomousness, full of poison; venenositas, Som.*  
*Ætewung*, *e*; *f.* *A shewing, manifesting, epiphany; manifestatio*.—*Elf.* gl. p. 55.  
*Ættaroð* *An approach, entrance, return; aditus, Beo.*  
*Ættæstan* *to dash against, v. æt-hræppan.*  
*Ætteohtan* *to fight for, or at.*  
*Ætteoan*; *p.* *ætfealh, ætfalh, ætfelh, ætfeolh; pp.* *ætfeallen* [*æt*, *feallan* to fall] *To stay, fall, lean, or insist upon, to stick to, to trust in, labour in, to happen; insistere*.—*Me soðlice ætfeolan Gode gód is, Ps.* 72, 27. *Ætfeolan wæccum and gebedum to continue in watchings and prayers, Bd.* 4, 25.  
*Ætferian* *to carry out, to take away.*  
*Ætfolian* *to persist, v. ætfeolan.*  
*Ætfean*, *ætfeon*; *p.* *ætfeah, we ætflugon; pp.* *ætflügen* [*æt*, *feogan* to flee] *To flee away, to escape by flight, to eschew; aufugere*.—*Ætfeon ne mihte, Jos.* 10, 35.  
*Ætflowan* *To flow to, or together, to increase; affluere*.—*Gyf welan ætflowan, Ps.* 61, 10.  
*Ætfo*, *ætfon* [*æt* from, *fon* to take] *To take away, to seize, claim;*



auferre:—Gifse agend hit eft ætfo if the owner afterwards claim it, *L. Hloth. 7.*

Ætforan; prep. *dut.* [æt at, foran fore] Close before, close by, before, at; coram:—Ætforan eagan þine, *Ps. 5, 5, v. before.*

Ætforan-weall the outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle, *Som.*

Ætfruman at the beginning, at first, *v. fruma.*

Ætgedere; adv. Together; una:—Twa beoð ætgedere grindende, *Lk. 17, 35.*

Ætgar, es; m. [æt, gar a dart] A short spear or javelin, a kind of dart, or other weapon to cast at the enemy; framea, *Som.*

Ætgebrenan To bring, or lead to; adducere:—Þane ætgebrence there adduceth, or bringeth, *L. Hloth. 7.*

Ætgeniman; p. ætgenam, ætgenom; pp. ætgenumen To take away by force, to pluck out, to withdraw, deliver, rescue; eripere:—*Cot. 77, Som.*

Ætgywan to shew, *v. æteowian.*

Æð easy, *v. eað.*

Æt-habban To retain, detain, withhold; retinere, *Som.*

Æðan; q. æðen breathed; perhaps from æðian, æðian, æðigan To breathe, *v. æðian.*

Æðel a country, *v. eðel.*

ÆDEL, eðel; adj. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. adelig, ædel: Dut. edel*] Noble, eminent not only in blood, or by descent, but in mind; excellent, famous, singular, very young, growing fast, or quick, indigenous, natural, belonging to a country; nobilis, novellus, patrius mos:—He was, on his mode, æðelra þonne on woruld gebyrdum he was, in his mind, more noble, than in worldly birth, *Bd. 3, 19.* Of þam æðelestan cynne of the most noble race, *Id.* Joseph se æðela gerefa Joseph the noble reeve or governor, *Mk. 15, 43.* Æðelboren, eðelboren noble-born, noble, free-born, *v. freobearn.*

Æðel-bornnes, se; f. Nobility, generosity; nobilitas:—*Cot. 95, Som.*

Æðelcundnes, se; f. Nobleness, nobility; nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse with great nobleness, *Bt. 19.*

Æðelic; adj. Excellent, easy; egregius:—*Bd. 2, 1, 5.*

Æðelice elegantly, *v. eapelice.*

Æðelin, æðeling. 1. An heir apparent to the crown, a prince, nobleman; regia soboles. 2. A ruler, governor, man; satura-

pas, homo. (There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons; the Etheling or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile.):—1. Geonga æðeling a young prince, a royal youth, *Bd. 2, 12.* Se æðelinga ealdor the sovereign prince. Be sumum Romaniscum æðelinga by a certain Roman nobleman, *Bt. 16, 2.* 2. *Cd. 64, 52.*

Æðelinga igge the island of Athelney, *v. eðelinga.*

Æðellice nobly, *v. eapelice:*

Æðelhys, se; f. Nobility; nobilitas:—*Bd. 2, 20.*

Æðelo nobility, *v. æðel.*

Æper a field; ager, *Lye.*

Æt-hide, æt-hyde put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled.

Æt-hleapan to leap out, to flee, escape, get away.

Æt-hlyp a transgression, *v. æhlyp.*

ÆDM, eðm [*Plat. atem, atem m: Dut. adem: Frs. asem m: Ger. athem m: Al. atum*] A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell; vapor:—*Past. 47, 3, Som. v. bræð.*

Æðmian to raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved; exæstare:—*Scint. 30, Lye.*

Æt-hræppan To rap at, to knock, or dash against; impingere, *Som. v. ætfeetan.*

Æt-hrinan, a-hrynan; p. æt-hrán, æt-ran; pp. æt-hrinen To touch, *Mt. 8, 15, v. gehrinan.*

Æpryt; adj. Troublesome, tedious; molestus:—*Equin. vern. 38, Lye.*

Æprytnes trouble, *v. aprotennes.* Æt-hweg, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu somewhat, about, in some measure, a little, *Som. v. hwæt-hwæga.*

Æt-hwon; adv. Almost; pene, *Som.*

Æt-hyde skinned, *v. æthide.*

Ætiewian to shew, *v. æteowian.*

Ætledan to lead out, drive away.

Ætlaetnes, se; f. Out of bounds, destruction; desolatio:—*Somm. 323.*

Ætlicgan To lie still, or idle; inutilem jacere:—*Elf. gr. pref.*

Ætluian [lutan to lurk] To lie hid; latere:—*Jud. 4, 18.*

Ætman To take from, to take away; abripere:—*Cd. 162.*

Ætol, ætolman, ætulman a glutton, *v. etol.*

Ætran joined; p. of æt-hrinan.

Æt-rihtost By and by, presently; mox, *Som.*

Ætsacan; p. ætsoc; v. a. [*Plat. versaken: Dut. verzaken: Dan. Swed. forsake: æt against,*

seegan to say] To deny, disown, abjure; negare:—Hi ætsacað þæs æristes, *Lk. 20, 27.* Ðriwa þu me ætsæcst, *Mt. 14, 72.* Ða ongan he ætsacan, and swerian, *Mk. 14, 71.*

Ætsettan, ætsittan [æt at, sittan to sit] To sit by, to remain, stay, wait; adsidere:—Ða ætsæton þa centiscan þær be-æftan, then remained the Kentish men there behind, *Chr. 905.*

Ætsipestan; adv. At length, at last; tandem, *Som.*

Ætslidan [æt off, slidan to slide] To slip, or slide away; elabi:—Hira fot ætslide, *Deut. 32, 35.*

Ætsomne; adv. In a sum, at once, together, likewise, also; simul:—¶ Ealle ætsomme all, in like manner, at once, *Bd. 2, 13.*

Ætspornan to spurn at, *v. æt-spurnan.*

Ætspringnes, se; f. A springing out, deviation, transgression; defectio:—*Ps. 118, 53.*

Ætspurnan, ætspornan, ge-spurnan, spurnan, he æt-spyrnð; p. ic ætspearn, hi spurnon; pp. spornen. To stumble, strike, to spurn at, to dash or trip against, to mistake; cespitare:—Ðe læs þu þinne fot æt stane ætsporne, *Lk. 4, 11.* He ætspyrnð, *Jn. 11, 9, 10.*

Ætspyrning, andspurnes, se; f. An offence, a stumbling, stumbling block; offensio:—*R. Mt. 16, 23, Som.*

Ætstandan; p. ætstod, æstod, we ætstodon; pp. ætstanden. To stand, stand still, to stop, to stand to, to urge; adstare, v. standan.

Ætstentan To repress, quell, stop, stanch; retundere, *Som.*

Ætswerian; p. ætswor; pp. ætsworen. [æt against, swerian to swear] To forswear, to deny with an oath; abjurare:—*L. In. 35.*

Ætswymman [æt off, out; swimman to swim] To swim out, to swim; enatare:—*Chr. 918.*

Ætt at, *v. æt.*

Ætten should eat, for æton, *v. etan.*

Ætter, ættor; poison, *v. ættrene.*

Ætter-berend, ætter-berend, ætter-berend poison bearing, poisonous, venomous.

Ættrene, ættern, attr, ætter, ættor [*Plat. Dut. adder f: Frs. adder-slange: Ger. natter, otter f: Al. eiter poison*] 1. Poison; venenum. 2. Hence from their poisonous nature, an adder, a snake, serpent,



viper; anguis, vipera:—1. Ættrene or attor nædrena, Ps. 139, 3. 2. Cyn ætterna seed of vipers, Cot. Mt. 3. 7. Cynn aterne is found in Rush Codex, Lk. 3, 7, v. attp poison, næddra a serpent.

Ættrian; pp. ættrod, geættrod To poison, envenom; venenare:—Pref. R. Conc.

Ætul-man a glutton, v. ætol.

Æt-unlage; adv. Unjustly, wrongfully, wickedly; injuste, Som.

Ætwæsend, ætwesend, ætweosend [æt at, wesende being; p. of wesan to be] At hand, approaching, hard by; imminens:—Cot. 107, Som.

Ætweanan, aḡwænan [æt from, weanan to wean] To deliver from, to wean, to pluck out, to deprive of, to diminish, lessen, abate; segregare:—L. Cnut. in Epil.

Ætwezan [æt at, wesan to be] To be present; adesse:—Bd. 4, 5.

Ætwindan; p. ætwand; pp. ætwunden. To wind off, escape, flee away; aufugere:—Job. Thw. p. 165.

Ætwist substance, v. edwist.

Ætwtan to reproach, v. edwtan.

Ætwunden fled, v. ætwindan.

Ætycean; p. ætecte, ætycte; v [æt, ycan, ecan to eke] To add to, to augment, increase; adjicere:—Bd. 4, 30.

Ætycyns, ætycyns, se; f. An increase, an addition; augmentum:—Bd. 1, 27.

Ætynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [æ not, tynan to shut] To open; aperire:—Dura heofonas he ætynde, Ps. 77, 27.

Æt-ys is present, adest; v. æt-eom.

Ætywian, ætywian to shew, v. ywan.

Ætywednes, ætywnys, se; f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration; ostensio:—Oð þone dæg hys ætywednessum, Lk. 1, 80.

Æven evening, v. æfen.

Ævesa fruit; fructus, Mann.

Ævestlice, ævostlice religiously, v. æfestlice.

Æufest religious, v. æfest.

Æure always, v. æfer.

ÆW, æwe [æ law]. 1. Law, what is established by law, hence wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow; matrimonium. 2. A female bound by the law of marriage, a wife, spouse; conjux:—1. Æwe brycð breaketh the marriage vow; adulterium committit, L. Edg. 17: W. p. 90, 44. 2. Se þe hæfð æwe he who has a wife, Id. 19.

Æw; adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage,

married, german; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his æwum wife with his lawful wife, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 44, 21. Mid his dohtar æwum borenre with his daughter-in-law; cum filia sua germana, Id. l. 23. Æwe gebroðru brothers german; germani fratres, Bd. 1, 27. Æwen-broðor brother-in-law, Cot. 97.

Æwbrecca, æwbrica [æw marriage, brecca a breaker] A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer, adulteress; adulter:—Se þe his æwe forlet and nymð oþer wif he bið æwbrica he who his wife leaves, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer, L. Edg. 18, W. p. 91, 3.

Æwbrece, æwbryce [æw marriage, bryce a breaking] Adultery, fornication; adulterium:—Wið æghwylcne æwbryce from all adultery, L. Cnut. 24.

Æwd, an; æwdman A juror, one who serves on a jury, a jurymen; fidejussor:—Hæbbe him in aþe oþerne æwdan godne let him have on oath another good juror, L. With. W. p. 12, 21. Mid godum æwdum by good jurors, L. Hloth. 2.

Æwe law, v. æw.

Æwel, æwell, æwylm, eawylm [æ or ea water, wælm boiling] A boiling up of water, a spring, fountain, head of a river; fons:—Swa sum mical æwel and diop as some great and deep fountain, Bt. 34, 1. De mæg geeseon þone hluttran æwell, Id. 35, 6.

Æwenbroðor a brother german, v. æw; adj.

Æwende, membrum virile, Som.

Æwen; adj. [æ without, wen hope] Doubtful, uncertain; dubius:—And eow bið eowre lif æwene, Deut. 28, 66.

Æwerd; adj. [æ law, werd from, werdian to corrupt] Perverse, froward, averse; perversus, Som.

Æwfest religious, v. æfest.

Æwfest-man A man restricted by law, a husband; maritus:—Yfel æwbryce þat æwfest man wið æmtige ænige forlicge, malum adulterium [est] quod uxoratus homo cum vacua ulla cæat, L. pol. Cnut. 47, v. æfest.

Æwfesten [æ, æw law, fæsten a fast] A fixed fast, a fast-day before Christmas-day; jejuniu[m] recurrens in adventu.

Æwfestyns religion, piety, v. æfestnes.

Æwfull religious, v. æfest.

Æwintre one winter, or year, v. anwintre.

Æwisc, æwist A dishonour, disgrace; dedecus:—Cwæð þat him to micel æwiste wære þat etc. Ors. 4, 6.

Æwisc; adj. Ashamed, disgraced, debased; dedecoratus:—Chr. 938.

Æwischerend; adj. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent; impudicus, Som.

Æwiscnys, ewiscnes, se; f. A disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence; dedecus:—Ps. 34, 30. ¶ On æwiscnesse openly, as not being ashamed to be seen; in propatulo, Cot. 110, 202.

Æwist a disgrace, v. æwisc.

Æwlic lawful, v. ælic.

Æwritere, es; m. A writer, composer or framer of laws; legum conditor:—Prov. 8, Lye.

Æwul A twig-basket for catching fish; nassa:—Elf. gl. 77, Lye.

Æwum-borenre to one lawfully born, v. æw; adj.

Æwung, on æwunge openly, abroad, in the sight of all; in propatulo, Som.

Æwylm a fountain, v. æwel.

Æwyrdla, æwyrdlea damage, v. æwyrdla.

Æwyrr [æ from, wyrr cast, from wyrran or weorpan to cast] A castaway, an abject, one lost; abjectus:—R. Ben. 7.

ÆX eax, acas; f. [Plat. Ger. ax f: Dut. aks f: Otf. akus: Dan. øxe: Swed. Icel. yxa: Lat. ascia: Grk. ἀξίνη] Any thing that is brought to a sharp edge, an AXE, a hatchet, knife; securis:—Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra trywa wurtrum asett, Mt. 3, 10. Seo eax ys the ax is, L. In. 43.

Æx an axis, v. eax.

Æxe ashes, v. axe.

Æxodon asked, v. acsian.

Æf of, v. of.

Æfæded; part. [feded fed, from fedan to feed] Fed, nourished, brought up, educated; nutritus:—Bd. 1, 27.

Æfæg, æfæged, adorned, v. æfægod.

Æfægniend rejoicing, as fægninge; part. of fægnian.

Æfægod, æfæg, æfæged; part. Coloured, adorned, embroidered; depictus, ornatus:—Bd. 1, 25.

Æfælan, gefælan To overthrow, overturn; evertere:—Ps. 105, 25.

Æfællan To cast out, to oppose, offend; ejicere:—R. Mt. 18, 6, Lye.

Æfæran, færan; p. æfærde, we æfærdon; pp. æfæred, æferd,



æferyd *To frighten, to make afraid, to astonish, terrify; terrere* :—*Gen.* 42, 35.

Afarð *he goes, or shall go out, v. afaran.*

Afastan *to fast, v. fæstan.*

Afastla; *interjec.* [*Dut.* *vastelyk*; *Ger.* *festiglich*; *Dan.* *visselig*: a *intensive*, *fæst fast, la O!*] *O certainly! O assuredly; O certè* :—*Afastla*, and *hi la hi*, and *wella wel*, and *þyllice oðre syndon Englisce interjections O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, Elf. gr. interj., Som. p. 49, 28.*

Afastnian, gefastnian, FÆSTNIAN; *p. de; pp. od.* [*Plat.* *vesten*; *Dut.* *vestigen*; *Ger.* *festigen*, *festen*; *Dan.* *fæste*] *To fix, fasten, or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; figere* :—*Dat we hi þonne moton afastnian on þe that we may fix them [our eyes] on thee, Bt. 33, 4.* *Afastnod ic eom, Ps. 68, 2.* *Mid gewritum gefastnod confirmed by writings, Ors. 5, 13.*

Afandelic *probable, v. afandigendlic.*

<sup>j</sup> Afandian, afandigean; *p. -dode; pp. -dod, -dud, -dad, gefandod; v. a.* *To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare* :—*Du afandodest heorte mine, Ps. 16, 4.* *La liceteras, cunne ge afandigean heofones ansyne and eorðan, humeta na afandige ge þas tide? Lk. 12, 56.* *Du hit hæfst afandad be þe selfum, Bt. 31, 1.*

Afandigendlic, afandelic, afandodlic; *adj.* *What may be tried, proved, probable; probabilis* :—*Scint. de prædest.*

Afandung *a trying, v. fandung.*

Afangen *taken, received, v. fon.*

Afaran, afearrian, fearran, he færð; *p. afor; pp. afaren; v. n.* *To depart, to go out of, or from a place; exire* :—*Ps. 51, 5.*

Afaran children, *v. eafora.*

Afdæl *a descent, v. ofdæl.*

Afeallan *to fall down, v. feallan.*

Afearrian *to depart, v. afaran.*

Afecan *To receive; accipere* :—*He afeað me, Ps. 48, 16.*

Afed, afeded fed; *part. of afedan.*

Afedan *to feed, v. fedan.*

Afehð *receives, v. fon.*

Afelle *barked, peeled, v. æfelle.*

Afene, Afon, an; AVON, *the name of a river in Somersetsshire* :—*East oð Afene muðan east at the Avon's mouth, Chr. 918.* (Also of other rivers in differ-

ent parts of England). *Into Afenan muðan into Avon's mouth, Chr. 1067.*

<sup>k</sup> Afeohtan; *p. we afuhton.* [*a intensive, feohtan to fight*] *To win by assault, or force, to vanquish or conquer by fighting; expugnare* :—*Bd. 5, 23.*

Afeoll fell; *p. of afeallan, v. feallan.*

Afeormian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*a intensive, feormian to cleanse*] *To cleanse, to clean thoroughly, to purge, to wash away; emundare* :—*Mid besum afeormod, Lk. 11, 25.* *He afeormað his þyrscel-flore, Mt. 3, 12.*

Afeormung *A cleansing, purging; purgatio, Scint. 2.*

Afeorrian *to remove, Bt. 32, 2, v. afyrrian.*

Afeorsian *to depart, v. afyrisian.*

Afera *a child, v. eafora.*

Afered *frightened, v. afæran.*

Aferran *to remove, v. afyrrian.*

<sup>l</sup> Afersecan [*a, fersc fresh*] *To freshen, to become fresh; sal-suginem deponere* :—*Dær a-fersceað there fresheneth, Bt. 34, 6.*

Afersian *to take away, v. afyr-sian.*

Afesian *to shear, v. efesian.*

Afestnian *to fix, v. afestnian.*

Afetian; *indef. ic afetige To beat with the feet, to praise; plaudere* :—*Elf. gr. 31.*

African, es; *m. An African; Africanus* :—*Regulus feaht wið Africanas Regulus fought against Africans, Bt. 16, 2, Æfrica.*

Afgod [*Plat. Dut. afgod m.*; *Ger. abgott m.*; *Dan. afgud m.*] *An idol, an image; idolum, Som.*

Afgodnes, se; *f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatria, Som.*

Afindan *to find, v. findan.*

Afirran *to depart, v. afyrrian.*

Afirsian *to take away, v. afyr-sian.*

<sup>m</sup> Afleotan *To float off, to scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming; despumare, Som.*

Aflewow overflowed; *p. of aflowan.*

Afigan; *p. de; pp. ed, aflogen; v. a.* [*a, fion to flee*] *To drive away, put to flight; fugare* :—*Affliged beon to be driven away, R. Ben. cap. 48.*

Affliged mon an apostate, *Prov. 6.*

Affligence *A putting to flight, a driving away; fugatio, Som.*

Affliung *A fleeing; rejectio* :—*Metes affliung a rejecting of meat; atrophia* :—*R. 10.*

Aflogen driven away, *v. affigan.*

<sup>n</sup> Aflowan; *p. aflewow To flow from,*

*to flow over; effluere* :—*Atna fyr aflewow up Etna threw up fire, Ors. 5, 4.*

Aflyg *Flight; fuga, Som.*

Aflyman, geflyman, gefleman; *p. de; pp. ed, d; v. a.* *To drive away, to disperse, eject, banish, scatter; fugare* :—*Du me aflymst, Gen. 4, 14.* *Banished, a banished man; fugatus, exul* :—*Sy he aflymed let him be banished; sit exul, L. Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 48.*

Afoed brought up together, *v. fedan.*

Afole *The soul, mind; anima, mens* :—*Eallum his afole with all his soul, L. Const. W. p. 147, 6, v. sawl.*

Afon the river Avon, *v. Afene.*

Afon to receive, *v. fon.*

Afongen delivered, cast into prison; *pp. of afon, v. fon.*

Afor departed; *p. of afaran.*

Afor, afre; *adj.* *Bitter, sour, sharp, hateful; amarus, odiosus* :—*R. Jdth. 12, Lye.*

Afora *a child, v. eafora.*

Aforfeorsod; *pp. Lengthened out, prolonged; prolongatus, Ps. 119, 5, Lye.*

<sup>o</sup> Aforhtian; *p. aforhtode, afyrht; pp. aforhtod, afyrhted, afyrht.* [*a intensive, forhtian to fear*] *To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed; expavescere* :—*Ða aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse, Gen. 27, 33.*

Aforð; *adv.* [*a always, forð forth*] *Always, continually, daily, still; indies* :—*Cot. 115.*

Aforud higher, *v. yfer.*

Afre bitter, *v. afor.*

Afrefrian *to comfort, v. frefrian.*

African to liberate, free, *v. freon.*

Africa Africa, an African. *v. Æfrica.*

Africanisc, Afrisc; *adj.* *Belonging to Africa, African; Africanus* :—*Africanisca æpple a pomegranate; malum punicum, Som.*

Afrisc African, *v. Africanisc.*

Afroefred comforted, *v. frefrian.*

After after, *v. æfter.*

<sup>p</sup> After-fylgean *to follow after, to prosecute.*

Afterfylgend, es; *A follower of another, a successor; successor, Som.*

Atergenga *a follower, v. ætergenga.*

Aterra geola January, *v. æftera geola.*

Aful *A fault; culpa, Lye.*

Afulað, afuloð *putrified, v. afylan.*

Afulan *to putrify, v. afylan.*

Afunden found, *v. findan.*

Afundennis, se; *f. An experi-*



ment, an invention, a discovery; experimentum:—*R. Ben. interl.* 59.

Afundian to find, v. findan.

Afylan, afulan; p. ede; pp. ed, ad, od. *To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt, putrify, disgrace, condemn; inquinare*:—*L. Cnut.* 43, *W. p.* 141, 18.

<sup>a</sup>Afyllan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyllan to fill] *To fill up, or full, replenish, satisfy; reple-re*:—*Afyllað þa eorþan, Gen.* 9, 1. *He ne mæg þa gitsunga afyllan he cannot satisfy the desires, Bt.* 16, 3.

Afyllan; indef. he afyllð, afylð; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feol, fell; p. of feallan to fall] *To fell, to strike, or beat down, to overturn, subvert, condemn, destroy; prosternere*:—*Drihten afylð þine fynd, Deut.* 28, 7. *To eorðan afyllað þe, Lk.* 19, 44. *Hu man mæg afyllan how one may overturn, L. Cnut.* 11.

Afyrn; p. de; pp. ed, yd; v. a. [a, fyran castrate] *To take away, castrate; castrate*:—*Twegen afyrde men, Gen.* 40, 1. *Afyred oflend a dromedary, a kind of swift camel; dromeda, v. afyrran.*

Afyrt, afyrhted affrighted, v. aforhtian.

Afyrtio fear, v. fyrhtio.

Afyrida, afyryda, afyrd, an; m. *An eunuch, a castrated animal, a servant, a courtier; eunuchus, servus*:—*Se afyrida the servant, courtier [eunuch], Gen.* 39, 1. *Sealdon Joseph þam afyrydan, Gen.* 37, 36.

Afyrran, afeorran, afirran; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feor, fyrr far] *To remove to a distance, to take away, to take away time, to tarry, delay; amovere, elongare*:—*Næddran hi afyrrað, Mk.* 16, 18. *Beoð afyrrede are taken away, Ps.* 57, 8. *Afirreð takes away, 75, 12. Magon beon afeorred may be taken away, Bt.* 32, 2. *Mæg bion afyrd, Rowl.* p. 71, note c. *Ðu afeorrodyst [afirdest] fram me freond, Ps.* 87, 19. *Deað hit afirreð death shall take it away, Bt.* 8. *¶ Aferede awæg carried away, Cot.* 14.

Afyrnian, afeorsian; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyrsian to remove] *To remove farthest away, to depart, drive away, dispel; pelle-re, propellere*:—*He feorsode fram us unrihtwisnyse ure, Ps.* 102, 12. *Afeorsiað, Ps.* 72, 25. *Afyrseð, Ps.* 75, 12. *Deofla afyrseð, L. ecl. Cnut.* 4, v. afyrran, fyrsian.

Afyryd an eunuch, v. afyrida.

Ag Wickedness; nequitia, *Ps.* 72, 8.

Agæf returned; p. of agefan, from agyfan.

Agælan to hinder, *P.* 88, 34, v. gælan.

Agæled, agælwed astonished, v. gælan.

Agælend enchanting, v. galan.

Agæn gone, past, v. gan.

Agæð happens, v. agan.

Agalod loosed, dissolved, *Som.*

<sup>a</sup>Agan, ægan; indef. ic age, þu age, he ah, we agan, agon, agun; p. he aht, ahte, æhte, we ahton; pp. agen; v. a. [Plat. egen: *Frs. eigenje*: *Dut. eigenen*: *Al. eigan*: *Dan. eje*: *Icel. Norse, eiga*]. 1. *To own, possess, have, obtain; possidere*. 2. *To make another to own, or possess*: Hence *to give, deliver, restore; dare in possessionem, reddere*:—1. *Dat ic ece lif age, Mk.* 10, 17. *Ðe micel agan willað who desire [will] to possess much, Bt.* 14, 2. 2. *On hand agan to deliver in hand, Ors.* 3, 11. *¶ Agan ut to have, or find it out. Lett agan ut hu fela permit to find out how many, Chr.* 1085.

Agan gone, past, v. gan.

Agan began; p. of aginnan.

Agan own; proprius, v. agen.

Agangan; p. ic, he aeode; pp. agangen, agongen. *To go from, to go, or pass by, or over; præterire*:—*Cd.* 224.

Ageaf gave up; p. of agyfan.

Ageald rewarded; p. of agyldan.

Agean again, v. ongean.

Agean-feran to go again, to return

Agean-hwyrfan to turn again, to return.

Ageara, agearwa prepared, v. gearw.

Agearwian to prepare, v. gearwian.

Ageat understood; p. of agytan.

Ageat poured out, v. ageotan.

Agefan to give back, v. agyfan.

Agelde may pay, v. agyldan.

Agelwed astonished, v. gælan.

Ag'en, ágan; adj. [Plat. *Dan. egen*: *Dut. Ger. eigen*; pp. of agan to possess] *Own, proper, peculiar; proprius*:—*Secð hys agen wuldor, Jn.* 7, 18. *Íc sylle min agan lif, Jn.* 10, 15.

¶ Agenes þancas of his own accord, freely. Agen broþer own brother, *Bd.* 3, 22.

<sup>a</sup>Agen; prep. ac. [a, gan to go] *Against; contra*:—*Se þe nis agen eow, Mk.* 9, 40.

Agen again; iterum, v. ongean.

Agen gone, past, v. gan.

Agen-arn met; p. from agen-yrran.

Agen-bewendan; p. de. *To turn again, return.*

Agen-cuman; p. -com; pp. -cumen to come again.

Agen-cyrran to return again, to return; agen again, cyrran to turn.

Agend, agendfrea; m. *An owner, a possessor, a lord of a thing; proprietarius, L. In.* 53.

<sup>t</sup>Agendlice; adv. *Properly, as his own; proprie, Bd.* 1, 1.

Agene-cyre, -cyrrre own turn, one's own choice, will, or pleasure.

Agen-frige a possessor, v. agend.

Agen-gecyrran to turn again, re-cure.

Agen-gehwyrfan to change again, to return.

Agenlice; adv. *Powerfully; potenter, Som.*

Agen-nama an own name, a proper name.

<sup>u</sup>Agennys, se; f. *An owning, a possession, property; possessio, Lye.*

Agensendan to send again, to send back.

Agenslaga a self-slayer, self-murderer.

Agenspræc; f. [agen own, spræc speech] *One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language; idioma, Lye.*

Agenstandan to stand AGAINST to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder; obsistere:—*Lk.* 11, 53.

<sup>v</sup>Agenung, agnung, ahnung, e; f. *An OWNING, a possessing, possession, claiming as one's own, power, or dominion over any thing; possessio, dominium*:—*L. Ethelb.* 10.

Agen-yrnan; p. arn; v. a. [agan against, yrnan to run] *To run against, to meet with, to meet; occurere*:—*Hym agenarn an man, Mk.* 5, 2. *Inc agenyrnð sum man, Mk.* 14, 13.

Ageofan to give, v. agyfan.

Ageolwian [a, geolewe yellow] *To make yellow, or red, to make to glitter as gold; flavescere, Som.*

Ageomrod lamented, v. geome-ran.

Ageotan, agitan; p. ageat, agute, agutte, þu agute, we agutan; pp. ageoted, ageted, ageoten, ageaten, agiten, agoten; v. a. [a from, geotan to pour] *To pour out, to strew, spread, spill, draw out, disperse; effundere*:—*Hi aguton blod, Ps.* 78, 3. *Ageot cocor, Ps.* 34, 3.

Aghwær every where, v. æghwær.

Agien own, v. agen.

Agieta, agita *A shedder, a pourer out, a spendthrift; effusor*:—*Past.* 20.



Agifan *to restore*, agifen *restored*, v. agytan.  
<sup>w</sup> Agift; m. *A giving back, restoration; restitutio.*  
 Agild *without amends*, v. ægyldæ.  
 Agildan *to repay*, v. agyldan.  
 Agiltan *to offend*, v. agyldan.  
 Agiltst thou *repayest*, v. agyldan.  
 Agimmed, agymmed; *part. Gemmed, set with gems; gemmatus:—Agimmed and gemmed bend a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem. Agimmed gerdel, or gyrdel, or angseta, or hringe a gemmed girdle or ring, R. 64, v. astened.*  
 Aginnan, he agynð; p. agan; v. a. *To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand; incipere:—And agynð beatan hys efenþeowas, Mt. 24, 49.*  
 Agita a spendthrift, æ. agieta.  
 Agitan *to pour out*, v. ageotan.  
 Agiten *dispersed*, v. ageotan.  
 Agiten *known*, v. agytan.  
 Aglac [Plat. lak a fault] *Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment; miseria:—Cd. 184, Som.*  
 Aglad *failed; p. from eghian.*  
 AGLÆC, æglæc; *def. se aglæca; adj. Miserable, tormented, wicked, mischievous; miser, cruciatus:—Wið þam aglæcan among the wicked, Beo. 6, Thork. p. 84, 21.*  
 Agn own, v. agen.  
 Agnegan *to possess*, v. agnian.  
<sup>x</sup> Agnette *Usury; usura:—C. Lk. 19, 23.*  
 Agnian, gægnian; p. hi ahnodon; *part. agnigende, ahniende; v. a. To own, to possess, to appropriate to himself; possidere:—Hu miht þu þonne þe agnian heora god how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good? Bt. 14, 1. Hi ahnodon eorðan, Ps. 43, 4.*  
 Agniend, ahniend *An owner, a possessor; possessor:—Gen. 14, 22.*  
 Agniendlic, geagnigendlic; *adj. Possessive, pertaining to possession, or owning; possessivus, Som.*  
 Agnu own, v. agen.  
 Agnung *an owning*, v. agenung.  
<sup>v</sup> Agnys *Sorrow, affliction; ærumna, Ben.*  
 Agolden *repaid*, v. agyldan.  
 Agon, agun *they own*, v. agan.  
 Agongen *passed*, v. agangan.  
 Agoten, agotten *poured out*, v. ageotan.  
 Agotenes, agotennys, se; f. *An effusion, a pouring, or shedding forth, out or abroad; effusio:—Agotennys teara a shedding of tears, Med. pec. 16.*  
 Agræfen, agraf, agrafen *engraved, carved*, v. grafan.

Agrafenlice; n. [agrafen carved, lice body] *That which is carved, a carved image; sculpture:—Hi gebædon þat agrafenlice, Ps. 105, 19.*  
 Agrisan *To dread, to fear greatly; horrere:—For helle agrise shall have dread of hell, L. eccl. Cnut. 25.*  
 Agrisenlic *horrible*, v. grislic.  
<sup>z</sup> Agrof *engraved*, v. grafan.  
 Agrowan [a, growan to grow] *To grow under, to cover; succrescere:—Seo eorðe stod mid holtum agrowen the earth was [stood] covered [overgrown] with groves [holts], Hexaem. 6, v. growan.*  
 Agryndan, gryndan; p. [Plat. Ger. grunden: Dut. gronden: a, grund the ground] *To ground, to descend to the earth; ad solum descendere:—Menol. 212: Hickes's Thes. vol. 1, p. 205.*  
 Agu *A pie, a magpie; pica, Ben.*  
 Aguette, agute *poured out*, v. ageotan.  
 Agyfan, agifan; p. ageaf, agæf; pp. agyfen, agifen; v. a. *To restore, give back, give up, return, repay; reddere:—Agyf þat þu me scælt, Mt. 18, 28. Ða het Pilatus agyfan, Mt. 27, 58. He ageaf hys gast, Jn. 19, 30, v. gifan.*  
<sup>a</sup> Agyldan, agildan, ageldan; p. ageald, we aguldon; pp. agolden; v. a. *To pay, fulfil, repay, restore, reward, offer sacrifice; solvere:—Mt. 5, 33, v. gildan.*  
 Agyltan, agitan; p. te; pp. t; v. [a, gyltan to make guilty] *To fail in duty, to commit, to become guilty, to offend, to sin against; delinquere:—Ðæt he agylte on him sylfum, Ps. 35, 1. Agyltan wið to offend, or sin against. Twegen men agylton wið heora hlaford, Gen. 40, 1. Ic agilte wið eow, Ex. 10, 16.*  
 Agymmed *set with gems*, v. agimmed.  
 Agynð *beginmeth*, v. aginnan.  
 Agytan; p. ageat; pp. agyten, agiten; v. a. [a from, gytan to get] *To discover, know, understand, consider; deprehendere. Gif æni man agiten wuðre if any man should be known, L. North. pres. 48. Gecyðnyssa þine ic ageat, Ps. 118, 95.*  
<sup>b</sup> Ah; adv. *Whether, but; nunquid, sed:—Ps. 7, 12. Ah ne whether or not; nonne, C. Mk. 6, 3. Ah nuu now.*  
 Ah has, owns; habet, v. agan.  
 Ahabban, ahæbban; v. [habban to have] *To abstain, restrain; abstinere:—Bd. 3, 22: 5, 6, v. habban.*  
 Aheldan; *declined; p. of ahildan.*

Ahafen *lifted up, puffed up*, v. ahebban.  
 Ahafennes, ahafennys, se; f. *An elevation, a lifting up, a loftiness, pride, arrogance; elevatio:—Ahafennys handa minra, Ps. 140, 2: 92, 6.*  
 Ahangen, ahangan *hung; pp. of ahon, v. hon.*  
<sup>c</sup> Aheardian; p. ahyrde, ahyrte; pp. aheardod, ahyrd; v. a. [Plat. Dut. verharden: Ger. verharten: Dan. forhearte: a intensive, heardian to harden]. 1. *To harden, make hard; durare. 2. To endure, continue, secure: perdurare:—1. Ic ahyrde Pharaones heortan, Ex. 4, 21. 2. Aheardað his gebod secureth his power, R. Ben. 6, 8.*  
 Ahearding *A hardening; inducitur, Som.*  
 Aheawian; p. aheow; pp. aheawen. [a from, heawan to hew] *To hew, or cut out, to carve, make even, smooth; rescare:—He aheow on stane, Mt. 27, 60. Of aheawenum bordum of hewed or planed boards, Gen. 6, 14. Aheawen treow timber, Elf. gl. 17.*  
 Ahebban, þu ahefst, he ahefst; imp. ahefe; p. ic ahefde, ahof, we ahefdon; pp. ahafen, ahefen; v. a. *To lift up, to raise, elevate, exalt; elevare, v. hebban.*  
 Ahefdes *pride*, v. ahafennes.  
 Ahefegod, ahefgad *weighed down*, v. ahefigan.  
 Ahefen *elevated; pp. of ahebban.*  
<sup>d</sup> Ahefigad, ahefgad, ahefegod; *part. Weighed down, burdened, grieved; gravatus:—Donne hit bið ahefigad when it is weighed down, Bt. 24, 4, v. hefigan.*  
 Ahefst, ahefst, v. ahebban *to raise.*  
 Ahefst shall *crucify; suspendet:—Deut. 21, 22, v. hon.*  
 Aheld *inclined*, v. ahildan.  
 Ahencg *hung*, v. hon.  
 Ahened *despised, trod upon*, v. hynan.  
 Aheng *hung; hi ahengon; p. of ahon, v. hon.*  
 Aheolorod; *part. Weighed, balanced; libratus, Som.*  
 Aherian *to hire*, v. hyrian.  
 Aherian; v. *To benefit, profit; prodesse:—Prec. ad calc. 3, Cd. l. 5.*  
 Ahiegan, ahycgan *to seize, pursue earnestly; assequi, v. hiegan.*  
 Ahildan, aheldan *to incline, ahild, aheldon inclined*, v. hyl-dan.  
<sup>e</sup> Ahildenlice; *adv. Incliningly; inclinative, Som.*  
 Ahioloran *to balance*, v. heoloran.



Ahiscēan *to hiss at, to mock*; irriderē, *Lye*, v. hiscan.  
 Ahīpan *to rob*, v. hybian.  
 Ahīpend *A robber, an extortioner*; grassator:—*Cot. 95, Som.*  
 Ahladan [a from, ladan *to lade*] *To draw out*; exhaurire, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ahlænsud; *part. Soaked, steeped, watered, made lean*; maceratus:—*Scint. 10, Som.*  
 Ahlas *levers, bars*; vectes:—*Past. 22, 1, Lye.*  
 Ahleapan; p. ahleop, hi ahleopon [a from, hleapan *to leap*] *To leap up, out or upon*; exilire, insilire:—*Ors. 3, 9.*  
 Ahlnode *loosed, delivered*; solvit; p. from, a not, hlænan for lænan *to lend.*  
 Ahlocan *to pull out*, v. alocan.  
 Ahloh *laughed at*, v. hlihan.  
 Ahlowan [a intensive, hlowan *to low*] *To low, or bellow again*; reboare, *Som.*  
 Ahlytred, ahlutred; *part. Purified, scummed, refined, cleansed*; purgatus:—*Ahlutred win refined wine, Cot. 68, v. hlyt-trian.*  
 Ahne *whether or not*, v. ah.  
 Ahnescian *to mollify*, v. anescian.  
 Ahnipan; p. ahneop; v. a. *To pluck, gather*; carpere:—*Ahneop wæstem gathered the fruit, Cod. Ex. 45. a., v. hni-pan.*  
 Ahnodon *owned*, v. agnian.  
 Ahniend *an owner*, v. agniend.  
 Ahnung *an owning*, v. agenung.  
 Ahnyscton *they mocked*, *Ps. 79, 7, v. ahiscēan.*  
 Aho *crucify*; suspendo:—*Elf. gr. 26, 119, v. hon.*  
 Ahofraised; p. of ahebban.  
 Ahofyn *elated*; pp. of ahebban.  
 Ahoh *crucify*, v. hon.  
 Aholan; p. ede; pp. od; v. a. [a, holian *to hollow*] *To dig*; fodere:—*Aholan ut to pluck out. Ahola hit ut, Mt. 5, 29.*  
 Ahold *faithful*, v. hold.  
 Aholede [p. of aholan *to dig*] *An engraved, or embossed work*; opera lacunata, *Mann.*  
 Ahon *to hang*, *Gen. 40, 19, v. hon.*  
 Ahongen hung, *Fr. Jud. 10*; pp. of ahon, v. hon.  
 Ahorn [Plat. Dut. Ger. ahorn; m.] *A plane tree*; acer platanoides, *Ben.*  
 Ahraëddan, ahreëddan, ariddan, berædan; p. de; pp. ahreëdd, ahred, ahyridid [a from, hreëddan *to rid*] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, draw out, cast out, to rob*; liberare, eruere:—*For-hwy þu ariddest, Ps. 42, 2.*  
 Ahreht *erect, upright*; pp. of recan.  
 Ahreofod; *adj. Leprous*; leprosus:—*Martyr. 21, Sep.*  
 Ahreosian *to rush*, v. hreosan.

Ahreopod *touched*, v. hrepan.  
 Ahreder *reared, or lifted up*, v. hreran.  
 Ahrinað *will touch*, v. æt-hri-nan.  
 Ahruuron *rushed*, v. hreosan.  
 Ahrydred *robbed*, v. aðryd.  
 Ahrynan *To touch*; tangere, v. æt-hri-nan.  
 Ahryre *should rush*, v. hreosan.  
 Ahrysyd *shaken, disturbed*, v. hreosan.  
 Ahsa *ashes*, v. axe.  
 Ahsian *to ask*; *part. ahsiende*; p. ahsoðe, v. acsian.  
 Aht, uht, auht, wiht, wuht, awiht, awuht; *pron. [Plat. icht, ichts, ichtens, echt, iht: Frs. hwat, wat, watte, hwet, het, hette: Dut. iets: Ger. etwas, v. æht] AUGHT, any thing, something; aliquid, quidquam*:—*Afandian hwæþer he aht sy, oððe naht, Mr. 16, 18. Þe ahtes wæron who were of aught, of any account, or value, Chr. 992. Þat an man, þe himsilyf aht wære, mihte faran that a man, who himself was aught, might go, Id. 1087.*  
 Ahta *eight*, v. æhta.  
 Ahte *owned*; p. of agan.  
 Ahtighting *An intention, a purpose, an aim*; intentio, *Som.*  
 Ahtlice; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly*; viriliter, *Chr. 1071: Gib. p. 172, 27.*  
 Ahtswan *a cow-herd*, v. æhte-swan.  
 Ahudan [a from, huð *prey*] *To spoil, rob*; spoliare, *Mann.*  
 Ahwænan *To oppress, vex, trouble*; opprimere, *Som.*  
 Ahwæned *Weaned*; ablactatus:—*Herb. 20, 7.*  
 Ahwænne *when, some time*, v. hwænne.  
 Ahwær *every where*, v. æghwær.  
 Ahwær-gen *every where again, continually.*  
 Ahwar, ahwer, awer; *adv. Some where, any where, any wise*; alicubi:—*Jos. 1, 18. Ahwar on lande wheresoever, L. Edw. Guth. 11. Habbe ic awer have I in any wise, Bt. 7, 3.*  
 Ahwerfed *turned*, v. hweorfed.  
 Ahwettan *to whet*, v. hwettan.  
 Ahwider *every where*, v. æghwær.  
 Ahwilc; *adj. Terrible*; terribilis:—*R. 116, Lye.*  
 Ahwonan, ahwonon; *adv. [a from, hwonan whence] From what place, whence, some where, anywhere; alicubi*:—*Bd. 5, 12.*  
 ¶ Ahwonan utan *from without, outwardly, extrinsically*, *Bt. 34, 3.*  
 Ahworfen *moved*, v. hweorfan.  
 Ahwylic *whatsoever*, v. æghwylc.  
 Ahwylfan, behwylfan [a inten-

sive, hwealfian *to cover*] *To cover over, overwhelm*; obruere:—*Ex. 14, 27.*  
 Ahwyrfð *turns*, v. hweorfan.  
 Ahycgan *to seize*, v. ahicgan.  
 Ahyddon, ahyled *hidden*, v. hydan.  
 Ahyldan *to incline*, v. hyldan.  
 Ahyldendlice *incliningly*, v. ahil-dendlice.  
 Ahyrd, ahyrde *hardened*, v. aheardian.  
 Ahyrdincg *a hardening*, v. aheard-dung.  
 Ahyrian, ahyroð, v. hyrian *to hire.*  
 Ahyrst *fried*, v. hyrstan.  
 Ahyrte *hardened*; p. of aheardian.  
 Aide aid; adjumentum, *Lye.*  
 Aidlian, he aydlige; p. ede; pp. ed, ad [adlian *to fail*, v. adl a disease, adlegian *to abolish*] *To ail, to be sick, to languish, profane, frustrate, empty, deface, destroy*; ægrotare, profanare:—*Bd. 5, 3.*  
 Aieþende *demolishing*, v. aiþan.  
 Ain, aina *one*, v. an.  
 Aiþan; *part. aiþende [a from, upian or utian *to put out*] To cast out, to put out of doors*; eliminare:—*Cot. 71, 76.*  
 Aisil *vinegar*, v. eced.  
 Aizon, aizoon [aizōon *from æi always, ζωη life, always alive, or green*] *The herb ay-green, sengreen, or houseleek*; sempervivum, herba:—*Herb. 146, Som.*  
 Akauertune *the courts*; atria:—*Ps. 83, 1, v. caferun.*  
 Al an eel, v. æl.  
 Al an awl, v. æl.  
 Al all, v. eall.  
 Aladian [a from, ladian *to clear*] *To excuse, to make excuse for*; excusare:—*Hu magon hi hi aladigen how can they excuse themselves, Bt. 41, 3.*  
 Alæcgan *to lay away*, v. alecgan.  
 Alædan; p. de; pp. ed, æd [a from, lædan *to lead*] *To lead, to lead out, withdraw, take away*; educere:— *Ic alædde þe of lande, Ps. 80, 9. Alæd, ælæd or alædd ic eom I am taken away, Ps. 108, 22.*  
 Alæned *lent*, v. lænan.  
 Alætæn, alætæn; p. alæt, alæt; pp. alætæn; v. a. [a from, lætan *to let*] *To let go, to lay down, cease, leave off, lose*; dimittere, deponere:— *Ic hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alætænne, Jn. 10, 18. Ic þa lætan ne sceal I will not let that go, Solil. 8. Þu hine alætst thou lettest it go, Bt. 25.*  
 Alætnes, se; f. *A loss, a losing*; amissio:—*Somn. 326.*



Alættan [lætan to let] *To let, hinder; impire, Som.*  
 Alan; v. *To appear; apparere:—C. R. Lk. 11, 44.*  
 Alað *ale, v. aloð.*  
 Albe; f. [Lat. alba from, albus white] *An ALB, a surplice; alba, white sacerdotalis:—Elf. gl. 19.*  
 Ald, *alda old, v. eald.*  
 Ald An age, old age; senectus, Mann.  
 Aldagian; v. *To grow, or wax old; Som. v. ealdian.*  
 Aldaht a basket, or maund; alveolum, Som.  
<sup>n</sup>Aldefæder a grandfather, v. eald-fæder.  
 Alder, es; m. *An author, originator; auctor:—Þe alderas forelorene wæron the authors were destroyed, Bd. 2, 5, v. ealdor.*  
 Alderdóm authority, v. ealdor-dóm.  
 Aldhād [eald old, had hood] *Old age; senectus, Som.*  
 Aldhelm [eald old, helm an helmet] ALDHELM, a name of a man; Aldhelmus, vetus galea, Lye.  
 Aldian to grow old, v. ealdian.  
 Aldlic old, v. ealdlic.  
 Aldor life, v. aldr.  
 Aldor an elder, v. ealdor.  
 Aldor elder, former, v. eald.  
 Aldor-apostol the chief of the apostles; apostolorum principes:—Bd. 3, 17.  
 Aldor-bana [aldr life, bana a killer] *A murderer, manslayer, fratricide; homicida:—Cain was so called, Cd. 49.*  
 Aldor-birig [ealdor chief, burg a city] *A chief city, metropolis; urbs primaria:—Bd. 1, 26.*  
 Aldor-dēma [ealdor chief, dema a judge] *A supreme judge, a prince; supremus judex:—Cd. 57.*  
 Aldordóm a principality, v. ealdordóm.  
 Aldor-duguðe *A chief nobility; principalis nobilitas, v. ealdorduguðe.*  
<sup>o</sup>Aldor-frea *A chief lord; princeps dominus:—Cd. 174.*  
 Aldor-gedál [aldr life, gedál a separation] *A divorce, separation from life; vitæ divor-tium:—Cd. 52, Lye.*  
 Aldorleas; adj. [ealdor a father, leas less] *Fatherless, deprived of parents; orphanus:—C. Jn. 14, 18.*  
 Aldorlege [eald old, orleg fate] *Fate, fortune; fatum:—Cd. 179.*  
 Aldorlic principal, v. ealdorlic.  
 Aldorman a prince, v. ealdorman.  
 Aldor-nere, ealdor-nere [ealdor life, ner refuge] *A life's safety,*

*a refuge, sanctuary, an asylum; refugium:—Cd. 117.*  
 Aldornes authority, v. ealdor-dóm.  
 Aldorpægn a principal servant, a minister, v. ealdorpægn.  
 Aldor-wisa [ealdor chief, wisa a ruler] *A chief director, or disposer; principalis director:—Cd. 63.*  
<sup>p</sup>Aldr, aldor, ealdor, ealdr [Plat. older: Ger. alter n: Dan. alder n: Swed. älter n: ældian, or yldan to put off, the imp. is æld lengthen, and comp. er more] *That which is deferred or lengthened, an age, the term of a man's remaining on the earth, the life; ævum, vita:—Aldre scyldig the forfeit of life; vitæ, vel capitis reus, Cd. 196. Þonne þu of lice aldor asendest when thou sendest life from the body, Cd. 133.*  
 ¶ A to aldre, æfre to aldre or, in aldre for ever, Cd. 227.  
 Ne on aldre never, Cd. 21.  
 Aldr a parent, aldoro parents, v. ealdor.  
 Aldu, ældo-men; pl. Pharisees; pharisei:—R. Mk. 2, 24.  
 Aldur chief, as aldur-sacerdas, the chief priests, v. ealdor.  
 Ald-wif an old woman, v. ealdwif.  
 Aleah, aleag falsified; mentitus, p. of aleogan.  
 Aleat bent down, flat; pronus:—Num. 22, 31, v. alutan.  
<sup>q</sup>Alecgan, imp. alege; p. alede, hi alledon; pp. aled, alegd alegen; v.a. [a from, legcan to lay] 1. *To place, lay down, lay along; ponere, deponere. 2. To lay aside, confine, diminish, take away, put down, depress, confute, imminuere, deprime:—1. Hig ne mihton hine alecgan, Lk. 5, 19. 2. Godes lof alecgan to diminish God's glory, Elf. T. p. 22, 20. Godes monnes lof alegen bið good men's praise is confined, Bt. 18, 3. ¶ Alecgende part. or alecgendlice word a verb deponent, because it has deposed or left out some of its inflections.*  
 Alede, alledon put down, v. alecgan.  
 Alefan to permit, v. alyfan.  
 Alefða, alefed permitted, v. alyfan.  
 Al efne [from al all, efne behold] *Behold all! omnis ecce.*  
 Alegd deposed, frightened, v. alecgan.  
 Alege lay down, v. alecgan.  
 Alegen confined, v. alecgan.  
 Aleh placed; posuit:—Beo. 1: Thork. p. 8, 54, v. alecgan.  
 Alend; q. alenð or alenð lend-eth; commodat:—Ps. 36, 22, v. lænan.

<sup>r</sup>Alenian [a, lænian to be lean] *To make lean, to soak; macc-rare:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 4.*  
 Aleógan; p. aleág, aleáh; pp. alógen *To lie, to tell lies, to deceive, v. leogan.*  
 Aler the alder; v. alnus, v. alr.  
 Alerholt an alder wood; alnetum, v. alr.  
 Alesan to redeem, v. alysan.  
 Alesen chosen, v. lesan.  
 Alesenis redemption, v. alysednes.  
 Alet fire, combustibles; ignis, pabulum ignis:—Cd. 186, Lye.  
 Aletan to cease, v. lætan.  
 Aletlic; adj. Pardonable; remissibilis, Mann.  
 Alewa, an [Lat. aloë: Heb. אלהי אעלי or אלהים aelim the aloe trees] *The aloe, bitter spices, in the plural aloes; aloe:—Brohte alewan, Jn. 19, 39.*  
 Alewed; adj. Weak; debilis:—R. Ben. 27.  
<sup>s</sup>Alfæt; pl. alfati *A pot or kettle to boil in; coculum:—Cot. 210, Som.*  
 Algeats; adv. [eal all, geatas gates, ALL GATES, Chau. and Spenc.] *Always, altogether; omnifariam, omnino, Som.*  
 Algeworc Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel; igniarius:—Cot. 107, 164, v. tyndre.  
 Alh, alhn *A temple, church, a hall; templum, basilica:—Cd. 162, v. heal.*  
 Alh-sted, ealh-sted [heal a hall, sted a place] *A palace, a royal residence; palatia:—Cd. 209.*  
 Alibban to live, v. lybban.  
 Alibbe, alibbend *A survivor, one who lives after; superstes, Som.*  
 Aliefan, alifan to permit, p. ed, v. alyfan.  
 Aliasan to redeem; part. aliesend, v. alysan.  
 Alifian to live, v. alybban.  
<sup>t</sup>Alihtan; v. a. [a intensive, liht-an to light] 1. *To enlighten; illuminare. 2. To ALIGHT, come down; desilire:—1. Hig alihhton þa eorðan, Gen. 1, 15. 2. Elf. gr. 30.*  
 Alinnan; v. *To LIN, cease, stop; cessare, Som.*  
 Alis loose, v. alysan.  
 Alisendnes redemption, v. alysednes.  
 Alisian to try, v. halsian.  
 All all, v. eall.  
 Allic; adj. [eall all, lic like] *Universal, general, catholic; universus:—Allic geleafa the catholic, or general belief, Bd. 4, 17.*  
 Allinga, allunga *altogether, v. eallunga.*



Allwalda the Omnipotent, v. ælwaldra.

Almerige [hence the old English almetry, almoury, almyr, amry, ambry, and the Norman-French ambrey, the Irish amri, the Welsh almeri a cupboard] A cupboard, a chest, an AMBRY; repositorium, scrinium, Som.

Almes alms, v. ælmes.

Alne an ell, v. elne.

Alocan, alucan; p. ede; pp. alocced, aloccen; v. a. [a from, loc an enclosure, or læcan to approach] To put out of an enclosure, to expose, cast out, separate, pull out, take away, root up; ejicere, avellere:—He was fram hym alocen, Lk. 22, 41. Aluc þu hine take him away, L. Alf. 13: W. p. 29, 33.

Alogen false, feigned, v. aleogan.

Alor an alder-tree; alnus, v. alr.

Aloten prone, submissive, v. alutan.

ALOD, eale, eala, ealu [Dan. Swed. Icel. öl n: Norse, aul] ALE; cerevisia:—Ale and mead were the favourite drinks of the Anglo-Saxons. They had three sorts of ale. In the Chr. 852, Ing. p. 93, 16, we find, Wulfred scolde gifre twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð, and ten mittan Wælscas aloð Wulfred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale. Hwæt drincst þu! Eala, gif ic hæbbe ealu ale if I have [if], or water if I have not ale. M. S. Cott. Tib. A. iii. p. 63, v. brydeala.

ALR [Plat. eller f: Dut. els f: Ger. erle f: Dan. alletrae n: Swed. al f. IHRE supposes this word to be derived from the Swedish word al water, because the alnus grows best in wet ground.] An ALDER-tree, a sort of birch in the north of England, called ELLER and ALER; alnus, betula alnus. It is quite distinct from ellen the elder-tree; sambucus:—Elf. gl. 17. i. ¶ Alrholt an alder-holt, or grove.

Alsian to intreat, v. halsian.

ALSIUC; conj. for eall swilc all such.

Alswa also, v. eallswa.

Altar [Plat. Dut. altaar m. and n: Ger. altar m: Dan. alter n: Swed. altare m: Lat. altare, from alta high, and ara a place for sacrifice] An altar; altare:—Beforan þam altare, Mt. 5, 24.

Alucan, aluccan to pull out, v. aloccan.

Alutan, anlutan; p. aleat; pp. aluten, aloten [a, lutan to bend] To bend, incline, bend, or bow down; procumbere:—Alutende he geseah, Lk. 24, 12. He aleat to eorðan he bowed to the earth, Elf. T. p. 37, 8.

Alwalda, alwaldend, alwealda the Omnipotent, v. ælwaldra.

Alwan aloes, v. alewa.

Alwiht every creature, Cd. 10.

Alybban, alibban, þu alyfast; p. aleofode, hi alyfden; pp. aleofod; v. [a, lybban to live] To survive, live after, live; vivere:—Heo alyfað, Ex. 21, 22. Ic alybban ne mæg I cannot live, Nicod. 26: Thu. p. 13, 36. Heo wolde libban, Ors. 3, 6.

ALYFAN, hit alyfð; imp. alyfe; p. alyfde, hi alyfdon; pp. alyfed; v. a. To give leave, permit, suffer, v. lyfan.

Alyfedlic; adj. Allowable, quick; expeditus:—Alyfedlice þing an allowable thing, Elf. gr. 9, 25.

Alyfedlice; adv. Lawfully, allowably; licite, Lye.

Alyfednes, se; f. Permission, sufferance, leave, grant; permissio, Som.

Alyhtnys, se; f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness; illuminatio:—Ps. 89, 8.

Alynian, alynnan To pull down, liberate, deliver, free from; evellere:—Alinian of rode Cristes lichaman to unfasten Christ's body from the cross. De offic diurn, et noct, Lye.

ALYSAN, lysan; p. alysd; pp. alysed; v. a. [Plat. verlossen: Dut. verlossen: Ger. erlösen: Dan. forløse: Swed. förlossa: a from, lysan to loose] 1. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate; liberare. 2. To pay for loosing, to pay, redeem, ransom; redimere:—1. Hwæper Helias wylle hine alysan, Mt. 27, 49. Þat þu beo fram hym alysed, Lk. 12, 58. 2. Ic alysd I paid, Ps. 68, 6. His fæsten alysan, Bd. 5, 4. Broþor ne alyseð, Ps. 48, 7. God alyseð sawle mine of handa helle, Ps. 48, 16.

Alysednys, alysnys, se; f. Redemption, a ransom; redemptio:—Weorð alysednysse sawle his, Ps. 48, 8.

Alysend, alesend A liberator, deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—Ic lufige þe Driht alysend min, Ps. 17, 1, 48.

Alysendlic; adj. Free, loose; solutarius:—Bd. 4, 22.

Alystan to list, to wish, v. lystan. Am am; sum, v. eom.

Amæran ute to exterminate, v. utamæran.

Amæstan, gemæstan; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. mesten: Ger. mästen: a from, mæst mast, the fruit of trees on which some animals are fattened, as nuts, acorns, berries: Moes. mats: Ger. mast food] To fatten; saginare:—Cod. Ex. p. 111. b. ¶ Amæst, or amæstend beon to be fattened; impinguari. Amæste fuglas, or gemæsted fugelas fattened fowls, fatisings, Cot. 16.

Amætan to find, v. metan.

Amang among, v. gemang.

Amanian; p. ade, ode. 1. To admonish strongly, to fine; admonere. 2. To direct, govern, send; dirigere:—1. Se biseceop amanige, L. Athel. 26. Be gefrefan þe mid riht ne amanige concerning a governor who fines not with justice, L. Edw. 5. 2. And amanige þære scyrbiseceop þa bote and shall send the offering to the bishop of the shire, Edg. 3: W. p. 73, 5.

Amansumian; p. de; pp. ed od [a, mænsunian to marry] To disjoin, excommunicate; excommunicare:—Bd. 3, 22. Amansumod, -ed excommunicated, Chr. 675. This word is opposed to mænsunian, or gemænsunian to join, or marry.

AMANSUNNING, amansunung, amensunugge; f. Exclusion, excommunication, a curse; excommunicatio:—Mid þære amansunung, Jos. 7, 12.

Ambeht, embeht, ymbeaht, ombiht [ymb about, æht property] A joining, collection, an office, a ministry, message, a servant; collatio, officium:—Bt. Rawl. p. 163. Þa Abraham spræc to his ombihtum then Abraham spoke to his servants, Cd. 139.

Amber, omber, es; m. [Plat. ammer m: Dut. emmer m: Ger. eimer m: Swed. ämbar m.] A vessel to carry about liquids, having two ears, a tub; tankard; amphora:—Ors. 1, 1. Ambiht-hus [ambeht an office, hus house] A shop; officina:—R. Concord. 11.

Ambiht-men, embeht-men [Dut. ambachtman m: ambeht office, men men] Persons who go about on being ordered, servants, ministers, pages; servientes, satellites:—Habbað oðre ambihtmen have other servants, L. Lib. eccl. 12.

Ambiht-scealcas, ombihtscealcas [ambeht office, scealc a servant] The same meaning as ambihtmen above, Trg. Jud. 10.



- Ambiht-smið**; *m.* [ambeht, smið *a workman*] *An overlooker of workmen, an ambassador, L. Ethelb. 7.*
- Ambiht** *a message, v. ambeht.*
- Ambiht-secg** [ambiht *a message, segga a sayer*] *A messenger, an ambassador; nuntius:—Ct. 27.*
- Ambyrne** *wind a prosperous wind, Ors. 1, 1.*
- Ameallud**; *part. Emptied, brought to nought; exinanitus:—C. M. Ps. 74, 8.*
- Amearcan** *to mark, v. mearcian.*
- Amel**, *es*; *m.* *A vessel for holy water; amula, vas lustrale:—Cot. 2.*
- Ameldian** *to betray, ic ameldige ameldod, v. meldian.*
- Amerian**, *amirian*; *p. ede*; *pp. ed.* *To examine, try, prove; examinare:—Ofer ðæl sceal beon amered on þam fyre the other part shall be proved in the fire, Bt. 38, 4. Amered, amyred beon to be examined.*
- Amerran** *to hinder, v. amyrrian.*
- Amersod**; *part. [q. amansod, or amansumod, v. amansumian to disjoin] Excommunicated; excommunicatus:—Gif hwa amersodnes oððe utlahne healde, plithe him sylfum, L. Cnut. 64.*
- Amet**, *amett*; *part. Decked, adorned, clothed, furnished; ornatus, Som.*
- Ametan**; *p. amæt; pp. ameten* *To measure, v. metan.*
- Amethwile** [amet, hwile *while*] *Leisure; otium:—Elf. gr. Lye.*
- Amett painted**; *pictum, v. amet.*
- Amiddan** *To weigh, poise, ponder, esteem; appendere, Som.*
- Amiddan in the middle.**
- Amolsnian** *to putrify, v. formolsnian.*
- Amorreas**, **Amorreiscas**; *pl. The Amorites; Amoritæ:—Gen. 15, 16.*
- Ampella**, **ampolla**, **ampulla** *A vial, bottle, flagon; ampulla:—Ampellan, or elefaet an oil-vat; legithum, Cot. 119. Ampellan, or crogen small vessels, Chrimatories; lenticulæ:—Cot. 124.*
- Ampre**, **ompre** *A crooked swelling vein, an herb, sweet marjoram, feverfew; varix, herba quædam, ut amaracus, origanum majorana, Lin.:—L. M. p. 1. c. 39.*
- Amundbræg** [a *from*, *mund a mound, protection, peace, bræga a breaker*] *A peace-breaker, a disturber; pacis violator:—Chr. 1087, v. mundbrece.*
- Amundian** *to preserve, v. mundian.*
- Amydran**; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [Plat. *Dut. vermoorden*: *Ger. ermor-*

*den: Dan. myrde: Swed. mörda: a, myrðra murder*] *To murder, kill; trucidare:—Pat man sy amyrdrede that one be murdered, L. Cnut. 53.*

**Amyrian** *to examine, v. amerian.*

**Amyrrian**, **amerran**; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* *1. To dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil; dissipare, perdere. 2. To hinder, mislead; impedire:—1. Þa he hæfde ealle amyrrrede, Lk. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrd he hys mede, Mt. 10, 42. And eorðe was amyrrred, Ex. 8, 24. 2. Wela amerð and læt wealth obstructs and hinders, Bt. 32, 1.*

**AN**, **æn**, **ain**; *gen. es*; *def. se ana*; *seo, þæt æne*; *pron. [Plat. Dut. een: Frs. ien: Ger. Al. Franc. ein: Moes. ains, aina, ain: Dan. Swed. en, et: Icel. einn: Norse, einr. These various forms seem to denote the beginning, the origin. Wachter says an, as a noun, significat principium, seu nascenti originem:—Hence the Al. æne a grandfather, ane a grandmother]—1. ONE; unus. 2. Alone, only, sole, another; solus—with these meanings it is used definitely, and generally written ana m, and sometimes aina, anne, anga; f. and n: æne. 3. A certain one, some one; quidam, v. sum. Sometimes, though rarely, an may be used as the English article a, an. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article, but more like the Moes. ain, or the Lat. unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed, as ðeodric was Cristen Theodoricus fuit Christianus, Theodoric was a Christian, Bt. 1. 4. Any, every one, all; quisque:—1. An of þam, Mt. 10, 29. Ain was on Hispania one was in Spain, Ors. 4, 9. He is an God, Mk. 12, 29. 2. An God ys god only God is good, Mt. 19, 17: 8, 8. Ge forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana, Jn. 16, 32. Angum, Bt. 29, 1: Card. p. 158, 12. Pat ge aina gebroðra hæfdon, Gen. 43, 6. 3. An man hæfde twegen suna, Mt. 21, 28. In this sense it is used as sum, as in the parallel passage, Sum man hæfde twegen suna, Lk. 15, 11. Cynric ofslagon ænne Bryttiscne cyning Cynric slew a British king, Chr. 508. Wirc þe nu ænne arc, Gen. 6, 14. Ane lytle hwyle a little while, Bt. 7, 1. 4. In this sense it admits*

*of a plural form, as anra gehwa, anra gehwylc every one, or literally every one of all. Swelte anra gehwylc for his agenum gylte, Deut. 24, 16. Anes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3, denotes any thing, literally any thing of all, and is used adverbially for at all, in any degree. ¶ One, other. An æfter anum one after another, Jn. 8, 9. To anum to anum from one to the other, only; duntaxat. Pat an, or for an, Mk. 5, 36. Anne finger, and anne one finger, and then another, Ors. 2, 3. Ænne and ænne one and the other, one after another, Herb. 1, 20. Ymb an beon to agree; consensire, C. M. 18, 19. On an, in one, continually, Gen. 7, 12.*

**AN** *in, v. on.*

**An** *give, v. unnan.*

—an the termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs. Mr. Turner says, “if we go through the alphabet, we shall find that most of the verbs are composed of a noun, and the syllables -an, -ian, or -gan. Of these additional syllables,” he adds, “-gan is the verb of motion to go, or the verb agan to possess, and -an seems sometimes to be the abbreviation of unan, or, according to Lye, anan to give, which is probably a double infinitive like gangan to go, and that an is the original infinitive of the verb to give.” Thus deagan to tinge appears to be from deag a colour, and an to give, ðælan to divide: ðæl-an to give apart: cyssan to kiss: cos-an to give a kiss: blostmian to blossom is blostmagan to have a flower: byan to inhabit is by-an to have an habitation:—Hist. of A.-S. vol. ii. p. 424.

**An** is sometimes used in composition for and-, or un-, or in-, as, anweorc for andweorc: anbindan for unbindan to unbind, loosen.

**Ana** *alone, v. an.*

**Anælan**; *pp. anæled* [an, ælan to light] *To kindle, inflame, light, ANNEAL; accendere, inflammare:—Chr. 694.*

**Anæpelan** [un not, æpel noble] *To dishonour, degrade; ignobilem reddere:—And þo nan wyrð anæpelad oð þat he wyrð unæpele and thence becomes degraded till he is unworthy, Bt. 30, 2.*

**Anan**, or **anum** *by this alone, only; d. of an.*

**Anawyrn** [ana, wyrm a worm]



*An earth-worm, an intestinal worm; lumbricus:—L. M. p. 1, c. 46.*  
**Anbærny's**, onbærning, onbærnes, se; *f. Incense, frankincense; thus:—Ps. 140, 2.*  
**Anbelæd** introduced, v. inbelædan.  
**Anbestungnan** introduced, *Past. 21, 1.*  
**Anbid** expectation, v. anbiding.  
**Anbidian**; *p. anbad; pp. anbinden To abide, await, v. bidan.*  
**Anbiding**, anbiding, anbid *An ABIDING, expectation, awaiting, tarrying; expectatio:—Hwylc is abiding min, Ps. 38, 11.*  
*Þa wæron ærendracan on anbiðe then; ambassadors were in waiting, Ors. 3, 9.*  
**Anbidude** waited, v. bidan.  
**Anbigan**, anbugan [*an, bigan to bow; To bow to, obey, submit; submittere:—Ors. 1, 12, v. bigan.*]  
**Anbindan** [*Dut. ontbinden: Ger. entbinden: un un, bindan to bind To UNBIND, untie; absolute:—Seo wiðerwearde anbint and gefeoð the adverse unbinds and liberates, Bt. 20.*]  
**Anbiscopod**; *part. Unconfirmed; non confirmatus:—To lange anbiscopod ne wurðe should not be too long [unbishoped] unconfirmed, L. Can. Edg. 15.*  
**Anbryrd** vexed, grieved, v. onbryrdan.  
**Anbryrðnes** sorrow, v. onbryrðnys.  
**Anbugan** to obey, v. bigan.  
**Anbyrðnys**, se; *f. [un an, byrðnys bearableness, v. geanbyrdan, geanbæran] Unbearableness, resistance; resistentia:—L. Edg. p. 81.*  
**Anbyrignes** a taste, *R. 70, v. byrignes.*  
**Ancenneda**; *adj. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—Jn. 1, 18.*  
**ANCER**, ancor, anc, ancra [*Ger. anker m: Swed. ankar: Plat. Dan. Dut. anker.] 1. An anchor; anchora. 2. One held from the world, an anchorite, a hermit; solitarius:—1. Pin ancor is git fæst thine anchor is yet fast, Bt. 10. On ancre fæst fast at anchor, Beo. 4, 92. 2. Slefaes ancra scrud a hermit's sleeveless vest, Elf. gl. 3, p. 86.*  
**Anceric**; *adj. Like a hermit, anchoritic; anachoretic, Som.*  
**Ancer-lif** a hermit's life, a solitary life; *vita anachoretica:—Bd. 4, 28.*  
**Ancer-man** the ruler, or guider of a ship; *proreta:—Elf. gl. 6.*  
**Ancer-setl**, es; *n. [ancer, setel a seat] A hermit's cell, a her-*

*mitage, the dwelling of an anchorite; anachoresis:—R. 104.*  
*Twegen halige menn on ancersettle wuniende, wæron forbærnde, Chr. 1087.*  
**Ancer-streng** *An anchor-string, a cable; anchorarius funis:—Solil. 4.*  
**Angel** a hook, v. angel.  
**Ancmod**; *adj. [ange sorrowful, mod mind] Sad, sorrowful; anxious:—R. Ben. 64.*  
**Ancleow** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. enkel m: Swed. ankel n.] The ANCLE; talus:—Elf. gl. 3. Lytel ancleow a little bone, die, R. 75.*  
**Ancor** an anchor. **Ancoric** like a hermit, etc., v. ancor, anceric, etc.  
**Ancr**, ancra an anchor, v. ancor.  
**Ancsum**, ancsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.  
**Ancsumnes** troublesomeness, v. angsumnes.  
**Ancummm**; *adv. [an one, cummm the dat. of cum a coming] One by one, singly; singulatum:—C. Jn. 21, 25.*  
**Ancynne** sunu an only son.  
**AND**; *conj. [Plat. un: Frs. en, in, ende: Dut. en, ende: Ger. unde: Off. unde: Icl. end] AND; et, atque, ac:—Gesceop God heofenan and eorðan, Gen. 1, 1. Cum and gesceoh, Jn. 1, 46. ¶ And swa feorð and so forth, or and gehu elles and the like; et cætera.*  
**And** against, through; contra. An inseparable preposition denotes opposition, like the *Icl. and, önd: Moes. and: Norse, and: Ger. und: and the Grk. αὐτῇ: thus, andwyrd an answer: andsacian to deny.*  
**Anda**, onda, handa, an; *m. Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal; rancor, invidia:—Næfst þu nanne andan to nanum þinge thou hast not any envy to any thing, Bt. 33, 4. Hig hyme for andan sealdon, Mt. 27, 18. On minum handan in my anger, envy, Gen. 4, 23. Nyste nænne andan know not any hatred, Bt. 35, 6. ¶ For hwilcumliforum andan for any jealousy, L. Edg. poem. 14.*  
**Andæg** fyrst one day first, in a day's time.  
**Andaga**, an; *m. A fixed day, a time appointed, a term; dies dictus:—Gesette me anne andagan, Ex. 8, 9.*  
**Andatre** A shrub bearing capers; *capparis, Som.*  
**Anbidian** to expect, v. anbidian.  
**Anbiding** an expectation, v. anbiding.  
**Andbita** the feast of unleavened bread; *azyma:—Cot. 17, v. beorma.*

**Andbyfene** *A quantity; quantitas, Som.*  
**Andeaw**; *adj. [un un, þeaw custom] Undutiful, disobedient, arrogant, presumptuous, proud; arrogans:—Scint. 46, Som.*  
**Andefer**, an. **ANDOVER**, *Hants:—Hi læddon anlaf to Andeferan, Chr. 994.*  
**Andefn** [*and, efen even*] *An equality, a proportion, a measure, an amount; proportio:—Be hire andefne by its proportion, Bt. 32, 2.*  
**Andel-bæfete** overhastily.  
**Andetnys**, se; *f. A confession, professing, an acknowledgment; confessio:—Andetnys don to make confession. Seo andetnes þe we deð the confession that we make, L. Lib. eccl. 30.*  
**Andetla** an acknowledgment.  
**Andetta**, an; *andetter, es; One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledged; confessor:—Se þæs slages andetta sy who is an acknowledger of the murder, L. Alf. 26: Bd. 1, 7.*  
**Andettan**, ondettan; *v.a. To confess, to acknowledge, to thank; fateri:—Gifhe wille and cunne his dæda andettan if he will and can confess his deeds, L. Edg. 2. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode I confess to Almighty God, Id. 5: Wilk. p. 88, 11. Seo andetnes þe we Gode anum andettað, deð to gode the confession that we confess to God alone tendeth to good, L. Lib. eccl. 30. Ic andette þe, Mt. 11, 25.*  
**Andetter** a confessor, v. andetta.  
**Andetting** a confession, v. andetnys.  
**Andfang** an undertaker, v. anfeng.  
**Andfege** made bald, v. andfexe, *Som.*  
**Andfegnissa** places for receiving, receptacles; *receptacula:—Cot. 190.*  
**Andfenge** accepted, v. anfeng.  
**Andfeng** an assumption, v. anfeng.  
**Andfengend**, andfenga an undertaker, v. anfeng.  
**Andfexe** [*and without, feax hair*] Baldness; calvities, *Som.*  
**Andfindende**; *part. Finding, getting; nanciscens:—Cot. 138.*  
**Andfon**, anfon to perceive, follow, receive, v. fon.  
**Andgeloman**, andloman; *pl. Implements, tools, utensils; instrumenta:—Cot. 104, v. geloma.*  
**ANDGET**, es; *m. 1. The understanding, the intellect; intellectus. 2. Knowledge, cognizance; cognitio. 3. Sense, meaning, one of the senses;*



sensus:—1. *pas andgites mæð the measure of the understanding, Bt. 41, 4.* 2. *Andget þe syle, Ps. 31, 10, v. ongite-nes.* 3. *Hwilum andgit of andgita sometimes meaning for meaning, Bt. pref. Þa fif andgita þæs lichoman synd, gesiht, hlyst, spræc, stæng, or stenc and hrepung the five senses of the body are sight, hearing, speech, smell, and touch, L. Modus, confit.*

*Andgetfull, andgitlic; adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing; intelligibilis:—Þæt ænig mon sie swa andgetfull that any man is so discerning, Bt. 39, 9.*

*Andgitan to understand, v. angytan.*

<sup>8</sup> *Andgitfullce, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Sensibly, wisely, clearly, plainly, distinctly; intelligenter:—Swa swa he hit andgitfullceost gereccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it, Bt. pref.*

*Andgitleas; adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish; stolidus:—Andgitlease man secal swingan a foolish man shall be beaten, L. Edg. poen. 16.*

*Andgitleaste, andgytlest Foolishness, senselessness; stoliditas, Som.*

*Andgitlice sensible, v. andgetfull. Andgitlice clearly, v. andgitfullce.*

*Andgyt the understanding, v. andget.*

*Andgytan to understand, v. angytan.*

*Andgytfull intelligible, v. andgetfull.*

*Andgytfullce clearly, v. andgitfullce.*

*Andgytlest foolishness, v. andgitleaste.*

*Andgyttol, andgytol sensible, v. andgetfull.*

*Andhwæðer [Ger. entweder whether] Notwithstanding, but yet; attamen, Som.*

*Andian, ic andige, he andgað; part. andigende To envy, hate; invidere:—Ic andige on þe I envy you, Elf. gr. 41.*

*Andig; adj. Envious; invidus:—Scint. 15.*

*Andigende envying, v. andian.*

<sup>9</sup> *Andlang; prep. g. d. ac. [Plat. Dan. Swed. langs, enlang: Dut. onlang; Ger. entlang: and through, lang long] 1. On length, ALONG, by the side of; in longum. 2. Through, during; per:—1. pat wæter wyrð to ea, þonne andlang ea to sæ the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea, Bt. 34, 6. 2. Andlang pas westenes, Jos. 8, 16. Onlongne*

*dæg, or andlangne dæg during the day, or through the day, Chr. 938: Ing. p. 142, 22.*

*Andleofene, andlyfene. 1. Food, sustenance, nourishment, potage; victus, alimenta. 2. That by which food is procured, money, substance, wages; stipendia:—1. He sealde him andlyfene wið horsum, Gen. 47, 17. 2. Ealle hyre andlyfene, Mk. 12, 44. On eowrum andlyfenum, Lk. 3, 14.*

*Andlicnes likeness, v. anlicnes.*

<sup>1</sup> *Andlomon, andluman, utensils, v. andgeloman.*

*Andmitta [mitta weight] A weight, a standard weight; exagium, v. mitta.*

*Andrædan, andredan; part. andrædende to fear, v. ondrædan.*

*Andræccan To relate, report, bring back; referre:—Andræccan spræce, Bt. Lye.*

*Andrece; adj. Twisted, squeezed; tortus:—Andrece fæt a pressing vat, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

*Andred, Andredes leage, Andredes wald Andred, Andredesley, Andred's weald, the name of a large wood in Kent, Chr. 893: Id. an. 477: Ing. Id. an. 755. Andredes ceaster Andredescester, a city in the same wood, Pevensey, or Pemsey Castle, Sussex, Chr. 490: Ing. p. 17, 13.*

*Andres ea a British island called Andersey Isle, Som.*

<sup>8</sup> *ANDRYSN, ondrysn, ondryslie, ondrysenlic; adj. 1. Terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis. 2. Causing fear, venerable, respectable; reverendus:—1. Ondryslie on seonne terrible to be seen, Bd. 2, 16. Ondrysnlice gesihð a dreadful sight, Bd. 5, 19. 2. He mæg hine gedon andrysn he may make him respectable, Bt. 27, 1.*

*Andrysn, ondrys Terror, force, power; terror:—Ondryson halwendes eges by the power of salutary fear, Past. 49, 5, v. drysn.*

*Andrysnlice; adv. Fearfully, dreadfully; terribiliter:—Past. 15, 2.*

*Andsaca, an. A denier, a forswearer, an opposer, an enemy; negator:—Ofer eorðan andsaca ne wæs there was not an opposer on the earth, Cd. 208. Godes andsaca an opposer, or a forsaker of God, Id. 23. Godes andsacan, God's enemies, Id. 219.*

<sup>1</sup> *Andsacan, andsacigan; v. To deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; negare:—Ne mæg ic ne andsacigan I cannot deny, Bt. 10.*

*Andsæc, ansæce [and, sac a contention] A denying, refusing, an abjuring, a forswearing, resistance; negatio:—Be borges andsæc concerning a refusing of a pledge, L. In. 41. Butan ansæce without resistance, Chr. 796: Ing. p. 83, 5.*

*Andsæt; adj. [and against, sæt set, from sætan] Set against, odious, hateful, abominable; exosus, odiosus:—Elf. gr. 33.*

*Andspurnan to stumble, v. ætspurnan.*

*Andspurnes an offence, v. ætspyrning.*

*Andstandan [and, standan to stand] To sustain, abide, stand by, bear; sustinere, Som. Andstandon ongan contend- ing against, R. Ben. 1.*

*Andswar, andswaru; f. [and against, swar from swaran to swear, aciently, to speak, or Norse, swar a speech] An answer; responsum:—Hi afengon andsware, Mt. 2, 12. Andswaru liðe a soft answer, Scint. 77, v. andwyrd.*

<sup>1</sup> *Andswarian, ansvarian, geandswarian, onswærian, ic answare; p. swored, swarode; pp. ed; To give an answer, to answer, respond; responde- re:—Þa ne myhton hig him andswarian, Mt. 22, 46. Andswarode ic answered I, Bt. 26, 2.*

*Andsyn a face, v. ansyn.*

*Andþracian to tremble, v. anþracian.*

*Andþware; adj. [and against, þwar quiet] Perverse, froward, athwart, cross; perversus, Som. Andtimber wood, v. antimber. Andustrian; To hate, detest; detestari:—R. Mt. 26, 74.*

*Andustrung Abomination; abominatio:—R. Mt. 24, 15.*

*Andward present, v. andweard.*

*Andwardnys presence, v. andweardnys.*

*Andweald right, power, v. anweald.*

*Andweard, andward, andwerd, andwyrd, anweard; adj. Present; præsens:—Oð þisne andweardan dæg, Mt. 28, 15. On þis andweardan life in this present life, Bt. 10.*

<sup>1</sup> *Andweardian to be present, to present, to make ready; præsentare, Som.*

*Andweardlice; adv. In the presence of, present; præsentialiter:—Þe hine andweardlice gesawon who saw him present, Bd. 4, 17.*

*Andweardnes, andwardnys, se; f. Presence, presentness; præsentia:—Bd. 4, 25.*

*Andwended; part. Changed, exchanged; mutatus, Som.*



Andwendednys, se; *f. A changing, change; mutatio:—Ps. 76, 10, v. onwendidnes.*

Andweorc, anweorc *Matter, material, metal, cement, cause; materia:—Andweorc to weall mortar, or other stuff of which a wall is made. To wepenne buton andweorce in weeping without a cause, Bt. 10. Buton anweorc without cause, Id. 32, 2.*

Andwerd *present, v. andweard.*  
 Andwerdan, andwyrdan, ađwyrdan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [and word a word, an] To answer; respondere:—Abram hire andwerde, Gen. 16, 6: 3, 2.*

<sup>w</sup> Andwis; *adj. Expert, skilful, Som. Andwisnes, se; f. Experience, skilfulness; experientia, Som.*

Andwlit, andwlita, andwlite, anwlita, an [Plat. antlaat *n: Dut. gelaat n: Ger. antlitz n: Swed. anlete: Icl. andlita: and intensive, white beauty, countenance*] *Personal appearance, a countenance, face, form; vultus:—Leohƿt andwlitan þines, Ps. 4, 7. Geseah andwlite his, Ps. 10, 8. Hi onfoð andwlitan they received from, Bt. 39, 5.*

Andwyrd *present, v. andweard.*

Andwyrd [Plat. Dut. antwoord *f. n: Ger. antwort: Moes. andaward: Dan. Frs. antwort a delivering, tradition: and word a word*] *An answer; responsum:—Antwyrd secgan to say, or give an answer, Ors. 1, 10, v. andswar.*

Andwyrdan *to answer, v. andwerdan.*

Andwyrding *A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, a conspiracy; conspiratio:—Cot. 46.*

Andyttan *to thank, v. andettan.*

Ane *one, v. an.*

<sup>x</sup> An-eage, anege, aneged, æn-ige, an-ige, æ-nigge; *adj. [Swed. enogd: an one, eage eye] One-eyed, blind of one eye; luscus:—Ex. 21, 26.*

Anecge; *adj. One-edged, having one edge; unam habens aciem:—An-ecge sword a sword, Elf. gl. p. 66.*

Anege, aneged *one-eyed, v. aneage.*

Aneglod *nailed, fastened with nails, crucified, Som., v. næglian.*

Anehyrned *one-horned, v. anhyrne.*

Anes *an agreement, v. annes.*

Anes bleos *of one colour; unicolor:—Anes geares of one year. Anes hiwes of the same hue or shape.*

Ane siðe *one time, once. Anes wana wanting of one, as anes wana twentig wanting one of twenty, nineteen.*

Anescian, ahnescian *to make nesh, v. hnescian.*

Anfærelð *A journey; iter:—Nathan. 2.*

An-fah; *adj. Of one colour; unicolor, Som., v. fah.*

Anfangen *beon to be received, v. fon.*

<sup>f</sup> Anfangennes *a receiving, v. onfangenes.*

Anfeald; *adj. [Plat. eenfold: Dan. eenfoldig: Swed. enfaldig: an one, feald fold, or plait] ONE FOLD, simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless; simplex:—Gif þin eage bið anfeald, Mt. 6, 22, v. clæn, and hluttur simple, pure. Anfeald getel the singular number, Elf. gr. 13, 23. Anfeald gewin single combat, R. Ben. interl. 1. ¶ Anfealdan stræcan those who are uniformly strict, Past. 42, 1, v. l.*

Anfealdlice; *adv. Singly, simply, without intermission; simpliciter:—R. Ben. 52, Som.*

Anfealdnes, se; *f. Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness, agreement; simplicitas:—Ymbe þa anfealdnesse concerning the simplicity, Bt. 35, 5.*

Anfeng, andfeng; *m. [an, feng taken, from fon] 1. An undertaker, a defender; susceptor. 2. An assumption, a reception, taking, an undertaking; assumptio:—1. Anfeng min, Ps. 61, 2. Andfeng min eart þu, Ps. 90, 2: 45, 7. 2. Anfeng ure, Ps. 88, 18: Lk. 9, 51.*

<sup>a</sup> Anfeng, andfeng; *adj. Fit, acceptable, approved; aptus:—Nys andfenge Godes rices, Lk. 9, 62. Nan witega nys andfenge, Lk. 4, 24, 19.*

Anfeng received; *pp. of fon.*

Anfengednes *a receiving, v. onfangenes.*

An feþe *in walking, Bt. 36, 5, v. feþe.*

Anfilit *AN ANVIL; incus:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Anfindan *to discover, find, v. findan.*

Anfon *to follow, v. andfon.*

Anforlætan *To lose, relinquish, forsake; amittere:—Þu nu anforlete thou hast now lost, Bt. 7, 3.*

Anfunden *found, taken, v. findan.*

Anga *any one, only, v. an.*

<sup>a</sup> Ang-breost [ange contracted, troubled, breast a breast] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing; asthma, Som.*

ANGE [Plat. Dut. Ger. enge *f: Frs. eang: Heb. אָנָה an oppression, or אָנָה anq to groan*] *Vexation, trouble, sor-*

*row, affliction, ANGUISH; vexatio:—Þa weas þam cynges swiðe ange on his mode then was there great sorrow to the king's mind, Ors. 2, 5.*

Angē; *adj. Vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious; vexatus, Som.*

Angēan *again, v. ongean.*

ANGEL, angl [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. angel *f. m.*] *A hook, a fishing-hook; hamus:—Wurp þinne angel ut, Mt. 17, 27. Swa swa mid angle fisc gefangen bið as a fish is caught by a hook, Bt. 20.*

Angel *an angel, v. engel.*

Angel-cyning *an English king, v. Engel.*

Angel-cynn, angel-þeod *the English nation, v. Engel, cynn a race, tribe, þeod a people.*

Angelic *like, similar, v. gelic.*

<sup>b</sup> Angeltwecca, angeltwicca *A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing; lumbricus:—Elf. gl. 13.*

Angemitte, for gemette found, from gemetan *to find.*

Angeng; *adj. Going, or wandering alone; solivagus, Som.*

Angenga *A traveller, or passer-by; viator:—Beo. 6: Thork. p. 36, 15.*

Angeræd *foolish, v. ungerad.*

Angestliðnes *hospitality, v. gæstliðnes.*

Angeweald *power, v. gewald.*

Angin; *pl. anginnu A beginning, commencing, an attempt, an essay, opportunity; initium:—Ælc angin every beginning, Bt. 5, 3. Synt þæra sara anginnu, Mt. 24, 8. Sara angin, Mk. 1, 1: 13, 8.*

Anginnan *to begin, enter upon, v. beginnan.*

Angl *a hook, v. angel.*

Angle *the Angles, v. engle.*

<sup>c</sup> Angles-ege [æge *the island, Angles of the Angles*] *ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English; it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearð ofslegen innan Angles-ege, Chr. 1098.*

Angletwicca *a red worm, v. angeltwecca.*

Angmod; *adj. [ange vexed, mod mind] Vexed in mind, sad, sorrowful, anxious; tristis, Som.*

Angmodnes, se; *f. Sadness, sorrowfulness; tristitia, Som.*

Angnægl [ange troublesome, nægel *a nail*] *AN AGNAIL, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; dolor ad ungulum, Mann.*

Angnes, se; *f. Sorrowfulness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; ærumna:—On agnysse min, Ps. 31, 4. Geswinc and angnys gemetton me, Ps. 118, 143. Ag-*



nes modes anxiety of mind, *Somm.* 354, v. angsumnes.  
 Angolden paid, suffered; *p.* of angildan, v. gildan.  
 Angolþeod the English nation, v. Engel-cyn.  
 Angrislic horrid, v. grislic.  
 Angrysendlice; *adv.* Terribly; terribly; —*Nicod.* 26.  
<sup>d</sup> Angset, angseta *A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, a pimple, a pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire; carbunculus:—Cot.* 157.  
 Angsum, angsumlic; *adj.* Narrow, straight, troublesome, hard, difficult; angustus:—Eala hu neara and hu angsum is þat geat, and se weg þe to life ge-lædt, and swyðe feawa synd þe þone weg finden, *Mt.* 7, 14.  
 Angsumian *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous; vexare, sollicitum esse, Som.*  
 Angsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.  
 Angsumlice; *adv.* Sorrowfully; triste, *Som.*  
 Angsumnes, se; *f.* Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; ærumna:—*Ps.* 118, 143. We gesawon hys angsumnisse, *Gen.* 42, 21, v. angsnes.  
<sup>e</sup> Angyld, es; *n.* [an one, gild a payment] *A single, or simple recompence, payment, amends, satisfaction:—*Mana þone þæs angyldeð admonish that [man] of the recompence, *L. In.* 22: *Wilk.* p. 18, 27. Gyld þu þat angylde pay thou the recompence, p. 18, 28.  
 Angyn a beginning, v. angin.  
 Angytan [an, gytan to get] *To find, discover, understand, know; invenire, intelligere:—Ors.* 2, 1.  
 Anhafen elevated; *pp.* of anhebban.  
 Anhaga Alone, vacant, solitary; solitarius:—*Þær se anhaga eard bihealdeð, Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10.  
 Anhagian to be at leisure, v. onhagian.  
 Anhebban; *p.* anhof; *pp.* anhafen *To lift up, v. onhabban.*  
 Anhæfednes, se; *f.* Exaltation; exaltatio:—*C. R. Ben.* 7.  
 Anhend; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eenhandig; Ger. einhandig: an one, hand hand] One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak; unimanus:—*Elf. gl.* 9.  
 Anhon to hang, v. hon.  
 Anhæddlice unanimously, v. anræddlice.  
 Anhreosian to rush upon, v. onhreosian.  
<sup>f</sup> Anhydig; *adj.* [un, hydeg cautious, heeding] UNHEEDING,

immoveable, stubborn, rash; per-vicax:—*Cd.* 199.  
 Anhyldan to incline, v. onhyldan.  
 Anhynd one-handed, v. anhend.  
 Anhyran *To be anxious, emulous; æmulari:—*Ne anhyre þu, *Ps.* 36, 8, v. onhyrgan, onhyrgan.  
 Anhyrned; *adj.* [an one, hyrn a horn, as the Dut. eenhorn] One-horned, having one horn; unicornis:—Anhyrned deor, or anehyrned deor a one-horned deer, an unicorn; monoce-ros:—*Elf. gl.* 12.  
 Anhyrned, es *An unicorn; unicornis:—*Swa anhyrnedne horn, *Ps.* 91, 10. Fram hornum anhyrnedra, *Ps.* 21, 20.  
 Anidde restrained; *pp.* of anydan.  
 Anig any, v. ænig.  
 Anige, anigge one-eyed, v. aneage.  
 Animan; *p.* anam; *pp.* anumen [a from, niman to take] *To take away, remove; tollere:—*Ani-mað þat pund at hym, *Mt.* 25, 28.  
 Aninga, æninga, anunga; *adv.* [an one, inga] One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessari-ly; singulatum, omnino:—Hogedon aninga they at once endeavoured, *Jdth.* p. 25, 9.  
<sup>g</sup> Aniðerian [a intensive, niðerian to thrust down] *To put down, condemn, damn; deorsum trudere:—*Þa wurðe he aniðrod mid Judas, *Chr.* 675: *Ing.* p. 52, 11.  
 Aniwan to restore, v. niwian.  
 Ankor an anchor, a hermit, v. ancer.  
 Anlæc *A respect, regard, consideration; respectus:—Elf. gr.* 28.  
 An læste, an laste, an luste at the instant, at the moment; e vestigio:—*Cot.* 72.  
 Anlætan [an alone, lætan to let] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish; relinquere:—Cd.* 30.  
 Anlaga; *adj.* Alone, solitary, without company; solitarius:—*Cot.* 198.  
 Anlang cempa arranged soldiers, v. andlang.  
 Anlapum; *adv.* [an one, læppan with part] *With one part, at once, one by one; singulatum:—C. Jn.* 21, 25, v. ænþipig.  
<sup>h</sup> An laste at the instant, v. an læste.  
 Anlæc a respect, v. anlæc.  
 Anleger; *adj.* [an one, leger a layer] *Lying with one person; unicubus:—*Anlegere wifman a woman with one husband, *R.* 8.  
 Anleofa wages, v. andleofene.  
 Anleþig each, v. ænþipig.  
 Anlepnes solitude, v. ænlepnes.  
 Anlic only, v. ænlic.

Anlic, onlic; *adj.* [Dut. gelyk: Ger. ähnlich: an alone, lic like] *Like, similar; similis:—*Forþam ys heofona rice anlic þam cyninge, *Mt.* 18, 23. Þat he bioð swiðe anlic that he is very like, *Bt.* 37, 1.  
 Anlice only, v. ænlice.  
 Anlicnes, andlicnis, onlicnis, se; *f.* [Dut. gelyknes *f.* Ger. gleichniss *n.*] 1. *A likeness, a similitude, resemblance, an idea, an image; similitudo.* 2. *A statue, an idol, a stature, a height; statua, simulacrum:—*1. Hwæs anlicnys ys þis? *Mt.* 22, 20. God gesceop þa man to his andlicnisse, *Gen.* 1, 26, 27. 2. Tobrec hira anlicnyssa, *Ex.* 23, 24. Ican ane elne to hys anlicnesse, *Lk.* 12, 25.  
 Anlifene food, v. andleofene.  
 Anlip, anlypi, anlipig single, so-litary, v. ænþipig.  
 An luste at the instant, v. an læste.  
 Anlutan to incline, v. alutan.  
 Anmedla Pride, arrogance, pre-sumption; superbia:—*Cd.* 212.  
 An mitta a measure, v. mitta.  
 Anmod, anmodlic; *adj.* [Plat. eenmōdig: Dut. eenmoedig: an one, mod the mind] *All of one mind, unanimous, stubborn, obstinate; unanimus:—*Þu soðlice man anmod, *Ps.* 54, 14. Hi ealle anmodlic, *Jos.* 9, 2.  
<sup>i</sup> Anmodlice; *adv.* Unanimously, with one accord; unanimiter:—Hi anmodlice comon, *Jos.* 11, 4.  
 Anmodnes, se; *f.* Unity, unanimity; unitas, unanimitas, *Som.*  
 Anne only, v. an.  
 Annes, annys, anes, se; *f.* 1. *Oneness, unity; unitas.* 2. *A covenant, an agreement; conventio.* 3. *Solitude; solitudo:—*1. On þa annysse þære halgan cyrican in the unity of the holy church, *Bd.* 2, 4. 2. Gewearð him and þam folce on Lindesige anes þat there was with him and the people in Lindsey an agreement that—, *Chr.* 1014: *Ing.* p. 193, 12. 3. Annys þæs widgillan westenes the solitude of the wide desert, *Guthl. vit.* c. 3.  
 Anoda fear, amazement; formido, *Som.*  
<sup>k</sup> Anræd; *adj.* [an one, ræd coun-cil] One-minded, unanimous, agreed, constant, persevering, prompt, diligent, vehement; un-animus, diligens:—And þonne beon hig anræde and when they be unanimous, *L. In.* 77: *Wilk.* p. 27, 29. Þis swefen ys anræde, *Gen.* 41, 25. Ealle anræde already, *L. Can. Edg.*



- Anrædlice**, anhrædlice; *adv.* *Unanimously, instantly, constantly, vehemently; unanimiter*:—Hi þohton anhrædlice, Ps. 82, 5. Þe anrædlice wile his sinna gewican, *L. Can. Edg. pn.* 17: *W. p.* 96, 15.
- Anrædnys**, se; *f.* *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness, vehemency; concordia*:—Broðerlice anrædnys brotherly unanimity, *Scint.* 11. Anrædnys godes weorces constancy of good works; *Oct. vit. cap. Scint.* 7. *Opposed to twyrædnys dissention, quod v.*
- Anra-gehwā**, anra-gehwylc every one, *v. an.* 4.
- Anreces** continually, *v. anstreces.*
- Anrin** [an in, ryne a course] *An inroad, incursion, assault; incursio*:—Fram anrine, Ps. 90, 6.
- Ansaca** a denier, *v. onsace*, and-saca.
- Ansæce** a denying, *v. andsæc.*
- Ansæt** hated, *v. andsæt.*
- Ansecat**, ansecat the bowels, the intestines; exentera:—*Cot.* 73.
- Anscod** unshod, *v. unscœoda.*
- Anscunian** to shun, *v. onscunian.*
- Anscuniendlic**, anscunigendlic abominable, *v. onscuniendlic.*
- Anseگان** [Plat. anseگان: *Dut. aanzeggen*: *Ger. ansagen*: an, seگان to declare] *To affirm, avouch; affirmare*:—Mon anseگان wolde one would affirm, *L. Edg. pol.* 4, *v. seگان.*
- Ansegednes**, ansegednes, se; *f.* [ansegegd affirmed] *A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; victima*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.
- Ansendan** to send, *v. onsendan.*
- Ansettan** to impose, *v. onsettan.*
- Ansien** a figure, *v. ansyn.*
- Ansina** a view, sight, *v. ansyn.*
- Anspeca**, [onspæca [an against, spæc a speech] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor, Som.*
- Anspel** [an, spel a speech, fable] *A conjecture; conjectura*:—*Cot.* 56.
- Anstandende**, anstande or munuc one standing alone, a monk; *part. of anstandian.*
- Anstandian**; *p. anstod*; *pp. anstanden* *To stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm, or steadfast, inhabit, dwell; adversari, constare, habitare, Som.*
- Ansteled**; *adj.* [*Dut. eenstelig*: *Ger. einstielig*] *One one, stele a stale, or handle* *One staled, having one handle or stalk; unicalis, Som.*
- Anstonde** a monk, *v. anstandende.*
- Anstræcan** the determinate; pertinacities:—*Past.* 42, 2.
- Anstreces**, anstreces, anreces; *adv.* [an one, the gen. of strec a stretch] *Of one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione*:—And foron on anstreces dæges and nihtes and went in one stretch day and night, *Chr.* 894: *Ing. p.* 119, 9. And eodon anstreces and went continually, *Chr.* 1010: *Ing. p.* 184, 25.
- Ansund**; *adj.* [an one, sund sound, whole] *One whole, entire; integer*:—Seo heofen is sinewealt and ansund heaven is circular and continued, *Æqu. vern.* 3.
- Ansundnes**, se; *f.* *Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integritas*:—Ansundnesse lufigend a lover of integrity, *Wan. cat. p.* 292, 36.
- Answarian** to answer, *v. andswarian.*
- Answeġ**; *adj.* [an one, sweg a sound] *Of the same sound or tune, consonant, agreeable; consonus*:—Answeġe sang, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 62.
- Ansyn**, ansin, ansien, ansyndn, ansyn [Plat. ansen n: *Dut. aanzien* n: *Ger. ansehen* n: *Dan. seen* n: an one, siene a sight] 1. *A face, countenance; vultus.* 2. *A view, an appearance, a sight, form, figure; aspectus, figura.* 3. *A thing to be looked upon, a spectacle; spectaculum*:—1. Ansyne þin ic sece, Ps. 26, 13. Fægere onsyne with a fair countenance, *Bd.* 5, 2. 2. Mid þære ansine with the view, *Bt.* 22, 2. Astah lichamlicre ansyne on hine, *Lk.* 3, 22. Ansien þyses middan-geardes the figure of this world, *Past.* 51, 2. 3. Ors. 6, 7.
- Ant** and, *v. and.*
- Antalic**; *adj.* [an not, tælic wicked] *Not wicked, clean, pure; immaculatus*:—Æ drihtnes antalic, Ps. 18, 8.
- Antecrist**, anticrist anticrist, *Elf. T. p.* 6, 22.
- Antefen**; *f.* [an against, stæfen a voice, contracted into antefen, written by Chaucer antem] *An ANTEM or ANTHEM, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona*:—Pat hi antefen gehleoðre stæfne sungan that they sang the anthem with an harmonious voice, *Bd.* 1, 25: *Sm. p.* 487, 24.
- Antfeng** acceptable, *v. anfeng.*
- Anþracian**, aþracian [an intensive, þracian or þracian to fear] *To fear, to be afraid, to dread; revereri, horreri*:—Ps.
- 6, 19. Ic onginne to anþracigenne I begin to dread, *Elf. gr.* 35.
- Anþræc**, anþræclīc; *adj.* *Fearful, terrible, horrible; terribilis, Som.*
- Antibre** a condition, or state of things; status, *Som.*
- Anticrist** anticrist, *v. antecrist.*
- Antimber Matter**, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber rude matter, *Alb. resp.* 15, 22, *v. timber.*
- Antrumnys** an infirmity, *v. untrumnes.*
- Antute** on the contrary; e contrario, *Som.*
- Antynan** to open, *v. untynan.*
- Anumen** taken away; *pp. of animan.*
- Anunga** one by one, *v. aninga.*
- Anunga Zeal**, an earnest desire, envy; zelus:—*R. Jn.* 2, 17.
- Anwadan**; *p. anwod* *To invade, intrude; invadere*:—Hie anwod invaded them, *Cd.* 173, *Lye.*
- Anwald** power, *v. anweald.*
- Anwalda** a magistrate, *v. anwealda.*
- Anwaldan** to rule, *v. waldan.*
- Anwaldig**; *adj.* [Plat. weldig: *Dut. geweldig*: *Ger. gewaltig*: *Swed. waldig*] *Powerful; potens*:—Se sie anwaldegost who is most powerful, *Bt.* 36, 5.
- Anwalg**, anwealg; *adj.* *Entire, whole, sound; integer*:—*Past.* 52, 2.
- Anwann** fought against; *p. of anwinnan.*
- Anweald**, anwald, wald, es; *m.* [Plat. waldt f: *Dut. geweld* n: *Ger. gewalt* f: *Swed. wælde* n.] *Power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government; potestas*:—Anweald or mihte Godes is, Ps. 61, 11. Ælc anweald on eorðan, *Mt.* 28, 18. He wæs of Herodes anwealde, *Lk.* 23, 7. On abbades anwalde, *Bd.* 4, 32. On his anwealde, *Gen.* 42, 6.
- Anwealda** A governor, a magistrate, a ruler, a prince, a monarch; gubernator:—Se anwealda hæfð befangene the governor hath restrained, *Bt.* 21.
- Anwealg** whole, *v. anwalg.*
- Anwealglice**; *adv.* *Wholly, soundly; integre*:—*Past.* 33, 5.
- Anwealgnys**, se; *f.* *Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integritas, Som.*
- Anweard** present, *v. andweard.*
- Anweardnes** presence, *v. andweardnes.*
- Anweg** away, *v. aweġ.*
- Anweorc** a cause, *v. andweorc.*
- Anwig**, es [an one, wig a contest] *A single combat, a duel;*



- certamen singulare:—Hi gefuhton anwig they fought a duel, *Ors.* 3, 9: 3, 4, 6.
- Anwiglice; *adv.* By single combat. Anwiglice feohtende fighting in single combat, *Cot.* 186.
- Anwil, anwill; *adj.* [an one, will a will] Following one's wish, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn; pertinax:—*Elf.* gl. 28.
- Anwillce; *adv.* Obstinate, stubbornly, pertinaciously; pertinaciter:—Ic to anwillce winne I too pertinaciously attack, *Bt.* 20.
- \*Anwilnes, se; *f.* Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy; pertinacia:—*Past.* 32, 1.
- Anwinnan; *p.* anwann To fight against, to attack; impugnare:—*Ors.* 3, 7.
- An-wintre, æ-wintre; *adj.* [an one, every, winter a winter] Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year; hornus, anniculus:—*Pat* lamb sceal beon an-wintre, *Ex.* 12, 5.
- Anwite, es; *n.* [an one, wite a fine] A simple or single fine, a mulct or amercement; simplex multa:—*L. Alf.* 26: *W.* p. 41, 5.
- Anwlæta Envy; livor:—*Med. ex. quadr.* 7, 3.
- Anwlita a personal appearance, v. andwlit.
- Anwlitegan to change the form of, v. unwlitegan.
- Anwlow, anwloh; *adj.* [an without, wloh a fringe, ornament] Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured; inornatus, deformis:—*Pin* rice restende bið anwloh thy kingdom is remaining neglected, *Cd.* 203.
- Anwod invaded; *p.* of anwadan.
- \*Anwreon; *p.* anwroh; *pp.* anwrogen [an un, wreon to cover] To uncover, reveal; revelare:—*R.* Ben. 3.
- Anwrigenys, se; *f.* A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, a homily; explicatio, expositio, *Som.*
- Anwunigende inhabiting, v. onwunian.
- Anxsumnes anxiety, v. angsumnes.
- Anydan; *p.* de; *pp.* ded, de, anidde [a from, nydian to need, to compel] 1. To repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force; repellere. 2. With ut to expel, to drive out; expellere:—1. Mid unryhte anydde wærum with injustice had been kept from, *Chr.* 823. 2. Ic anyde hig ut, *Deut.* 32, 21.
- Anywan to shew, demonstrate, v. niwian.
- A of tide on a sudden, forthwith; ex tempore, *Som.*
- APA [Plat. Dut. aap n: *Frs.* ap: *Swed.* apa f: *Icel.* ape: *Wel.* eppa] An APE; simia:—*Elf.* gl. 3.
- Apæcan To seduce, mislead; seducere:—Gif hwa fram him apæce, *L. Edg.* pœn. 25.
- Apæran to pervert, v. forpæran.
- \*Aparod; *part.* Apprehended, found, taken; deprehensus:—Seo was aparod, *Jn.* 8, 3.
- Apelder-tun an apple-tree-garden, v. æpel-treow.
- Apel-treo an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.
- Apflod; *m.* [ap up, flod a flood] An overflowing of the sea; ledo, *Martyr.* 20, *Mart.*
- Apinsian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, od, ud To ponder, weigh; ponderare:—*Past.* 53, 3.
- Apl an apple, v. æpl.
- Aplantode, ed planted, v. plantian.
- Apostata Apostacy, revolt; apostata:—*Lup.* *Serm.* 1, 19.
- Apostol One sent, an apostle; apostolus:—Pæra twelf apostola naman, *Mt.* 10, 2.
- \*Apostolic, apostollic; *adj.* Apostolical; apostolicus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.
- Appel an apple, v. æpl.
- Appel-leaf, æpel-leaf an apple-leaf, violets; pomi folium, violæ, *Som.*
- Appelscreada apple-parings, v. æpel-screada.
- Appl an apple, v. æpl.
- Apple-treow an apple-tree, v. æpel-treow.
- Apple-tun an orchard, v. æpell-tun.
- Aprotaman, aprotane The herb southernwood, wormwood; abrotanum [artemisia, *Lin.*], *Som.*
- Apulder An apple-tree, v. æpel-treow:—Surmelst apulder; *q.* souring apple-tree; pyrus malus, *Lin.*:—Swite apulder a sweetening apple-tree; malomellus, *R.* 45.
- Apuldre an apple-tree, v. æpel-tre.
- Apuldre APFLEDRE, a village, in Kent, near Tenterden, a harbour on the coast of Devon:—Apuldre comb APFLEDRE comb Isle of Wight, *Mann.*
- Apuldur an apple-tree.
- Apullod pulled, v. pullian.
- Aquald killed, v. cwellan.
- \*Aqueorna a kind of ointment; scirra, *Som.*, v. acwern.
- Aquilegia the herb columbine; aquilegia, aquileia:—*Ors.* 6, 36.
- AR [Frs. eren brazen, made of brass] ORE, brass, copper; æs, v. bræs. Grene ar green copper, brass; aurichalcum.

- A'r, aar; *pl.* g. ára, árna [Plat. *Frs.* ere f: *Dut.* eer f: *Ger.* ehre f: *Dan.* aere: *Swed.* ära f: *Icel.* æra: *Al.* ar, or, ur beginning: *Heb.* אור aur light, splendour] 1. Glory, honour, respect, reverence; gloria. 2. Kindness, goodness, favour, use, care, benefit, power, wealth, money, riches, property, substance, support, wages; benignitas, opes, substantia:—1. Ne wolde he ænige are witan nor would he ascribe any honour, *Bd.* 2, 20. He sundor lif was foreberende eallum þam arum he a private life was preferring to all honours, *Bd.* 4, 11: *Sm.* p. 579, 8. Nyton nane are they know no respect, *Bt.* 35, 6. 2. Him was ara þearf to him was need of wealth, *Cd.* 97. Arra biddan to ask for power, *Cd.* 131. To godre are to good use, *Herb.* 2, 9. Eallum to are ylða bearnum for the benefit of all the sons of men, *Jul.* A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34). Be ealre are by all [his] wealth, *Cnut.* 46. Hyra ar is mæst their property is most, *Ors.* 1, 1. Hi are forgeafen they gave wages, *Bd.* 1, 15.
- \*A'r, es; *m.* [ær before, as Moes. airu messengers from, air before] One going before, a legate, a messenger, an angel; nuntius:—Lædan ut halige aras lead out holy messengers, *Cd.* 112. Þes ar sægeð this messenger sayeth, *Cd.* 32, v. ærend.
- A'r [Dan. aare: *Swed.* ära c: *Icel.* aar] An OAR; remus:—Sume hæfdon LX ara some have 60 oars, *Chr.* 897.
- Ar before, v. ær.
- Ar in marne, or ærist early in the morning, v. ær.
- Arad rode, v. ridan.
- \*Arade; *part.* Relieved; relevatus, *Som.*
- Aræcan; *p.* aræcte To reach out, extend, reach, lay hold of, hold up; attingere:—*Pat* man aræcan mihte that one could reach, *Chr.* 1014: *Ing.* p. 193, 19. Arecð or aræcð shall hold up, *Ps.* 145, 6.
- Aræd [a intensive, ræd counsel] Counsel, welfare, safety; consilium, salus:—Se aræda one who consults for safety, a patriot. Smeagende ymbe heora sawla aræd considering about their souls' welfare, *L. Edm.* pref. Se aræda, Romwara heretoga, se was hatan Brutus the patriot, the consul of the Romans, who was called Brutus, *Bt.* 19, v. ræd.
- Arædan, aredan, aredian; *p.* aræd, arod, arædde hi aræd-



don; *pp.* aræded, arædad [*Plat. Dut. raden: Dan. raade: Swed. rada.—a, rædan*] 1. To read, read through, peruse, tell, utter, speak; *perlegere*. 2. To conjecture, guess, divine, prophesy, discover, find out, examine, take counsel, care for, pursue, effect; conjecture, discernere:—1. *Pa se wisdom aræd hæfde when wisdom had spoken, Bt. 23.* Orationem arædde delivered an oration, *Bd. 4, 4.* 2. And him to cwædon; aræd, *Mk. 14, 65.* Weg arædian to discover the way, *Bt. 22, 2.* Arædian þearfum to regard, or take care for the poor, *Bd. 3, 9.* Ic þæne ræd arædige I will take that counsel, *Mod. Confit. 6.* Ceap arædian to make a bargain, *L. Edg. Wilk. p. 81, 8.* Arædan his willan to effect, or do his will, *H. in. verba. Hieremîæ, v. rædan.*

<sup>2</sup> Arædnis a condition, v. arædnes. Aræfnan; *p. de*; *pp. ed* [a, ræfnan to sustain] To bear, take away, suffer, sustain, undergo, bear in mind, to think; tolerare:—*Þe ic ærefne, Ps. 24, 5.* Aræfnigende, aræfnigende; *part.* Bearing in mind, considering; expendens:—*Hom. in Nat. Dom.*

Aræfnindlic; *adj.* Possible, tolerable; possibilis, *Som.*

Aræman; *p. de* To raise, lift up, erect, elevate; excitare, erigere:—*Pa ge mihton ræddan and eow aræman on þam which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them, Elf. T. p. 31, 15.*

Arærantreaw up, arærende lifting up, aræred lifted up, v. ræran.

<sup>a</sup> Arærnnes, *se*; *f.* A raising, an exaltation, a restitution; exaltatio:—*Ors. 3, 1.*

Aræfan [a from, ræaf clothing] To unclothe, let loose, unwind; dissolvere:—*Aræfan þat cliwen to unrove the clew, unwind the ball, Past. 35, 5.*

Arás arose, v. arisan.

A'ras messengers, v. ar.

Arasian; *p. ade*; *pp. ad, od*; *v. a.* To raise, to be laid open, discover, try, raise the hand, take hold of, raise the mind, to suspect; elevare, explorare:—*God hæfð arasod ure unriht-wissniša, Gen. 44, 16.*

Arasod beon to be held, v. arasian.

Arblæd the oar-blade; palmula remi:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

ARC, ere, eare, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Al. ark f: Swed. ark m: Moes. arka: Ger. arche f: Basq. arc: Wel. arch: Dan. ark: Lat. arca a chest*] A vessel to swim on water, an ARK,

a coffer, chest, hutch, bag; arca:—*Pa ætstod se arc, Gen. 8, 4.* Wirc þe nu ænne arc, *Gen. 6, 14.*

<sup>b</sup> Arcebisceop, archiepiscop, ærcebisceop, archiepiscop a bishop of the first class, an archbishop; archiepiscopus, *Bd. 1, 27.*

Arcebisceop-hád, ærcebisceop-hád an archbishop-hood, the degree or dignity of an archbishop; archiepiscopi gradus, vel dignitas, *Bd. 4, 6.*

Arceidiacon, archidiacon, ærceidiacon. An archdeacon, a bishop's vicegerent; archidiaconus, *R. 69.*

Arcestol [arce chief, stol a stool] An archiepiscopal see, or seat; sedes archiepiscopalis, *Som.*

<sup>c</sup> Arcræftig; *adj.* [ar respect, cræftig crafty] Skilful or quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite; morigerus, obsequens:—*Arçræftig ar a respectful messenger, a prophet, Cd. 202.*

Arde [arde honoured; p. of arian to honour] That which gives honour, an ensign of office, such as a pall, or staff; honoris signum:—*Ælfric arceb ferde to Rome æfter his arde Archbeshop Ælfric went to Rome for his ensign of office, Chr. 997.*

Ardlice, arudlice; *adv.* [arod quick, lice] Quickly, immediately; promptly:—*Efstað nu ardlice, Jos. 2, 5.*

Are honour, v. ar.

Are; *m.* A court-yard; area, *Alb. resp. 48.*

Areafian; *p.* areafode; *pp.* areafod [a from, ræafian to tear] To tear from, lacerate, divide; discerpere:—*Bring is areafod the sacrifice is divided, Cd. 158.*

Areahrt explained; *part. of* arecan, v. recan.

Arecan, areccan to explain, v. recan.

Areccan to reckon, translate, v. areccende recan.

<sup>d</sup> Areccende explaining, v. recan.

Arecð holdeth up, v. aræcan.

Ared counsel, v. aræd.

Arædad discovered; *pp. of* arædan.

Arædan to effect, to do, v. arædan.

Aræddan to liberate, v. ahræddan.

Arædian to search out, v. arædan.

Arædnes, arædnes, *se*; *f.* A degree, condition, covenant; consultum, conditio:—*Þære arædnesse on that condition, Bd. 1, 1.*

Arædod furnished, *Som.*

Aræfian to bear, v. aræfnan.

Aræht erected; *part. of* recan.

Aræosian to fall down, perish; decidere:— *Ic areose I shall fall down, Ps. 7, 4.*

Arætan, geretan; *p.* aret, geret; *pp.* aret, areted, gereted, a-retten, aretne; *v. a.* [a or ge, retan to delight] To restore, invigorate, refresh, renew, in-spirit, repair, correct, set right; reficere:—*Hi hæfdon þatmod aret they have restored or refreshed the mind, Bt. Tit. 22.* Card. p. 8. *Pu me hæfst geretne, 22, 1:* Card. p. 118, 5, and aretne, 41, 2: Card. p. 374, 28, thou hast corrected me.

<sup>e</sup> AREWA An ARROW; sagitta:—*Sume scotedon adunward mid arewan some shot downward with arrows, Chr. 1083.*

Arewe [arewa arrow] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its swiftness or straightness; fluvii nomen.

Areweorð honourable, v. arwurð.

Arfæst; *adj.* [ar honour, fæst fast] Honest, good, virtuous, gracious, merciful; honestus, clemens:—*Wæs he se mon æfæst and ærfæst he was the religious and honest man, Bd. 3, 14: Sm. p. 539, 33.* Þat Drihten him arfæst and milde wære that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild, *Bd. 4, 31.*

Arfæstlice; *adv.* Honestly; honeste, *Som.*

Arfæstnes, arfæstnys, *se*; *f.* Honesty, goodness, virtue, clemency; honestas, pietas:—*Þat he wæs mycelre arfæstnesse and æfæstnesse wer that he was a man of great virtue and piety, Bd. 4, 31.* Heo arfæstnysse cydde, *Jos. 6, 17.*

<sup>f</sup> Arfat, arfat, es; *n.* A brazen vessel; æramentum:—*Halgo-de þat arfat, Lev. 8, 11.*

Arfæst merciful, v. arfæst.

Arful; *adj.* Respectful, favourable, merciful, mild; honorabilis:—*Sy arfull, Ps. 102, 3.* Beo arful fæder and meder, *Wulfst. Par. 7.*

Arfullice; *adv.* Mildly, gently; clementer:—*Josep hig on-cneow arfullice, Gen. 43, 27.*

ARG; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed. arg: Grk. ἀργός idle: Norse, argur bad*] Wicked, depraved, bad; pravus:—*Cneorisse yflo and arg an evil and wicked generation, v. forliger, earg.*

Argentilla, argentille Camomile; anthemis chamomilla, *Lin.:*—*Elf. gr. 15.*

Ar-geotere [ar brass, geoter a pourer] A caster or pourer of brass, a melter of brass; æramentarius:—*Ors. 1, 20.*

<sup>g</sup> Ar-geweorc Brass-work, copper-work; æramentum:—*Cot. 79.*



Arhlice *disgracefully*, v. earhlice.

Arhwate; *adj.* [æ before, most, hwata keen] *Most bold, most valiant*; fortissimus:—Oforcomon eorlas arhwate overcame most valiant earls, *Chr.* 938: *Ing.* p. 145, 26.

Arian, gearian; *part.* ende, gende; *p. ede*; *pp. ed, od*; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. eeren: Ger. ehren: Dan. aere: Swed. ara: ar honour, ian] 1. *To give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration*; honorare, venerari. 2. *To regard, care for, spare, pardon, forgive*; parcere:—1. Is to arianne is to be honoured, *Bt.* 32, 2. On sagednys lofes areð me, *Ps.* 49, 24. 2. He þearfum arede he cares for the poor, *Bd.* 3, 9. Ac arodon heora life, *Jos.* 9, 21. He arað pagodan he pardons the good, *Bt.* 41, 2. Se Cyning arian wille the king will pardon, *L. In.* 36: *Wilk.* p. 20, 38.

Arianisc; *adj. def.* se Arrianisca ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:—Se Arrianisca gedweolda aras the Arian heresy arose, *Bd.* 1, 8.

Ariddan *to rid, deliver*, v. ahraeddan.

Ariende, arigende *sparing*, v. arian.

<sup>h</sup> Ariht; *adv.* [Plat. Ger. recht: Dut. regt: Dan. ret: Swed. rätt: a, riht right] ARIGHT, right, well, correctly; probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one considereth right, *L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. riht.

Ariman *to number, arimed numbered, arimende numbering*, v. riman.

Aring *Honour, respect*; honoratio:—Buton aringe without honour, *Ors.* 5, 10.

ARISAN; *part.* arisende, he arist; *p. arás, hi arison*; *pp. arisen*; *v. n.* [Plat. risen: Frs. riez: Dut. ryzen, opryzen: Ger. reisen: Al. reison: Moes. urreisan or riesan: Dan. reise: Swed. resa: Norse, risa] To ARISE, rise, rise up, rise again; surgere:—Ydel is eow arisan, *Ps.* 126, 3. He aras sona, *Gen.* 19, 1. Þa arison þa þri weras, *Gen.* 18, 16. Arisen was sunne, *C. Mk.* 4, 6. Þy þridan dæge arisan, *Mt.* 16, 21.

Ariseð it behoveth; oportet, v. gerist.

Arist *a resurrection*, v. æryst.

Arwe an arrow, v. arewa.

<sup>1</sup> A'rléas; *def.* se árleása; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerloos: Ger. ehrlos: Dan. Swed. acelós: ar

honour, leas] *Void of good, vile, impious, wicked*; impius:—Wið þam arleassestan eretice against the most wicked heretic, *Bd.* 4, 17. Forweorðað se arleassa the wicked perisheth, *Ps.* 9, 5.

<sup>3</sup> A'rléaslice; *adv.* Wickedly, impiously; impie:—Ne arleaslice ic dyde fram Gode, *Ps.* 17, 23.

A'rléasnes, se; *f.* [arleas wicked] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety*; iniquitas:—Æfter manigo arleasnysa heora, *Ps.* 5, 12.

A'rlíc; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerlyk: Ger. ehrlich: Dan. ærlig: Swed. ärlig: ar honour, lic] *Honourable, noble, venerable*; honorabilis:—Bd. 3, 7: *Ors.* 2, 7.

A'rlíce; *adv.* Honourably; honorifice:—He wolde swiðe arlice underfon he would very honourably receive, *Bt.* 16, 2.

Arlice, ærlíce; *adv.* [ær early, lice] EARLY, betimes; mane:—Swiðe arlice very early, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 2.

Arm an arm, v. earm.

Arm miserable, v. earm.

<sup>k</sup> Armelu [ær early, melu moly or garlic] *The early garlic, the moly, hermel, the wild rue, or garlic*; allium moly, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 1, 64.

Armorgen *early dawn*, v. ærmergen.

Arna honour, v. ar.

Arnaleas *void of honour*, v. arleas.

Arn ran; *p. of* yrnan.

Arod *a species of herb*; herbæ genus, arum:—Nim lybcornes leaf, oððe arod take a leaf of saf-  
fron, or arod, *L. M.* 1, 2, p. 102.

Arod ready, conjectured, pardoned, v. arædan, arian.

Aroda counsel, wisdom, v. aræd.

Arodlice quickly, v. ardlíce.

Arodscipe *Dexterity, readiness, aptness, dignity, honour*; dexteritas:—*Past.* 20.

Arra of favours; facultatum, gen. plu. of ar.

Arrianisc Arian, v. Arianisc.

Arsgang [ærs anus, gang a passage] Anus; arsganga, Latrine, Lye.

<sup>1</sup> Ar-smið, es; *m.* [ar brass, smið a smith] *A copper smith, a brazier, a worker in brass*; faber ærarius:—*Col. Mon.*

Arð thou art, es, v. eom.

Arþegn, arþeng, es; *m.* [ar honour, þegen a servant] *A servant or minister by his place or employment*; servus, minister honorabilis:—Cumena arþegn the servant of guests, *Bd.* 4, 31.

Arudlice quickly, v. ardlíce.

Arung, e; *f.* 1. *An honouring, a reverence*; honoratio. 2. *A regarding, sparing, pardoning*; remissio, Som.

Arweorðe honourably, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðian *to honour*, v. arwurðian.

Arweorðlice solemnly, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðnes, arwyrðnes, se; *f.* arweorðung, arwurðung, e; *f.* [ær before, weorðnes honour] *Reverence, great honour, dignity, worship*; reverentia:—Bryngað Drihtne arwurðunge bring to the Lord reverence, *Ps.* 28, 2. Gif þu nu gemunan wilt eallra þara arwyrðnessa if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours, *Bt.* 8: *Card.* p. 36, 18. ¶ Mid arweorðnesse with honour, honourably.

Arwiðþe [ar an oar, wiðþe withe] *An oar-withe, a willow-band to tie oars with*; struppus:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

<sup>m</sup> Arwunga, arwunge; *adv.* Acting favourably, honourably, gratuitously; gratis:—*R. Mt.* 10, 8.

Arwurð, arwyrð, arwurðlice; *def.* se arwurða, seo het arwurðe [ær before, highly, weorð worthy, or ar honour, wearð worth, honour-worth, honourable] *Highly honourable, venerable, worshipful, reverend*; honorabilis, venerandus:—Se arwurða wer the very venerable man, *Bd.* 4, 18: 5, 1. Se goda bið simle arwyrðe the good is always highly honourable, *Bt.* 39, 2. ¶ Arwurðe wuduwe or nunne a nun, *R.* 69.

Arwurðian, arweorðian, arwyrðian; *pp.* gearwurðod; *v.* [ar honour, weorðan to be, to be made] *To give honour, to reverence, celebrate, extol, worship*; honorare:—On sagednys lofes arwurðað me, *Ps.* 49, 23. Þæt ealle arwurðigeon þone Sunu, swa swa hig arwurðigeað þone Fæder, se þe ne arwurðað þone Sunu, ne arwurðað he þone Fæder, *Jn.* 5, 23. Arwurða þinum Fæder, *Deut.* 5, 16.

Arwurðig reverend, v. arwurð.

Arwurðlic venerable, v. arwurð.

<sup>n</sup> Arwurðlice, arweorðe, arwyrðlice; *adv.* Honourably, reverently, solemnly, mildly; honorifice:—Swiðe arwurðlice onfangene wæron were very honourably received, *Bd.* 2, 20. Ða grete hig arwurðlice, *Gen.* 45, 4.

Arwurðung honour, v. arweorðnes.



Arwyrð *venerable*, v. arwurð.  
 Arwyrðian *to reverence*, v. arwurðian.  
 Arwyrðlice *reverently*, v. arwurðlice.  
 Arwyrðness *dignity*, v. arweorðnes.  
 Arydd *robbed*; *pp.* of ahræddan.  
 Arynd-raca *an ambassador*, v. ærend-raca.  
 Aryst *resurrection*, v. æryst.  
 Arytrid *robbed*, v. arydid.  
 As *brass*, v. ar.  
 Asæd *said out, finished*, v. asægan.  
 Asæcga *to offer sacrifice*; *immolare* :—*C. Mk.* 14, 12, *Lye*.  
 Asægan; p. asæde, asægde; *pp.* asæd, asægd [a out, sægan or secgan *to say*] *To speak out, relate, tell, finish speaking, conclude, end*; perloqui, eloqui :—*Gif heo asæd bið if it [she] be told, related*, *Bd.* 4, 22. *Se wisdom þa þis spell asæd hæfde when wisdom had ended this discourse*, *Bt.* 34, 8: 35, 1.  
 Asægdnis, se; f. *A mystery, sacrifice*; *mysterium* :—*C. Lk.* 8, 10: *C. R. Lk.* 11, 24, v. ansegednes.  
 Asæled; *part.* [a, sæled from, sælan *to bind*] *Bound*; astrictus :—*Cd.* 100: 166.  
 Asah *set*; p. of sigan.  
 Asal, asald *an ass*, v. assa.  
 Asawan *to sow*, asawen *sowed*, v. sawan.  
 Asca *dust*, v. axe.  
 Asacan *to brandish*, ascaden *separated*, v. asceacan.  
 Ascadian *to separate*, v. asceadan.  
 Ascæafen *shaven*, v. sceafan.  
 Ascære; *adj.* [a, scear *shears*] *Without tonsure, untrimmed*; incultus :—*Peccat. Med.* 8, *Lye*.  
 Ascamian *to be ashamed*, v. scamian.  
 Asce *ashes*, v. axe.  
 Asceacan, ascacan; p. asceoc; *pp.* asceacen, asceacyn; v. a. 1. *To shake off, remove*; excutere. 2. *To forsake, desert, revolt, flee*; deserere. 3. *To shake, brandish*; vibrare :—1. *Asceacað þat dust of eowrum fotum*, *Mr.* 6, 11. 2. *He asceacen wæs fram Æþelrede he had deserted from Æthelred*, *Chr.* 1001: *Ing.* p. 174, 16. 3. *Ascæcð sword his*, *Ps.* 7, 13.  
 Asceadan, ascadian; p. asceod; *pp.* asceaden, ascaden, asced; v. a. [a from, sceadan *to divide*] *To separate, disjoin, exclude*; separare :—*And hine from nytenum asced and separated him from beasts*, *L. Eccles. Wilk.* p. 184, 52. *Hi of circean ge-*

manan ascadene sien *they from the church communion shall be excluded*, *L. With. Wilk.* p. 10, 36.

Asceaf *expelled*; p. of ascfan.

Ascealian, ascilian; p. de; *pp.* ed, od, ascyled; v. [a from, sceal a scale] *To pull off the scales or shells, to scale, shell, expound, declare*; decorticare :—*Cot.* 79, *Lye*.

Ascearpan *to sharpen*, v. ascyrpan.

Asced, ascede *separated*, v. asceadan.

Ascendan *to send*; v. asendan.

Asceofen *expelled*, v. ascfan.

Asceonendlic *detestable*, v. asceonendlic.

Asceonia *to detest, avoid*; detestari :—*R. Ben.* 2, *Lye*.

Asceonung *detestation*, v. asceonung.

Asceop *gave*, v. sceapian.

Asceortian, ascortian; p. de; *pp.* ed. *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail*; breuiare, effluere :—*Ten þusend geara ascortað ten thousand years will elapse*, *Bt.* 18, 3. *Þat wæter asceortode*, *Gen.* 21, 15.

Asceotan; p. sceat, hi ascuton; *pp.* ascoten [a, sceotan *to shoot*] *To shoot, shoot through, break through, fall*; cum impetu erumpere :—*Ors.* 6, 36.

Ascerpan, ascirpan; p. de; *pp.* ed. *To sharpen, clear from, save from*; exacuere :—*Wracu ascirped cleared or saved from destruction*, *Bt.* 20.

Ascian *to ask*, v. ascian.

Ascialian *to shell*, v. ascealian.

Ascimod *shining*, *Herb.* 2, 31, v. sciman *to glisten*, *Som*.

Asciran *to shine forth, to be clear, evident*; clarescere :—*Cuðlicor ascineð will be more truly evident*; *Bd.* 5, 1.

Asciran, ascyrian; p. ede; *pp.* ed, ud; v. a. [Plat. Dut. afscheuren *a from, sciran to sheer*] *To cut from, to separate, divide, part, sever, excommunicate*; rescare, separare :—*He ascirede Adames bearn he separated Adam's sons*, *Deut.* 32, 8. *Ascyrud beon fram mannum*, *Somn.* 280.

Ascirped *cleared*, v. ascerpan.

Ascfen *banished*, v. ascfan.

Ascop *gave*, v. sceapian.

Asceortian *to shorten*, v. asceortian.

Ascræp *scraped*, v. ascreopan.

Ascrencan; *pp.* ascrent, ascruncen [a, screncan *to supplant*] *To supplant, press, stamp, squeeze, pull, shrink*; supplantare :—*Past.* 43, 9: 53, 5: *Cot.* 71.

Ascreopan; p. ascræp; *pp.* ed [a from, screopan *to scrape*] *To scrape off, scrape*; scalpere :—*Job ascræp þone wyrm of his lice*, *Job.* p. 166, 33.

Ascrepan, ascrypan; p. de; *pp.* en. *To bear, carry, cast or vomit out*; egerere :—*Cot.* 71.

Ascruncen *pressed*, v. ascrencan.  
 Ascrutnian [a, scrudnian *to scrutiny*] *To search out, scrutinize, trace out*; scrutari, *Som*.

Ascrypan *to cast out*, v. ascrepan.

Ascprotu *fennel-giant*, v. ascpote.

Ascfan; p. asceaf; *pp.* ascufen, -ofen, -eofen, -eafen [a from, scufan *to shove*] *To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away*; expellere :—*V. Ps.* 77, 66.

Ascunan; v. a. *To convict, accuse*; arguere :—*Hwylc eower ascunað me for sinne*, *Jn.* 8, 46.

Ascung *a question*, v. ascung.

Ascunian; p. de; *pp.* ed, od; v. a. [a away, scunian *to shun*] 1. *To avoid, shun, fly from*; evitare. 2. *To hate, detest*; detestari :—1. *Mot he ascunian must he avoid*, *L. Cnut.* 7. 2. *Esau ascunode Jacob*, *Gen.* 27, 41. *þa ascunodon hig hine*, *Gen.* 37, 4.

Asceonendlic, asceonendlic; *adj.* *Detestable, abominable*; detestabilis :—*Beforan Gode ys asceonendlic*, *Lk.* 16, 15.

Asceonung, asceonung *An execration, abomination, a detestation*; execratio :—*Ge geseoð þære toworpennessys ascununge*, *Mk.* 13, 14.

Asceutan *fell down*, v. asceotan.

Ascyled, od *taken out of the shell, shelled, declared*, v. ascealian.

Ascyndan [a from, scyndan *to meet*] *To separate, remove, take away, lengthen*; tollere :—*þu ascyndest fram me freond*, *Ps.* 87, 19.

Ascypan *to sharpen*, v. ascyrpan.

Ascyrian *to separate*, v. asciran.

Ascyrigendlic; *adj.* [ascirigende *disjoining, from asciran*] *Disjoining, disjunctive*; disjunctivus :—*Elf.* gr. 44.

Ascyrigendlice; *adv.* *Disjunctively, severally*; disjunctive :—*Elf.* gr. 44.

Ascyrpan; p. hi ascyrpton; *pp.* gescyrpan *To sharpen*; exacuere :—*Hi ascyrpton swa swa sword tungan heora*, *Ps.* 63, 3. *Hi ascirpan they sharpen*, *Bt.* 34, 8.

Asce as.

Ascalcan; *pp.* asolcen *To depress, languish, to be weak*; languescere :—*Cd.* 99, v. asolcen, solcen.



<sup>u</sup> Asearian *To become dry, to sear, dry up; arescere, Som.*  
 Asecan; *p. asohte; pp. asoht [a from, secan to seek] To search, seek out, enquire; requirere: —Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Asecgan; *v. [a out, secgan to say] To speak out, declare, express, tell, publish, explain; edicere:—Heofonas asecgað wuldor Godes, Ps. 18, 1.*  
 Asecgendlic; *adj. That which may be spoken, expressible; effabilis, Som.*  
 Asend, asende *sent, emitted, thrown out, v. sendan.*  
 Aseowe sowed, aseowen sowed, *v. sawan.*  
 Aset placed, *v. settan.*  
<sup>v</sup> Asetan *To appoint, design; destinare:—R. Conc. pref.*  
 Aseted, asett, asette, *set, placed, stored, built, v. settan.*  
 Aseðan *to boil, v. seoðan.*  
 Aseþian *to affirm, v. seþan.*  
 Asian *To put out, eject, sile; expuere:—R. Mt. 23, 24.*  
 Asicyd, gesiced; *part. [a from, sucian to suck] Taken from suck, weaned; ablactatus:—Swaasicyd ofer modor, Ps. 130, 4.*  
 Asigen fallen; *pp. of sigan.*  
<sup>w</sup> Asindrod sundered, separated, severed, *v. gesundrian.*  
 Aslarian; *p. aslacude, aslæcte; pp. aslacad, aslæcud To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate; laxare:—Cot. 103, v. slacian.*  
 Aslagicgendlic; *adj. Slack, remiss; remissivus:—Elf. gr. 38, Lye.*  
 Aslagicgendlice; *adv. Slackly, remissly; remissè:—Elf. gr. 38, Som.*  
 Aslad slipped away, *v. aslidan.*  
 Aslæcte loosed, *v. aslacian.*  
 Aslæcud sent off, *v. aslacian.*  
 Aslagen, aslagen struck, fixed, *v. slean.*  
<sup>x</sup> Aslapen; *adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, Som.*  
 Aslawian *To be heavy, dull, sluggish; torpescere:—Ors. 4, 13.*  
 Aslean *to strike, v. slean.*  
 Aslegen slain, *v. slean.*  
 Aslidan, slidan; *p. aslād; pp. asliden To slide, or slip away, dash against; labi, elidere:—Asliden beon, Scint. 13, 24, 78.*  
 Aslad, gefoll, wagað slid, moved, waggle, *Cot. 120, Lye.*  
 Aslitan, aslytan; *p. aslat; pp. aslyten, asliten; v. a. [a from, slitan to slit] To cleave, rive, destroy, fail, cut off; discindere, diruere:—Aslat þa tunas ealle destroyed all the villages, Bd. 3, 16. Mildheortnyse his aslyteð of cneorysse on cynrine, Ps. 76, 8.*  
 Aslogen, asloh struck, fixed, *v. slean.*

<sup>y</sup> Aslupan *To slip away; labi:—Cd. 134.*  
 Aslyteð shall fail, *v. aslitan.*  
 Asmeagende enquiring; *part. of asmean.*  
 Asmean; *p. asmeade; pp. asmead; v. a. 1. To search, enquire, elicit; investigare. 2. To contemplate, consider, ruminate, ponder, bethink, think; ruminare, sentire:—1. Stige mine þu asmeadest, Ps. 138, 2. 2. Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one rightly considers it, L. Can. Edg. 13, v. smean.*  
 Asmiðod worked, *v. gesmiðed.*  
 Asmoran, smoran; *p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. smooren: Ger. schmoren: a intensive, smoran to suffocate] To strangle, stifle, smother; suffocare:—Pat ge forberen picgan asmorod that ye forbear to eat what is strangled, L. Alf. 49: W. 33, 25. Hi hine on his bed asmoredon they smothered him on his bed, Som.*  
<sup>z</sup> Asnasan, asnæsan; *p. he asnæst; v. a. To hit, or strike against, to rush, pull out; impingere:—Gif hine mon on asnæseð if any one strike against him, L. Alf. 32: Wilk. p. 42, 15. Gif foran eagum asnæse, Id. p. 42, 16.*  
 Asnydan *to cut off, v. snidan.*  
 Asoden sodden, boiled, melted, *v. seoðan.*  
 Asoht sought out, searched, *v. asecan.*  
 Asolcen, aswolcen; *part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful; remissus, ignavus:—Scint. 16.*  
 Asolcennys, se; *f. Idleness, slothfulness, laziness; ignavia:—Scint. 24.*  
 Aspætan, þu aspeast, aspeost; *v. To spit out; expuere:—R. C. Jn. 9, 6.*  
<sup>a</sup> Aspanan; *p. aspón, aspeón; pp. aspanen To allure, entice, Lye, v. spanan.*  
 Aspaw vomited out; *p. of aspiwan.*  
 Aspelian; *part. aspelienne To supply another's room, to be deputy or proxy; vicario munere fungi:—Jud. civ. Lund. p. 71.*  
 Aspendan, spendan; *p. de; pp. ed [Plat. spenden: Dan. spender: Swed. spendera] To spend, lay out, bestow, employ; expendere:—Aspendan þearfum to spend on the poor, R. Ben. interl. 58. Ic aspende yfele, Elf. gr. 47.*  
 Aspeon invited, secretly enticed, *v. aspanan.*  
 Aspirian *to enquire, v. aspyrian.*  
<sup>b</sup> Aspiwan; *p. aspaw, aspau To spew, vomit, eject; evomere:—Cot. 78, Lye, v. spiwan.*

Aspon allured, *v. aspanan.*  
 Aspretan *to sprout out, v. asprytan.*  
 Asprian, sprian; *v. a. [Dut. spreien; Ger. spreiten: Swed. sprida] To display, lay before, shew; prætere:—Aspriað mildheortnyse þine, Ps. 35, 11.*  
 Asprincan *to arise, v. aspringan.*  
 Asprindlad; *part. Extended, or stretched out with little rods or twigs; virgulis extensus:—L. M. 2, 24.*  
 Aspring a fountain, *v. spring.*  
 Aspringan; *p. he, asprang, asprong, hi asprungon; pp. aspruncen; asprungon. 1. To spring up, to arise, originate, break forth; surgere, prorumpere. 2. To spring out, escape, lack, fail; deficere, imminuere:—1. Aspruncen is leoht, Ps. 111, 4. Apyrngað rihtwisnys, Ps. 71, 7. Þa asprungon ealle wylspringas, Gen. 7, 11. 2. Þon aspringað miht min, Ps. 70, 10. Asprang gast min, Ps. 76, 3.*  
 Aspruncen arisen, *v. aspringan.*  
<sup>c</sup> Asprungennes, se; *f. An eclipse, a deficiency, want, misery; eclipsis, defectio:—Sunnan or monan asprungennes an eclipse of the sun or moon, Som. Asprungynes nam me, Ps. 118, 53.*  
 Aspytan; *pp. yted, ytten To sprout out, v. sprytan.*  
 Aspyligan; *v. [Plat. afspölen: Dut. afspoelen: Ger. abspülen] To cleanse, wash, purify; ablueri:—Swin nylldað aspyligan on hlutrum wæterum swine will not wash in pure waters, Bt. 37, 4.*  
<sup>d</sup> Aspyrgeng *A curious invention; inventio:—Cot. 186.*  
 Aspyrian; *v. To seek, search, explore, trace, discover, explain; investigare:—L. Ethel. 2. Wilk. p. 63, 3, Lye.*  
 Assa; *gen. an; eosol, es [Plat. Ger. esel: Al. esel, esil: Dut. ezel: Moes. asil: Dan. aesel: Swed. äsna. A. Icel. esne: Wel. asen: Lat. asinus] An ass; asinus:—Wilde assa a wild ass. Anbidiað cow her mid þam assum, Gen. 22, 5. Gif þu gemete þines feondes assan, Ex. 22, 4. Uppan assan folan sittende, Jn. 12, 15. And xx ass myrena and 20 of mare asses or she asses, Gen. 32, 15.*  
 Assald an ass, *v. assa.*  
 Assandun Ashdown, *v. Escesdun.*  
<sup>e</sup> Assedun; *adj. [axe, or asce ashes, dun dun or grey colour] Ashdun of a dun or dark colour; dosinus, cinereus:—R. 79, Lye.*



Assirige *Assyria*, Ors. 2, 5.  
 Ass-myra *a she-ass*, v. assa.  
 Ast *A kiln*; siccatorium:—R. 109, v. cylvn.  
 Astelan [a out, stelan to steal]  
*To steal out, to creep on, to seduce*; obrepere:—Pat me næfre deofol on astelan ne mæge that the devil may never secretly creep on me [seduce me], *L. Can. Edg. Confes.* 9: *Wilk.* p. 88, 49.  
 Astæned; part. *Set with precious stones*; gemmatus:—Astæned gýrdel *a girdle set with stones*, *Cot.* 201, *Lye*, v. agimmed.  
 Astærfed; part. *Starved out, dried up, withered, or killed as a plant or shrub*; exsiccatus:—*R. Mt.* 15, 13.  
 Astah, astahg *ascended*, v. astigan.  
 Astandan; p. he astod, we astodon *To stand out, remain long, endure, last, continue, rise up*; durare:—Hig astodon they urged, *Lk.* 23, 23.  
 Astellan, asteallan; p. astealde; pp. asteald; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. stellen: *Dan. stille*; *Swed. ställa*] 1. *To appoint, undertake, establish, ordain, decree, confirm, resolve upon*; statuere. 2. *To give, afford, yield, give away, to go out*; præbere, v. stellan:—1. Crist hit astealde and tæhte Christ established and taught it, *Hom. in dedic. Eccles.* Astealde gewin [he] undertook the war, Ors. 2, 5. Done fleam ærest astealde Þurcytel Thurkytel first undertook the flight, *Chr.* 1010: *Ing.* p. 185, 8. Asteald to bysne established for an example, Ors. 2, 4. 2. Astellan bysene to give an example, *Past.* 3, 1.  
 Astemnian; p. nde; pp. ned [a from, stemn a foundation] *To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect*; condere:—De hi sylf astemnedon which they themselves built, *Bd. Pref. Sm.* p. 472, 17.  
 Astenct; part. *Scattered, dispersed, dissipated, routed*; dissipatus, *Som.*  
 Asteped left childless, v. stepan.  
 Astepnes, se; f. *A privation*; orbatio:—*Cot.* 187.  
 Astepte orphans, *V. Ps.* 108, 8.  
 Astereð moves, v. astyrian.  
 Astered disturbed, v. astyrian.  
 Asterion *The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form*; astericum:—*Herb.* 61.  
 Astifian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed *To stiffen, grow, or wax stiff*; obri-gere:—*Cot.* 146. His sine astifode his sinew stiffened, *Gen.* 32, 32.  
 Astifician, astifecian; v. a. *To*

*eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate*; eradicare. Pat he astificige unþeawas that he exterminate vices, *Bt.* 27, 1.  
 Astigan, astigð, astihð; imp. astih; p. astáh, astág, astáhig; pp. astiht *To go or come from*, v. stigan.  
 Astignes, se; f. *An ascent, ascending*; ascensus:—*Ps.* 103, 4.  
 Astihcest; q. astagest, astahest *thou removedst*, v. astigan.  
 Astiht separated, v. astigan.  
 Astintan; p. de; pp. ed, astynt *To blunt, to make dull, to stint, assuage*; obtundere:—*Scint.* 12: *Cot.* 101.  
 Astirian *To move*, v. astyrian.  
 Astiðian; p. ðude; pp. ðed [a intensive, stið hard, ian] *To become hard, dry, dry up, wither*; indurare arescere:—Astiðude swa swa tigde miht min my strength dried up as a tile, *Ps.* 21, 14.  
 Astod urged; p. of astandan.  
 Astondnes, se; f. *An existence, a subsistence*; subsistentia:—Ana God on þrym astondnessum one God in three subsistences, *Bd.* 4, 17: *Sm.* p. 585, 38.  
 Astorfen; part. *Starved, like a dead body*; cadaverosus:—*Wanl.* p. 43, 17.  
 Astreccan, astreccan, astræcan; p. astrehte; pp. astreht; v. a. [Plat. uutstrekken: *Dut. uitstrekken*; *Ger. aussrekken*; *Dan. udstrække*; *Swed. utsträcka*: a out, streccan to stretch] *To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate one's self, bow down*; prostrare extendere:—De leas he astreccæ his hand, *Gen.* 3, 22. Pa feoll Abram astreht to eorðan, *Gen.* 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorðan, *Gen.* 18, 2.  
 Astregdan; q. astregan; p. astregde; pp. astregd [a out, stregan to sprinkle] *To sprinkle, scatter, strew*; aspergere:—*Ps.* 50, 8, *Lye*.  
 Astreht prostrated, v. astreccan.  
 Astrængd malleable, *R.* 15; perhaps astreht, *Lye*.  
 Astrican; v. *To strike, smite*; percutere, *Som.*  
 Astrienan, astrynian; p. astrynde; v. a. *To engender, procreate*, v. strynan.  
 Astrihlhet [astre a house, hold a master, þeowet a fine] *A fine levied on a house-holder*; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, *L. Edw. Con.* 30, *Mann.*  
 Astundian *To astound, grieve, suffer grief, to bear*; dolere; *R. Ben.* 36.  
 Astyfecige; q. astificigeto terminate, v. astifician.

Astyltan; v. *To astonish*; stupescere, *Lye*.  
 Astyndende blunting, *Lye*.  
 Astyrian *to stir*, v. stirian.  
 Astyrred starred, *Scint.* 58.  
 Astyryng a motion, v. stirung.  
 Asuab erred, v. aswifan.  
 Asuand weakened, v. aswindan.  
 Asuanian *to languish*, v. aswindan.  
 Asundran, asundron; adv. ASUNDER, apart, alone, privately; seorsim:—He hys leorning cnihtum asundron rehte, *Mk.* 4, 34, v. sunder.  
 Asungen sung, v. singan.  
 Asound weakened, v. aswindan.  
 Asurian; p. de; pp. ed, od. *To be, or become sour, tart, bitter*; acescere:—*Cot.* 10, 177.  
 Aswafan, aswæft; q. aswapan, he aswapeð, aswapð; p. asweop; pp. aswapen; v. *To sweep away, to cleanse*; abstergere:—*Past.* 36, 8, v. swapan.  
 Aswærunga Modesty, bashfulness, confusion; modestia:—*Ps.* 43, 17, v. scama.  
 Aswanian *to languish*, v. aswindan.  
 Aswapa sweepings, v. æswapa.  
 Aswarcod; part. *Confounded, dismayed, abashed*; confusus:—*Ps.* 70, 26.  
 Aswarnian. Pat hi aswarnian that they be confounded, *Ps.* 85, 16, v. awarnian.  
 Aswearc languished, failed, v. geswearcan.  
 Aswearcian; p. ede; pp. ed, od *To blacken, darken, to be made swarthy or black, obscured, darkened*; denigrari:—Aswearcort seo heofen the heaven darkened, *Æqu. vern.* 11, 39.  
 Aswefian; p. fede; pp. fed [a intensive, swefian to wander] 1. *To sooth, appease, set at rest*; sopire. 2. *To strike with astonishment, to be stunned, made insensible*; percutere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 15. 2. Swyrdum aswefede, *Fr. Jud. Thw.* p. 26, 11.  
 Aswefecad driven out, v. aswyfecian.  
 Aswellan *to swell*, v. swellan.  
 Asweltan *to die, depart*, v. sweltan.  
 Aswengde shaken, v. swengan.  
 Asweotole clearly, v. sweotole.  
 Aswican *to deceive*, v. swican.  
 Aswifan; p. asuab *To wander off the way, to stray*; exorbitare, v. swifan.  
 Aswind, æswind; adj. *Sloughful, sluggish, idle*; iners:—*Cot.* 108.  
 Aswindan; p. aswand; pp. aswunden; v. 1. *To languish through dulness, to enervate, pine, consume away*; tabescere. 2. *To decay, perish, dis-*



*solve*; *consumere*:—1. Hwy ge swa aswundene sion *why are ye so enervated*, *Bt.* 40, 4.  
 2. Pylas ealle gesceafta aswindað *lest all creatures perish*, *Bt.* 33, 4. Aswindan me dyde anda min, *Ps.* 118, 139, v. swindan.  
 Aswinding *Idleness, sloth*; *desidia*, *Som.*  
 ° Aswipan; *pp.* aswopen *To sweep, scour, clean, or brush away*; *verrere*, *Som.*  
 Aswogen; *part.* Overgrown, covered over, choked; *obductus*:—*Past.* 52, 9.  
 Aswolcen *idle*, v. asolcen.  
 Aswollen *swollen*, v. aswellen.  
 Aswond, aswonden *weakened*, v. aswindan.  
 Aswundennes *sloth*, v. aswundennes.  
 Aswopen *swept*, v. aswipan, aswæfan.  
 Asworetan; v. *To breathe, sigh*, v. sworetan.  
 Aswunan *To swoon*; *deficere animo*, *Som.*  
 Aswunden *weakened, slothful*, v. aswindan.  
 Aswundenlice; *adv.* *Slothfully*, *segniter*, *Som.*  
 Aswundennes, se; f. *Slothfulness, idleness*; *inertia*:—*Fram ussa tida aswundennysse*, *Bd.* 3, 5.  
 Aswyfecian; *pp.* aswefecad *To pull up by the roots, to eradicate*; *eradicare*, v. astifecian.  
 ° Aswylegan; v. *To soil, sully, deface, disgrace*; *devenustare*, *Som.*  
 Aswyðerad *burdened, aggravated*, v. swyðran.  
 Asyndrian; *part.* asundrigende, ic asyndrige; *p. ede*; *pp. ed.* od [a *from*, syndrian *to sunder, part*] *To put ASUNDER, to separate, disjoin, sever*; *separare*:—*Ic com asyndrian*, *Mt.* 10, 35, v. syndrian.  
 Asyndrung *A division, separation, divorce*; *divortium*:—*Cot.* 68.  
 ATA, ate, atih [*Frs.* ôat] OATS, tares, darnel, cockle; *avena fatua*, *Lin.*:—*Wilde ata wild oats*, *C. Mt.* 13, 30, 38. Atan or lasor tares; *zizania*, *Cot.* 204. Ðat acer-sæd aten the acre-seed of oats, *Chr.* 1124, v. coccel.  
 Atæfran, atifran; *pp.* atefred, atifred, atifreod *To depict, paint*; *depingere*:—*Past.* 21, 3.  
 Athærst *escaped*, v. ætberstan.  
 Ate oats; *avena*, v. ata. *Urine*; *lotium*, *Som.*  
 Ateah took off, v. ateon.  
 Atefred *painted*, v. atæfran.  
 Ategar a javelin, v. ætgar.  
 Atelan to reckon, v. tellan.

° Atelic; *adj.* *Deformed, foul, ill-favoured, corrupt, shameful*; *deformis*:—*Bd.* 4, 32, v. atol.  
 Atellan to tell out, number, v. tellan.  
 Atelucost or atelicost; *sup.* of atelic *foul*.  
 Atemian; *p. ede*; *pp. ed* [a *intensive, tamian to tame*] *To make very tame or gentle, to tame*; *domare*:—*Past.* 46.  
 Aten oats; *avenæ*, v. ata.  
 ° Atendan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; v. [a *intensive, tendan to tind*] *To set on fire, kindle, enrage, inflame*; *incendere*:—*Hi atendon heora here-beacna they lighted their camp-beacons*, *Chr.* 1006. *Hi mid fyre atendan wolden they would set it on fire*, *Chr.* 994.  
 Attendend *An incendiary, inflamer, exciter*; *accensor*:—*Scint.* 78, *Lye*.  
 Atendingce *A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking*; *incentivum*:—*Scint.* 81, *Lye*.  
 Ateon, ation; ic ateo, he atihð, ateahð, we ateahð; *p. þu* ateahdest, atuge, he ateh ateah, we atugon; *pp.* atihht, atogen [a *from*, teon to tow, or draw]  
 1. *To draw, move, draw or pluck out, attract*; *trahere*.  
 2. *To employ, dispose of, treat*; *disponere*:—*Hine mihton hyt ateon*, *Jn.* 21, 6. *Mid ategen swurde*, *Numb.* 22, 22.  
 2. *Hu hig sceoldon þæs Halendes wurð ateon how they should dispose of the Saviour's price*, *Mt.* 27, 7. *Ateoh hyn swylce brøðer treat him as a brother*, *Scint.* 60: *Nicod.* 14.  
 ¶ *Used with prepositions thus*:  
 Ateon fram or of *to draw from*, *Deut.* 13, 10. *Ateon to draw to, attract*. *Men beoð atihhte to gesælþum men are attracted to happiness*, *Bt.* 32: 1. *Tit.* 32: *Ps.* 118, 131. *Ateon ut to draw out*, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. teon.  
 ° Ateorian, æteorian, aterian, atarian; *p. ode*; *pp. ed.* *To fail, tire, corrupt*; *desistere*:—*Him ateorode se mete*, *Jos.* 5, 12, v. geteorian.  
 Ateorigendlic; *adj.* *Defective, lacking, frail, brittle, ruinous*; *defectivus*:—*H. in die Pasch.* p. 3, *Som.*  
 Ateoring a failing, a tiring, v. geteoring, *Som.*  
 Ateowad, atewod; *part.* *Shown, made known*; *ostensus*, *Som.*  
 Ater poison, v. ætrene.  
 Ateran; *pp. ed* [a *from*, teran to tear] *To tear from, seize, fatigue*; *diripere*:—*R.* 87.  
 Ater-drinea, ator-drinc, atordrinea *A poisonous potion or*

*drink, bile*; *potio venenata*:—*Cot.* 24.  
 Aterian to fail, v. ateorian.  
 Aterlaðe, atorlað, atterlaðe; m. *The herb betony, penny grass*; *venenifuga, gallicista, betonica*:—*Cot.* 24.  
 ° Aterlic; *adj.* [ater a *serpent, v. ætrene, lic*] *Snakelike, horrible, terrible, gorgonian*; *gorgoneus*:—*Cot.* 98, v. biter.  
 AÐ, -es; m. [*Frs.* Dut. eed, eet] *An oath, a swearing*; *juramentum*:—*Þu agyltst þine aðas*, *Mt.* 5, 33. *Þa behet he mid aðe*, *Mt.* 14, 7, 9. ¶ *Að syllan to take an oath, to swear*.  
 Aþanon from thence; inde, *Som.*  
 Aðbrice; m. *A breaking of an oath, perjury*; *perjurius*:—*Wulf.* 8.  
 Aðburstan [að an *oath, berstan to burst*] *To break an oath, to perjure*; *perjerare*:—*Gif him aðburste wære*, *L. Edw.* 3.  
 ° A þe, a þy; *conj.* *Therefore, so far that, so much*; *idcirco*:—*It more properly means ever the, as a þy or a þe deorwyrðran ever the more precious*, *Bt.* 14, 2. *A þymæ ever the more*, *Bt.* 40, 2. *A þy betera ever the better*, *Bt.* 13, v. þy.  
 Aþed skinned, v. æthide.  
 Aðe-gehat an oath, v. að-gehat.  
 Aþegen; *part.* *Full, stuffed out*; *distensus*:—*Cot.* 63.  
 Aþencan to recollect, devise, invent, *Ors.* 1, 10, v. þencean.  
 Aþenian; *p. ede, ode*; *pp. ed, od*; v. a. [a *out, þenian to stretch*]  
 1. *To stretch out, extend*; *extendere*. 2. *To prostrate*; *prostrernere*. 3. *To expand, apply, stretch*; *expandere*:—1. *Aþene þine hand, and he hi aþenede*, *Mt.* 12, 13. 2. *Hi aþenedon hi*, *Mt.* 2, 11. 3. *Bogan his he aþenede*, *Ps.* 17, 13. *Aþenian mod to apply the mind*, *Bd.* 4, 3, *Lye*, v. þenian.  
 ° Aþenung *An extending, extension*; *extensio*, *Som.*  
 Aþeodan; *p. de*; *pp.* aþeodd, aþied [a *from, þeodan to join*] *To disjoin, separate*; *disjungere*:—*Aþeodde from Gode*, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 16.  
 Aþeostriað darken; aþeostrod darkened, v. aþystrian.  
 A'ðer, oððe either, v. aðor, oððe.  
 Aþexe a lizard, newt; lacerta, *Som.*  
 Aðfultum [að an *oath, fultum a helper*] *One who supports by an oath, who will swear for another, a witness*; *sacramentalis*:—*Þe aðfultum næbbe*, *L. Cnut.* 5.  
 Að-gehat, aðe-gehat, es; n. [að an *oath, gehat a promise*] *A sacred pledge, an oath, sacrament*; *sacramentum*:—*R.* 13.



**Apied separated**, v. *apeodan*.  
**Apierran** *To wash off or away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear; dilute*:—*Past. 13, 1*.  
**Apiestrode obscured**, v. *apys-trian*.  
**Apindan**; *pp. apinden, apunden* *To puff up, swell, inflate; intumescere*:—*He þa þone a-pundenan sæ gesmylte he ihen calmed the enraged sea, Bd. 5, 1, v. þindan*.  
**Apindung** *A swelling or puffing up; tumor, Som.*  
**Apinnod, apynned thinned, made thin**, v. *pinnian*.  
**Apistrod obscured**, v. *apystrian*.  
**Apians** *pat beorg Mount Atlas; Atlas mons*:—*Ors. 1, 1*.  
**Apnyid pilld**; *expilatus*, v. *apryd*.  
**Apoht** [*a out, poht a thought*] *A thinking out, an excogitation, a device, an invention; commentum*:—*Cot. 35, Som.*  
**Apolian** *to sustain, endure*, v. *þolian*.  
**Apolode** *Whole, not cut, or parted; integer, Som.*  
**Aðor, auðer, awðer**; *pron. Either, the one or the other, other, both; alteruter, uterque*:—*And se þe aðor fulbrece and he who violates another, L. Cnut. 2. On aðrum on both, Cot. 214. On aðre hand on either hand, Ors. 1, 14. Þissa twega yfela auðer ricsað of these two evils, either reigns, Bt. 6.—Naðor neither.*  
**Aðor**; *adj. Higher, former; sublimior*:—*Cd. 228*.  
**Aðor, auðer, aðor, oððe either, or; sive**, v. *oððe*.  
**Apracian** *to fear*, v. *apracian*.  
**Apræste wrested**, *Cot. 73, v. præstan*.  
**Apræt Irksomeness; tædium, Som.**  
**Aprawen, geprawen; part. Thrown out, twisted, wreathed, twined, wound; projectus, contortus**:—*Aprawenan gold þræddas twisted gold thread. Aprawenu þrædum with thrown thread, Cot. 50, v. þrawan*.  
**Apreatan**; *indef. hit apryt; p. apriet; pp. aproten, apriet* *To loathe, disdain, be weary of; tædio afficere; also actively, to tire, weary, warn; monere*:—*Me apryt it wearies me, I am weary, Elf. gr. 33. Hwi ne læte ge eow þonne apreatan why then suffer ye [it not to warn you, Bt. 32, 2. Þat ic þe hæbbe apriet that I have wearied thee, Bt. 39, 12.*  
**Aproten loathed**, v. *apreatan*.  
**Aprotennes, aprotenes, se; f. Tedioussness, loathsomeness, wearisomeness; tædium**:—*Cot. 91, Som.*

**Aprotsum; adj. Troublesome, irksome, wearisome; tædiosus**:—*Aprotsum is is weary, Cot. 188*.  
**Aproxen; part. Spoiled, robbed, disarmed; spoliatus, Som.**  
**Aprungen; part. Concealed; celatum**:—*Cot. 33, Lye*.  
**Aprunten, apruten; part. Molested, infested, annoyed; infestatus**:—*Cod. Ex. 109, b. 1. 10*.  
**Apryd, ahrydred; part. Wrested, wrung, driven out, robbed, pilld; expressus**:—*Cot. 73, Som., v. atredan*.  
**Apryseman; v. To choke, suffocate, stifle; suffocare**:—*Ors. 5, 4*.  
**Apryt wearies**, v. *apreatan*.  
**Að-stæf an oath; juramentum**:—*Ps. 104, 8*.  
**Að-swar, aðswara** *A solemn oath, an oath; juramentum*:—*Jos. 9, 18. ¶ Aðsware pytt the well of the oath, Beersheba, Chr. 46, 1*.  
**Að-swearig, að-swerung** *An oath; juramentum*:—*Ps. 104, 8; Chr. 1070*.  
**Aðswearian; v. To devote, dedicate; devotare**:—*Cot. 64*.  
**Aðswerung an oath, v. aðswaring**.  
**Aðswird an oath; juramentum**:—*Ps. 104, 8*.  
**Aðsyllan; v. To take an oath; jurare, Som.**  
**Apum** *A son in law, a daughter's husband, a brother in law, a sister's husband; gener; sororis, ut et patris, sororis maritus*:—*Hæfst þusun a oðþe apum, Gen. 19, 12. To his twam apumum, Gen. 19, 14. For to þam cyng his apume went to the king his sister's husband, Chr. 1091*.  
**Apunden swollen**, v. *apindan*.  
**Apundenness, se; f. A tumour, a swelling; tumor**:—*Geswel þat is apundenness a swelling, that is a tumour, Herb. 2, 17*.  
**Apwægen washed**, v. *apwean*.  
**Apwænan** *to take away*, v. *ætwean*.  
**Apwat as, na apwat him shall not disappoint him**, *Ps. 131, 11*.  
**Apwean** *To wash from, cleanse, baptize, anoint; lavare*:—*Apweah me, Ps. 50, 3, v. þwean*.  
**Að-wed** *A solemn oath, sacrament; sacramentum*:—*R. 13*.  
**Apwægen washed**, v. *þwean*.  
**Apweran; v. To beat, move, or shake together; agitare, Som.**  
**Apwog, apwogen, apwoh washed**, v. *þwean*.  
**Apwyrðan** *to answer; apword answered, v. andwerðan*.  
**Að-wyrð; adj. Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit; dignus qui juret**:—*Gif he að-wyrðe bið if he be oath-worthy, L. In. 46*.  
**Apý therefore**, v. *ape*.  
**Apýd skinned**, v. *æthide*.

**Apýlgian; p. ode To support, sustain; sustinere**:—*Ps. 129, 4, 5*.  
**Apýstrian, apeostrian; p. ode, ade; pp. apýstrod** *To obscure, darken, to become dark, eclipse; obscurare*:—*Syn apýstrode eagan heora, Ps. 68, 28. Þonne apeostriað ealle steorran then the stars become dark, Bt. 9. Byð sunne apýstrod, Mk. 13, 24. Her sunne apýstrode here the sun was eclipsed, Chr. 538*.  
**Apýwan; p. de; pp. ed** *To lead or drive from, to discard; ejicere*:—*Ors. 6, 36, v. aweig*.  
**Apýwian, atýwian; v. To appear, shew; apparere**:—*Ps. 77, 14, v. þýwan*.  
**Atiarian** *to want*, v. *ateorian*.  
**Atifran** *to paint; atiefred or atiefred painted, v. atæfran*.  
**Atih tares, C. Mt. 13, 27, v. ata**.  
**Atiht, atitha attracted, intent upon**, v. *ateon*.  
**Atihting** *Intention, an aim; intentio, Scint. 6, 7*.  
**Atillan** *to touch, v. getillan*.  
**Atimbrian, atymbran** *To erect, build; ædificare*:—*Het atymbran þa burgh ordered the town to be built, Chr. 643, v. timbrian*.  
**Ation of to draw out, v. ateon**.  
**Atiwede appeared**, v. *æteowian*.  
**Atogen drawn**, v. *ateon*.  
**Atol, atola, atoll, atollic, atelic deformed, foul, v. atelic**.  
**Ator poison; ator-bærend poisonous; ator-cræft the art of poisoning; ator-drinc a poisonous drink, v. ættrene, ater, atterberend, &c.**  
**Atorfan** *to boast, v. torfian*.  
**Atorlað Betony; betonica, v. aterlaðe**.  
**Atredan; pp. apýd** *To tread, twist or extort from or out; extorquere*:—*L. Can. Edg*.  
**Atrendlod; part. Trundled, rolled; volutatus**:—*Bt. Rawl. p. 155, v. trændel*.  
**Atter poison; atter-berend poisonous, v. attr, ætter-berend**.  
**Atter-coppa, an; [attr poison, copp a cup, a head] A spider; aranea**:—*Ps. 38, 15. ¶ Atter-coppa-bite a spider-bite, spider-wort, a sort of herb*.  
**Atter-laðe avoiding poison, v. aterlaðe**.  
**Attor poison; attor-drinca poisonous drink, v. ættrene, ater-drinca**.  
**Attor-laðe penny grass, v. aterlaðe**.  
**Attr, attr [v. ættrene] Poison, the herb snakeweed, or dragon wort; venenum**:—*¶ Drenc wið at-tre a drink or potion against poison; theriaca, R. 12. At-tre gemæled spoken with poi-*



son, quarrels, *Cot.* 124. Fleo-  
gend atre flying poison, a dis-  
ease, *L. M.* p. 1, cap. 25.

<sup>f</sup> Atfred, od; part. Poisoned; ve-  
nenatus:—*Ors.* 3, 9.

Atuge drawn out, v. ateon.

Atymbran to build, v. timbrian.

Atynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a  
not, tynan to hedge] To open,  
lay open, leave out, shut out,  
exclude; aperire:—*Atyn us*,  
*Lk.* 13, 25. Ic atynde muð  
minne, *Ps.* 38, 13.

Atyrian to fail, v. ateorian.

Atywe shewed, v. apywan.

Auht any thing, v. aht.

Aurnen run out, passed, v. ayrnan.

Auðer other, v. aðor.

Auðer either, v. oððe.

A'WA; adv. Always; semper:  
—Awa to aldre for ever, *Cd.*  
220, v. aldr.

<sup>f</sup> Awacian, gewacan, on-wacan;  
indef. ic awacige; p. awacode;  
pp. cod. To weaken, to grow  
weak, or effeminate, to languish,  
decline, fail, relax, to be indo-  
lent; infirmari, deficere:—  
Awacode mid langre aldunge  
weakened with old age, *Gr. Di-*  
*al.* 2, 15. Awaciað on þære  
costnunge timan, *Lk.* 8, 13,  
Gif hy þær ne gewacodan if  
they relaxed not there, *Ors.* 3, 4.

Awacod, softened, awaked, v. a-  
wacan, awæcnian.

Awæcan to awake, arise, take  
origin, to be born, v. wæcan.

Awæcnian, onwæcnian, awacian;  
p. code, cneðe, ceneðe; pp.  
cod, cneð, cened. 1. To A-  
WAKE, arouse, revive; experge  
facere. 2. To stir up, originate,  
arise, vegetate; excitare, or-  
tum ducere:—1. Swilce of he-  
fegum slæpe awacode, *Gen.*  
45, 26. He eft awacenede  
he again revived, *Bd.* 5, 12.  
2. Of þam frumgarum folc  
awæcniað from these patri-  
archs shall spring people, *Cd.*  
104. Eall heora gewinn awæc-  
nedon ærest from Alexander  
epistole all their contests first  
arose from Alexander's letter,  
*Ors.* 3, 11.

Awægan, awregan; p. gde; pp.  
ged, gen; v. To deceive, delude,  
frustrate, disappoint; eludere:  
—Awæged nedo þu wedd make  
not thou a vain [deluded] trea-  
ty, *Hymn.* Awægun yrfebec  
a useless will, *Cot.* 116, v. l.

<sup>h</sup> Awæged void, useless, v. awægan.  
Awægen, awagun vain, v. wæ-  
gan.

Awæh vegetated, v. awæcan,  
wæh.

Awæh weighed out, v. wægan.

Awæht aroused, v. aweccan.

Awæht Wearied; defessus:—  
*Hymn.* *Cot.* 157, *Lye.*

Awælian To revolve, suffer, vex;  
revolvere:—*R. Mt.* 28, 2. A-  
wæled vexed, v. wæled.

Awændan to turn from, v. awen-  
dan.

Awærde A stupid, foolish man;  
fatuus:—*R.* 9, v. awerdan.

Awærgða reviled, v. awyrian.

Awæscan washed, v. wæscan.

Awæstan to destroy, eat up, v.  
awestan.

Awanian to diminish, v. wanian.

<sup>i</sup> Awannan; p. ede; pp. od. To  
make wan or pale; pallescere:  
—*Dial.* 1, 2.

Awar; adv. Somewhere; alicubi,  
*Som.*

Awariged; part. Accursed; exe-  
crandus, *Som.*

Awarnian; v. To confound; con-  
fundere:—*Ps.* 85, 16, v. as-  
warnian.

Awarpen cast out, v. aworpan.

Aweaht awakened, v. aweccan.

Aweallan, he awylð; p. aweol;  
pp. aweallen To boil or bubble  
up, to break forth, issue, flow,  
stream or gush forth; ebullire,  
erumpere:—Þa fruman aweal-  
lað Deorwentan streames the  
sources of the Derwent's stream  
flow forth, *Bd.* 4, 29. Wyll  
aweolle a spring issued forth,  
*Bd.* 5, 10.

Awardian; v. To defend, ward,  
protect; tueri:—Hi hi sylf a-  
weardedon they defended them-  
selves, *Ors.* 5, 3.

Awearpan to cast away, v. awe-  
orpan.

<sup>j</sup> Aweth The cross threads in weav-  
ing, called the woof, or weft;  
subtugmen:—*Cot.* 161.

Aweccan, he awecð; imp. awec,  
awece; p. awehte, awæhte, a-  
weahte, hi awehton; pp. aweht,  
aweht; v. a. 1. To awake from  
sleep, arouse, stir up, excite, con-  
sider; expergefacerere. 2. To a-  
wake from death, to revive, raise  
up; resuscitare. 3. To produce,  
beget, raise up children; gigne-  
re:—1. Hig awehton hyne,  
*Mk.* 4, 38. Hatung awecð saca  
hatred awaketh strife, *Scint.*  
Heo awehte hine, *Judg.* 16, 19.  
Þa awehte heo þa sweostera  
then awoke she the sisters, *Bd.*  
4, 23. 2. Ic hine awece, *Jn.*  
6, 40. Swa se Fæder awecð  
þa deadan, *Jn.* 5, 21. Awec-  
eað deade raise up [awake]  
the dead, *Mt.* 10, 8. 3. He  
mæg bearn aweccan, *Lk.* 3, 8,  
(aweccan, *Mt.* 3, 9.) he can  
raise up children. Þæt he hys  
broðor sæd awece, *Lk.* 20, 28,  
v. weccan.

Awece arouse, v. aweccan.

<sup>k</sup> Awecgan to shake, *Job.* *Thw.* p.  
167, 33, v. weccan.  
Awecð rouses, v. aweccan.

Awece arouse, v. aweccan.

<sup>k</sup> Awecgan to shake, *Job.* *Thw.* p.  
167, 33, v. weccan.

Awecð rouses, v. aweccan.

Awed mad, v. awedan.

Awedan, aweodan; p. awedde;  
pp. awed, aweden, v. n. To be  
mad, to rage, to be angry, to go  
or wax mad, to revolt, apostati-  
zize; in furorem agi:—Awed-  
can þa nytena the cattle be-  
came mad, *Ors.* 5, 10, *Som.*, v.  
wedan.

Awefen, aweuen; part. Woven;  
textus:—*Jn.* 19, 23, v. wefan.

Aweg, anweg; adv. [a from, wæg  
a way] AWAY, out; (this is its  
meaning both in and out of  
composition); auferendi vim  
habet:—Þa eode he aweg,  
*Mt.* 19, 22. Ge drehnigeað  
þone gnæt aweg, *Mt.* 23, 24.  
He hi raðe aweg apywe he  
quickly drove them away, *Ors.*  
6, 36.

<sup>i</sup> Awegadrifan To drive or chase  
away; expellere:—*Ps.* 35, 13,  
v. drifan.

Awegæferian To leave entirely;  
everhere:—*Cot.* 205.

Awegalucan [aweg away, alocan  
to expose] To shut or lock out,  
to separate; discludere:—*Cot.*  
67, *Som.*

Awegan; p. de; pp. ed, yd, en.  
To turn aside or away, move  
from, dissuade, lift up, balance,  
weigh, to weigh as an anchor,  
to agitate, shake; avertere, agi-  
tare:—Mod bið aweged of his  
stede the mind is moved from his  
place, *Bt.* 12. Winde aweged  
hreed a reed shaken [wagged]  
by the wind, *Mt.* 11, 7, v. a-  
weegan.

Aweganumen; part. Taken away;  
sublatu:—*Jn.* 20, 1.

Awegawylt; part. [awylt rolled,  
from awylian] Rolled away;  
revolutus:—*Mk.* 16, 4.

Awegæaran; v. To bear, carry  
or convey away; asportare:—  
*Elf.* gr. 47.

Aweguman; p. com; hi awege-  
comon; pp. cumen To go a-  
way, to leave, escape; dimite-  
tere:—Sum awegecomon some  
went away, *Ors.* 3, 3; 4, 1.

Awegde weighed, v. awegan.

Aweged shaken, v. awegan.

<sup>m</sup> Awegen weighed as in a balance,  
v. awegan.

Aweggan To go away; abire:—  
Ongan aweggan began to go  
away, *Bd.* 4, 22.

Aweggeniman; v. To take away;  
auferre, *Som.*

Aweggewitan; p. gewat; pp.  
gewiten To go away, to depart;  
discedere:—Ic eom awege-  
gewiten I am passed away, *Ors.*  
2, 4.

Aweggewitenes, se; f. A going  
away, a departure; abscessio:  
—*Bd.* 4, 12.

Aweglætan To let go away, send



*away; dimittere:—L. Pol. Cnut. 26.*

**Awegonwenden;** *v. To move away, to remove, to wend or wind away; divertere:—Ps. 65, 19.*

**Awegworpan** *To cast or throw away; abjicere, Som.*

**Awegyd shaken,** *v. awegan.*

**Aweht aroused,** *v. aweccan.*

**Awehte revived;** *p. of aweccan.*

**Awehtnes,** *se; f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitement, quickening, encouraging; excitatio: Bd. 5, 12.*

**Awel an awl,** *v. æl.*

**Awenan;** *p. ede; pp. ed To wean; ablactare:—Awened beon to be weaned, Bd. 1, 27.*

**Awendan, awendan;** *p. awende, awent; pp. awend, awended, awoend; v. a. To turn, change, translate, depart, pervert; avertere:—Gen. 19, 26, v. wendan.*

**Awendedlic, awendelic, awendendlic;** *adj. Moveable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis:—Albin. resp. 42, Som.*

**Awendednys,** *se; f. A change, alteration; commutatio:—Ps. 54, 22: 88, 50.*

**Awendelicnes,** *se; f. Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy; mutabilitas, Som.*

**Awend-gewrixl on the other side;** *versâ vice, Som.*

**Awendingc** *An overthrowing, a change, ruin; subversio:—Scint. 61.*

**Awend-sprace to oðrum hiwe,** *a word changed to another [hue] meaning, Metaplasm. Som.*

**Awened weaned,** *v. awenan.*

**Aweodian;** *v. a. To weed, root or rake up, to destroy; sarculare:—Pat man aweodige unriht that one should root up injustice, L. Pol. Cnut. 1.*

**Aweol flowed forth,** *v. aweallan.*

**Aweorpan, awyrpan, awurpan;** *p. awearp, þu awurpe, hi awurpon; pp. aworpen; v. a. [a from, weorpan to throw] To throw or cast down, to degrade, to cast away or off, cast out, reject, divorce; abjicere:—Þu awurpe hi, Ps. 72, 18. Þa woldan senatus hine aweorpan then would the senate degrade him, Ors. 3, 10. Ne aweorpe þu me, Ps. 70, 10. Ic awurpe deoflu, Mt. 12, 28. Þat mannes sunu gebyrð beon aworpen, Mk. 8, 31. Aworpen wif a divorced wife. Aworpen mon an apostate man, Past. 47, 1. Used also with the prepositions on into, as awurpan on to cast into, Mt. 13, 50. Fram from, Mt. 5, 29, 30. Ut out, Mt. 13, 48. Under below, Bt. 37, 4.*

**Aweorpnis,** *se; f. A divorce, a bill of divorce; repudium:—R. Mt. 19, 7.*

**Aweorðan, he awyrð; p. awearð; v. n. [a not, weorðan to be] Not to be, to vanish, spoil; evanescere:—Gif þat sealt awyrð if the salt be not, exist not, or be vanished, Mt. 5, 13.**

**Aweosung, e; f. The being, essence, or subsistence of a thing; subsistentia:—Cot. 170.**

**Aweox waxed, increased,** *v. we-axan.*

**Awepan To wipe out, cleanse; abstergere, Lye, v. wipian.**

**Awer any where,** *v. ahwar.*

**Aweran to wear,** *v. weran.*

**Awerdan, awyrðan; p. de; pp. ded, awerde, awærde, awyrð; v. n. To injure, deprive, vanish, hurt, spoil, forbid; vapidus fieri, vitari:—Gif spreac awyrð weorð if speech be injured, L. Ethl. 52, v. awærde.**

**Awerdrys, awyrðnys,** *se; f. Downfal, injury, loss, ruin; labes:—Elf. gr. 13.*

**Awered worn,** *v. weran.*

**Awered protected,** *v. awerian.*

**Awerged cursed,** *v. awyrrian.*

**Awerian To protect, defend, guard, despise; defendere:—Ors. 3, 9, v. werian.**

**Awerpan to cast away,** *v. aweorpan.*

**Awersian To make worse; deterior facere:—Cart. Edwardi R. Lye, v. wyrrian.**

**Awest; adj. or part. Waste, void, deserted; desertus:—Þæt eall seo þeod awest awearð that all the country was [waste] deserted, Ors. 3, 9.**

**Awestan;** *p. he aweste, hi aweston; pp. ed; v. a. [a intensive, westan to waste] To waste, to lay waste, eat up, destroy, reduce, demolish, depopulate; vastare:—And hi aweste, Jos. 10, 39. Swa swa oxa gewunað to awæstenne gærs, Numb. 22, 4. Hi ealle Egypta aweston, Ors. 1, 10. Þe burh awested wæs, Ors. 2, 2.*

**Awestendnes,** *se; f. A wasting, a laying waste; vastatio, Som.*  
**Awestnis, awoestenis,** *se; f. Destruction, desolation; desolatio:—R. Mt. 21, 20.*

**Aweuen woen,** *v. awefen.*

**Awht aught,** *v. aht.*

**Awidlan To defile, profane; violare:—C. Mt. 12, 5.**

**Awierdan To corrupt, spoil; corrumpere:—He awiert þæt mod he corrupts the mind, Past. 53, 5, Lye, v. awyrrian.**

**Awiergda, awierged cursed,** *v. awyrrian.*

**Awiht any thing,** *v. aht.*

**Awildan;** *pp. dod To become*

*wild or fierce; sylvescere:—Off. Epis. 7, Som.*

**Awilled; part. Well boiled, or sodden; decoctus:—Awilled meolc boiled milk, pottage, Cot. 168. Awilled hunig pure honey, Herb. 1, 20. Awilled wine, awylled win, awyrð win or cyren new wine, just pressed from the grape, or new wine boiled till half evaporated, Cot. 62, 168, v. awylian, cæren.**

**Awinnan To labour, contend, fight, overcome, conquer; laborare:—Cot. 211, v. winnan.**

**Awint wound, wove, stript; p. of windan.**

**Awirged execrable, cursed,** *v. awyrrian.*

**Awirgean to destroy,** *v. awyrrian.*

**Awirgnis slander,** *v. awyrgednys.*

**Awisc-ferinend Publicans; publicani:—Cot. 204, v. æwisc.**

**Awisnian To be dry, to become dry, wizzen; arescere:—C. Lk. 8, 6.**

**Awlættan; p. te. To defile; fecdare:—Hymn. Mod. Confit. 1.**

**Awo always,** *v. awa.*

**Awoc awoke, arose,** *v. wæcan.*

**Awodian to root up,** *v. aweodian.*

**Awædan to be mad,** *v. awedan.*

**Awænd returned; reversus, Lye, v. awendan.**

**Awærðan to forbid,** *C. Lk. 18, 16.*

**Awæstednis destruction,** *v. awestendnes.*

**Awæstenis destruction,** *v. awestenis.*

**Awogod Wooded; petitus, Som., v. wogan.**

**Awoh; adv. [a out, wo, woh a turning, an error] AWRY, unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid woh or woge, with injustice, or unjustly; tortè, oblique, malè:—Gif mon þat trod awoh drife if one wrongfully pursue the [tread] footstep, L. Wal. 1. Ær awoh to some gedydon before unjustly joined [done] together, L. Edm. 9.**

**Awolde would, for wolde, from wyllan.**

**Aworden done,** *v. weorðan.*

**Aworden; part. [awyrðen, from awyrrian to curse] Execrated, cursed; reprobat:—Þu awordena thou, the cursed; racha, Mt. 5, 22.**

**Aworold for ever,** *v. weorold.*

**Aworpan to reject, aworpen cast away,** *v. aweorpan.*

**Aworpenlic; adj. Damnable; damnable:—Past. 52, 8.**

**Aworpenes, aworpenys, aworpenes,** *se; f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving; abjectio:—Ps. 21, 5.*

**Aworðane The cast away, the heathen; ethnici, Lye.**



Awoxe *Should sift; cribraret:—*  
C. R. Lk. 22, 31, *Lye*.

Awraeste *extorted, v. awrestan.*

Awrat *wrote, v. awritan.*

Awrað *bound up, v. awriðan.*

Awrecan; *v. a. To revenge, avenge, vindicate, defend, free; ulcisci:—*Gif hine hwa awrecan wille, *L. Athel.* 20, *v. wrecan.*

Awreccan; *p. awrehte; pp. a-wreht; v. a. To arouse, awake, revive; resuscitare:—* Ic wylle gan and awreccan hyne of slæpe, *Jn.* 11, 11, *v. aweccan.*

Awrecen; *adj. One banished, driven away; extorris:—* Cot. 212, 5, *Lye, v. wrec.*

Awregan *to deceive, v. awægan.*

Awregennes *a discovery, v. a-wrigenes.*

Awreon, awrion, awrihð; *p. ic, he, awreah, þu awruge, we awrugon; pp. awrogen, awrigen; v. a. [a not, wreon to cover] To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal; revelare:—* Se Sunu hit awreoni wyle, *Lk.* 10, 22. Syn awrigene be revealed, *Lk.* 2, 35, *v. wreon.*

\*Awrestan; *p. awraeste To wrest from, to extort; extorquere:—* Cot. 78.

Awreþian; *p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. To support, underprop, sustain, lean upon; sustentare:—* Augustinus fram Gode awreþed was Augustin was sustained by God, *Bd.* 2, 3. He mid his crycye hine awreþiende ham becom he, with his crutch supporting him, came home, *Bd.* 4, 31.

Awridan; *v. To originate, generate; pullulare, Lye, v. wridan.*

Awrigde *cursed, v. awyrian.*

Awrigen *revealed, v. awreon.*

Awrigenes, awregennes, se; *f. A discovery, revelation; revelatio:—* Lk. 2, 32.

Awringan; *p. awrang; pp. a-wrungen To wring out, to squeeze out, express; exprimere:—* Cot. 196.

Awrion *to uncover, v. awreon.*

\*Awritan; *p. awrat; pp. awriten; v. a. [a from, writan to write] To write out, transcribe, draw out, describe, dispose, write, publish; transcribere, describere:—* Eall ic awrat I transcribed all, *Bd.* 5, 23. Geræde worde ic awrat in simple speech, [prose] I transcribed, *Id.* Nu hæbbe we awriten þære suð now have we described the south, *Ors.* 1, 1. Hi bæron alincysse Hælendes on brede afægde

and awritene they bore the Saviour's likeness ornamented [figured] and drawn on a tablet, *Bd.* 1, 25.

Awriðan; *p. awrað; pp. awriðen; v. a. To loose; solvere; to deliver from an injury, as a wound; hence to bind up; aligare:—* His wunda awrað bound up his wounds, *Bd.* 4, 22, *v. wriðan.*

Awriðþe *A strap; struppus:—* R. 103, *v. strop.*

Awruge *revealedst, v. awreon.*

Awrunge *wrung, v. awringan.*

Awuht *ought, v. aht.*

Awðre, awðer *another, v. aðor.*

Awul *an awl, v. æl.*

Awunden *woven, v. windan.*

Awunian *to abide, remain, inhabit, to be wont, v. wunian.*

Awunnen *fought, v. winnan.*

Awurpan *to cast away, v. aweorpan.*

Awurtwarude *rooted up; exterminavit:—* Ps. 79, 14.

Awyht *something, v. aht.*

Awylan; *p. hi awylton; pp. a-wylten, awyltn, v. a. To roll, roll away, revolve; volutare:—* Þat hig awylton þone stan, *Gen.* 29, 3. Awylt *rolled away, Lk.* 24, 2.

Awylð *shall spring forth, v. a-weallan.*

Awyndwian *To blow away; ventitare:—* Ps. 43, 7.

\*Awyrca *To do, effect; facere:—* L. Hloth., *v. wyrca.*

Awyrdan *to hurt; awyrð hurt, v. awerdan.*

Awyrðla *damage, v. æfwyrðla.*

Awyrð *cursed, v. awyrian.*

Awyrðedlic; *adj. Wicked, evil; malignus:—* Awyrðedlic geþanc *a wicked thought, Nicod.* 20: *Thw.* p. 10, 11.

Awyrðednys, awirgednys, awirgenis, se; *f. A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling; malignitas:—* Deut. 11, 29, *v. wyrðednes.*

Awyrðendlic; *adj. Detestable, abominable; detestabilis:—* Nathan. 7.

\*Awyrian, awirian, awirgean; *p. awirgede, awirge; pp. awyrðed, awyrð, awirged, awierged, awiergd, awerged, a-wærgd; v. a. [a, wirian, wirgian to curse] To curse, execrate, revile, corrupt, destroy; execrari, maledicere:—* Nelle ic awirgean þa eorðan, *Gen.* 8, 21. Gewitað ge awyrgeðe fram me, *Mt.* 25, 41. He hine sylfne hæfde awirged he had destroyed himself, *Ors.*

6, 36. Awirge hine, *C. Mt.* 27, 5. The perfect participle signifies execrable, wicked, detestable, execrabilis:—Gewitað nu awirgede woruld sorga depart now execrable worldly cares, *Bt.* 3.

Awyrn; *adv. [perhaps for ahwær] Any where, in any place; alibi:—* Menol. 193: *Hickes' Thes.* vol. i. p. 205.

Awyrpan *to cast away, v. aweorpan.*

Awyrð *exist not, v. aweorðan.*

Awyrðian *To give honour, glorify; glorificare:—* Cant. Moys. *Lye.*

\*Awyrwtolian; *p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. [a out, wyrwtalian to root, to fix roots] To root up, eradicate, extirpate, exterminate; eradicare:—* Elc plantung byð awyrwtalod, *Mt.* 15, 13. Þelæs ge þone hwæte awyrwtalian, *Mt.* 13, 29.

Awystellan [a, wistlian to whistle] *To hiss, to lisp, whistle; sibilare, Som.*

Axan *for oxan oxen, v. oxa.*

Axan *ashes, v. axe.*

Axanminster *Arminster, Devon, v. acsanmynster.*

Axbaken; *part. Baked in ashes; subinericius:—* Gr. Dial. 1, 11.

Axe, æxe, ahsa, axsa, an [Frs. yeske: Dut. asch] *Ash, ashes; cinis, cineres:—* Swa swa dust and axe as dust and ashes, *Bt.* 33, 4. On þære stowe þe man þa axan git, *Lev.* 1, 16. Ahsan [axan] swa swa hlaf ic æt, *Ps.* 101, 10.

\*Axian *to ask, v. acsian.*

Axiendlic, axigendlic; *adj. Enquiring, inquisitive; interrogativus, Som.*

Axigean *to ask, v. acsian.*

Axode *asked, v. acsian.*

Axsa *ashes, v. axe.*

Axung *inquiry, v. acsung.*

Aydlian *to fail, v. aidlian.*

Aydlice *fails, v. aidlian.*

Ayrnan, he ayrnð; *p. aarn, hi aurnon; pp. aurnen [a out, yrnan to run] To run over, to pass or go over, passed, gone; præterire. Swa neah was þusend aurnen so near was a thousand gone, Chr. 971. Aurnenre tide in or at a declining time, the time being far spent or gone. Aurnen bið is run out, passed, Som.*

Ayttan [a from, ytan, ytian for utian to out] *To expel, drive out; expellere:—* He þaaytte þa Sweden ut he then drove Sweyne out, *Chr.* 1047.



# B

12f

BAD

12h

BÆC

12j

BÆH

<sup>d</sup>The sound of B is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that B interchanges with the other labials F, P, and V, and with U: Ic hæbbe I have, he hæfð he hath. When words are transferred into modern English, B is sometimes represented by V; as Beber, or befor a beaver; Ifig, or iug ivy; Ober, ofer, ouer over; Ebolstan, efolstan to blaspheme; Fot, not a foot; Ebul evil; b or bb is sometimes omitted or superseded by f, p, u or v; as Ic lybbe I live, lif life; Diobul for deoff a devil.

Bá, bu; *gen. begra; dat. bam; acc. bá; adj. Both, v. begen.*  
Bac a back, found in composition, v. bæc.

BACAN, ic bace, þu bæcest, he bæcð; *p. ic bóc, we bócon; pp. bacen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. bakken: Frs. backe: Ger. backen] To BAKE; pinsere:—Fif bacað on anum ofene, Lev. 26, 26. Hi bocon þat melu, Ex. 12, 39.*

Bacberend *Taking on the back, taking secretly as a thief; in furto deprehendens, Mann.*

Bacen baked, v. bacan.

Bachilers; *m. BACHELORS; bac-calaurei, Lye.*

Bacslitol; *m. [bac a back, slitol or slite a slit, cut, or bite] A slanderer, backbiter; detractor:—Off. reg. 15. Opposed to wærsagol.*

<sup>f</sup>BAD, báde; *f. A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—Gif bad genumen sy-þonne begyte þa bade ham if a pledge be taken—then shall he obtain the pledge home again, or back, L. Wal. 3, v. wædd.*

Bad expected; *p. of bidan.*

Baddan-byrig [Baddan for Bieda, Biedda, or Beda a Saxon chief, Chr. 501, byrig a burg, town, place of defence] BAD-BURY, Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum, Chr. 901.

Badian; *v. a. 1. To pledge, to*

*lay in, or to pawn; pignerare. 2. To seize on, or take for a distress, or by way of a pledge; pignus auferre:—1. Som. 2. Of ægþran stape on oþer man mot badian, L. Wal. 2.*

BÆC [Plat. Norse, bak: *Al. back: Frs. to bek backwards*] A BACK; *tergum:—Þa wendon hi me heora bæc to then turned they their back to me, Bt. 2. ¶ On bæc, Jn. 6, 66: and under bæc, Ps. 43, 12: at his back, behind, backward, v. under-bæc. Clæn bæc hæbban to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. Alf. Guth. Gang on bæc, Mt. 4, 10. Ga on bæc, Mk. 8, 33. GANG, or go behind, or away.*

<sup>e</sup>Bæcbord [Plat. Dut. bakboord] The larboard, or left-hand side of a ship when looking towards the prow, or head; *navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard, or left, Ors. 1, 1.*

Bæce a beech tree, v. boc.

Bæcere; *m. [Plat. Dut. bakker m.: Ger. bærer m.] A BAKER; pistor:—R. 50, Lye.*

Bæc-ering [bæc a back, iren, eren iron] A gridiron; *craticula, Som.*

Bæc-ern [bæc from, bacan to bake, ern, or æren a place] A baking place, a bakehouse; *pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22.*

Bæcestre, bæcistr, or bæcistre, an; *m. f. 1. A woman who bakes; pistris. 2. Because men performed that work which was originally done by females; this occupation is sometimes denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; pistor:—1. Som. 2. Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre, Gen. 40, 1, 2, 16, 20.*

<sup>h</sup>Bæchus A BAKEHOUSE; *pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22, v. bæcern.*

Bæcling used adverbially; *thus, On bæcling backward, Ps. 113, 3, v. bæc, under-bæc.*

Bæcslitol a backbiter, v. bacslitol.

Bæcst bakest, v. bacan.

Bæcð bakes, v. bacan.

Bæcþearn, es; *m. [bæc a back, þearn a gut] The entrails; anus longanum:—Cot. 15, 163.*

Bæcþearmas the bowels; exta-

les, *Elf. gr. 13. Bæcþearmes utgang morbus, fortasse, ani procidentia, Som.*

Bæd prayed, v. biddan.

Bædd a bed, v. bed.

Bædde A thing required, tribute; exactum:—Cot. 73.

Bæddel An animal uniting two sexes, a wether; hermaphroditus, vervex:—R. 76, Lye.

Bæddryða bedridden, v. beddredða.

Bædel a beadle, v. bydel.

Bædend; *m. A vehement, or earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer; impulsor:—Cot. 115, Som.*

Bædeweg, bædewig a contest, v. beado.

<sup>i</sup>Bædling, es; *m. [bæd or bedd a bed, ling from, linigan to lie] 1. A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus. Bædlings effeminate, Cot. 71. 2. A carrier of letters, as if derived from bæd a prayer, or command, ling from linigan or lingan to lie, lie under, tend, bring; tabelarius.*

Bædt commanded, v. biddan.

Bæðþearn; *mentera, pars hominis:—R. 76, f.*

Bædzere, bæzere, bæzera; *m. A baptist, baptizer; baptista:—R. Mt. 3, 1: 16, 14. An impure word for fulluht, quod, v.*

Bæfta; *m. The after part, the back; tergum:—Ic geseah þone bæftan I saw thy back, Gen. 16, 13.*

Bæftan, be-æftan, bæftan; *prep. dat. [be by, æftan after] 1. After, behind; post, pone. 2. Without; sine:—1. Gang bæftan me, Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan þam hlaforde without the master, Ex. 22, 14: Mt. 16, 27.*

<sup>j</sup>Bæftan, bæfta; *adv. After, hereafter, afterwards; postea:—Git synd fif hungor ger bæftan, Gen. 45, 11. He ana belaf þær bæfta, Gen. 32, 24.*

Bægeras, bægdware; *plu. The Bavarians; Bavarii, or the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, [viri e Bojis oriundi, Wachter.] whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Bayern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria. Mid Bægerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891. Syn- don Bægdware are the Bavarians, Ors. 1, 1.*

Bæh a crown, v. beag.



**BÆ'L**, beel *A funeral pile, or fire in which dead bodies were burned*; rogus:—*Cd.* 140. Bælfyr the fire of the funeral pile, *Cd.* 138. Bæl-blyse *a blaze of the funeral pile*, *Cd.* 162.

**BÆLC**, bealceten. 1. *A BELCH*; eructatio. 2. *The stomach, pride, arrogance*; superbia. 3. *A covering*; tegmen, v. balc:—1. *Mann.* 2. Bælc forbigde *pride, bowed, diminished*, *Cd.* 4. Swete to bealcetenne *sweet or pleasant to the stomach*, *Bt.* 21, 1. 3. Bælce ofer-brædde *with a covering overspread*, *Cd.* 146.

<sup>k</sup> **Bælded**; *part. Animated, encouraged, emboldened*; animatus, *Som.*

**Bældu** *Confidence*; fiducia:—*R.* Mt. 14, 27, *Lye.*

Bælfyr *a funeral fire*, v. bæL.

**BÆLG**, bælig, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. balgm: Frs. v. bealg: Moes. balgs*] *A BULGE, budget, bag, purse, BELLY*; bulga:—*Cot.* 27. ¶ Beanbelgas *bean-shells*. Blast-belg [*Dut. blaas-balg*] *blast-bag, bellows*. Met-bælg *a wallet for meat*.

Bælginis; *f.* *An injury*; injuria:—*C.* Mt. 20, 13, *Lye.*

Bæm for bam; *dat. of ba both*, v. ba, begen.

**BENCE**, benc, banc [*Plat. Dut. Ger. bankf: Dan. Swed. baenk*] 1. *A BENCH, form*; scamnum. 2. *A bed, bedstead, the side of a bed*; lectus, *Som.*

**BEND**, bend, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Icel. band m. and n: Frs. bōan: Frs. h. biend: Dan. baand n: Moes. bandi—band, binde, bint from, bindan to bind*] 1. *A BAND, any thing that tieth, bindeth or bendeth*; vinculum. 2. *A crown, chaplet, ornament for females*; diadema:—1. On bendum *in bonds, or prison*, *Mt.* 11, 22. 2. Bend mid golde gescrud *a crown or diadem decked with gold*, *R.* 64.

Bændan to bind, v. bindan.

<sup>l</sup> **BÆR**, bære, beer, bere [*Plat. baar, bōre f: Frs. v. bier: Dut. baar f: Ger. bahre f: Dan.*

baare c: *Al. para: Per.* بیر 1. *A BIER*; feretrum. 2. *A portable bed*; grabatus:—1. *Elf. gl.* 26. 2. *Bd.* 5, 19.

Bær bore; portavit; *p.* of beran. Bær bear; nudus, v. bar.

-bær, -bære, -bor *an adjective termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce; or from the Teutonic bar, fruit, a production, producing, bearing*; *Ger. Dan. -bar: Per.* بر

-ber: as wæstmber *fruit-bearing, fruitful*. Æppelbær *apple-bearing*; pomifer:—and horn-bær *horn-bearing*; corniger, *Elf. gr.* 8. Leoht-bær *bearing light*, v. bora.

Bæræden; *part.* [be, hreddan to rid] *Rid of, BERIDDEN, deprived, driven away*; privatus, *Som.*

Bærcearm, or snædel *the bowels*, *R.* 74, v. bæcearm, snædel.

Bærdisc, es; *m.* [bær bier, disc *a dish, table*] *A frame on which several dishes were brought in at once and set upon the table, a course, service*; ferculum:—*Elf. gl.*

Bærefot, bærfot; *adj.* BAREFOOT, or that goeth barefooted; nudipes:—*Peccat. Med.* 8.

<sup>m</sup> Bærlice; *adv.* Openly, nakedly, BARELY; palam, *Som.*

Bærm a bosom, v. bearm.

Bærman, nes; *nom. plu.* bærmenn; *d.* bærmannum; *m.* *A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter*; bajulus:—Pa bærmenn gesetton heora fodlæst *the porters set their footstep*, *Jos.* 3, 3, 14.

Bærn a barn, v. bern.

Bærnan, forbærnan, onbærnan; *p.* bærnðe, hi berenedon; *pp.* bærnð; *v. a.* [barn burned; *p.* of byrnan] *To kindle, light, set on fire, TO BURN, burn up*; accendere, exurere:—Bærnað nu eower blaern light now your lamp, *Bd.* 4, 8. Pa ceafu he forbærnað, *Mt.* 3, 12. Hy onbærnon hi they set it on fire, *Ors.* 4, 1, v. byrnan.

Bærnes, bærnis, se; *f.* *A burning*; incendium:—*Bd.* 1, 6.

Bærnet, bærynt, bærnet *A combustion, burning up*; combustio:—*Gen.* 22, 9, v. bærnies.

Bærning, bærning; *f.* *A BURNING*; adustio:—Bærningewið bærnige *burning for burning*, *Ex.* 21, 25.

Bærs, bears [*Plat. Dut. baars: Ger. bars: Al. baers, bars, barsch*] *A perch*; perca, lupus:—*R.* 101, *Som.*

Bærst burst; *pp.* of berstan.

<sup>n</sup> Bærstað broke, burst; creperit:—*Cot.* 39.

Bærsuinig, -suinuh, -sunnig, -synnig, -synnig, -suining, beor-swinig [bær bare, open from bar naked, open; synnig, or Norse, syndug *a sinner*] *An offender, a sinner, a public sinner, a publican*; peccator:—*C.* Mt. 18, 17.

Bærw a grove, v. bearw.

Bæst [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. bast m. n.*] *The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made*; tilia. In *Plat.* and *Dut.* bast

*signifies a rope; because the inner part of the lime tree was most used for making ropes, bæst came to denote not only the bark, but probably the linden, or teel tree, v. lind.*

Bæsten rap *A linden, or bast rope, a rope made of the fibres of the linden tree*; tiliaceus funis:—Hig þa hine gebundon mid twam bæstenum rapum, *Jud.* 15, 13.

Bæstere *a baptizer, v. bædzere*. Bæswi [basu purple] 1. *A scarlet robe*; coccinum, *Cot.* 208. 2. *A scarlet, or crimson colour*; coccineus, *Cd.* 210, *Som.*

Bæt a bat, v. bat.

<sup>o</sup> Bætan; *p.* bæted or bætte; *v. a.* *To bridle, rein in, restrain, curb, bit*; frænare:—*Esolas bætan, Cd.* 138.

BÆTE, gebæte, bitol, gebætel; *n.* [*Icel. bitill: Dut. byt or bit: Norse, bit*] *A BIT of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness*; lupatum, frænum:—Þæt gebetel of ateah took the bridle off, *Bd.* 3, 9. Mid þam gebætum with the trappings, *Bd.* 3, 14, v. bridel.

BÆÐ, bað, es; *plu.* baþo; *n.* [*Icel. Al. Ger. Dut. bad*] *A BATH*; balneum:—*Bd.* 1, 1: 2, 5. On hatum baðum *in hot baths*, *Bd.* 4, 19.

Bæðhus, es *A BATH-HOUSE, a bath enclosed*; thermarum domus:—*R.* 55.

Bæðian to bathe, v. bæðian.

Bæð-stede, or -stow *A place of baths*; thermarum locus:—*R.* 55, and 109.

Bæðweg, es; *m.* [bæð *a bath, water*; wæg *a way, wave*] *A wave of the sea, the sea; ocean fluctus, mare*:—Bæðweges blæst *a blast, or wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind*. Suðwind *is so called*, *Cd.* 158.

Bæting, beting, e; *f.* *A cable, a rope, any thing that holds, or restrains*; funis, retinaculum:—Lætan þa bætinge *to slip the cable*, *Bt.* 41, 3.

Bættan beaten down; straverunt:—*Cot.* 208, *Lye*, v. beattan.

Bætte restrained, v. bætan.

Bæzera, bæzere *a baptizer, v. bædzere*.

<sup>p</sup> Balc, an [*Dut. balk: Ger. balken: Swed. biélka: Icel. bialki*] 1. *A BALK, a heap, a ridge*; porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta. 2. *A beam, roof, covering*, BALCONY; trabs, v. bælc:—1. On balcan legan *to lay in heaps*, *Bt.* 16, 2. 2. Wachter and Mann.

Balcettan to belch, v. bealcen.



**Bald**, beald; *adj.* [*Al. bald: Ital. baldo: Moes. balth: Norse, balda*] **BOLD**, audacious, adventurous; audax: — *Bd.* 1. 12.

**Bald**, bold; as the incipient, or terminating syllable of proper names denotes bold, courageous, honourable; audax, virtuosus: — **Baldewin**, **Balduin** from bald, and win a contest, battle. **Cuthbold**, **Cuðbald** from cuð or cuða known, well known, and bold. **Eadbold** or **Eadbold** happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.

**Baldlice** boldly, v. bealdlice.

**Baldra** [the comp. of bald is baldor more bold, courageous, honourable, hence] *A prince, ruler; princeps, dominus: — thus, Gumena baldor aruler of men, Cd. 128: Fr. Jud. p. 8, 24. Rinca baldor, Idem, p. 26, 21. Wigena baldor a prince of warriors, Id. p. 22, 5.*

**Baldra bolder**, v. bald.

**Baldsam**, es [*Dut. balsem: Moes. balsam: Ital. balsamo: Heb. בעל שמן* bol smin the chief of oils, *Amos*, 6, 6.] **Balsam**, balm; balsamum: — *Bd.* 3, 8.

**Balew**, beal, balo, balewa, bealo, bealu, bealew, bealw, es [*Moes. balwei: Icel. bola: Norse, baul, bol: Heb. בלי bli* wasting, destruction] 1. **BALE**, evil, misery, torment, mischief, danger, a mark of injury, lividness, destruction; malum, exitium: 2. **Depravity, wickedness, the devil; pravitās: — 1.** Beornende bealo burning, torment, *Cd.* 214. **Mannum to beala destruction to men, Chr. 1075. 2. **Bealows** gast the spirit of wickedness, the devil, *Cd.* 228.**

**Balew**, bealu, &c.; *adj.* 1. **Miserable, severe, deadly; miser: 2. Depraved, wicked; scelestus: — 1.** Bealu siðe a miserable lot, *Cd.* 143. 2. **Bealowe** gast a wicked ghost or spirit, *Cd.* 229. **Mid balo cræftum with wicked crafts or arts, Bt. Rowl. p. 190. Balewe** gepoh-tas wicked thoughts, *Cd.* 224.

**Ballice** boldly, v. bealdlice.

**Balo** misery, v. balew.

**Balsames** blæd *The balsam's fruit; carpobalsamum: — Balsames* ter the tear or juice of the balsam tree; opobalsamum, *R.* 48.

**Balsminte** **BALSAM-MINT**, spear-mint, water-mint; sisymbrium: *q. mentha aquatica, Lin. R.* 43.

**Balzame balsam**, v. balsdam.

**Bám** with both; *dat. of ba, begen.*

**BA'N**, es; *plu. bân; m. [Al.*

*Icel. bein: Franc. bein, bain, pein: Frs. v. ban, bien: Dut. Sweð. been*] **A BONE; os: — Þis ys nu ban of minum banum, Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam Josepes ban mid him, Ez. 13, 19. Hi synt innan fulle deaðra bana, Mt. 23, 27. Ban mine my bone, Ps. 6, 2. Banæs bite a bit or fragment of bone, L. Ethel. 36. Bana the hip or huckle bones, Cot. 42.**

**Bána**, an [*Icel. bani slaughter; Al. ban: Dan. bane*] 1. *A killer, murderer, manslayer; interfecto. 2. Destruction, the undoing, BANE; perniciēs: — 1.* Hy næfre his banan folgian noldan they never would follow his murderer, *Chr.* 755. 2. *Som. and Lye, v. aldorbana, broðrbana, feorhbana, ordbana.*

**Bánbeorg**, es; *m. [ban a bone, beorg a defence: old Dut. beenberghe boots: hence banbeorgas] Boots, buskins, greaves; ocreæ: — Cot. 17, 145, v. ban-rift.*

**Bánbrice** [ban a bone, bric or brice a breaking] **A BONE-BREACH, a breaking, or fracture of a bone; ossis fractura: — q. the plant anthericum ossifragum, Lin. Herb. 15, 13.**

**BANC** [*Fr. Armor, banc: Frs. v. bank: Al. Dut. bank: Dan. bank: Sweð. bänk: Ital. banco*] *A bench, bank, hillock: tumulus, Som.*

**Bancorena burh, bancorna byrig** [ban a bank, an elevation, chor a choir, burh or byrig a burg or city] *Bangor, in Wales; civitas Bangor, Som.*

**Bancope** [ban bone; coþa dis-ease] *An erysipelas, a burning ulcer, St. Anthony's fire; ignis sacer: — Bancope, patis oman, Liber. Medicus, p. 1, c. 39, v. oman.*

**Band bound**, v. bindan.

**Banda a band**, v. bonda.

**Bánfag; adj.** [ban bone, fag changeable] *Mortal, deadly; lethifer: — Beo. c. 11, 145.*

**Bánhús**, es *The bone-house, the breast, the body; ossea domus, pectus: — He þa banhus gebrocn hæfde he the bone-house, the breast, or body, hath broken, Beo. c. 43, 21. Hence banhuses weard the body's guard, the mind, Cd. 169.*

**Bannan to command, v. abannan.**

**Bannuccamb** [camb a comb] *A wool-comb; pecten textorium: — R. 3.*

**Bánrift, banryft** [ban bone, rift a cover] *Boots, greaves; ocreæ: — Cot. 174, v. ban-beorg.*

**Bansegn** [*Al. bann an edict, segn a sign*] *A banner, an ensign;*

*vexillum: — Cot. 23, v. treu-teru.*

**Bánwærc**, es; *n. [ban a bone, wærc or weorc work, pain] Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; dolor ossium, Som.*

**Bánwyrt** [ban bone, wyrt an herb] *Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; viola, centauria minor: — R. 24: Herb. 141. There is also Seo greate banwyrt, R. p. 3, c. 8.*

**Baorm bosom**, v. bearm.

**BAR**, es; *m. [Fr. Dut. beer: Ger. Not. eber: Al. bær: Heb. בעיר boir a brute or gluttonous animal, from בער to consume] A BOAR; aper: — Elf. gl. 13, v. wild-bar, tam-bar.*

**BAR**, bærc; *adj. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Dan. bar: Frs. v. bear: Norse, ber: Heb. באר bar to open, make evident] BARE, naked; nudus: — On barum son-dum on bare sands, Bt. 34, 10.*

**Barbacan**, **barbycan** *An outwork, a promontory; antemurale, Lye.*

**Barenian**; *p. hi barenodon, barenodon to make bare; denu-dare se: — Sand barenodon, Cd. 166.*

**Barm a bosom**, v. bearm.

**Barn burned**, v. byrnan.

**Barocsceire the bare oak shire** or **BERKSHIRE**, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, *Brompt. p. 801.* It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons—**Bar-ruc, Bearruc, and Bearwuc-scire, Chr. 860.**

**Baron A man; homo, Lye.**

**Barspere, barspreote** [bar boar, spere spear] **A BOAR SPEAR; venabulum: — Elf. gr. 6.**

**Barð** [*q. bærs*] *A kind of fish; dromo: — R. 103, Lye.*

**Basing A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys, pallium: — Ic geseah wurm readne basing I saw a purple [worm or shell-fish red-dened] cloak, Jos. 7, 21.** The name of a place, **BASING**, old **Basing**, near **Basingstoke**, Hampshire. Wið þone here æt Basingum with the army at **Basing, Chr. 871.**

**Basnian; v. To expect; expectare: — C. R. Lk. 23, 35.**

**Basnug Expectation; expectatio: — C. R. Lk. 21, 26.**

**Baso, basu. 1. Purple; purpu-ra: — Cot. 85. 2. A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple; indicum, Som., v. brun baso, wealh-baso.**

**Basterne The people of Sarmatia in Europe or upper Hungary; Bastarnæ, Lye.**

**Basu; adj. Purple; purpureus: — Basu hæwen of purple co-**



lour or hue, of scarlet or crimson colour, *Cot.* 117, *Som.*

Basuian *To be clad in purple; purpurā vestiri, Som.*

Baswe a scarlet robe, v. *bæswi.*

Baswon stan [*basu purple, stan stone*] *A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour; topazium:—Ps.* 118, 127.

BAT, batt *A BAT, club, staff or stick; fustis, Lye.*

BAT, bæt, bate [*Al. bot: Frs. v. bôat: Dut. boot: Swed. bæät*] *A BOAT, ship, vessel; linter:—Elf. gr.*

BÁT bit; momordit, v. bitan.

Batan *To bait or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; inescare, Som., v. bitan.*

Bate *Contention; contentio:—R. Ben.* 21.

Bað a bath, v. *bæð.*

Bað or Baðan ceaster *The city of Bath, Somersetshire, so called from its baths, Chr.* 577, v. *Ace-mannes ceaster.*

\*Baðian, beðian, ic beðige or be-ðyge; p. ode, ede; pp. od, ed. *To BATHE, wash, foment, cherish; lavare:—Seldon heo baðian wolde she would seldom bathe or wash, Bd.* 4, 19. *Hi baðedon þone lichoman they washed the body, Bd.* 4, 19. *Baðiendra manna hus the house of bathing men, R.* 55.

Baðo baths, v. *bæð.*

Batswan *A BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta, Lye.*

Bátwá, buta, butu, butwu; adj. [*bá both, twá two*] BOTH THE two, both. *Batwa Adam and Eue, Cd.* 37: *Gen.* 26, 35, v. *begen.*

Batweard [*bat boat, weard keeper*] *Keeper or commander of a ship; navis custos, Beo.*

† Be, bi, big; prep. *dat.* [*Moes. bi: Swed. bi, be: Al. bei: Frs. Dut. Icel. by: Ger. bey. The prepositions be, bi, big are perhaps the imperative mood of big-an, bi-an, by-an to inhabit, occupy, possess, or from by or bye, a place occupied, or an habitation, all which denote nearness to one; in this case the primary signification would be proximity, nearness*] 1. *By, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; juxta, prope, ad, secus, in.* 2. *Of, from, about, touching, concerning; de.* 3. *For, because of, after, according to; pro, propter, secundum.* 4. *Beside, out of; e, ex:—1.* Be wege by the way, *Mk.* 8, 3. Be þam strande upon the strand or shore, *Mt.* 13, 48. Ne be hlafæ anum, ac be ælcon worde, *Mt.* 4, 4. 2. Be þam cilde

concerning the child, *Mt.* 2, 8. *Absiað be ealdu dagum, Deut.* 4, 32. Be hlisan of or about fame, *Bt. Titles,* 19, 20 21: *Card.* p. 8. 3. He sette worde be worde he set word for word, *Bt. pref. Card.* p. 2: *pref.* 1. 4. 4. Be þam wege beside the way, *Bt.* 40, 5. ¶ Be anfealdum single. Be twi-fealdon twofold, *Ex.* 22, 4. Be þam mæstan at the most. Be þam þe as, *Gen.* 3, 6.

Be- [*Ger. be*] is often used as a prefix. When prefixed to verbs, be- frequently expresses an active signification, as behabban to surround; began-gan to perform or dispatch, &c. Sometimes be- prefixed indicates no perceptible variation in the sense; as belifan to be remaining, or over and above, begyrdan to begird or gird, as in sprengan and besprengan to sprinkle, or besprinkle. The same observation will apply to the prefixes a-, for-, ge-, to-, &c. Some words are not now found in their simple state, but only occur with these prefixes; as belifan, gelic, arisan, &c. This preposition is used, with little variety, by all Gothic nations, as *A. S.* by-an, big-an, bycg-an, beg-an: *Moes. bau-an: Swed. bo, bo-a, bu-a: Icel. by-a, bigg-a: Al. big-en, bu-en: Ger. bau-en: Dut. bouw-en,* denoting to prepare, to build, to inhabit, to occupy, or possess, to exercise, to practice, to perambulate, to place, to manure, to till, to observe, to worship, to clothe, to repair; *Jamieson's Herm. Scyth.* p. 57.

BEACEN, beacn, becn, becn [*Frs. v. beaken: Dut. baecke: Ger. bake*] *A BEACON, a sign, a token; signum:—Ps.* 77, 48.

\*Beacenstan, beacnetorr [*beacen beacon, stan stone, torr tower*] *A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire; specula, pharus:—To beacne torr, Cd.* 80.

Beacneng, beacnung, bycnung. 1. *A BECKONING or nodding; nutus:—Cot.* 139. 2. *A speaking by tropes or figures; tropologia:—Cot.* 201, *Som.*

Beacne-torr a beacon-tower, v. beacen-stan.

Beacnian to beckon, v. bicnian. Beacnendlic allegorically, v. bycnendlic.

Bead a table, v. bord.

Bead a prayer, v. gebed.

Béad commanded, v. beodan.

Bead a counsellor, a persuader,

an exhorter or intreater; suador, *Som.*

ª Beado, beadow, beadu, beadow *Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty; bellum:—Fr. Jud.* p. 24, 6, 29. It is used in composition as follows—*Beadu-lac* [*lac agif*] *play of battle, Beo.* c. 23; 1. 9. *Beado-mece* or *meca* a sword, or weapon of slaughter, *Beo.* 21, 145. *Beadu-mægn* military power, *Cd.* 160. *Beado-rinc* [*rinc a man*] a soldier, *Fr. Jud.* p. 25, 24. *Beadu-rincum* was *Rom gerymed Rome was conquered by soldiers, Bt. Rawl.* p. 150. *Beado-sere* [*syre a garment*] a war garment, *Beo.* 38, 7. *Beadu-scearp* sharp in fight, applied to a sword, *Beo.* 37, 23. *Beado-scrud* [*scrud clothes*] warlike apparel, warlike garment or dress, *Beo.* 6. *Beado-searo* [*seare a device, an engine*] engines or weapons of war, snares, *Cd.* 170. *Beado* or *beadu-weorce* warlike operations, *Chr.* 938. *Beado-wig* holy contest, *Bd. Sm.* p. 607, 17, v. *wig.*

Beaftan *after, v. bæftan.*

Beægþed, beægþed Dead; mortuus, *Lye.*

Be-æwnad; part. *Joined in marriage, wedded; legitimè desponsata:—Beweddod* and *be-æwnad* wedded and united, *Chr.* 1051.

ª Beaftan; p. beaft; pp. beaftad *To lament; lamentari, Lye.*

BEA'G, beg, beah, beh, beh, es; m. [*Frs. v. beage fasciola*] 1. *A crown, garland; corona.* 2. *A bracelet, a necklace, collar, jewel to hang about the neck, a ring; armilla, annulus:—1.* To þam beage to the crown, *Bt.* 37, 2. *Se beah godes the crown of good, Id.* 2. *Gen.* 38, 18. ¶ Used in composition as *scanc-beagas* shank encirclers, garters, *Cot.* 217. *Wuldor-beah* a crown of glory, *Ps.* 64, 12. *Rand-beah* a target, shield or buckler. *Beah-gife, beah-gyfa* a crown giver, a munificent rewarder, *Chr.* 1038. *Beah-hrodene* crown-adorned, *Fr. Jud.* p. 23, 24. *Beahsele* hall of bracelets, *Beo.* 17.

Beag gave way, v. bugan.

Beagen both, v. begen.

Beagian begian *To crown, to set a garland on; coronare:—Ps.* 8, 6, *Som.*

Beagðed dead, v. beagðed.

Beah submitted, v. bugan.

Beah a crown, v. beag.

Beah-gife, beah-gyfa a bracelet giver, v. beag.

Beal, bealo, bealu misery, v. balew.



**Bealcan**, bealcettan, balcettan [*Frs. v. balkje: bælc a belch*] *To belch, emit, utter, pour out; eructate:—Swete to bealce-tenne sweet to the stomach, Bt. 22, 1. Dæg þam dæge bealce-ð word, Ps. 18, 2. Bealce-ð heorte min word god, Ps. 44, 1. Bealce-ða weleras mine lofsang, Ps. 118, 171.*

**Beald bold**, v. bald.

**Bealdlice**, baldlice, ballice; *adv. BOLDLY, instantly, earnestly, saucily; audenter:—Judg. 3, 21, 27.*

**Bealdor a prince**, v. baldor.

**Bealdra more bold**, v. bald.

**Bealdwyrd**, *adj. [bald bold, word, wyrd word] BOLD, impudent, saucy in speech or language; audax:—A saucy jest-er; scurra, Som.*

**Bealew miserable**, v. balew; *adj.*

**Bealh was angry**, v. belgan.

**Beallucas testiculī**, *Cot. 163, Som.*

**Bealofull**; *adj. BALEFUL, dire, cursed, wicked; pestiferus:—Fr. Jud. p. 22, 4, Mann.*

**Bealo-hydig**; *adj. Malevolent; sceleri addictus:—Beo. 11, 29.*

**Bealo-nið** *A fatal strife, dangerous contest; pestiferum odium:—Beo. 34, 28.*

**Bealw, bealew an evil**, v. balew.

**BEAM**, beam, es; *m. [Al. baum, boum, paum, poum: Franc. beam, buom: Frs. beam: Dut. boom: Dan. bom: Heb. בָּמָה bme high] 1. A BEAM, post, a stock of a tree, a splint; trabs, stipes. 2. A tree; arbor. 3. Any thing proceeding in a right line. Hence, a ray of light, a sun-beam; radius. 4. A trumpet; tuba for byme which see:—1. Se be m bið on þinum agenum eagan, Mt. 7, 4. 2. Swa great beam on wyda as a great tree in a wood, Bt. 38, 2. Lifes beam the tree of life, Som. 3. Swilce sunne beam like a sun-beam, Chr. 678. 4. C. Mt. 24, 31.*

**Beam-dune** [beam a tree, dune a hill] The name of many places in England, so called from their elevated situation, covered with wood, now corrupted into *Bampton*, Chr. 614.

**Beam-fleot** [beam a beam, fleot an arm of the sea, an estuary] The name of places now called *Beamfleet*, *Beamfled*, *Hunt.*, *Beamfleet*, *Benfleet*, *Essex*, Chr. 897.

**Beamian**; *pp. beamed To shine, to cast forth rays or beams like the sun; radiare, Som.*

**Beam-scead** *Tree-shade, the shade of a tree; arboris umbra:—Bt. Rawl. p. 158.*

**BEAN**, bien [*Plat. bone: Ger.*

*bohne: Frs. v. bean: Dut. boon: Dan. bønne: Swed. bö-na] A BEAN, all sorts of pulse; faba, legumen:—Cot. 122.*

*Bean pisan pepper, Cot. 34.*

**Bean-belgas**, bean-coddas; *pl. [bean a bean, bælg or codd a bag] Bean-pods, husks, cods or shells; fabarum sacculi:—Cot. 200. Of þam beancoddum, Lk. 15, 16.*

**Beand a band**, v. bænd.

**Beanen**; *adj. Beany, belonging to beans; fabarius:—Beanene melewe BEAN-MEAL, Herb. 151, 3. Beanscealas BEAN-SHELLS.*

**Bear beer**, v. beor.

**Bear bore**; *portavit, v. beran.*

**Bearanbyrig** *Banbury, v. Beran-byrig.*

**BEARD**, berd [*Plat. Dut. baard: Frs. v. bird: Ger. bart m: Dan. beard] A BEARD; barba:—Lev. 19, 27.*

**Beardleas**; *adj. BEARDLESS; imberbis. Used as a noun, it denotes those without a beard, as a youth, stripling, also a hawk or buzzard; ephebus, buteo:—R. 87.*

**BEARG**, beargu, bearh, berga [*Frs. v. baerg] A barrow-pig, a porket; majalis:—Elf. gl. 13.*

**Bearh kept**, v. beorgan.

**Bearht**, bearhtnes *bright, v. beorht, beorhtnes.*

**Bearhtm**, bryhtm, breahtem, bræhtm *Brightness, glittering, scintillation; coruscatio:—Breahtem æfter breahtme glittering after glittering or successive scintillations, Cod. Ex. 52, a. 10. ¶ Eagan bearhtm a twinkling of the eye, a moment, Bd. 2, 13, (used in the dative case as an adverb) in a twinkling, in a moment, immediately, suddenly. Bearhtme stopon in a moment they went, Fr. Jud. p. 21, 28.*

**Bearhtm-hwile**, byrhtm-hwyle; *adv. A twinkling while, a moment; oculi nictus tempus:—Lk. 4, 5, Mann.*

**BEARM** [*Al. Dan. Swed. Moes. barm] A bosom, a lap; gremium:—On eowerne beam, Lk. 6, 38. Iosep hi nam of þæs fæder bearme, Gen. 48, 12, v. bosum, fæþem, greada. Bearm, barm-ræglor clað Barm-cloth, a bosom cloth, an apron; mappula:—Elf. gl. p. 61.*

**Be-arm occurred**, v. be-yrnan.

**BEARN**, es; *n. [Moes. barn: Al. barn, bern: Icel. Dan. and Swed. barn: Frs. barn, bern, born: Scot. bairn] 1. A BARN, child, son, pledge; filius. 2. Issue, offspring, progeny; so-boles. 3. Son of war, a war-*

*rior, nobleman, general, hero; vir, heros:—1. Pys synd Isra-æla bearna naman, Ex. 1, 1. Beon mid bearne gravidum esse, Somn. 370. Bearn a bearn a son's son, a nephew's son or niece's daughter, Cot. 199. 2. Bearn a team offspring, progeny. Weðræs bearn the young of a ram, Ps. 28, 1. 3. v. beorn.*

**Bearn-cennan**; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To bear or bring forth a child, to travail; parturire:—On sare þu cennyst-bearn, Gen. 3, 16.*

**Bearn-cennung** or *cenning a child-birth.*

**Bearn-eacen**, -eacn; *part. Travailing, bringing forth; pregnans:—Bearn-eacen wif þrowað a travelling woman suffereth, Bt. 31, 1. R. p. 68 note.*

**Bearn-eacnung** *Generation, conception; genitura, Som.*

**Bearnend** for *byrrende burning, v. byrnan.*

**Bearn-leas**, -lest; *adj. Childless; improles, sine liberis, abortivus, Gen. 42, 36.*

**Bearn-lufa** *Love of children, adoption; adoptio:—On bearn lufan habban to take in adoption, Bd. 15, 19.*

**Bearn-myrðra** *a child-murderer, an infanticide.*

**Bearn-team**, es [*Scot. beartime: bearn a child, team a succession] Posterity, generation; sobolis procreatio:—Ors. 1, 14.*

**Bearo a grove**, v. beaw.

**Bearocscyre**, *Bearucscyre, Bearwucscire Berkshire, v. Barocscire.*

**Bears a fish**, v. bærs.

**Bearu a grove**, v. beaw.

**Beargu a barrow-pig**, v. bearg.

**Bearw**, bearo, bearow, bearuw, es; *m. A BARROW, a high or hilly place, a wood, a grove, a hill covered with wood; lucus, nemus:—Bearwas groves, Cd. 72. Bearo sette he planted a grove, Cd. 136. In bearwe, on bearwe or on bearowe in a wood, Cot. 109. Wic mid bearuwe ymbsealde a mansion surrounded with a grove, Bd. 5, 2, v. beorh.*

**Beátan** he *beateð or bet; part. beatende, beotiende; p. he beat, we beoton; pp. beátan; v. a. To BEAT, strike, strike with the hands, to vapour, threaten; percutere:—Agyñð beatan, Mt. 24, 49. He bet hine selfne he strikes himself, Past. 64. Hwy beatst þu me? Jn. 18, 23. Þa Balaam beot þone assan, Num. 22, 23. Gefelðe ic me beotiende and wyrrpene I felt myself beating, and turn-*



ing or struggling and writhing as a person does in recovering from a fit, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. beotende.

Beatore A BEATER, fighter, champion; pugil:—*Elf.* gl. 9, 8.

Beaw A bee, an hornet; castrum:—*R.* 22, v. beo, hyrnet.

Bebaðod bathed, v. baðian.

Bebban-burh, Bebban-buruh, Beben-burh, Bæbban-burh, [Bebba the name of a man, burg a castle: hence Bebbæ castrum] Bamborrow or Bambo-rough Castle in Northumberland. On Bebban-burh at Banburg, *Chr.* 642.

Bebead offered, v. bebedadan.

Bebedded; part. Betrothed, espoused; desponsatus, *Som.*

<sup>k</sup>Bebeodan, gebeodan; part. beode-  
dende, he bebytt; imp. bebeod;  
p. bebead, hi bebodon; pp.  
beboden [be, bod a command]

1. To give a by-command or a gentle command, but generally to command, order; mandare.  
2. To offer, give up, commend, promise; offere, promittere:  
—1. He hys englum bebytt, *Lk.* 4, 10. 2. Lac bebedadan to offer sacrifice, *Cd.* 138. On handa þine ic bebeode gast minne, *Ps.* 30, 6, v. beodan, bodian.

Bebeodend A master; præceptor:—*Lk.* 5, 5.

Bebeodendlic gemet, beodendlic gemet the imperative mood.  
Beber a beaver, v. befer.

Bebiddan to command, v. biddan.

Bebindan; p. bebond To bind in or about; inligare:—*Bd.* 3, 11.

Bebirged buried, v. birgan.

Beblonden died; tinctus, v. blonden.

<sup>1</sup>Bebod, es; plu. u, a [as the Dutch bod, or ge-bod] A command, mandate, decree, order; mandatum:—*Mk.* 12, 28, v. bod.

Bebod command thou; beboden commanded, commended, v. bebedadan.

Beboht sold, v. bebycgean.

Bebond bound, v. bebindan.

Beboren-innihte Born within a county, free of a country, native; municipales:—*Cot.* 136.

Bebr A cup; poculum, *Som.*

Bebroken broken, consumed, v. brecan.

Bebrugdon they pretended, v. brægan.

Bebugan To dwell, occupy, inhabit, surround, go over, to penetrate; incolere:—*Cd.* 190.

<sup>m</sup>Bebycgean or bebygan; part. bebycgende, or bebycende; p. beboht To sell, to set, or put to sale; vendere:—On gold bebycgean to sell for gold, *Bd.* 2, 12, *Sm.* p. 514, 39.

Bebyran To bring, bring to; inferre:—*L.* Ethelb. 18, Mann.

Bebyrde Garnished with nails, set with spikes; clavatus:—*Cot.* 49, *Som.*

Bebyrgean, bebyrgian, bebyrian, bebyrgean; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To bury; sepelire:—*Gen.* 50, 5, 6, v. byrian.

Bebyrignys, bebyrigednes, se; f. A burying; sepultura:—*Bd.* 1, 15.

Bebyt commands, v. bebedadan.

Béc books, v. boc.

Becæfed, becefed; part. Barbed, trapped, decked; phalerata:—*Cot.* 84, v. ymb-cæfed, cæfed.

Becarcan; v. To take care of; accurare, *Lye.*

BECC [Beck is used in the north of England for a mountain stream, a small rivulet, v. burn: *Dut.* beekf; *Icel.* Norw. beckr: *Franc.* bec] A brook, a rivulet, A BECK or small rapid stream; torrens, rivulus, *Som.*

-becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes their situation to be near a brook or river, *Chr.* 1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.

<sup>a</sup>Becca [Plat. bikke] A BECK, pick-axe, mattock; ligo, marra:—*Elf.* gl. 25.

Bece a beech, v. boc.

Beceapian, he becypð, becipð; p. beceapode; pp. becyped To sell; vendere:—*Mt.* 10, 29: *Ex.* 21, 7: *Ps.* 104, 16, v. ceapian.

Becefed barbed, v. becæfed.

Becen a beacon, v. beacen.

Becen; adj. BEECHEN, made of beech; fagineus:—*R.* 45.

Becceorfan; p. becufre; pp. beceorfen To BECARVE, cut off, to cut or pare away; amputare:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Beceorian to complain, v. ceorian.

Becerrad, becierd, becierred turned, given up, v. becyrrian.

Becinga Beckingen, v. Blecinga.

Becipð sells, v. beceapian.

<sup>o</sup>Beclæmed; part. [Dut. belymd] BECLAMMED, glued to or together, emplaced, plastered over; glutinatus, *Som.*

Beclænsod cleansed, v. clænsian.

Beclæped, becleopod, beclyped; part. YCLEPED, called, named, accused; vocatus:—*L.* Pol. Cnut. 28, v. clypian.

Beclyppan; p. beclypt to clip, embrace, v. clyppan.

Beclysian; p. de; pp. d, ed, od; v. a. To close in, to enclose, to shut in; concludere:—*Jos.* 10, 18.

Been a beacon, v. beacen.

Becnan to beckon, v. bicnian.

Becnawan to know, v. oncnawan.

Becnend, es [part. from bicnian to beckon] A sign, BEACON, a token, guide; index, *Som.*

Becnodon beckoned, p. of bicnian.

<sup>p</sup>Beeniendlice; adv. Allegorically or by parable; allegoric, *Som.*, v. beacneng.

Beenyndlic; adj. Allegorical; allegoricus:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

Becnyttan; v. a. To knit, bind or tie, enclose; ligare:—*Bd.* 3, 10.

Becom happened, v. becuman.

Becorfen; part. [be, curfen from, ceorfan to carve] Cut off, beheaded; truncatus:—Becorfen was heafde, *Bd.* 1, 27.

Becraflan to crave, v. crafian.

Becreopan, gecrupan; sub. indef. becrupe, gecrupe; pp. becropen To bring secretly, to creep; irrepere:—He sie becropen on carcern he should be secretly led to prison. *Bt.* Rawl. p. 187, 24. He sie on carcerne gebroht, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 20.

Becuman, he becymð; p. becom, becwm, becuom, hi becomon; pp. becumen; v. n. 1. To go or enter in, to meet with, to come to, to come together; ingredi. 2. To come, to happen, to fall out, to befall; evenire:—1. He becom on sceapan, *Lk.* 10, 30. 2. Oft becymð se anweald þisse worulde to swiðe godum monnum often cometh the power of this world to very good men, *Bt.* 39, 11. ðæm godum becymð anfeald yfel to the good happens unmixed evil, *Bt.* 39, 9.

Becun a beacon, v. beacen.

<sup>a</sup>Becunnan To assay, prove, try; experiri, *Som.*

Becwæpan; p. he becwið, hi becwædon To BEQUEATH, to give by will; legare:—Ic wylle þat ealle þa mynstra and þa cyrcian þa wæron giuene and becwæpene I will that all the ministers and churches that were given and bequeathed, *Chr.* 694.

Becwom fell; p. of becuman.

Becwyddod; part. Laid aside, deposited; depositum:—*R.* 14.

Becyme A BY-COMING, an event or coming suddenly upon; eventus:—*Bd.* 4, 29.

Becymð happens, v. becuman.

Becyped sold; pp. of beceapan.

Becypð sells, v. beceapian.

Becyrrian; p. becyrde; pp. becerrad, becierred, becierd; v. a. To turn to, to give up, to deliver, betray; vertere, transferre:—*Chr.* 1011, v. cerran.

BED; n. [Dut. Icel. bed: *Frs.* v. bead: *Moes.* badi: *Al.* bedd, bedde] A BED, couch, pallet, tick of a bed, a bed in a garden;



stratum, lectus:—To þinum bedde, *Gen.* 16, 2. Hi þa in asendan þat bed, *Mk.* 2, 4, v. wyrt-bed.

\* Bed asked, v. biddan.

Bedan to offer, v. beodan.

Bedælan, ed [*Dut.* bedeelen]

To divide; separare, v. dælan.

Bedanford *Bedford*, v. Bedicanford.

Bedan-heafd *Bedwin* in *Wiltshire*, *Chr.* 675.

Bedbeer, bedber *A* bed, ham-mock; grabatus:—*C. Jn.* 5, 8, 12.

Bedbolster *A* pillow, bolster; plumaceus:—*R.* 27, *Lye.*

Bedclyfa, beddclyfa, bedclyfofa, bedcleofa, bedcofa; *m.* *A* bed-chamber, closet; cubile hominis:—Gang into þinum bed-clyfan, *Mt.* 6, 6.

Bedcofa *a* bed-chamber, v. bed-clyfa.

Bedd *a* bed, v. bed.

\* Bed-dagas prayer days, Rogation days.

Beddclyfa *a* chamber, v. bedclyfa.

Beddern, bedern, beodern; *n.* [bed *a* bed; ern *a* place] *A* place where beds are made, *a* chamber; cubiculum. In reference to the Roman manner of reclining on couches, *a* dining room, *Elf.* gl. 20, *Som.*

Beddian; *v.* To go to bed, to rest, sternere:—*Elf.* gr. 23.

Bedding, beding; *f.* BEDDING, straw; stratum:—*R.* 111 *Lps.* 6, 6.

Beddreadf *bed-clothes*, v. bedreadf.

Beddredda beddridda; *part.* BEDRIDDEN; clinicus:—*Elf.* gl. 9.

Beddrest, bedrest *The* place of rest, *a* bed; lectus:—*Cd.* 102: 129.

Bedeahlian to hide, v. bediglian.

Bedeahrt covered, v. bediglian.

Bedeled deserted, v. bedælan.

\* Bedelfan; *p.* bedielf; *pp.* bedelfen; *v. a.* [*Dut.* bedelven: be, delfan to dig] To dig in or around, to bury, inter; circumfodere:—*Oð* ic hyne bedelfe, *Lk.* 13, 8. Bedielf hyt on eorðan, *Mt.* 25, 18.

Bedelfing; *f.* *A* laying bare, exposing; ablaqueatio:—Niðerwart treowes delfing exposing the lowest part of the tree or the roots, *R.* 50.

Beden prayed; *pp.* of biddan.

Bederices weorð [Bederices *Bederice's*, weorð *a* town or residence] *St. Edmund's* Bury in Suffolk.

Bedern *a* dining room, v. beddern.

Bedfeld, bedfelt *A* bed-covering, *a* coverlet; lodix:—*R.* Ben. 55, *Som.*

Bedhus [gebed *a* prayer, hus *a* house] *A* chapel, an oratory, *a*

place for prayer; oratorium:—*Fulg.* 43, *Lye.*

Bedicanford, Bedanford BEDFORD:—*Æt* Bedicanforda at *Bedford*. The dat. of ford ends in -a as well as -e, *Chr.* 571.

\* Bedician; *v. a.* [*Dut.* bedyken:

*Frs.* v. bedykje] To BEDIKE, to mound, to fortify with a mound; aggere munire:—Bedicodon þa burh utan they embanked the city without, *Chr.* 1016.

Bedidrian to deceive, v. bedydrian.

Bedieodon, for bedicodon trench-ed; *p.* of bedician.

Bediglian, bedihlian, ic bedihlige: *pp.* bediglod, bedihlod, or bedeahrt; *v. a.* To hide, cover, conceal, keep close or secret; abscondere:—Ne þu hine bediglige, *Deut.* 13, 8, v. hydan.

Bedigling *A* hiding or keeping close, *a* concealing; occultatio, *Som.*

Bedihlian to hide, bedihlad, bedihlud for bedihlod, v. bediglian.

Beding; *f.* 1. BEDDING, *a* covering of *a* bed; stramentum, lectisternium. 2. *A* bed; lectus:—1. *Elf.* gl. 20. 2. Gyfic as tige on bedinge, *Ps.* 131, 3.

Bediped, bedypt dipped, died; tinctus, v. bedyppan.

Bedofen drowned, v. dufian.

Bedolfen, for bedelfen buried; *pp.* of bedelfan.

Bedrædenne *An* assignment, ordinance or appointment; assignatio, *Som.*

\* Bedreadf, es; *m.* *Bed-clothes*, bedding; lodix:—*R.* Ben. 55.

Bedreda, bedrida bedridden, v. beddredda.

Bedrest *a* bed, v. beddrest.

Bedrifan; *p.* bedráf; *pp.* bedrifed, bedrift, bedriften [*Plat.*

bedriven: *Dut.* bedryven: *Dan.* bedrive] To drive, thrust in or upon, to compel, constrain or enforce one to do *a* thing, to follow; cogere:—*Bd.* 1, 14.

Bedrog suffered, endured, v. dreogan.

Bedroren; *pp.* Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived; deceptus:—*Cd.* 26.

Bedrunken; *part.* Absorbed, imbibed; imbibitus:—*Medic. ex.* quad. 2, 8.

Bedþen [bed *a* bed, þen for þegn *a* servant] *A* chamberlain, *a* servant who has the care of *a* chamber; lecti minister:—*R.* 27.

Bedtid BEDTIDE, bed time; lecti adeundi tempus:—*R.* 95.

Bedu fortitude, v. byld.

\* Bedul; *adj.* Prayerful, suppliant; petitiuosus:—*R.* 101.

Bedulfon fortified, v. bedelfan.

Bed-warit *A* curtain; cortina, *Mann.*

Bedydrian, bedidrian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, od To deceive, transfigure, charm, enchant; decipere:—*Gen.* 44, 15.

Bedydrung *A* deceit, deceiving; deceptio, *Som.*

Bedyppan; *p.* bedypte, hi bedypton; *pp.* bediped; *v. a.* To dip, immerse; mergere:—Se þe bedyð on disc e his hand, *Mt.* 26, 23.

Bedyrnde, bedyrned hidden, concealed, v. dyrnan.

Be-ebod be-ebbed, dried as the shore is upon an ebb, v. ebban.

Beel *a* pile, v. bæl.

Beodon duelt, v. began.

Beer *a* bier, v. bær.

Befællen befallen, v. befeallan.

\* Befæstan, gefæstan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To commend, commit, deliver, teach, put in trust, betroth; committere:—Þæt þu befæstest min feoh, *Mt.* 25, 27.

Befæsting *an* entrusting, v. fæsting.

Befæðman To embrace (with the arms); ulnis amplexi:—*Cd.* 163.

Befalden folded, v. fealdan.

Befangen taken, v. befon.

Befaran; *p.* befor, beferde, hi beferdon; *pp.* befare; *v. a.* [be, faran to go] To go round, to travel through, to surround, pass over, go among; peragrar:—*Ex.* 14, 9.

Befælden enfolded, v. feallan.

\* Befeallan, he befylð, befelþ; *p.* befeol, befeold, befealde; *pp.* befeallen. 1. To BEFAL, happen; accidere. 2. To fall, cast down; dejicere. 3. To incline or tend to, to apply one's self vigorously, to try; operam dare:—1. *Gen.* 15, 12. 2. An of þam ne befylð on eorðan, *Mt.* 10, 29. 3. þilcum wordum heo him befelþ, *Gen.* 39, 10.

Befæstan to trust, v. befæstan.

Befæstnad, ud, ed betrothed, v. befeastan.

Befeht taken, v. befon.

Befehð includes, v. befon.

Befellen inclined, v. befeallan.

Befeng took, v. befon.

Befeol befel; *p.* of befeallan.

Befeold enfolded; *p.* of fealdan.

Befeollan to fill, v. befyllan.

Befeoze before, v. beforan.

Befor *a* beaver, v. beofer.

Beferde surrounded, v. beforan.

Befet betrothed, v. befeastan.

Befician; *v.* To deceive, to go round; decipere:—*Off. Episc.* 8.

Befiled defiled, v. befyfan.

Befilgende following, v. befylgan.

Beflæ skinned, v. befelean.



<sup>a</sup> Beflagen flæc *The bowels; viscera:—R. 75, Lye.*  
 Beflean; *p.* beflog; *pp.* befleæ *To slay, to skin, or take off the skin, or bark; to decorticate:—Cot. 62.*  
 Befleogan; *p.* ic befleoh, we beflugon; *pp.* beflögen *To flee, flee away, escape; effugere:—Bd. 3, 10.*  
 Befoerde fell, *v.* beforan.  
 Befoh contain, *v.* befon.  
 Befolen filled, *v.* befyllan.  
 Befón, ic beföh, befö, he beföhð; *p.* he befeng, we befengon; *pp.* befangen, befangen, befoen, befeht; *v. a.* 1. *To encompass, surround, take, ensnare; capere.* 2. *To apprehend, seize, to take hold of; deprehendere.* 3. *To receive, contain, embrace, entertain; recipere:—1. Pat hig woldon þone Hælend on his spræce befon, Mt. 22, 15. 2. Ða ne mihton hig hys word befon, Lk. 20, 26. 3. Ne mihte befon, Jn. 21, 25. Ic beföh hit mid feaum wordum I contain it in a few words, Solil. 3, v. fon.*  
 Befongen contained; *pp.* of befon.  
 Befor a beaver, *v.* beofer.  
<sup>a</sup> Beforan; *prep. dat. acc.* [be by, proximity, foran fore, as æt foran] BEFORE; ante, coram:—Be foran þe, Ps. 38, 7. Ða Ealdorman heredon hig beforan him, Gen. 12, 15. Hwa ne wafað þæs, þat þa steorran scinað beforan þam monnan, and ne beforan þære sunnan who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun? Bt. 39, 3.  
 Beforancwede foretold, *v.* cwæþan.  
 Beforangestihthende fore-ordaining, *v.* gestihtan.  
 Beforleage Beverley, the name of a town in Yorkshire, Som.  
 Befotigan; *To cut off the feet; pedes abscindere, Som.*  
<sup>b</sup> Befrian, befyran *to ask; p.* ic befran, hi befrunon, *v.* frinan.  
 Beftan after, *v.* beftan.  
 Be fullan *to the full, perfectly full, v. full.*  
 Befylan, gefylan; *pp.* befyled, gefylod, befyled, befyld [be, ful foul] TO BEFOUL, pollute, defile, make filthy; inquare:—Somn. 168.  
 Befylgan; *part.* befylgende; *sub.* befulge [be, fylgean to follow] *To follow, pursue; insequi, insistere:—Bd. 5, 19.*  
 Befyllan; *pp.* befyllad, befolen *To fill, fill up; adimplere:—Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Befylð falls, *v.* befeallan.  
 Beg a crown, *v.* beag.

Begalian; *To charm, enchant; incantare:—Herb. 86, 4, Som.*  
<sup>c</sup> Begán, ic begá, he begæð; *p.* ic, he begde, becóde, we becódon; *pp.* begangen [be, gan to go] 1. *To go over, to perambulate; perambulare.* 2. *To follow after, to practise, exercise, take in hand, endeavour, to be diligent about, observe, use, study, occupy, dwell; exercere, colere:—1. Ic ferde geode þas eorðan and hi beecode I walked through [over] the earth, and perambulated it, Thw. Hep. Job. p. 164, 16. Se þe æcer begæð he who goes over the land, a farmer, Elf. gr. 7. 2. He begæð unmaetas, Deut. 21, 20. Bega þe sylfne to arfaestnyssse exercise thyself in or devote thyself to piety, 1 Tim. 4, 7, v. bigan.*  
 Began began, *v.* beginnan.  
 Begang, bigang, bigong, bigeng [be, gang a step, proceeding] *An undertaking, business, exercise, reverence, religious worship; negotium, cultus:—Bigong hire æfaestnyssse the service of her religion, Bd. 2, 9: Jos. 23, 7.*  
 Beganga, begenga, bigonga, bigenga, bigengea, an; *m.* An inhabitant, a dweller, a cultivator, an observer, a benefactor, worshipper; incola, cultor:—Be ærran bigengum of the first inhabitants, Bd. 1, 1. Pearfena bigenga a benefactor of the poor, Bd. 3, 14.  
<sup>d</sup> Begangan, hi begangæð [be, gan to go, v. began] *To go to or after, to attend, lie near, surround, worship; sequi, observare, incumbere:—Begangan his gebedu to attend his prayer, Bd. 3, 16. Beganigan wæccan to attend watch, Bd. 3, 17. Cartaina wæs mid sæ utan begangen Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea, Ors. 4, 13. Forligru ne begange should not follow adultery, L. Cnut. 7. Begannes [beginnan to begin] The calends, the first day of the month; calendæ:—Cot. 202.*  
 Beg-beam, beig-beam [begir a berry, beam a tree] *The mulberry tree, the blackberry bush, a tree bearing berries, a bramble; morus:—Lk. 20, 37, Mann.*  
 Begea of both; *gen.* of begen.  
 Begean to bend, *v.* bugan.  
 Begeaten obtained; *pp.* of begytan.  
 Begemed taken care of, governed; *pp.* of begyman.  
 BE'GEN, bá; *gen.* begra, begea; *dat. bām; acc. bá; pron.* [Plat. Dut. beide; Ger. beyde; Otf. bethe, bediu; Tat. Moes. ba,

bai; Dan. begge; Norse, ba-thum] BOTH; ambo:—Hig feallað begen on ænne pytt, Mt. 15, 14. Heora begra eagan wurdon geopenode, Gen. 3, 7. Hyra begea nest, Fr. Jud. 11, 5.  
 Begende taking care, *v.* began.  
 Begengas inhabitants, *v.* beganga.  
<sup>e</sup> Begeond, begeondan, beundnan; *prep. acc. adv.* [be by, geond yonder] BEYOND; trans, ultra:—Fram begeondan Jordanen, Mt. 4, 25. Begeondan sæ beyond sea, Bd. 5, 19. ¶ Feor begeondan far beyond, Elf. gr. 38, v. geond.  
 Begeotan, he begyt; *p.* begeát, hi beguton; *pp.* begoten [Dut. begieten: be by, geotan to pour] 1. *To pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover; aspergere.* 2. *To obtain, acquire; obtinere:—1. Mid blode begoten sprinkled with blood, Chr. 734. 2. Lye, v. begitan.*  
 Beger a berry, *v.* berga.  
 Begetan to get, *v.* begitan.  
 Begeten seized, or begetan to seize, *v.* begitan.  
 Begetende seeking out, *v.* begitan.  
 Begeþincð honour, *v.* geþincð.  
 Begeten taken, *v.* begitan.  
 Beggen both, *v.* begen.  
 Begierdan to begird, *v.* begyrdan.  
 Begietan to get, *v.* begitan.  
 Begiman to govern; præesse, *v.* gyman.  
 Begimen watching; observatio, *v.* begymen.  
<sup>f</sup> Begiming; *f.* An invention, a device; adinventio:—Ps. 105, 36, Som.  
 Beginnann, anginnan; *p.* began; *pp.* begunnen; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. beginnen: Dan. begynnde: Swed. begynna] *To begin; incipere:—Noe þa began to wirrenne þat land, Gen. 9, 20.*  
 Begiondan beyond, *v.* begeond.  
 Begir a berry, *v.* berga.  
 Begitan, hi begytað; *part.* begitende; *p.* begeat; *pp.* begeten, begeten; *v. a.* [be, getan to get] TO GET, obtain, acquire, to seek out, examine; obtinere:—Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begitanne every mind wishes to get the true good, Bt. 24, 2. Mihton eaðe begitan, Ors. 3, 4. He begeat ealle þa east land he obtained all the east country, Ors. 3, 11.  
 Begleddian, ic begleddige; *p.* de; *pp.* od *To dye cloth, to stain, corrupt; inficere:—Ps. 105, 36.*  
 Begnagan *To BEGNAW, gnaw; corrodere:—Martyr. 9. Jul.*  
<sup>g</sup> Begne; *f.* An ulcer, a carbuncle; carbunculus:—Seoblace begne the black ulcer, R. 64.



Begodian; *pp.* od [be, godian to benefit] *To benefit, crown; coronare* :—*Ps.* 5, 15.

Begongan *to exercise*, *v.* began or beganan.

Begongn dwelt, *v.* began.

Begongyn exercised, *v.* began.

Begoten covered, *v.* begotan.

Begra of both, *v.* began.

Begrindan [be, grindan to grind] *To destroy, rob, spoil; privare* :—*Cd.* 75.

Begripan; *pp.* ed, en; *v. a.* [be, gripan to gripe] *TO GRIPE, chasten, chide; increpare* :—*Ps.* 15, 7, *v.* gripan.

Begrorenne *Shivering, quaking, dreading; horrors, stridens* :—*Cd.* 214.

<sup>b</sup> Begrornian *To lament, to grieve for; mœrere* :—*Cd.* 13, *v.* gnornian.

Begrynden ensnared, entrapped.

Begunne, begunnen begun, *v.* beginnan.

Begyded gilded, *v.* gildan.

Begyman, begiman; *part.* begemende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* *To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, observe, attend; observare, v.* gymnan.

Begymen, begimen *care, regard, observation, shew, pomp; observatio* :—*Mid* begymene, μετὰ παρατηρησεως, *with shew or pomp*, *Lk.* 17, 20.

Begyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, or begyrd; *v. a.* [be, gyrdan to gird] 1. *To gird, surround; cingere.* 2. *To clothe; vestire.* 3. *To defend, mound, fortify; munire* :—1. Begyrdað eower lendenu, *Ex.* 12, 11. 2. *Bd.* 1, 7. 3. *Bd.* 1, 5.

Begytað shall obtain, *v.* begitan.

Beh a crown, *v.* beag.

<sup>1</sup> Behabban, he behabbað, behafað, behæfað; *p.* behæfod, hi behæfdon; *pp.* behæfed, behæft; *v. a.* [be by, near, habban to have] 1. *To compass, encompass, surround; cingere.* 2. *To restrain, detain; detinere* :—1. Pine fynd behabbað þe, *Lk.* 19, 43. 2. Hi behæfdun hine, *Lk.* 4, 42.

Behæfdes, se; *f.* A detention, care; conservatio :—¶ Behæfdesn fæsten sparingness, parsimony, *Cot.* 191, *v.* fæst-hafolnes.

Behæft held, *v.* behabban.

Behæs [be by, near, hæse command] *A self-command, vow, promise.* Hence our behest; votum :—He fela behæsa behet he many vows made, *Chr.* 1093, *v.* behat.

<sup>1</sup> Behætige vows, *v.* behatan.

Behætst shall vow, *v.* behatan.

Behaldan wið or from *To mind, attend, regard; cavere* :—*C. R.* *Mt.* 7, 15, *v.* behealdan.

Behangian [be, hangian to hang] *To BEHANG, to hang round; dependere* :—Behangen beon mid bellum to be [behung] hung round with bells, *Past.* 15, 3.

Behát gehát, es; *n.* [be by, hat *v.* hatan to command, from *Plat.* hete a command : hence in Chaucer we have behete, behote, behest a promise, *v.* behæs] *A vow, a promise; votum* :—Þu behat behætst, *Deut.* 23, 21. He gehat gehet he vowed a vow, *Bd.* 3, 27. Ic sende behat, *Lk.* 24, 49.

Behátan, þu behætst, he behæt; *p.* behet, geheht, we beheton; *pp.* behátan, gehátan *v. a.* [be by, hatan to call, command] *To vow, promise; vovere* :—Behat hy beheton they vowed a vow. Gehatað Drihtne, *Ps.* 75, 11. Þa behet he mid aðe, *Mt.* 14, 7. ¶ With wedd to give a pledge. God behet us wedd God gave us a pledge, *Deut.* 5, 2.

Behawian *To see, see clearly; videre* :—Behawa þonne þat þu ut ado þat mot se then clearly [τοὺ διαβλεψεῖς] that thou take out the mote, *Mt.* 7, 5.

<sup>k</sup> Beheafðian; *p.* dode; *pp.* dod; *v. a.* [be by, heafð head] *To BEHEAD; decollare* :—*Mt.* 14, 10.

Beheafðing, e; *f.* A BEHEAD-ING; decollatio, *L. Athel. Menol.* Behealdan; *p.* beheold, behold, beheld, behilt, hi beheoldon; *pp.* behealden; *v. a.* [be near, healdan to hold, observe] 1. *To BEHOLD, see, look on; aspicere.* 2. *To observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, to mean, signify; observare* :—1. Beheald þa tunglu behold the stars, *Bt.* 39, 13. 2. Heora æ to behealdenne their laws to observe, *Ors.* 3, 5. Hwæt þat swefen beheold, *Gen.* 41, 8.

<sup>1</sup> Beheawian; *pp.* beheawon [be, heawian to hew] *To hew or cut off, make smooth; amputare* :—Beheawon heafde to cut off the head, *Bt. Rawl.* p. 151.

Behefe, behæfnes [be, hefe heavy] *Gain, advantage, benefit, BEHOOF; lucrum, Som.*

Behefe, behefu; *adj.* Necessary, behoveful; *necessarius* :—þe behefe synt, *Lk.* 14, 28. ¶ Behefe þing necessary things, *necessaries, C. R. Ben.* 46.

Behegian *To BEHEDGE, hedge around; circumsepire, Lye.*

Beheld beheld, *v.* behealdan.

Behelian; *p.* behelede, ode, hi beheledon; *pp.* beheled, geheled, behelen; *v. a.* [be, helan

to cover] *To HELE, hill or cover, cover over, obscure, hide; condere* :—Wurdon þa behelede ealle þa duna, *Gen.* 7, 19. Se heofen mot þat leoht behelian the heaven may obscure the light, *Bt.* 7, 3.

<sup>m</sup> Behem, Beme, Behemas Bohemia, a country in the east of Germany. Behemas the Bohemians, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Beheofian to bewail, *v.* heofian.

Beheold beheld, *v.* behealdan.

Beheonian; *prep. dat.* [be by, heona hence] *On this side, close by; cis, citra* :—¶ Git beheonian or get behonian yet nearer, *Elf. gr.* 38.

Beheowan to amputate, *v.* beheawan.

Behet promised, *v.* behatan.

Behigan to confide, *v.* hicgan.

Behid hid, *v.* behydan.

Behilt beheld, *v.* behealdan.

Behindan; *prep. acc. and adv.*

BEHIND; pone :—Behindan þe behind thee, *Bt.* 36, 2, *v.* hindan.

Behionan on this side, *v.* beheonnan.

Behlad covered, *v.* hlidan.

Behlæstan to load a ship, *v.* hlæstan.

Behleapan; *pp.* en. *To leap upon or in, to fix; insilire* :—Behleapan beon to be fixed, settled, *Past.* 46, 5, *Som.*

<sup>n</sup> Behlehan to laugh at, deride, *v.* hlihan.

Behlidan covered; *p.* of hlidan.

Behófian, heo behófað; *p.* behofode; *pp.* behófen; *v. a.* [*Plat.* behoven: *Dut.* behoeven: *Ger.* behufen: *Dan.* behöve: *Swed.* behöfwa] *To BEHOVE, to be fit, to have need of, to need; decere. Impersonally, it behoveth, it concerns, it is needful or necessary; oportet, interest* :—Mycel wund behofað mycles læcdomes a great wound has need of a great remedy, *Bd.* 4, 25. We behofiað hlafes, *C. R. Lk.* 9, 2. Þat ealle Godes cyricean syn well behofene that all God's churches be well supplied or well provided with all they have need of, *L. Edm.* 5.

Behoffic; *adj.* Behoveful, needful; *necessarius* :—Behoffic wære, *Bd.* 5, 5, *Sm.* p. 618, note 3. Behoffic is is necessary, *C. Mk.* 11, 3: *Lk.* 18, 1.

Behogadnes, se; *f.* Use, custom, practice; exercitatio :—*Cot.* 114, *Som.*

Behogian to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful, *v.* hogian.

Behorsed horsed; equo impositus, *v.* gehorsad.

<sup>o</sup> Behreosað rush down, *v.* hreosan.



Behreowsian, ic behreowsige; *part. igende to repent, v. hreowan.*  
 Behreowsung, e; f. *A lamenting, repentance, penitence; penitencia:—Elf. gr. 33.*  
 Behringed, behringed; *part. [be, hrince a ring] Enclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded; circumdatus:—Behringed beon to be surrounded, Past. 21, 5.*  
 Behropende; *part. [Plat. beropen: Dut. beroepen: Ger. berufen; be, hreopende calling] Veasing, molesting, troubling by calling upon; sugillans:—Lk. 18, 5.*  
 Behrumig; *adj. Swarthy, sooty; fuliginosus:—Martyr. 3, April, Lye.*  
 Behrumod; *part. Bedaubed, dirtied; cacabatum:—Cot. 45: 189, v. besciten.*  
 Behwearf *A change, an exchange; commutatio:—Ps. 43, 14.*  
 Behweorfan, behwerfan; p. behwearf; *pp. behworfen To turn, spread about, return, weave, prepare, provide; vertere:—Hig behwurfon they spread about, Num. 11, 32. Behworfen woeen, L. Edg. can. 33, Wilk. p. 84, 53. Ic wolde þe behwerfan utan I would wish to prepare thee, Bt. 34, 4, v. hweorfan.*  
 Behwon whence, v. hwona.  
 Behwurfon spread about, v. beweorfan.  
 Behwyrfan to overwhelm, v. ahwyrfan.  
 Behwyrfan To treat, direct, exercise, practice; tractare:—*Coll. monast. Lye.*  
 Behyd hid, v. hydan.  
 Behydan; v. To take off the hide, skin; excoriare, Som., v. behyldan, æthide.  
 Behydelice, behydglice; *adv. Carefully; sollicit:—Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Behydig; *adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious; solers:—Bd. 5, 20, Som., v. hydeg.*  
 Behydnys, se; f. *A desert, a wilderness, where one may carefully hide, cautiousness; desertum:—Ps. 28, 7.*  
 Behyldan To put off, to skin; excoriare:—*He het hy behyldan, Ors. 4, 6.*  
 Behyped; *part. Surrounded with a hoop, surrounded, encompassed; circumdatus:—Bd. 3, 12.*  
 Behyring, e; f. *A hiring, a letting out to hire; locatio:—R. 13.*  
 Behyðelice; *adv. More sumptuously; sumptuosius:—Cot. 186.*  
 Behyðlic sumptuous, Lye.  
 Beigbeam a bramble, v. begbeam.

Beinnan within, v. binnan.  
 Beiundan beyond, v. begeond.  
 Bela lividness, v. balew.  
 Beladig, ic beladige; p. ode; *pp. od To clear, excuse; excusare, v. ladian.*  
 Beladung an excuse, v. ladung.  
 Belædan; p. belædde; *pp. belæd, belæd; v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead; seducere:—Pu belæddeð us on grin thou hast misled us into a snare, R. Ben. 7. Belæd beon to be impelled, R. Ben. 64, Lye, v. lædan.*  
 Belæfde remained, v. belifan.  
 Belænde disinherited, v. belandian.  
 Belæðed; *part. Loathed, detested; exosus, Som.*  
 Belæwa a destroyer, v. læwa.  
 Belæwan, læwan; p. belæwde; *pp. belæwed; v. a. To BELAY, bewray, betray; tradere:—He hyne wolde belæwan, Mt. 26, 15, 16.*  
 Belæwing, e; f. *A betraying, treason; proditio, Som.*  
 Belaf remained; p. of belifan.  
 Belagen beon to be destroyed, v. belicgan.  
 Belamp happened, v. belimpan.  
 Belandian; p. belænde, belende, hi belandedon; *pp. od; v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit; terris privare:—Se cyng belende þone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr. 1112. Wearð Eadgar belandod Edgar was deprived of land, Chr. 1091. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.*  
 Belcentan to belch, v. bealcen.  
 Belde, beldo Boldness, rashness; audacia, Som.  
 Beleac shut in, v. belucan.  
 Belean, lean; p. beloh To forbid, reprove, denounce; reprehendere:—*L. Edg. 57.*  
 Belecgan; *imp. belege, belecege; p. belede; pp. belede; v. a. [Plat. Dut. beliegen: Ger. belügen: be by, lecgan, legan to lay] To lay by or on one side, to impose, falsify, BELIE, accuse falsely, forge, counterfeit; mentiri, falsò culpate:—Gif man sacerð belecege if one belie a priest, L. Cnut. 5, Wilk. p. 128, 27, 40, 43. Gif man mid fæhþe belecege if any one accuse of deadly feud, p. 128, 46.*  
 Beled brought, v. belædan.  
 Belege surrounded, v. belicgan.  
 Belene. 1. Herb henbane; calicularis herba. 2. A kind of sweet cakes or dainty meat; laterculus, Som.  
 Beleoran to pass over, v. leoran.  
 Beleosan; p. beleas; *pp. beleoren [be, leosan to loose] To let go, to deprive of, to destroy;*

amittere:—*Leohte beloren deprive of light, Cd. 5, v. forleosan.*  
 Beleð, beleð imposed, taxed with, v. beleccan.  
 Belewa, belewend a betrayer, v. læwa.  
 Belewite simple, v. bilewite.  
 Belfyse [bell a bell, flys a fleece] THE BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, a sheep that carries the bell; tympani, i. e. ducis gregis tintinnabulum gestantis vellus, Som.  
 Belg a bulge, v. bælg.  
 BELGAN, abelgan, gebelgan, he bylgð; p. bealg, bealh, we bulgon; *pp. bolgen, gebolgen, gebylged [Plat. verbolgen: Dut. belgen: Ger. Al. balgen: Old Ger. balg anger] To be angry, displeased; indignari:—Ne belge wið me, Gen. 18, 30. Ða bealh he hyne, Lk. 15, 28. Gebealh hine, Lk. 13, 14, v. abelgan.*  
 Belhringes beacn a sign by bell ringing.  
 Belhus, bellhus A BELL-HOUSE, a steeple, a clock-house, a bell-tower; clocarium, campanile:—*Cot. 210, Mann.*  
 Belicgan, hi beligað or belifið; p. beleag, belege, we belagon; *pp. belagen; v. a. [be by, licgan, ligan to lie] To lie or extend, by or about, to surround, encompass, destroy; circumdare:—Jos. 7, 9. Beligan uton to lie around, Cd. 12.*  
 Beliden deprived; privatus:—*Fr. Jud. 12.*  
 Belifan; *part. belifiende; p. belaf, belæfde [be, læfan to leave] To remain, abide, to be left; superesse:—Ne se rysel ne belifið oð morgen, Ex. 23, 18, v. bidan.*  
 Belig a bag, v. bælg.  
 Beligan utan to go about, v. belicgan.  
 Belimp an event, v. gelimp.  
 Belimpan, limpian; p. belamp, hi belumpon; *sub. belumpe; pp. belumpen [be, limpian to regard] To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain, agree; curare, pertinere:—Ne belimpð to þe, Mk. 4, 38. Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe what does it concern thee, Bd. 1, 7. Hwæt belimpð his to þe what of it belongs to thee, Bt. 14, 2. Hit belimpð to þære sprace it agrees with thy argument, Bt. 38, 2, v. limpian.*  
 Belisnian, belisnian; p. ode; *pp. od; v. a. [be from, lustnian for lustan to lust] To enervate, emasculate, castrate; castrare. Part. belisnod, belisnod emasculated, a castrated man. Used as a noun, a eu-*



nuch, *Elf. gr. 9.* Soðlice synd belistnode þe of hyra modor innoðum cumað, and eft synt belistnode þa men þe man belistnað and eft synd belistnode þe hig sylfe belistnodon for heofon rice, *Mt. 19, 12, v. afýran.*

*Belið surroundings, v. belicgan.*

**BELL**, bella, an [*Plat. belle: Dut. bel*] A BELL, church-bell, a small bell; campana:—Cyricebell a church-bell. Hleoþor heora bellan the sound of their bell, *Bd. 4, 23: Sm. p. 595, n. 40.*

¶ Litel belle a little bell; tintinnabulum. Mucel belle a large bell; campana.

\* **Bellan**; *part. bellende; p. bell; v. n.* [*Ger. bellen: Swed. böla*] To BELLOW, to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark; boare:—Bell eggan hweop a cry of fear resounded, *Cd. 148.*

**Bellhus** a steeple, *v. belhus.*

**Belocen**, belocyn shut up, *v. belucan.*

**Belogen** deceived, *v. leogan.*

**Beloh** forbade, *v. belean.*

**Belone** henbane, *v. belene.*

**Beloren** deprived, *v. beleosan.*

**BELT** [*Dan. bælte: Icel. belti: Lat. balteus*] A BELT, girdle; balteum:—*Cot. 25, v. gyrdel.*

**Belucan**, he belycð; *p. beleác, hi belucon; pp. belocen; v. a.* [*Dan. lukke: be, lucan to lock*] To lock up, enclose, shut, shut up, store; obserare:—And þær inne belucan and therein to lock up, *Bt. 1.* Seo duru wæs belocen, *Mt. 25, 10.*

**Belume** concern; *part. pertineret, v. belimpan.*

\* **Belune** henbane, *v. belene.*

**Belycð** locks, *v. belucan.*

**Belyrted**; *part. deceived, C. Mt. 2, 16, v. beswiced.*

**Belyscyd** maimed, mangled, beheaded; truncatum:—*Cot. 220.*

**Belytegan**; *p. ade; v. a.* To allure, inveigle, seduce; procare: He belytegade Greace he allured Greece, *Ors. 3, 7.*

**Bema** a trumpet, *v. byme.*

**Bemænan**; *p. hig bemændon; v. a.* To BEMOAN, lament for, bewail; lugere:—*Deut. 34, 8.*

**Bemætan** found; *perf. of bemetan, v. metan.*

**Bemancud** Maimed, beheaded; truncatus:—*Somn. 289.*

**Beme** Stringed instruments; barbita:—*Cot. 27.*

**Beme Bohemians**, *v. Behem.*

**Bemeárn** mourned, *v. myrnan.*

**Bemere** a trumpeter, *v. bymere.*

\* **Bemetan**; *p. bemæt, hi bemætan; pp. bemeten; v. a.* [*be by, metan to mete*] To measure by, to

find out, perceive, esteem, consider; invenire:—*Ors. 3, 7: 4, 6, v. metan.*

**Bemipan** to conceal, *v. miþan.*

**Bemurcian**, bemurcian to murmur, murmur greatly, *v. murcian.*

**Bemyldan** [*Plat. bemulmen: Dut. bemullen*] hence our English word bemoil to bemoil [*to bury, inter, hide or put under ground; inhumare: Cot. 101, Som.*]

<sup>a</sup> **BEN**, bene, e; *f.* [*Plat. beén: Dan. bøn: Icel. bôn, baen: Heb. בן bn between, a person or thing coming between, mediation, v. gebed*] A praying, prayer, petition, an intreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand. Hence in Chaucer bone and our boon; precatio:—*Pin ben* is gehyred, *Lk. 1, 13.* Ic underfeng þine bene, *Gen. 19, 21.* Hi heom þæra bena forwyrndon they gave to them a denial of their requests, *Ors. 2, 2.* Micelra bena dæg, *Martyr. 25. April.*

**Bena** A petitioner, demander; rogator:—Hi bena wæron they were demanders, or they demanded, *Ors. 3, 11.* Hence bena wesn to demand.

**Benacan** to make naked, *v. genacian.*

<sup>b</sup> **Benæman**, beniman, benyman; *p. benam; pp. benemed, benemd, benumen; v. a.* [*be by, niman to take: hence Chaucer's benimeth for bereave*] 1. To deprive, take away; auferre. 2. To stupify, BENUMB; stupefacere:—1. Ne meahthe hi þæs landes benæman they could not take away the lands, *Ors. 1, 10.* 2. *Som.*

**Benc** A bench, *v. bænce.*

**Benc-sweg** a noise of benches, convivial noise.

**Bend** A band, *v. bænd.*

**Bend bound**, *v. bindan.*

**Bendan**; *part. bendende; v. a.* [*bænd a band, a bow*] To BEND, incline or lean; flectere:—Bendende bogan, *Ps. 77, 12, v. lukan.*

**Bene** A prayer, *v. ben.*

**Beneced** naked, *v. benacan.*

**Benemd**, benemed taken away, *v. benæman.*

**Beneotan** [*be, neotan to enjoy*] beneotan aldre or feore to take from the enjoyment of life, to take away life, to kill, *Cd. 50: 89, Lye.*

**Beneoð**, beneoðan beneath, *v. benyðan.*

**Beniman** to take away, *v. benæman.*

**Beniuða** beneath, *v. benyðan.*

<sup>c</sup> **Benn** [*Norse, bænn*] 1. A man;

homo. 2. A wound; vulnus:—1. *Cd. 167.* 2. *Cd. 9, Mann.*

**Benotod** noted, *v. genotian.*

**Bensian**, beonsian; *part. ende; p. ode; pp. od* [*ben a prayer, sian or sigan to fall down*] To fall down in prayer, to pray, intreat in prayer; orare:—*Bd. 3, 12, Sm. p. 537, note 20.*

**Bentiid** *f.* [*ben a prayer, tid time*] Prayer-time, rogation-days; rogationum dies:—*Menol. 144.*

**Bentigþe**; *adj.* [*ben a prayer, tipa obtained*] Easy to be obtained by prayer, exorable, successful; deprecabilis:—Hi swyðe bentigþe wæron, *Chr. 883, v. tipa.*

**Benugan**, hi benugon [*Plat. vernügen: Dut. genoegen: Ger. vernügen*] To enjoy; oblectare:—Gif hi þæs wuda benugon if they enjoy [have enjoyment of] the woods, *Bt. 25.* Be nuge, *Hicke's Epist. Diss. vol. ii. p. 55, 32.*

**Benum**, benumen deprived, benumbed, *v. benæman.*

**Benyman** to deprive, *v. benæman.*

<sup>d</sup> **Benyðan**; *adv.* [*be, nyðan neath*] BENEATH, below, under; infra:—Ne nan wuht benyðan nor any thing beneath, *Bt. 36, 5, v. niðer.*

**BEO**, beaw; *plu. beon; f.* [*Dut. bye, bie f: Ger. biene f: Al. bie, bien: Not. bine: Dan. Icel. bie: Swed. by*] A BEE; apis:—Swa swa seo beo sceal losian as the bee shall perish, *Bt. 31, 2: Ps. 117, 12.*

**Beo** I am or shall be; *sum, ero: be thou; sis, v. beon.* ¶ Beo hit swa be it so or so be it.

**Beo-bread**, beon-bread beebread, a honey-comb.

**Beoce** a beech, *v. boc.*

**Beo-ceorl**, beo-cere a BEE-CEORL, a bee-farmer or keeper.

**Beod** a table, *Ps. 22, 6, v. bord.*

**Beodan**; *p. he bead, bude, bád, hi budon; pp. boden; v. a.* [*Plat. beden: Dut. bieden: Ger. biethen: Moes. buidan: bod a command*] To command, BID, will, offer, enjoy; jubere:—Þas þing ic eow beode, *Jn. 15, 17.* He bead Ioseph þat he bude, *Gen. 45, 17: 5, 2.* His boda beodan, *Cd. 27, v. bebeodan, biddan, bodian.*

**Beodas**; *plu.* The scales of a balance; lances, *Som.*

<sup>e</sup> **Beod-bolla** A table-bowl, a cup, bowl; cupa, *Som.*

**Beod-clað** [*Plat. Dut. beddek-leed*] 1. A BED-CLOTH, coverlet, blanket, bed-clothes; lodix. 2. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging; gausape, *Som.*

**Beodende** commanding, *v. beodan.*



- Beodendlic** gemet *the imperative mood*, v. bebeodendlic.
- Beodern** *a chamber*, v. beddern.
- Beod-fers** [beod *a table*, fers *a verse*] *A song or hymn sung during meal-time*; ad mensam carmen, hymnus:—*Dial.* 1, 19, *Mann.*—**Beod-gereord** [beod *a table*, gereord *a feast*] *A table meal, a feast*; convivium:—*Cd.* 74.—**Beod-hrægel**, beod-reaf [beod *a table*, hrægel *or reaf clothing*] *a tablecloth*, v. bedreaf.
- Beod-sceat**, beod-scyte *A tablecloth, table-napkin, hand-towel; mantle*:—*Cot.* 136, *Som.*
- Beod-wist** [beod, wist *food*] *Food placed on a table, board, a table*; mensa:—*Lps.* 22, 6, *Mann.*
- BEOFER**, beber [Plat. Dut. bever: Ger. biber: Dan. hæver: Sued. bafwer] *A BEAVER*; castor:—*Elf. gr.* 8.
- Beofian** *to tremble*, v. bifian.
- Beofion** *lamented*, v. beaftan.
- Beofung**, e; f. *A trembling, a quaking*; tremor:—¶ **Eorð-beofung** *an earthquake*, v. eorð-beofung, bifung.
- Beogang** *A swarm of bees*; examen, *Som.*
- Beogol**, beogul; adj. *Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to*; consensientis, *Som.*
- Beohata**, behata [behat *a vow*, a v. 1f] *One who promises or vows, an undertaker, surety*; sponsor:—*Bald* beohata. Moses is so called because he encouraged the desponding Israelites, *Cd.* 156, *Mann.*
- Beolone** *henbane*, v. belene.
- Beom** *a beam*, v. beam.
- Beo-moder** *a bee-mother, queen-bee*.
- BEO'N**, to beónne; part. beónde, ic beó, þu bist, byst, hebyð, bið, we ge hi beóð, beó; sub. indef. ic þu he heo hit beó, we beón; imp. beó þu, beóð, beó we; v. n. [Plat. Fries. ik bin: Dut. ik ben: Ger. ich bin: Franc. ich bim: Moes. ik im: by, *an habitation, a place to be or exist in*] *To BE, exist, become*; esse, fieri:—Se beam bið on þinum agenum eagan, *Mt.* 7, 4. Gyf þar mare byð, þat bið of yfele, *Mt.* 5, 37. Buton God beo mid hym, *Jn.* 3, 2. Nyllege beon swa swa hors be unwilling to become as a horse, *Ps.* 31, 11, v. eom of which beo is often the future tense.
- Beon-bread** *bee-bread*, v. beo-bread.
- Beon-broð**, perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together*; melicratum:—*L. M.* 2, 24.
- Beonde** *being*, v. beon.

- Beongewyrhtum** *freely, undeservedly*; sponte, *Som.*
- BEOR**, bear [Plat. beer: Frs. v. biar: Dut. Ger. Al. bier: Icel. bioor: Norse, bior: from bere barley, quod. v.] 1. **BEER**, nourishing or strong drink; cerevisia. 2. *Metheglin, drink made with honey and water*, as if derived from beo *a BEE*; hydromelum:—1. He nedrinced win ne beor, *Lk.* 1, 15. 2. *Cot.* 117, *Som.*
- Beora** *a grove*, v. bearw.
- Beoran** *to bear*, v. beran.
- Beorcan**; part. beorcende, he byrcð; pp. byrce; v. n. [Icel. barke the throat] *To BARK*; latrare:—Hund byrcð *a dog barketh*, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* p. 24, 8.
- Beorce** *a birch tree*, v. birce.
- Beorcen** *birchen*, v. bircen.
- Beordan**, -ige [æge *an island*, beordana *of birds*] **BARDNEY** in Lincolnshire, *Som.*
- Beorende** *brought forth*, v. beran.
- Beorg** *a refuge*, v. beorh.
- Beorgan**, he byrgð: p. bearh, we burgon; imp. beorh þu; pp. borgen; v. a. [Plat. bargin: Dut. Ger. bergen: Dan. bjerge: beorg *a refuge*] 1. *To protect, shelter, defend, fortify, keep, preserve, save*; munire. 2. *When wið follows to fortify, guard or provide against, to avoid*; præcavere, vitare:—1. Beorgan his sawle *to save his soul*, *L. Cnut.* 7. Beorh þinum feore, *Gen.* 19, 17. 2. Þat preostas beorgan wið ofer druncon *that priests avoid [keep from over-drinking] drunkenness*, *L. Edg.* 57, *Wilk.* p. 87, 28.
- Beorgford**, Beorhford [beorh *a hill*, ford *a ford*; collis ad vadium] **BURFORD** in Oxfordshire, *Lye.*
- BEORN**, gebeorh, beorg; gen. beorges; dat. beorge; plu. nom. acc. beorgas; gen. beorga; dat. beorgum; m. [Plat. barg m: Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. berg m: Al. Franc. berg, perg: Moes. baigr: Dan. bjerg n: Icel. Norse, biarg n.] 1. *A hill, mountain*; collis. 2. *A rampart, citadel, fortification, defence, refuge*; munimentum. 3. *A heap, burrow or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial*; tumulus, v. bearw. 1. Ælc munt and beorh byð genyðserud, *Lk.* 3, 5. Æt þam beorge þe man Athlans nemneð, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 14, 30. Se beorh endað *the mountain endeth*, *Bar.* p. 15, 15. 2. *To gebeorge for the defence*, *Ct.* 189, *Ing.* p. 9, 13. þu eart beorg min, *Ps.* 58, 19. 3. *Worhton mid*

- stanum anne steapne beorh him ofer, *Jos.* 7, 26.
- Beorh-hleoð**, -hlið [beorh *a mountain*, hleoð *a top*] *A mountain's top, the summit of a mountain*; montis jugum:—Under beorh-hleoðum under the mountain's top, *Cd.* 98. Beorh-hliðu, *Cd.* 166.
- BEORHT**, birhtu, birihto [Al. Franc. breht: Moes. bairht: Norse, biart] *Brightness, a glistening, light, sight*; lux, v. beorhtnes. Onfeng þam beorhte hire eagna *received the sight [full sight, sparkling] of her eyes*, *Bd.* 4, 10, *Sm.* p. 578, 2. ¶ An eagan beorht in the glance of an eye, *Bd.* 2, 14, *Sm.* p. 516: note 20, v. bearhtun.
- Beorht**, bryht; adv. **BRIGHT**, light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent; lucidus:—Eall þin lichama bið beorht, *Mt.* 6, 22.
- Beorhte**, beorhtice; adj. *Distinctly, clearly, lucidly*; clare:—He beorhtlice eall geseah, *Mk.* 8, 25. Ponne seo sunne beorhtost scineð *when the sun shines brightest*, *Bt.* 9, *Card.* p. 40, 2.
- Beorhtwile** *in a glance*, v. be-arhtun-hwile.
- Beorhtian** *To shine, glitter, clare*:—*Bd.* 3, 19, *Lye.*
- Beorhtnes**, byrhtnes, se; f. [beorht bright] **BRIGHTNESS**, clearness, splendour; splendor:—Godes beorhtnes hym ymbescan, *Lk.* 2, 9: *Ps.* 89, 18, v. beorht.
- BEORMA**, an; m. [Plat. Dut. barni m: Ger. barne f: Dan. Swed. baerma] **BARM**, leaven, yeast, froth; fermentum:—Hit is gelic þam beorman, *Lk.* 13, 21, v. andbita.
- Beormas**; plu. *The Beormas*, a people dwelling east of the white sea, and of the river Dwina. The northern writers call them Byarmians; the Normans and Swicons had intercourse with them through the Nawa, and the lake Ladoga; Forster. Þa Finnas him þute, and þa Beormas spræcon neah an gepeode *he thought [illi videbatur] the Finns and the Beormas spoke nearly the same (one) language*, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Bar.* p. 22, 29.
- BEORN**, es; m. [Norse, bearn, beorn, biarn, biorn from Norse beorn *a bear*, the most ferocious beast in the north, as the lion is in the south: hence princes and heroes had their names composed with beorn, or with the names of other fierce animals as ulfur or wulfur *a wolf*]



1. *A prince, nobleman, chief, general; princeps.* 2. *A man; vir:* (This word is chiefly used by poets):—1. *Se beorn the king, Cd. 97: 176.* Beorna beah gyfa bracelet gíver of Barons or a rewarder of heroes, *Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 10.* 2. *Beornes blode with man's blood, Bt. Rowl. p. 158: 182: 190.* Beornas geonge young men, *Cd. 184.* Beorna selost best of men, 162. Observe the distinction between bearn a child, beorn a man, and burne a brook, used as a termination in the names of places.

Beorna a coat of mail, v. byrn.  
Beorneð burns, beorndon burnt, v. byrnan, bærnan.

Beornica rice, or mægð the kingdom or province **BERNICA**, or of the **Bernicians**. **BERNICA**, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tee and the Scottish sea or frith:—Oswio pone oðerne dæl Norðan-hymbra rices hæfde, þat is Beornicia Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is **Bernicia**, *Bd. 3, 14, Sm. p. 539, 34.*

Beornicas; plu. *The Bernicians; Bernicii*:—*Chr. 678.*

Beorn-wiga *A man; homo*:—*Menol. 430, Mann.*

Beornys, se; f. *A defence; munimentum, Lye, v. beorh.*

Beorscipe a feast, v. gebeorscipe.

Beorsel, es [beor beer, strong drink, or beor, gebeor a guest, sel a seat] *A hall of beer, a place for feasting, a house, hall, mansion, palace; convivii aula:*—Sittað on beorsele they sit in the feasting hall, *Hicks's Thes. vol. i. p. 135, 28.*

Beorswinig a publican, v. bærsu-nig.

Beorð **A BIRTH**; nativitas:—Mid beorðre, *Cot. 87.*

Beorðre-pynenu [beorð a birth, þinen a maid] *A midwife; nativitatis ministra, Som.*

Beorhtan to shine, v. beorhtian.

Beor-ton a hall, v. bere-tun.

Beorwic [wic a village or residence, Beornica of the **Bernicians**; **Berniciorum vicus**] **BERWICK** on Tweed, *Som.*

Beosmriende deceiving, v. bysm-riende, bysmerian.

BEOST, byst, bysting [Plat. beest: Frs. byist: Dut. biest: Ger. biestmilch] **BIESTINGS**, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum:—Byst, bysting, picce meole biest, biestings, thick milk, *R. 38, Lye.*

Beot, gebeot *A threatening, peril, command, torment; commina-*

tio:—Pen in þam beote wæron, *Cd. 187, Mann.*

Beot beat; verberavit, v. beatan.

Beot given; delatum:—Lye says pp. of beodan, *Cd. 132.*

Beoð, beoðan are; sunt, v. beon.

<sup>P</sup> Beo-þeof a thief or stealer of bees.

Beotende, beotiende, beotigende beating, threatening, v. beatan.

Beotlice; adv. In a beating, or threatening manner, threateningly; minaciter:—*Jos. 8, 10.*

Beotne invited; pp. of beodan or biddan.

Beotung, gebeotung, e; f. **A BEATING**, thumping, vapouring, threatening, raging; verberatio:—Beotunge dædum gefyldon [they] followed the threatening with deeds, *Bd. 1, 15, Sm. p. 483, 39.*

Beo-wyrt [beo a bee, wyrt a plant] **BEE-WORT**, balm-mint; apiastum:—*Cot. 12.*

Bepæcan; part. bepæcende; p. bepæhte; pp. bepæht; v. a. [be by, pæcan to deceive] To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away; decipere:—Seo Næddre bepæhte me, *Gen. 3, 13: Mt. 2, 16.*

<sup>q</sup> Bepæcestre; f. She who deceives, flatters or entices, a harlot; peltex:—*Elf. gr. 28.*

Bepæcung, e; f. Lewd practice; lenocinium, *Som.*

Bepæht deceived, v. bepæcan.

Beprenan, beprewan To wink; nictare:—*Bt. 18, 3, Card. p. 100, 21.*

**BERA** [Plat. baar: Dut. beer: Ger. bär: Al. bero: Norse, biura: Heb. בעיר boir a brute animal, from בער bor to devour] **A BEAR**; ursus:—*Elf. gl. 13.*

Berædan; p. bæredde [be by, hreddan to rid] To rid from, to deliver; liberare:—*Bt. Tit. 1. Card. p. iv. 2, v. ahræddan.*

Ber-ærn a barn floor, v. ber-ern.

Beræsan [be, hreosan to rush] To rush upon, to overthrow; irruere:—*Gen. 14, 15.*

<sup>r</sup> **BERAN**, beoran, aberan, gebe-ran, he byrð; p. bær, bear; pp. boren, geboren; v. a. [Plat. bören: Dan. bære: Franc. bar fruit] 1. To **BEAR**, produce, bring forth; fructum edere. 2. To carry, bear, offer, support, suffer, endure; portare. 3. To excel, surpass; præcellere:—1. Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, *Mt. 7, 17.* Mæg beoran wæstmas, *Mt. 7, 18.* Hio bereð sunu, *R. Mt. 1, 21.* Rachel gebær Benjamin, *Gen. 35, 19.* 2. On handum hi berað þe, *Ps. 90,*

12. Man aberan ne mæg, *Mt. 23, 4.* Hi ne magon nan earfoða aberan they cannot bear any troubles, *Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 16.* 3. *Cd. 178, v. geberan.* ¶ Beran forð *Ex. 22, 13:* beran ut; *Colloq. Monast. to carry out, v. ætberan.*

Beran-byrig [Hunt. Beranbyri, Banbyry] **BANBURY**, Oxfordshire, *Chr. 556.*

<sup>s</sup> Berbena, berbine [Lat. verbenā or herbenā, herba an herb] Vervain; verbenā, peristere-on:—*Herb. 67, Som.*

Berbyz wether sheep; verveces, Lye.

Berc a birch tree, v. birce.

Berd a beard, v. beard.

Bere a bear, v. bera.

Bere a bed, v. bæR.

**BERE**, es; m. [Old English, beere, bere, and bere-corne בר br corn, or ברר bre to feed, v. beor] Barley; hordeum:—þa het he him bere sæd bringan then told he them to bring barley seed, *Bd. 4, 28, Sm. p. 605, 36.*

Bereafian, bereafgean, ic bereaf-ige; p. bereofode; pp. bereafod, berofen; v. a. To **BEREAVE**, seize, spoil, take away; eripere:—Heo hit ne mæg bereafian she cannot bereave it, *Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 19.* Hu mæg man hys fata hyne bereafgean, *Mt. 12, 29: Mk. 3, 27.*

Berecan to cover, v. recan.

<sup>t</sup> Bereccan to defend, justify, answer, v. recan.

Bere-corn [bere barley, corn a grain] **A GRAIN OF BARLEY**; hordei granum:—*L. Athel. W. p. 63, 33.*

Berecræs, beregræs [bere barley, cerse cress or græs grass] Barley grass, a farrago; hordei gramen, farrago:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 67, 58.*

Bered vexed, v. gebered.

Beredian To promise; spondere: *Elf. gr. Som. p. 29, 10.*

<sup>u</sup> Bereflor, berenflor **A FLOOR FOR BARLEY**, a barn floor; hordei area:—*Lk. 3, 17.*

Bere-gafol barley-rent, a tribute of barley.

Bere-hlaf barley-loaf.

Beren; adj. Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus:—*Jn. 6, 9, 13, v. berern.*

Beren; adj. [bera a bear] Be-longing to a bear, ursine; ursinus:—An beran fel one bear-skin, *Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 26.*

Berende; part. Fruitful, bearing; ferax:—*Ps. 127, 3, v. beran.*

Berenedon they lighted up; accenderunt, v. bærnan.



Bereowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.

Bereowsung *penitence*, v. behreowsung.

Berern, beren, bern, es; *plu.* bernas or bernu [*here barley, corn, ern a place, contracted into bern a barn, Mt. 3, 12.*] A BARN; *horreum*:—*He feormað hys berenes flore, Lk. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24.* On his bern, *Mt. 3, 12: 13, 30.*

<sup>v</sup> Bere-sæd *barley-seed, barley*, v. bere.

Bere-tun, beor-tun, berewic [*beor beer or bere barley, corn, tun an enclosure, a place shut in, or wic a village*] *A courtyard, a corn farm, a grange, a corn village, BARTON; villa frumentaria:—C. Mt. 3, 12, Som.*

Berewe A BARROW, wheelbarrow; vectula, *Som.*

Berewic *a corn village*, v. bere-tun, beorwic.

Berga *a pig*, v. bearg.

BERGA, beria, an; *plu.* bergen, berien, berigen [*Plat. bere: Dut. bere, berrie, beyre: Ger. beere: Dan. bær: Icel. ber: Franc. bar fruit: Heb. בֵּרֵךְ br fruit*] *A grape, BERRY, blackberry, a stone of a grape or berry; uva:—Et þæra bergena, Deut. 23, 24.*

<sup>w</sup> Berg-ælfen *mountain-elves; oreades*, v. ælf.

Bergan *to taste, avoid, take care*, v. onbirian.

Bergen, berien *berries*, v. berga. Berghamstydle, *perhaps BERHAM, near Canterbury, L. With. pref.*

Bergyl *a sepulchre*, v. byrgel.

Berh *for bearn skinned; vitavit.*

Berht-hwileamoment, v. bearhtmhwile.

Berhtm-hwat *a quick glance*, Berhtm hwate ligetu, *Cd. 192, Lye*, v. bearhtm.

Berhtnad *brightened, Som.*

Berhttr *brighter*, v. beorht.

Beria *a grape*, v. berga.

<sup>x</sup> Beridan, he berit; v. berad; *pp.* beriden; *v.a.* [*Dut. beryden: be, ridan to ride*] 1. *To ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitare.* 2. *To ride after, to pursue; persequi:—1. Pat he his gefan beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 43, 36.* 2. *Pa berad mon pat wif then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901, Ing. p. 125, 14.*

Berig *a city*, v. burg.

Berig-drenc [*berga a berry, drenc drink*] *Drink made of mulberries; diamoron:—R. 12, Lye.*

Berigea *a surety, L. Hloth. 6, W. p. 8, 25, v. byriga.*

Beri-geblæ *hooks, Col. 93.*

Berigen *berries*, v. berga.

Berindan; *p. de* [*be off, rind the bark*] *To bark, peel or strip off the bark; decorticare:—Cot. 62.*

Beriowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.

<sup>y</sup> Bern *a barn*, v. berern.

Berne burn, v. byrnan.

Bernes, bernet, burning *a burning*, v. barnes.

Berofen *bereaved*, v. bereafian.

Berowan *To row; remigare, Chr. 897, v. rowan.*

Berowsian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.

Berst loss, v. byrst.

BERSTAN, he byrst; *part.* berstende; *p.* he bærst, hi burston; *pp.* borsten [*Plat. bars-ton: Dut. Ger. bersten: Al. burstan: Dan. briste*] *To BURST, break, fail, fall; frangere, decidere:—Gif him að burste, L. Edw. 3. Wægastur burston, Cd. 167. Pa burston þa weallas, Jos. 6, 5: Ors. 1, 7. Bersting, e; f. A BURSTING, a rent; ruptura:—R. 12.*

<sup>z</sup> Berþen *a burthen*, v. byrþen.

Berð-ling *a child*, v. hyse-berð-ling.

Berthwhile *a moment*, v. bearhtmhwhile.

Berumad *bedaubed*, v. behrumad.

Berwe *a grove*, v. bearw.

Berypan; *p.* berypede, hi berypton; *pp.* beryped, berypt. *To spoil; spoliare:—Bt. Rowl. p. 152, 27, v. rypan.*

Berywan *to repent*, v. hreowan.

Besacen *questioned*, v. sacan.

Besæh beheld, v. beseon.

Besænc sunk, mersus.

Besæncan *to sink*, v. sencan.

Besæt, besæton *besieged*, v. besittan.

Besæwð sows, v. sawan.

Besanc sank, v. sincan.

<sup>a</sup> Besargian *to lament*, v. sargian.

Besargung *a sorrowing*, v. sargung.

Besarigende *condoling; besargigod grieved*, v. besargian, sargian.

Besawe looked; besawen seen, v. beseon.

Besceadenne *clothed*, v. sceadan.

Bescearon cut, v. besceran.

Besceat shot, v. besceotan, sceotan.

Besceawian. 1. *To consider; considerare, v. sceawian to shew.* 2. *To look round; circumspicere:—1. Mt. 6, 28. 2. Mk. 3, 5.*

Besceawigere, besceawere *A beholder; spectator, Som.*

Besceawod seen; *pp.* of besceawian, v. sceawian.

Besceawodnes, se; *f. A seeing, vision, sight; visio:—Ps. 9, 11.*

<sup>b</sup> Besceoren *shorn*, v. besceran.

Besceotan *to shoot*, v. sceotan.

Besceran, besciran, ic bescere, he bescyrð; *p.* bescear, scær,

he bescyrede, hi bescearon; *pp.* bescoren, bescered, bescyred.

*To shear off, to shave, to take away, to deprive, remove, deceive; attondere:—Hy eal heora heafod bescearon they all shave their heads, Ors. 4, 11.*

Bescoren preost attonsus clericus, *Bd. 5, 13.* Man ne mot hine besciran, *Judg. 13, 5.* Ic bescired beo fram tun-scire, *Lk. 16, 4, v. sceran.*

Bescirunga *degradings*, v. bescyrung.

Besciten *bedaubed*, v. behrumod.

Bescofen *thrust off*, v. bescufan.

Bescoren shorn, v. besceran.

Bescreadan *to cut off*, v. screadan *to shred.*

<sup>c</sup> Bescrespen *shaved; pp.* of bescreopan *from be, screopan to scrape.*

Bescrifen; *part.* Confessed, that hath undergone confession; confessus, *Som.*

Bescufan, he bescyfð; *p.* besceaf, hi bescufon; *pp.* bescufen; *v.a.* *To thrust, cast, hurl or throw off, to precipitate; detrudere:—Ors. 1, 12: Mk. 5, 13.*

Bescutun sent; *pp.* of besceotan *v. sceotan.*

Bescyldigan *to accuse*, v. gescyldgian.

Bescylian, þu bescylst *To look upon, to regard; intueri:—Bt. 38, 5.*

Bescyre *should shave*, v. besceran.

Bescyred *deprived*, v. besceran.

<sup>d</sup> Bescyrednes, se; *f. An abdication, a casting off, depriving; abdicatio:—Cot. 14, Som.*

Bescyrð *deprives*, v. besceran.

Bescyrung, bescyrug, e; *f.* [*be from, scerung from sceran to tonsure or consecrate*] *A depositing, degrading, putting from holy orders; exauctoratio, Som.*

Bescyt injects, v. sceotan.

Beseald *furnished*, v. syllan.

Besecgan [*be, secgan to answer*] *To defend; defendere:—Bd. 5, 19, v. bereccan.*

Be self-wille BY SELF-WILL, wil-lingly, *Som.*

Besem *a besom*, v. besm.

Besencan *to sink, besencte sunk*, v. sencan.

Besengan; *p.* hi besengdan; *pp.* besenced *To singe, burn; ustulare:—C. Mt. 13, 6: Ors. 2, 7.*

<sup>e</sup> Beseon, hi beseoð; *imp.* beseoh, besæh; *p.* he besawe, beseah,

hi besawon [*be by, near, about, seon to see*] *To look about; circumspicere:—Mk. 9, 8.* Also *to see, behold; videre: as seon,*



geseon, *Ps.* 10, 5. (For a full explanation v. seon).  
 Besetten, besetten, *beset*, v. besittan.  
 Besettan; *p.* besette; *v. a.* [be by, settan to set] *To set near, to place, own, possess; collocare:—Ps.* 68, 42, v. settan.  
 Beshriuen *confessed*, v. beshcrifen.  
 Besidian *by the side, well*, v. sid, sidlice.  
 Besilfred, *be-sylfren without silver or money*, *Ben*.  
 Besincan to *set*, v. sincan.  
 Besingan *To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm; excantare incantationibus:—Herb.* 93, 2.  
 Besining *A bending; sinuatio:—R.* 100.  
 Besio *regard*, v. beseon, seon.  
 Besið *A scandal, an offence; scandalum*, *Som*.  
 Besittan; *p.* besæt, hi besetton; *v. a.* [be by, near, sittan to sit] 1. *To sit round, surround, BESET, besiege; circumdare.* 2. *To possess; possidere:—1. Þæt he hine inne besitte that he enclose him within, L. Alf.* 38, *W.* p. 43, 46. 2. *Bd.* 2, 1, v. besettan.  
 Besiwan; *p.* eðe; *pp.* eð. *To sew together, to join; jungere:—Besiwed feþergeweorc, Cot.* 145.  
 Beslagen, beslegen *cut off*, v. slean.  
 Beslean *to beat*, v. slean.  
 Beslegen *slain*, v. beslagen.  
 Beslep; *adj.* Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, *Som*.  
 Beslepan *to be sleepy*, v. slepan.  
 Beslipan; *p.* he beslepte. *To slip, and with the preposition on, upon, to slip or put on, to impose; imponere:—Hu hefig geoc he beslepte on ealle how heavy a yoke he imposed on all! Bt.* 16, 4, *Card.* p. 88, 23.  
 BESM, besma, besem [Plat. besen: *Ger.* besen: *Frs.* v. byizem] *A BESOM, a broom, rods, twigs; scopæ:—Mid besmum afearthod, Lk.* 11, 25: *Mt.* 12, 44. *Besman with rods, Ors.* 2, 3.  
 Besmitan, he besmitað; *pp.* besmiten [be, smitta smut] *To BESMUT, defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate; inquinare:—Þæt hine besmitan mæge, Mk.* 7, 15: *Jn.* 18, 28.  
 Besmitenys, se; *f.* Dirtiness, smuttiness, filthiness, pollution, infection; sordes:—*Bd.* 3, 23.  
 Besmyred *besmeared; interlitum:—Cot.* 108.  
 Besnædan *to cut off*, v. snidan.  
 Besniwed *snowed*, v. sniwan *to snow*.  
 Besolcen *slow*, v. solcen.

Besone soon, v. sona.

Besorg, besorh; *adj.* [*Frs.* besorge: *Dut.* in Kilian besorgh saem: be by, near; sorh, sorg care] *Anxious, careful, dear, beloved; sollicitus:—R. Ben.* 72. Besorgost most beloved, *Bt.* 29, 2.

Besorgd anxious, v. sorgian.

Besorh anxious, v. besorg.

Bespanan; *p.* bespón, bespeón; *pp.* bespanen. *To entice; persuadere:—Ors.* 1, 2, v. spanan.

Besparrad shut, v. sparran.

Bespeon, bespon induced; *p.* of bespanan, v. spanan.

Besprecan, we besprecað, besprycð; *p.* bespræc; *pp.* besprecen, bespræcen [be by, sprecan to speak] *To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach; obloqui:—Cristene Romana besprycð Christians tell Romans, Ors.* 2, 4. Hu ge besprecað why complain you, *Ors.* 1, 10. Hit bespræcen bið, *L. Ethel.* 9: *Ors.* 1, 12.

Besprengan *to besprinkle*, v. sprengan.

Besprycð tell, v. besprecan.

Bespyrige, bespirige enquires, from bespirian, v. spirian.

Best; *adv. sup.* [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. best, beste: *Frs.* v. beast: the *Ger.* *adj.* bass good, has the comp. better, and sup. beste best] *BEST, most; optime:—Þe helpes best behofað who most wants help, L. Cnut.* 66, *W.* p. 143, 31.

Besta; seo, þæt beste the BEST, v. betst.

Bestæl stole, obrepsit; *p.* of bestelan, v. stelán.

Bestæpan to step, v. steppan.

Bestandan to stand by; *pp.* bestanden stood by, v. standan.

Bestefnde called, v. stefnian.

Bestelan to steal away, v. stelán.  
 Bestemed, bistemed steamed, smeared:—*Rod blode bistemed the cross smeared with blood, Cod. Ex.* 23, b. 21: *Cd.* 166, *Mann.*, v. steman.

Bestingan to inject, v. stingan.

Bestiran, hi bestyredon [be by, stiran to stir] *To heap up; aggerare:—Bd.* 3, 2, v. stiran.

Bestred strowed, v. stredan.

Bestreddon heaped up; aggeraverunt, v. bestiran.

Bestreowan to bestrew, v. streowan to strew.

Bestridan, gestridan [be by, stræd a stride] *To BESTRIDE; conscendere:—Bestridan hors to bestride a horse, Lye.*

Bestroden; part. Brought into the treasury; infiscatus:—*Cot.* 108, v. strynan.

Bestrudan spoiled, v. strudan.

Bestrypan *To strip, rob, spoil; spoliare:—Bestrypan widuwan, Off. Episc.* 8.

Bestrypedon heaped up, v. bestyrtan.

Bestrywed bestrewed, v. stredan.

Bestungen injected, v. stingan.

Bestyredon heaped up, v. bestyrtan.

Bestyrmian *To BESTORM, to storm; agitare:—Bt.* 3, 2, v. styrmian.

Besueþan, bisueþan, besweþan [be, sueþe a swathe or band] *To SWATHE, to bind; ligare:—C. Jn.* 19, 40.

Besuncen sunk, *pp.* of besincan, v. sincan.

Beswac deceived, v. beswican.

Beswæled SWEALED, consumed.

Beswapan; *p.* sweop; *pp.* swapen, swapyn [be, swapan to sweep] *To clear up, to persuade, to make clean, to clothe; suadere:—Bd.* 2, 12: *Ps.* 103, 2.

Beswemde beswum; *p.* of beswimman.

Besweop clothed; *p.* of beswapan.

Besweþan to swathe, v. besueþian.

Beswic, biswic, bigswic Deceit, a deceiving, an offence, a scandal; fraud:—*L. Edw.* 1, v. geswic, *Som*.

Beswican, cian, ic beswice, he beswicð; *p.* beswác, beswicede, ode, ade, hi beswicon; *pp.* beswicen; *v. a.* [be by, swican to deceive] *To deceive, weaken, escape, offend; decipere:—Ors.* 1, 12: *Deut.* 30, 17. Scandalizare, *Mt.* 18, 6: *Jn.* 6, 61.

Beswicenda A deceiver, harlot; pellex:—*Cot.* 170, *Lye*.

Beswimman; *p.* beswemde. *To swim, to swim about; natate:—Bt.* 37, 4.

Beswincan to labour, v. swincan.

Beswuncon laboured; *p.* beswuncon worn; *pp.* of beswincan, v. swincan.

Beswungen beaten, v. swingan.

Besyled; *pp.* [be, syltan to soil] SOILED, stained; maculatus:—*Bt.* 16, 4.

Besylyfede silvered, BESILVERED, v. sylfrene.

Besyrod ensnared, v. syrwan.

Besyrran to take hold of, *Ben*.

Besyrrwan to ensnare, v. syrwan.

BET, bett, abet; *adv. irr. comp.* of wel [Plat. bet] BETTER; melius:—*Þa axode he to hwylicon timan hym bet wære, Jn.* 4, 52. *Þat se hwete mæge by bet weaxan that the wheat may grow the better, Bt.* 23. His horse bett wurde his horse should be better, *Bd.* 3, 9.



Bet beats; ferit, v. beatan.

<sup>o</sup> BETA, bete [Ger. bete f.] BEET, a herb that bears burs; personacia:—Cot. 28, Som.

Betæcan; p. betæhte, hi betæhton, betæhten; pp. betæht, betæht; v. a. [be by, tæcan to teach, to shew] 1. To shew; ostendere. 2. To BETAKE, impart, deliver to, commit, put in trust; impertire. 3. To send, to follow, pursue; mittere:—1. v. tæcan. He eow betæcð mycele healle, Lk. 22, 12. 2. He betæhte him hys æhta, Mt. 25, 14: Gen. 9, 2. 3. Betæcan cildru on scole to send children to school, Obs. Luce, 4, 10. Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts, Colloq. Monast.

<sup>p</sup> Betæcung, e; f. A betaking; traditio, Som.

Betæht given up; pp. of betæcan.

Betæht betrothed, v. betæcan.

Betæhten committed; p. of betæcan.

Betan, gebetan ic bete; p. bette; sub. he bette; v. a. [Plat. betern: Dut. beteren: Moes. botan: bet better, or bot amends] 1. To make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore; emendare. 2. Joined with fyr to mend or repair a fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle; focum reparare. (In this sense bōten is used in low German at the present day. Bōt fier make the fire, or bōt wat in (literally) light something in, put or light some fire. Soin Frs. fyoer boete struere focum.) 3. To remedy, to make amends, compensate; compensare:—1. Pat he bette that he should improve, Bd. 5, 13: Ec. 21, 22. 2. Pa het he betan micel fyr then ordered he a great fire to be lighted, Ors. 6, 32, Bar. p. 234, 17. 3. Ic hit bete I will remedy it, Deut. 1, 17.

<sup>q</sup> Beteldon deceived, v. betilldon.

Betellan; p. betealde; v. a. [be, tellan to tell] To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear; excusare:—Pat he moste hine betellan that he might answer him, Chr. 1051. Godwine betealde hine Godwin cleared himself, Id. 1052.

Betelf to accuse, bequeath, v. teon.

Betera, betra; m. betere, betre; f. n. adj. comp. of gōd [Plat. Dut. beter: Icel. betri: Dan. bedre: Ger. besser] BETTER; melior:—Pat hy wæron beteran þegnas that they were better thanes, Ors. 4, 9, Bar. p. 161, 19. Pa betran tida the better times, Bar. p. 161, 13.

To beteran tide to a better time, Bd. 3, 14: Mt. 12, 12: 18, 6. Hit is betre it is a better [thing], Bt. 38, 7: 29, 1, v. gōd, bet well.

<sup>r</sup> Beterian to be better, v. betrian.

Beterung a bettering, v. betrung.

Betesta best, v. betst.

Beþæht covered, v. þeccan.

Beþearfeð is needful, v. beþearfan, þearfan.

Beþeaht covered, v. þeccan.

Beþearfan to want, v. þearfan.

Beþeccan to cover, cloak, v. þeccan.

Beþencan To consider, BETHINK, remember; considerare:—Lk. 15, 17: Elf. T. p. 35, v. þencan.

Beþen [beþen bathed] A fomentation, embrocation; fomentum:—Mid beþenum with fomentations, Bd. 4, 32.

Beþerfað is needful, v. þearfan.

Beþian to bathe, v. bapian.

<sup>s</sup> Beþied made prosperous; pp. of beþian, v. bapian, Som.

Beþige, beþyge cherish, v. bapian.

Beþing, e; f. A fomentation, an assuaging or nourishing medicine; fomentum:—Bd. 4, 32.

Beþoht, -te, -ton bethought, v. þencan.

Beþorfte need, didst need, Bt. 33, 4, v. þearfan.

Beþridian, þrydian; p. ede; pp. ded, dad; v. a. [q. be by, tredan to tread] To surround, beset, circumvent, force, pillage, destroy; circumdare:—Pat hine man wolde beþridian that they would surround him, Ors. 6, 36: 2, 5; redigere:—On his gewæld beþrydan sceolde would force into his power, Ors. 3, 7.

<sup>t</sup> Beþurfon have need, v. þearfan.

Beþwean to wash, v. þwean.

Beþwyr; adj. [be, þwir wicked] Perverse, depraved; depravatus:—Cot. 63.

Beþyddon opened, spread, v. pydan.

Betiene shut, conclude; betiened shut, v. betynan.

Betihan to shut, blame, v. betynan, teon, Lye.

Betiht blamed, v. teon.

Betihtlad, betyhtlad accused.

Betilldon, beteldon, for betældon deceived, v. tælan.

Beting a cable, v. bæting.

<sup>u</sup> Beil a beetle, v. bitel.

Betnes, se; f. [bet better] Satisfaction, amends, recompence; satisfactio:—L. Can. Edg. conf. 9.

Betoece The herb betony; herbæ genus ad vomica:—L. M. 1, 39.

Betogen; part. [be, teogan to pull, draw] 1. Pulled over, drawn over; obductus. 2. Ac-

cused, impeached; accusatus:—1. Heora scyldas wæron betogene mid hydum their shields were covered with hides, Ors. 5, 7. 2. Þe oft betogen were þyffe who oft was accused of theft, L. In. 37. ¶ Betogen cræt a close carriage. Betogenness, se; f. An accusation; accusatio, Som.

<sup>v</sup> Betræppan [be, treppan to trap] To BETRAP, to entrap; circumvallare:—Chr. 992.

Betre better, v. betera.

Betredan to tread upon, v. tredan.

Betrian, betarian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. beteren] To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better; meliorare:—Elf. gr. 25, v. betan.

Betrung, beterung, e; f. [Dut. betering f: Ger. besserung f.] A BETTERING, amending; emendatio:—Hit wære heora betrung it was their amendment, Bt. 38, 7.

Betrymian; p. ede; pp. ed [be, trymian to fortify] To besiege, environ; circumdare vallo:—Lk. 19, 43: 21, 20.

<sup>w</sup> Betst, betest; adj. sup. def. se betesta, seo, þæt beteste; pos. gōd [Plat. Dut. best, beste: Ger. beste: Icel. bestr] BEST, the best, first; optimus, primus:—Pa ping þe ge betst ongelifað the things which ye believe are best, Bd. 1, 25, Sm. p. 487, n. 12. Scipio, se besta Romana witena Scipio, the best of the Roman senators, Ors. 5, 4. Se beteste the best, Cot. 153. Moises clipode þa betst borenan, Lev. 9, 1: Gen. 50, 7: Deut. 5, 23. He sealde þæt betste hors he gave the best horse, Bd. 3, 14.

Betst; adv. sup. of wel BEST, most; optimè:—Þæt betstlicað that pleases best, Bt. 18, 2. Ic him betst truwode I most trusted them, Bt. 2, Card. p. 6, 3. Albinus was betst gearled Albinus was most learned, Bd. pref. Sm. p. 471, 23.

Bett better, v. bet.

Bette corrected; p. of betan.

Betugon shut in, drew; p. of betteogan, v. teogan.

<sup>x</sup> Bethu, betux betwixt, v. betwuh. Betuxsittan [betux between, sittan to sit] To insert, interpose, to set, put or bring in; inserere, Som.

Betweenan between, among, v. betwynan.

Betweenum between, v. betwynan. Betwih-ligan to lie between, Bd. 1, 27.

Betwion; adj. [be by, twam, twæm; dat. of twa two] Double, twofold; duplex:—Ps. 108, 28.



Betwuh, betwy, betwih, betwyh, betweoh, betweohs, betweox, betwux, betwuxt; *prep. dat. acc.* [be by, twa two] BETWIX, BETWIXT, among; inter:—*Dæt* wæs betwuh Arabia and Palestina that was between Arabia and Palestine, *Ors.* 1, 3. Betweohs, *Ex.* 34, 10. Betwih, *Bd.* 4, 9. Betwyh him among them, *Bt.* 39, 12. Betweox eow among you, *Mt.* 20, 26. Betwux wulfas, *Lk.* 10, 3. Betwux wifa bearnum, *Lk.* 7, 28: 11, 51. Betwuxt, *Nat. Greg. S. p.* 11, 14. Betwuh-bruwum between the eyebrows.

<sup>v</sup> Betwux-alegednes, se; *f.* [betwux between, aleced laid] *An interposition, interjection:*—Interjection mag beon geweden betwuxalegednyss on Englisc an interjection may be called betwuxalegednes in English, *Elf. gr. Som. p.* 48, 3.

Betwux-aworpennys an interjection.

Betwux-cuman to come between, to happen.

Betwux-gearcud left, omitted.

Betwy, betwyh among, *Bt.* 39, 12. ¶ Betwyh þas þing between these things in the mean while, whilst, *Bd.* 1, 27, v. betwuh.

Betwyh-geset interposed.

Betwyh-gonging going between, dividing.

Betwynan, betweenan, betweenum; *prep. dat.* [be by, twæm; *dat. of twa*] BETWEEN, among; inter:—Him betwynan among them, *Mt.* 9, 3: *Jn.* 16, 17. Ge habbað lufe eow betwynan, *Jn.* 13, 35. Pa gewearð hi him betweenum then settled they between them, *Ors.* 6, 30. Betweenum is sometimes separated. Be sæm tweonum for betweenum sæm between seas, *Cd.* 163: 170. It is also used adverbially. Ne si lang fæc betweenum be not a long space between, *Bd.* 4, 9.

<sup>2</sup> Betwyx, betwixt betwix, betwixt, v. betwuh.

Betwyx-sendan to send between.

Betygen accused, v. betogen.

Betyhð accuses, v. teon.

Betynan; *part.* betynde; he betynð; *p.* betynde, hi betyndon; *imp.* betyn, betiene; *pp.* betyned, betiened; *v. a.* [be, betynan to hedge] 1. To enclose, hedge in, close, shut up, stop, cover, hide; sepire. 2. To end, to form, finish; finire:—1. Betynde hine, *Mt.* 21, 33: *Mk.* 12, 1. Hi hine betyndon they enclosed them, *Bd.* 4, 26. Hy betyndon Janes duru they closed the doors of Janus, *Ors.* 6, 7.

Betynde, *Ors.* 5, 14. 2. *Dus* þat word betynde thus the speech ended, *Bd.* 4, 9. ¶ Betynan [be, tyr tar] To enclose within, *L. Alf.* 21. Utan betynde shut out, *Ors.* 4, 5, v. tynan.

<sup>a</sup> Betyran [be, tyr tar] To BETAR, to smear over, to stain a dark colour; pice liquida inficere:—*Equ. vern.* 2.

Betyrnan hy they turned.

Be-ufan above, v. bufan.

Be un-gewyrhtum freely; sponte, *Som.*

Be-utan from without, v. butan.

Bewæfan; *p.* bewæfde; *pp.* bewæfed, bewefen; *v. a.* [be, wæfan to cover] To befold, to cover round, to cover, hide; induere:—Heo nam hyre wæfels and bewæfde hig, *Gen.* 24, 65. Bewæfed clothed, *Mk.* 14, 51.

<sup>b</sup> Bewæg utan surrounded, v. wægan.

Bewæht disappointed, v. bepæcan.

Bewæpnian; *p.* nde; *pp.* nod [be, wæpan a weapon] To take away arms, to disarm; armis spoliare:—*L. Polit. Cnut.* 57.

Beward wrapped up, v. windan.

Bewarenian, bewarian To keep, defend; custodire:—*L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. warian.

Bewarnian to beware, warn, v. warnian.

<sup>c</sup> Beweallen cooked, v. weallan.

Bewealwiað wallow, v. wealwian.

Bewardian to ward, keep, v. weardian.

Bewearp has cast; *p.* of bewyrpan.

Beweddian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od. To espouse, wed; spondere:—*Ex.* 21, 9, v. weddian.

Bewedding a wedding, v. wedding.

Bewefen covered; *pp.* of bewæfan.

Bewegde, beweht disappointed, *Ps.* 131, 11, v. biwægan.

Bewendan to turn, v. wendan.

<sup>d</sup> Bewepan to bewail, beweepon wept, bewopen bewailed, v. wepan.

Beweran to pour out.

Bewerenes, se; *f.* [bewered or beweren forbidden] A forbidding; prohibitio:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 9.

Bewerian to defend, restrain.

Bewerigend a defender.

Bewerod restrained, v. werian.

Bewering, e; *f.* [Plat. Dut. bewering] A defence, a fortification; tutamen:—Bewering strang a strong defence, *Scint.* 64.

<sup>e</sup> Bewecian to encamp, v. wician.

Bewicode defended.

Be wille willingly.

Bewimmen A niece; neptis, *Som.*

Bewindan; *p.* bewand, hi bewundon; *p.* bewunden; *v. a.*

[Dut. bewinden: be about, windan to wind] To enfold, to wrap or wind about, embrace, entwine, extend; involvere:—Josep bewand hyne mid clænre scytan, *Mt.* 27, 59: *Lk.* 2, 7. Bewiste governed, presided, v. bewitan.

Bewitan; *p.* he bewiste, we bewiston; *pp.* bewiton: *v. a.* [be near, witan to know, see, take care of] 1. To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, command; præesse. 2. To keep, preserve, administer; custodire:—1. Ðe ealle his þing bewiste, *Gen.* 24, 2: 39, 4. Ne miht þu leng tun-scire bewitan, *Lk.* 16, 2. 2. Ealle gesceafta motan heora gewunan bewitigan all creatures may keep their custom, *Bt.* 7, 3: *Ors.* 2, 2.

<sup>f</sup> Bewlat beheld, saw, v. whitan.

Bewlatunga Shows, sights, pageants; spectacula, *Som.*

Bewopen bewailed.

Beworht employed, worked, built; *pp.* of bewyrcean, v. wyrcean.

Beworpen cast; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. weorpan.

<sup>g</sup> Bewwæcon wreaked revenge, pursued, v. wrecan.

Bewrencan [be about, wrenc deceit] To deceive; occultis machinationibus circumvenire:—*Moral. præcept.* 34.

Bewreon to cover; *p.* þu bewruge, hi bewreogon covered, surrounded; *pp.* bewrigen, bewrogen covered, hidden, overwhelmed, v. wrecon.

Bewrigenness, se; *f.* A hiding, keeping close or concealing; occultatio, *Som.*

Bewriðan To bind, retain; *pp.* bewriðen retained, v. wriðan.

Bewrogen covered; *pp.* bewreon, v. wrecon.

Bewruge protected; *p.* of bewreon, v. wrecon.

<sup>h</sup> Bewunden wrapped; bewundon tied or wound about, v. bewindan.

Bewurpon, -an threw, cast around, ic bewurpe, v. bewyrpan, weorpan.

Bewyddod in sceat pledged in money, pledged, v. weddian.

Bewylewan to wallow; bewylewad rolled, wallowed.

Bewyrcean; *pp.* beworht. To work, build, work in, engrave:—Bewyrc on golde engrave in gold, v. beworht, wyrcean.

Bewyrpan to cast, throw, v. weorpan.

Be-yrnan; *p.* be-arn; *pp.* beurnen [be by, yrnan to run] To run by, to come in, occur, incur; percurrere:—An wundor me nu on mod be-arn



one wonder now [runs by me into the mind] occurs to me, *Dial.* 1, 10, *Wan. Cat.* p. 154, 3. He ne be-arn on leasunga synne he incurs not the sin of [leasing] lying, *Dial.* 1, 2: *Æqu. vern.* 4. Bezera, bezere a baptist, v. bædzere.

<sup>1</sup> Bi by, near, concerning, v. be. Biatian to threaten, v. beatan. Bibliotheca, an; f. 1. A library; bibliotheca. 2. The Bible; biblia:—1. *C. R. Ben.* 50. 2. Se saltere ys an boc on þære biblioþecan the psalter is one book in the Bible, *Elf. T.* p. 14, 15: 15, 9.

Bibod commanded, v. bebod.

<sup>1</sup> Biþ bread honey-comb, *Bt. R.* \*p. 166, 27, v. beo bread.

Bibugan to flee away. Bibycgong, e; f. [be, bycg from bycgan to buy] A selling away; venditio, *Som.*

Bicce, bice; f. [Ger. betze, petze: *Icel.* byckia f.] A BITCH, a female of the canine kind; canicula:—Biccan meole bitch's milk.

Biccen; adj. Belonging to a bitch; caninus, *Som.*

Bicerran to pass by, v. cerran.

Bicgengere an inhabitant, v. beganga.

Bicnian, bicnigan, beacnian, becnan, he bicneð, bycneð; part. becnende, becnienðe; p. bicnode, hi bicnodon, becnodon; v. a. [beacn a beacon] 1. To BEACON, nod; annuere. 2. To shew, signify, form; demonstrare:—1. He was bicniende hym, *Lk.* 1, 22. Þa bicnodon hi to his fæder, *Lk.* 1, 62: 5, 7. 2. Niht bycneð, *Ps.* 18, 2. Hi becnodon mid eagam they indicate [shew] with their eyes, *Ps.* 34, 22. He sceal mid bellan bicnigan þa tide he shall with bells shew the times, *L. Can. Eccl. Wilk.* p. 155, 10. Bycnað eage formeth an eye, *Ps.* 93, 9.

<sup>k</sup> Bicinung a sign, v. beacneng.

Bicwide a proverb, v. bigwid.

Bidan, abidan, anbidan, gebidan, geanbidan, he hīdeð, bið; p. bād, gebād, bed, we bidon; pp. biden, gebiden [Plat. Dut. beijden, beijen, verbeijen: *Moes.* beidan: *Norse*, ad biida: *Icel.* bygd an habitation. *Sax.*

bye or Pers. آباد abad a dwelling, byan to dwell, byde dwelt: hence byd or bið] To BIDE, abide, wait, remain, tarry, expect; manere:—Utan we well þære tide bidan we desire well to wait the time, *Bd.* 4, 24. Wolde þær anbiddan, *Gen.* 12, 10. Þat he gebit that he waits, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Hig gebidun his, *Lk.* 8, 40.

We opres sceolon abidan, *Mt.* 11, 3. Gebidað her, *Mt.* 26, 38.

<sup>1</sup> Biddan, abiddan, gebiddan, ic bidde, þu bitst, he bit, bitt, we biddað; p. bæd, gebæd, we bædon; imp. bide; pp. beden, gebeden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. bidden: *Frs.* bidde: *Al.* bedan: *Moes.* bidgan: *Dan.* bede: bed, gebed a prayer] 1. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech; petere. 2. To BID, command, demand, require, enforce, compel; præcipere:—1. We biddað we ask, *Elf. gr.* 33. Ic bidde þe min Drihten, *Gen.* 19, 18. Þonne we us gebiddað when we pray, *Bt.* 41, 2. Biddan þæs þe he bæd to pray that which he prayed, *Bt.* 35, 6. Abiddað hine ask him, *Id.* 42, *Card.* p. 392, 15. He bitt sibbe, *Lk.* 14, 32. 2. Þu bitst me, *Ex.* 33, 12. Bide his me eft, *Gen.* 43, 9. Hi læton bædan mycele fyrde then they permitted to order a large army. *Chr.* 1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 9. ¶ This verb is used with fram from, of, as Bide þu fram me ask of me, *Ps.* 2, 8. Ic bæd fram Drihtne 26, 7: 20, 4. With to to. To pray to. Gebiddað him þær to, *Ex.* 32, 8. Ic me to him gebidde I worship him, *Bd.* 1, 7.

<sup>m</sup> Bidde a prayer, v. gebed.

Biddende praying, v. biddan.

Biddere A suiter, petitioner; procus:—*Cot.* 191, *Som.*

Bidende waiting for, v. bidan.

Bidedep bedipped, dyed, v. bedypan.

<sup>n</sup> Biecn a beacon, wonder, v. beacen.

Biegen to crown, v. beagian.

Bieh a crown, v. beag.

Bielde Steadiness, constancy; constantia:—*Cot.* 56, v. belde.

Bien a bean, v. bean.

Biencodd beampod, v. beanbelgas.

Bierhte, bierhtu a flash of lighting.

Bierm a bosom, v. bearm.

Biernende burning, for byrnenðe, v. byrnan.

Biesen an example, v. bysen.

Biesenian to set an example, v. bysnian.

Bieter bitter, v. biter.

Bieternes bitterness, v. biternes.

Bietl a beetle; malleus, v. bytl.

Biferende passing by; biferdon passed by, v. befaran.

<sup>o</sup> Bifgende, bifgende trembling, trembling with a fever, v. bifian.

BIFIAN, bifgean, beofian; part. bifiende; p. byfode, hi bifodon [Plat. Dut. beven: *Frs.* beefje: *Swed.* bāfwa: *Dan.* bæve: *Icel.* bifa] To tremble, shake,

wave; tremere:—Þa wudas bifodon the woods shook, *Bt.* 35, 6. Deð hig bifian or bifgean, *Ps.* 103, 33: *Elf. T.* p. 37, 10.

Biflean; part. bifleonde [be by, fleon or fleogan to fly] To escape, to pass by or under, to go away privately; subterfugere:—*Cot.* 192.

Bifitum A wave; fluctus:—*Cot.* 87.

<sup>p</sup> Bifolen for, befofen filled; pp. of befyllan.

Biforan before, v. beforan.

Bifung A trembling, shaking; tremor:—*Ps.* 47, 5, v. beofung.

Bifylc [be by, near, fyle or folc people] A neighbouring people, province, or region; provincia adjacens:—*Bd.* 3, 14, *Mann.*

Big of, by, near, v. be.

Big a crown, v. beag.

Bigæð cultivates, practises, v. began.

Bigan, bigean, bigangan, anbigan, gebigan; p. bigde, gebigde, hi bigdon, begdon; pp. biged, gebiged; v. a. [Plat. bögen: *Dut.* buigen: *Frs.* boagje, booghe: *Ger.* beugen: *Dan.* böje: *Swed.* böja: *Icel.* bagna: q. bi, gan to go, or boga a bow] To bow, bend, worship, subdue, reduce, turn back; incurvare:—Bigean ure cneowe to bow our knees, *Bd.* 3, 2: *Gen.* 27, 29. Bygdon hyra cneow, *Mt.* 27, 29. Þone soðan God ic symle bigange the true God I only worship, *Bd.* 1, 7. Hit abegdon (they) subdued it, *Chr.* 1073, *Ing.* p. 278, 23. Ealle leoda gebigan to geleafan to reduce all nations to the faith, *Elf. T.* p. 30, 6, v. began, begangan, bugan.

Bigang worship, tillage, v. begang.

<sup>q</sup> Bigangan to worship, v. bigan.

Bigcwid, bicwid [be, big by; cwid a saying] A bysaying, byword, proverb, fable, tale; proverbium, fabula:—*Deut.* 28, 37, v. bigspell.

Bigce, byge, es; [Frs. bôage; Plat. Dut. boog, m. a bow: *Ger.* bogen, m. an arch: *Dan.* bue]

1. A turning, corner, bending, angle, bay, bosom; flexus.

2. Exchange, buying, commerce; commercium:—1. Þær nan bige næs, *Num.* 22, 26.

To anes wealles byge at a corner of a wall, *Ors.* 3, 9, *Bar.* p. 115, 18. 2. Wið ure bige hæbban to have commerce with us, *L. Alf. Guth.* 5. ¶ Bige limes a breaking of a limb, *Fulg.* 19.

Bigce buy, v. bycgan.



Bigeon to bend, v. bigan.  
 Bigegnes, se; f. *An endeavour, a colony*; studium:—*Dial.* 1, 10.  
 Bigels *An arch, vault, roof*; arcus:—*Elf. gr.* 19.  
 Bigen bought, for bugen, v. bugan.  
 Bigencere *A worker*; operator:—*Colloq. Monast., Lye.*  
 Bigengc, bigeng worship, observation, v. begang.  
 Bigenga an observer, v. beganga.  
 Bigeondan beyond, v. begeond.  
 Bigeongende passing by; præteriens.  
 Bigerdal a purse, v. bigyrdel.  
 Biggan to worship; biggende worshipping, v. bigan.  
 Biggen an observation, v. begang.  
 Biggencere a worker, v. bigencere, beganga.  
 Biggeng undertaking, v. begang.  
 Biggengc exercise, v. begang.  
 Biggyrdel a treasury, v. bigyrdel.  
 Bighydig, bighydiglic anxious, v. behydig.  
 Bighydilice diligently, v. behydelice.  
 Bigleofa, bileofa, an [big, bi for, lif life] *Provision by which life is maintained, food, victuals*; victus:—*To bigleofan for food*, *Gen.* 6, 21, v. bigwist, wist.  
 Bigleofan; part. ende; p. ede; pp. ed. *To nourish, feed, support*; cibare, Som.  
 Bignes, se; f. *A bending, bowing*; flexio:—*Bd.* 5, 3.  
 Bigong exercise, v. begang.  
 Bigonga a cultivator, v. beganga.  
 Bigsen an example, v. bysn.  
 Bigspæc, e; f. *A by-speech, deceiving*; supplantatio, *Lye.*  
 Bigspell, bispell, es; plu. bigspell, bigspelle, bigspellu; n. [big, bi for, spell a history] *A parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, pattern, example*; parabola:—*Dæs sawendan bigspell*, *Mt.* 13, 18. *Mid bigspellum*, *Mt.* 13, 34. *Bispell bi þære sunnan*, *Bt. Tit.* 6, *Card.* p. 4, 19. *We nu sculon manega bisna and bispell recan we now should many examples and fables [comparisons] produce*, *Bt.* 35, 5. *Gehyr sum bispell hear an example*, *Id.* 37, 3.  
 Bigspell-boc a book of parables.  
 Bigstandan to stand by or near, to support.  
 Bigswic deceit, v. beswic.  
 Bigwist food, victuals, v. biwist, bigleofa.  
 Bigyrdel [be, gyrdel a girdle] *A girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence a purse, public purse, a treasury*; zona, saccus, fiscus:—*Ne feoh on cowerm bigyrdum*, *Mt.* 10, 9. *Kinges gafoles biger-*

del the purse of a king's tribute, a treasury, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.  
 Bihealdan To hold, occupy; tenere:—*Cod. Ex.* 57, a. 10, *Mann.*  
 Bihelan to cover, v. behelian.  
 Biheonan on this side, v. beheonan.  
 Bihlæman, bihlemman; v. a. [be, hlemman to sound] *To rage, roar, dash together, to mix with force so as to produce a noise*; fremere, confundere:—*Pa grimman goman bi-hlemmeð gnashes the grim [gums] jaws*, *Cod. Ex.* 97, b. 11. *Bi-hlæmeð scere gesceafte mixes pure elements*, *Cod. Ex.* 20, b. 9, *Mann.*  
 Bihiygid careful, v. behydig.  
 Bil near, v. be.  
 Bil; g. d. bille; pl. g. billa; d. bilum [Plat. biel n: Dut. byl m: Ger. beil n: Swed. bila f: Dan. bile c: Norse, bula: Pers. بیل bil a pickaxe] *Steel, any instrument made of steel, such as a BILL, knife, sword*; chalybs, flax, ensis. (Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry):—*Hi ne billrude gesawan they, the blood-red sword, never saw*, *Bt. R.* p. 158, 84. *Abrægd bille drew sword*, *Cd.* 142. *Blaed forbracon billa ecgum shed blood with the edges of swords*, *Cd.* 210. *Billum abreotan with swords to destroy*, *Cd.* 153.  
 ¶ Bill-gesleht bill-clashing, *Walton's Poet, by Price*, vol. i. p. 96, 13: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144, 6. *Bil-swaðu bill-swathe, sword-paths, wounds*, *Cd.* 160.  
 \*Bilaga [bi by, near, lagu a law] A BYE-LAW; lex privata:—*Chr. W. Thorn.* an. 1303.  
 Bilecttan to belch, v. bealcen.  
 Bile A BILL, beak of a bird, the horn of an animal, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship; rostrum, aciculus:—*Ylpe bile an elephant's proboscis*, *R.* 18.  
 Bile a bile, v. byl.  
 Bilehwit simple, v. bilewit.  
 \*Bilehwitlice; adv. Honestly; simpliciter:—*Bd.* 5, 13.  
 Bilehwines, bilwetnes, bylewtines, se; f. Mildness, simplicity, innocence; simplicitas:—*Se God wunað simle on þære hean ceastre his anfealdnesse and bilewtinesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity*, *Bt.* 39, 5: *Ors.* 1, 2.  
 Bileden inhabited, Som.  
 Bileofa food, v. bigleofa.  
 Bileoran; p. orde. To pass over; transire:—*Ps.* 89, 4, v. leoran.  
 Bileouene victuals, v. bileofa.  
 Bilewit, bilehwit, belewit, bilwit; adj. [bile the beak, hwit white, referring to the beaks of

young birds, then to their nature, *Junius*] *Innocent, simple, mild, gentle, sincere, honest, merciful*; mitis:—*Beoð bilwite swa culfran*, *Mt.* 10, 16.  
 Ic eom bilewite, *Mt.* 11, 29.  
 \*Bililban [bi by, libban to live] *To live by or upon, to sustain, support*; sustentari:—*Neotena meolec hi mæst bililbað they mostly live on the milk of cattle*, *Som.* *Ealle cwice wihta bililbað all living beings are supported*, *Ors.* 2, 1.  
 Biliden deprived, v. beleosan.  
 \*Biliden food, v. bigleofa.  
 Bilig a bag, *Ps.* 118, 83, v. bælg.  
 Bilis [Dut. Kil. beeld, veld, bild: Ott. belidi, bild: Wil. biletthe: Chaucer, blee: hence to know one by the blee, by the bill or look] *An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example*; imago, *Som.*  
 Bill steel, v. bil.  
 Bilocen locked up, v. belucan.  
 Bilode having a bill, nib or snout; rostratus, *Som.*  
 Biloren deprived, v. beleosan.  
 Bil-swaðu wounds, *Cd.* 160, v. bil.  
 Bilwetnes innocence, v. bilehwitnes.  
 \*Bilwit mild, v. bilewit.  
 Bilyhte; adj. Melancholic, choleric; biliosus, *Som.*  
 Bime a trumpet, v. byme.  
 Bimyldan to bury, v. bemyldan.  
 BIN; g. d. binne [Frs. bin: Dut. binne, ben] *A manger, crib, BIN, hutch, rack*; præsepe:—*Heo hyne on binne alede*, *Lk.* 2, 7, 16.  
 Bin an; sum, v. beon.  
 BINDAN, gebindan, ic binde, þu bindst, he bint, we bindað; p. band, he bunde, we bundon; pp. bunden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. binden: Moes. bindan, gabindan: Dan. binde: Swed. Icel. Norse, binda] 1. To BIND, tie; ligare. 2. To pretend; fingere:—1. *Hig bindað byrþena*, *Mt.* 23, 4. *He band hine*, *Gen.* 42, 24. *He geband his sunu*, *Gen.* 22, 9. *Ne mihte gebindan*, *Mk.* 5, 3: 6, 17. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 24, 28.  
 \*Bindele, an; f. *A binding, tying, fastening with bands*; vinculis constrictio:—*Be mannes bindelan concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man*, *L. Alf. Pol.* 31.  
 Bindende binding, v. bindan.  
 Bi-niotan To pursue, enjoy; asssequi, *Mann.*  
 Binnan, binnon, be innan within; intus:—*Bt.* 1, 1, *Card.* p. 4, 17: *Jn.* 11, 30: *Mt.* 2, 16: *Ors.* 4, 11.  
 \*Binne a manger, v. bin.



Bio *I am, may be, shall be*; sum, sim, ero:—*Mt. 9, 21: Bt. 40, 5: 33, 4, v. beon.*  
 Bio bread *honey-comb*, *Bt. 23.*  
 Biodan *offer*; offerant:—*Bt. 25, v. beodan.*  
 Biom *I am, shall be*; sum, ero:—*v. beon.*  
 Bior *deer*, *v. beor.*  
 Biorg *a defence*, *v. beorh.*  
 Biorhto *brightness*, *Bt. 41, 1, v. beorht.*  
 Bioð *They are, may be, shall be*; sunt, sint, erunt, *v. beon.*  
 Biotian *To threaten*; intentare:—*Cot. 108.*  
 Biotul *a beetle, staff*, *v. bytl.*  
 Biowyr *beowort*; apiastrum, *v. beowyr.*  
 BIRCE, byrc [*Plat. barke f: Frs. byrk: Dut. berkeboom m: Kil. berek: Ger. birke f: Dan. birk m. f: Swed. björk f: A birch tree*; betula:—*Cot. 165.*  
 Bircen, beorcen; *adj. BIRCHEN, belonging to birch*; betulaceus, *Som.*  
 Bird *a bird*, *v. brid.*  
 Birden-meto *heavy*; onerosa:—*Prov. 27, Lye.*  
 Birele *a cupbearer*, *v. byrle.*  
 Bireð *beareth, for byrð*, *v. beran.*  
 Birgan, birgean, byrgan, byrigean, bebyrgan; *p. de*; *pp. ed, bebirged, gebyrged; v. a. [Dut. bergen to cover up: Al. bergen: Ot. giborgan: beorh, beorg a hill] To bury*; sepelire:—*pær hine man birgde: pær was Isaac bebirged, Gen. 49, 31. Alyf me ærest byrigean minne fæder, Lk. 9, 59: Gen. 23, 6.*  
 Birgen, byrgen, byrigen, byrigels, *e*; *n. A burial place, sepulchre, tomb, grave*; sepulchrum:—*Hat nu healdan þa byrgene, Mt. 27, 64, 66. Wæs niwe byrgen, Jn. 19, 41, 42: 20, 1, 4: Gen. 23, 2, 6, 9.*  
 Birging *A tasting*; gustatio, *Ben.*  
 Birgenes *a taste*, *v. byrignes.*  
 Birhtu *brightness*, *v. beorht.*  
 Birian *to bury*; birgde *buried*, *v. birgan.*  
 Birig *a city*, *Deut. 14, 27, v. burh.*  
 Birigan *to bury*, *v. birgan.*  
 Birighman *a city officer, an overseer of temples*, *Som.*  
 Biriging *a tasting*, *v. birgingc.*  
 Birihtho *brightness*, *v. beorht.*  
 Birilian, birlian, byrlan *To draw, bear*; haurire:—*C. R. Jn. 2, 8, 9.*  
 Birist *bearest, vehis, for berist*, *Bt. R. p. 181, v. beran.*  
 Birne *a coat of mail*, *v. byrn.*  
 Birned *burned, armed*, *v. bærnan, byrnan.*  
 Bisæc *a bag*, *v. sæc. codd.*

Bisæcan [*be by, sæcan to seek*] *To be present, to go to*; adire—*L. Edg. 62.*  
 Biscop, biscop, es; *m. A bishop, prelate, high-priest*; episcopus:—*pær astyredon þa biscoepas þa menegu, Mk. 15, 11: Lev. 8, 7. Twegen biscoepas two bishops, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 573, 31. ¶ Yldesta biscop, Ors. 5, 4. Heah biscop an archbishop, v. arcebiscop. Efenhada biscop a co-bishop, Gr. Dial. 1, 5.*  
 Biscopdóm, es; *m. [biscop a bishop, dom judgment] The judgment of a bishop, excommunication, the province of a bishop*; episcopi iudicium, vel provincia:—*pæs biscoepdomes wyrðe worthy of the bishop's judgment or excommunication, Bd. 4, 5, v. biscoeprice.*  
 Biscopphád, biscopphád, es; *m. [biscop a bishop; had hood, head] BISHOPHOOD, episcopacy*; episcopatus:—*Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 40: 4, 5, S. p. 573, 28. On biscop hade in (his) episcopacy, during the time of being bishop, 4, 6, S. p. 574, 2, 3.*  
 Biscopc-hyrde, biscopphyrede, biscopc-hyred *A bishop's shepherd or clergy*; episcopi familia:—*Cot. 44, Som.*  
 Biscopcian, biscopgan; *pp. biscoepod. To exercise the office of a bishop, to oversee, visit, confirm*; visitare, confirmare:—*L. Can. Eccl. 18, W. p. 155, 51.*  
 Biscopclic, biscoplic; *adj. Bishoplike, episcopal, belonging to a bishop*; episcopalis:—*Bd. 2, 15.*  
 Biscopod *bishoped, confirmed*, *v. biscopcian.*  
 Biscoprice, biscopscyre, biscopdóm, es; *m. [biscop a bishop, rice a region, scyre a share, dóm a province] A BISHOPRIC, diocese, province of a bishop*; episcopi provincia:—*Biscoprice, Bd. 2, 7, S. p. 509, n. 8. He onfeng his agenre ceastre biscop scire or biscopdom he received the bishopric of his own city, Bd. 3, 7, S. p. 530, 10, n. 10, 3, 21. Adriften was of his biscoepscire was driven from his bishopric, 4, 13.*  
 Biscopsetl, biscopspostol, biscopseald, biscopseðl, es; *n. [biscop a bishop, setel a seat] A bishop's residence, see, seat*; sedes episcopalis:—*He Biscop setl onfeng he received the bishop's see, Bd. 1, 26: 3, 7.*  
 Biscopc þenung *a bishop's duty, service*, *v. þegning.*  
 Biscopc-wyrht, biscopc-wyrht Bi-

SHOP'S-WORT, *bishop's-weed, vervain*; verberna:—*Cot. 166: Herb. tit. 1. ¶ Biscopc-wyrht þe læsse betony, betonica.*  
 Biscop, biscop-dóm, biscop-hád, biscop-rice, *v. biscoeop.*  
 Biscopgan *to confirm*, *v. biscopcian.*  
 Biscopc heafod *lin a bishop's head, linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads*, *a mitre, R. 64: Elf. gl. p. 69, Mann.*  
 Biscop-rocc *A bishop's rocket*; dalmatica:—*Somm. 84.*  
 Biscopwite, es; *n. A bishop's fee for visiting, procurator*; episcopo debita:—*Chr. 675, Ing. p. 51, 13.*  
 Biseah *looked about*, *v. beseon.*  
 BISEG, byseg, bisgung, *e*; *pl. bysgu*; *f. [Dut. bezig] Business, occupation, employment, utility*; occupatio:—*For þæm bisgum for the occupations, Bt. Card. pref. p. ii. 7, 8. Of bisum bisgum from these occupations, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 206, 14: Rowl. p. 180. Mid his modes bisgunga with his mind's anxiety, Bt. 35, 1.*  
 Bisegung *employment*, *v. biseg.*  
 Bisen *an example*, *v. bysn.*  
 Bisen blind, *C. Mt. 9, 27: 11, 5, v. blind.*  
 Bisencan *to sink*, *v. sencan.*  
 Bises *A leap year*; bissextile:—*Menol. 61, v. bissextile.*  
 Biseted *set*, *v. settan.*  
 Bisgan, bysgan; *pp. hi bisgodan; v. a. [Frs. bysgie] To occupy*; occupare:—*Bt. pref. Card. p. ii. 8: Rowl. p. 183, v. abysean.*  
 Bisg, bisgung *occupation*, *v. bisseg.*  
 Bisleasung *vanity*, *Ps. 102, 13, v. leasung.*  
 Bism *a besom*, *v. besm.*  
 Bismær *word a reproachful word*, *L. Hloth. W. p. 9, 2, v. bismær.*  
 Bismær, bismor, bysmer, bysmor [*be, smere fat, grease*] *Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach, contumely, blasphemy*; abominatio, opprobrium:—*Hi anyrdon heora folc on bysmore they defiled their people with filthiness, Elf. T. p. 15, 21. Mid þam bismre by the disgrace, Ors. 6, 30: Deut. 28, 29: Ps. 88, 34. Ge gehyrdon his bysmer, Mk. 14, 64.*  
 Bismierend *A deceiver*; illusor:—*Prov. 11, 4, v. bysmrian.*  
 Bismierlic, bismorlic; *adj. Disgraceful, dirty, unpleasant*; turpis:—*Mid þam bismierlices-tan aðe with the most disgraceful oath, Ors. 4, 3: 1, 7: L. Can. Edg. 20. On þone bis-*



- merlicostan eard in the most unpleasant province, *Ors.* 3, 11.
- Bismernes, *e*; *f.* *A* polluting; pollutio, *Som.*
- <sup>n</sup> Bismernung blasphemy, *v.* bysmerung.
- Bismirrende Deriding; insultans:—*Dial.* 2, 1.
- Bismor a disgrace, *v.* bismer.
- Bismorful; *adj.* Dreadful; horrendus, *Lye.*
- Bismorlic disgraceful, *v.* bismeric.
- Bismorlice; *adv.* Disgracefully, indecently; probrose:—Bismorlice plegan to play immodestly, *Elf. Can.* 35.
- Bismrian to mock, *v.* bysmerian.
- <sup>o</sup> Bism an example, *v.* bysn.
- Bisnong, gebysnong, *e*; *f.* *An example*; exemplum:—*Elf. T.* p. 5, 15.
- Bispeal a fable, *v.* bigspell.
- Bissenno a parable, *v.* bigspell.
- Bissexte, bises *A* leap year; bissexstus:—*Menol.* 61: *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 648, 19.
- Bist art, shall be; *es*, *eris*:—*Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* beon.
- Bistemed steaming, *v.* bestemed.
- Bisueþan to swathe, *v.* besueþian.
- Bisuiq deceit, *v.* beswic.
- Bisuiq-falle a pitfall, *v.* feall, *Som.*
- Biswic deceit, *v.* beswic.
- Biswicol, beswicol; *adj.* Deceitful; dolosus:—*L. Eccl.*, *W.* p. 176, 29.
- <sup>p</sup> Bit, bitt asks, *v.* biddan.
- BITA, bite, *an*; *m.* [*Plat.* bet, *m.* *Frs.* *v.* byt: *Dut.* beet *m.* *Heb.* פֶּתַח pt a part, bit] 1. A BIT, morsel, piece, fragment, a BITE; frustum. 2. Any thing that bites, an animal; ferus:—1. *Æfter* pam bitan, *Jn.* 13, 27: *Ps.* 147, 6. Mid bitum with bites, *Ors.* 1, 7. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, *L. Ethelb.* 36, *W.* p. 5, 5. Canceradle, þat is bite a cancer, that is a biting disease, *Herb.* 44. 2. *Ps.* 79, 14.
- Bitan; *ic* bite, he bit; *part.* bitende; *p.* bāt, hi biton; *pp.* biten [*Plat.* bieten: *Dut.* bitten: *Swed.* Icel. bita: *Norse.* byta] TO BITE; mordere:—Byton hyne lys lice bit him. Bat fræclice bit fiercely, *Gr. Dial.* 1, 4.
- Bite a bit, *v.* bita.
- Bitel, bitela, betl; *m.* A BEETLE; blatta:—Þa blacan betlas the black beetles, *Cot.* 141, *v.* 1.
- Bitende biting, *v.* bitan.
- <sup>q</sup> BITER; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Ger.* bitter: *Moes.* bairts] BITTER, sharp, horrid; amarus:—*Ps.* 63, 3, *v.* aterlic.
- Biterian, abiterian; *p.* de; *pp.*

- od, gebitered. To make bitter, sharp; acerbare:—*Past.* 54, 5. Sealdon gebiterod win, *Mk.* 15, 23.
- Biterlice, bittyrlice; *comp.* or; *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weop biterlice, *Mt.* 26, 75: *Bd.* 4, 25, *S.* p. 600, 29.
- Biternys, bitternes, *se*; *f.* BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Genemned Mara, þat ys biternys, *Ex.* 15, 23.
- Bið is, shall be; *est*, *erit*, *v.* beon.
- Bitl a mallet, *v.* bytl.
- Bitmælum, piecemeal, by bits, *v.* mæl.
- Bitol a bridle, *Ps.* 31, 12, *v.* bæte.
- Bitolden; *part.* 1. Estimated, reckoned, numbered; recensitus. Wuldre bitolden, *Cod. Ex.* 64, b. 13, from tellan to reckon. 2. Bitolden cleansed; purgatus:—Torne bitolden purified from anger, *Cod. Ex.* 15, b. 11: 64, a. 1, from tellan to cleanse, *Mann.*
- Bitst prayest, *v.* biddan.
- Bitt What affords a bite, food; herbium:—*R.* 60, *Lye.*
- Bitt asks, *v.* biddan.
- Bitte A bottle, bouget; *uter*, *v.* byt.
- Bitternes bitterness, *v.* biternys.
- <sup>r</sup> Bitterlice bitterly, *v.* biterlice.
- Bituihu A foul tetter or scab running over the face; mentagra, *Som.*
- Biundun bound, for bewundon, *v.* bewindan.
- Biwægan; *p.* de; *v.* a. To disappoint; frustrari:—*Ps.* 131, 11, *Lye.*
- Biwærlan to pass by, *v.* wærlan.
- Biwered forbidden, *v.* werdan.
- Biwist [be, wist food] Food, provision; commeatus:—Þat is heora biwist that is their provision, *Bt.* 17: *L. Can. Edg.* 3.
- Biwitgan to preside, *v.* bewitan.
- Biwoedded wedded, *v.* bewed-dian.
- Biword, biwyrd, *es*; *n.* [be by, word a word] A BYEWORD, proverb; proverbium:—*Cot.* 157.
- Biwritan [be by, writan to write] To write after, by, or out of, to copy; postscribere, *Pref.* in *Past. Lye.*
- <sup>s</sup> Bixen; *adj.* Belonging to box, BOXEN; buceus:—*R.* 26, *v.* box.
- BLA'c, blæc, bleac; *def.* se blaca; *adj.* [*Plat.* blak ink: *Swed.* black, blek bleak: *Dan.* 'blek ink. The word generally used in Saxon and other Gothic tongues for black is swart, but blac is sometimes found, *v.* blæc ink] BLACK, dark, opaque, dusky, pale, pallid; niger, pal-

- lidus:—Ne might ænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt.* 5, 36. He hæfde blæc feax he had black hair, *Bd.* 2, 16. Se mona mid his blacan leohte the moon with her pale light, *Bt.* 4.
- Blacherian A BLACKBERRY, mulberry; vaccinium:—*R.* 47.
- Blacern, blacern, blecernæ, *e*; *n.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* blaker, blic bright, light, ærn a place] A candlestick, lantern, light, candle, lamp; lucerna:—Bærnað eo- wer blacern light your candle, *Bd.* 4, 8: *Ps.* 17, 30: *Elf. gl.* 19.
- Blacesnung Ardent desire; flagrantia:—*Cot.* 87, *Ben.*
- Blac-hrem a raven, *v.* hrem.
- Blacian, ablacian TO BLACKEN, grow black, dark, pale; pal- lere:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 35.
- Blacpa the leprosy, *v.* blæcpa.
- <sup>t</sup> Blacung; *f.* Paleness, wanness; pallor:—*Lps.* 67, 14.
- Blad a branch, *v.* blæd.
- Blæc [*Plat.* blak *n.* This word properly signifies black ink only; but, in low German, they say, rood and grön blak red and green ink: *Dut.* Kil. black: *Al.* black: *Dan.* blæk *n.* *Swed.* bläck *n.* *Icel.* blek] Ink; atramentum:—Þat hi habba blæc and boc fel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can. Edg.* 3.
- Blæcan, blæcean, ablæcan [*Dut.* bleeken: *Swed.* bleka] To BLEACH, to fade; pallidum colorem inducere:—Ne mæg ne sunne blæcan can be bleached by no sun, *Bd.* 1, 1, *S.* p. 473, 20. *n.* 20.
- Blæcbergen A blackberry; vac- cinium, *Lye.*
- Blæce Paleness; pallor, *Som.*
- Blæcern a candle, *Bd.* 4, 8, *v.* blacern. [Blæc ink, ærn a place] A place for ink, an ink-horn.
- Blæc-gym a black fossil, called jet, *Bd.* 1, 1.
- Blæco paleness, *Cot.* 157, leprosy, *v.* blacung, blæcpa.
- Blæc-teru black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid, *Som.*
- Blæcpa, blæcðrust Leprosy; vi- tiligo:—*Cot.* 221.
- <sup>u</sup> BLÆD, bled; *g.* *es*; *d.* *e*; *pl.* *nom. ac.* a; *d.* *um* [*Frs.* *v.* bled: *Plat.* *Swed.* *Dan.* *Dut.* Icel. blad *n.* a leaf: *Ger.* blatt *n.* a leaf: *Al.* blæd fruit: *Slav.* plot blod fruit] 1. A BLADE, that which springs forth, as a shoot, branch, leaf, product, fruit, corn; germen, *v.* brord. 2. A blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind; spiritus. 3. Fruit, enjoyment, faculty, gift, reward, benefit, honour,



glory; fruitio:—1. Bleda wyrta, Ps. 36, 2. Se sumor gearwað bleða the summer prepares shoots, Bt. 39, 13. On þæs beames bledum on the branches of the tree, Cd. 200. Ælc twig þe blæda ne byrð, Jn. 15, 2. Hærfest bryngð ripa bleða harvest brings ripe fruit, Bt. 39, 13: 34, 10. Balsames blæd fruit of balsam, Cot. 48. 2. Mare blæd windes a greater blast of wind, Bd. 4, 3. Gastes blæd inspiration; spiritus flatus, Cd. 224. His blæd forleosan to lose his life, Fr. Jud. Thw. p. 22, 16. On his blæde geseah considered in his mind, Cd. 205. 3. Tires blæd victory's reward, Cod. Ex. 25, b. 11. Godes þegna blæd God's servants' reward, Cod. Ex. 18, a. 17. Gastes blæd the spirit's gift, Cd. 227. Þæs blædes, Cod. Ex. 38, b. 16. Hi Judea blæd forbræcon billa ecgum they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edge of swords, Cd. 210. Wæs heora blæd micel wæs their glory great, Cd. 1.

Blæd a cup, v. bledu.

Blæddre a bladder, v. blædr.

Blæd horn a blast horn, a trumpet.

BLÆDR, blædra, blæddra; pl. u, an [Plat. bladder f: Dut. bladder Ger. blatter f: Al. blater: Swed. bladdra: Icel. bladra f.] A BLADDER, a pustule, blister; vesica:—Eall folc wæs on blædran all people were in blisters, Ors. 1, 7. ¶ Blædran-adl, -sare, -wærce a disease or pain in the bladder; vesicæ dolor.

Blæge A BLAY, bleak or freshwater sprat; gobio:—R. 101.

Blæ-hæwen, blæhwen; Adj. [bleo blue, hæwen hueð] of a blue hue, bluish, violet or purple colour; cæruleus:—Lev. 8, 7.

BLÆSAN To blow; flare, Lye.

Blæse a blaze, v. blase.

Blæsere a burner, v. blasere.

BLÆST [Plat. blas, blast: Frs. v. Ger. blast m: Dan. blaest c.] A BLAST, blasting, burning; flatus, adustio:—Bæð-weges blæst a sea blast or breeze, Cd. 158. Fyres blæst a fire's burning, Cod. Ex. 22, a. 16.

Blæstan To puff; insufflare, Som.

Blæstbelg bellows, v. blæstbelg.

Blæt A bleating, a bleat like a sheep; balatus, Som.

Blætian; v. n. [Frs. v. blâte] To BLEAT; balare:—Scæp blæt a sheep bleats, Elf. gr. 24, 9.

Blætensung, blætensung, e; f. A flaming, blazing, sparkling; flagrantia:—Ps. 76, 18.

BLÆWEN Light blue; perseus:—R. 80, Ben.

Blæwð blous, Bt. Rawl. p. 156; v. blawan.

Blan ceased, v. blinnan.

Bland [Norse, blanda to pour out] A mixture, confusion; mixtio:—Hicks. vol. i. p. 120, 55. Cantilenæ mixtura, Mann.

Blanden-feax yellow haired, v. blonden-feax.

BLÆSE, blæse, blysa [Dut. blaas] Any thing that makes a BLAZE, a torch, manifestation; fax:—Jn. 18, 3.

Blasere, blisier, es; m. An incendiary, a burner; incendiarius:—Be þam blaserum concerning the incendiaries, L. In. 77. Þa blisieras incendiaries, L. Athel. 6.

Blast-belg [Dut. blaasbalg m: Ger. basebalg m: Dan. blæsebalg c.] A blast bag, belows; follis:—Cot. 86.

BLAT; sup. blatast; adj. [Plat. Ger. platt: Dut. plat] Broad; latus:—Blatast benna broadest of wounds, Cod. Ex. 19, a. 12.

Blate; adv. Widely, every where; late:—Bt. Rawl. p. 159, 176.

Blatende Widening, swelling; expandens, Mann.

\* BLA'WAN, ablawan, geblawan; ic blawe, he blæwð; p. blew, gebleow, hi blewon; pp. blāwen. To blow, breathe; flare:—Ge geseoð suðan blawan, Lk. 12, 55. Þa blew he on hi, Jn. 20, 22. Bleowun windas, Mt. 7, 25, 27. Blewað blow ye, Ps. 80, 3. Ne blawe man byman, Mt. 6, 2. Blo-wiað, Ps. 147, 7. Blawen is on smiðþan is blown on a forge, Prov. 27.

Blawennys, se; f. A blowing, or puffing up, a windy swelling; inflatio, Som.

Blawer A blower; conflator:—Past. 37, 3.

Blawung, ablawung, e; f. A blowing; flatus:—Jud. 7, 16.

Bleac, bleaca black, bleak, v. blac.

Bleað, bleaþe blithe, v. bliþe.

Blec black, v. blac.

Blecernæ a candle, v. blacern.

Blecingaeg Blekingen, a province in the south of Sweden, Ingram's Ang.-Sax. Lect. p. 64, 2: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 26, 6.

Blecte glittered, v. blican.

Bled, bleða a bowl, v. bledu.

Bled fruit, a branch, herb, v. blæd.

BLEÐAN [Plat. bloden: Dut. bloeden: Ger. bluten: Dan. bløde: Swed. blöda] To BLEED, draw blood; phlebotomare:—Se bledenda fic the bleeding fig or disease, Wanley's Cat. p. 305, 4: L. M. 4, 145, b. Lye.

BLæddra a bladder, v. blædr.

Bled horn a trumpet, v. blæd horn.

Bledsian; pp. bledsod to bless, v. bletsian.

Bledsung a blessing, Ben.

Bledu, blæd A bowl, viol, cup, goblet; patera:—Elf. gl. 21.

BLEGEN [Plat. bleien f: Dut. blein f: Dan. blegne] A BLAIN, blister, bile or ulcer; pustula:—On þa blacan blegene over the black bile, Wan. Cat. p. 304, 52: p. 305, 11: L. M. 1, 58, v. poc.

\* BLENDAN; p. blonde [Plat. blendern: Dan. blende: Icel. blanda] To BLEND, mix, mingle; miscere, Som.

Blendian, he blent; pp. geblend; v. a. To BLIND, cæcare:—Se dag blent hiora eagan the day blinds their eyes, Bt. 38, 5, v. ablendian.

BLEO, bleoh, blio, bleow, es, s. A colour, hue, BLEE, complexion, beauty; color:—Hwites bleos swa cristalla, Num. 11, 7. Seolocenra hregla mid mistlicum bleowum of silken garments of [with] various colours, [blooms], Bt. 15. ¶ Anes bleos of one colour, R. 79. Mislices bleos of a different or mixed colour, Elf. gl. 11. Mislic bleo a different hue, R. 79.

Bleo Blue or azure colour; coeruleus, Som.

Bleo-craft BLEE CRAFT, the art of embroidering, Som.

Bleofastnys, se; f. That which gives pleasure from its colour, pleasure, delight; deliciæ, jucunditas:—Ps. 138, 10.

\* BLEOFAG, bleofah [bleo a colour; fag changeable] Changing colour, varying hue; versicolor:—Cot. 115: Somn. 33.

Bleoh a colour, v. bleo.

Bleoread, bleoreod; adj. [Plat. blaurood: Dut. blaauwrood: Ger. blaurod: Dan. blaårød]

BLUE RED, purple, myrtle coloured; cæruleo-ruber:—Cot. 135, v. mustealu.

Bleo-stæning coloured stone-work or pavement, Mosaic work, Cot. 131.

Bleoton sacrificed, v. blotan.

Bleow a colour, v. bleo.

\* BLEOW blew, flabat; hi bleowun they blew, flabant, p. of blawan.

Blere. 1. A gem, a kind of marble; onyx. 2. Bald; calvus:—1. Cot. 28. 2. Som.

Blætæd blessed, consecrated, v. bletsian.

BLETSIAN, gebletsian; ic bletsige, gebletsige; part. bletsigende; p. bletsode, gebletsode; pp. gebletsod; v. a. To BLESS, consecrate; benedicere:—Ic hig gebletsige and of hire ic þe forgife sunu þone ic wylle bletsian, Gen. 17, 16:



2, 3. He bletsode hig, *Mk.* 10, 16 : *Mt.* 14, 19. He was gebletsod he was consecrated, *Chr.* 795, *Ing.* p. 81, 19. He was gebletsod to cinge, *note o.*  
 Bletsung boc a blessing book, *Som.*  
 Bletsung, e; f. A BLESSING; benedictio :—*Ps.* 3, 8 : 36, 27.  
 Blewað blow, v. blawan.  
 Blewan to flourish, v. blowan.  
 Blican, he blið; p. blác, hi blicon; pp. blicen; v. n. [*Plat.* blicken : *Dut.* blinken : *Frs.* bleackjen *Japicx* : *Ger.* blicken : *Swed.* blicka : *Icel.* bika splendo] To shine, glitter, dazzle, amaze; fulgere. Used only by poets :—Blið þeos beorhtesunne this bright sun glitters, *Cd.* 38 : 149 : *Jðth.* 11 : *Bt.* R. p. 183, 38, *Som.*  
 BLICE [*Dut.* blik m : *Ger.* blick m : *Dan.* blink c.] The white, a whiteness, shining; albor, candor :—Banes blíce the whiteness or shining of a bone, *L. Ethelb.* 35, *W.* p. 5, 3.  
 Blicette quivered, glittered, *Cot.* 178, *Lye.*  
 Blicettung, blyccting; f. A coruscation, shining; coruscatio :—*Vps.* 76, 18, *Lye.*  
 BLIN, g. ne; blinnende, g. an; f. [Hence the old English word blin, used by *B. Jonson* as a noun, thus withouten blin without ceasing, *Sad. Shepherd*, *A.* 2, s. 6] A BLIN, ceasing, rest, intermission; intermissio :—Butan blinne, or butan blinnenden without ceasing, *Bd.* 5, 12.  
 BLIND; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Ger.* blind : *Frs.* v. blyn : *Al.* blind, blint : *Moes.* blinda, blinds : *Icel.* blindr : *Norse.* blinde] BLIND; cæcus :—Hig synt blinde and blindra latteawas, *Mt.* 15, 14 : *Ps.* 145, 6. ¶ Blind slite a blind or inward wound, *Herb.* 4, 2. Blind netel a dead nettle; lamium, *Elf. gl.* 15. Blind þearm blind intestine; coecum intestinum. Blinda mann a parasite; palpo, *Elf. gr.* 36.  
 a Blindan to blind, v. blendian.  
 Blindlice; *adv.* BLINDLY, rashly; temere :—Hu blindlice monige sprecað how blindly many speak, *Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Blindnes, se; f. BLINDNESS; cæcitas :—*Mk.* 3, 5.  
 Blinnan, ablinnan, geblinnan; ic blinne, he blið, we blinnað; p. blan, blonn, we blunnon; pp. blunnen. To BLIN, rest, cease, leave off; cessare :—Romane blunnon rician on Breotene the Romans ceased to rule in Britain, *Bd.* 1, 11, *s.* p. 480, 13 : *Ps.* 36, 8.

Blinnes rest, v. blin.  
 Blio colour, beauty, v. bleo.  
 Bliotan sacrificed, v. blotan.  
 Bliowende flourishing, for blowende, v. blowan.  
 BLIS, blys, se; f. BLISS, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure; lætitia :—Ne seo hehste blis nis on þam flæsclicum lustum the highest bliss is not in the fleshly pleasures (lusts), *Bt.* 33, 1 : *Ps.* 29, 6. Blisse wana a deficiency of bliss, *Bt.* 24, 4 : *Bd.* 4, 3 : *Jud.* 16, 27 : *Ps.* 31, 9.  
 Blisier an incendiary, v. blasere.  
 Blissian, geblissian; ic blissige, þu blissast, he blissað, we blissiað; part. blissende, blissigende : p. blissode, we blissodon; v. n. 1. To rejoice, exult, to be glad, merry; gaudere. Blissiað mid me, *Lk.* 15, 9 : *Mt.* 5, 12 : 25, 23. Gewoldon geblissian, *Jn.* 5, 35. Hi blissodon, *Bd.* 5, 12, *s.* p. 628, 34 : *Ps.* 31, 14. 2. v. a. To make to rejoice, to exhilarate; lætificare :—Iceowgeblissige, *Mt.* 11, 28 : *Ps.* 20, 6 : 42, 4 : 45, 4. Exultare, *Ps.* 13, 11 : 46, 1 : 91, 4, v. bliðsian.  
 Blissung, blisung, e; f. A triumphing, exultation; exultatio :—*Ps.* 64, 13.  
 BLIDE; *adj.* [*Plat.* blied, bleide : *Dut.* *Frs.* blyde, bly : *Dan.* *Swed.* blid : *Icel.* bliðr : *Ott.* blida] 1. Joyful, merry, cheerful, pleasant, BLITHE; lætus. 2. Single, simple, kind; simplex. 3. Luxurious, effeminate, lascivious; luxuriosus :—1. Beo bliðe þu goda þeow, *Mt.* 25, 21. Þa wæs Jethro bliðe, *Ex.* 18, 9. Hig bliðust wæron, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *C. Mt.* 6, 22 : 10, 16 : 21, 5 : *Bd.* 3, 22. 3. Hi eac bliðsan gewurdon they also were more effeminate, *Ors.* 2, 5.  
 f Bliðheort, bliðheort merry hearted, *Cd.* 10.  
 Bliðheortnys merry heartedness, *Som.*  
 Bliðelice; *comp.* or; *adv.* Gladly, joyfully, willingly; alacriter :—Hyne bliðelice onfenge, *Lk.* 19, 6. Bliðelicor more gladly, *Bd.* 5, 14 : *Gen.* 46, 30.  
 Bliðnys, se; f. Joyfulness, a leaping for joy, exultation; exultatio :—*Ps.* 99, 2.  
 Bliðsian; p. bliðsode, we bliðsodon. To be glad, blithe, merry; lætari :—*Past.* 49, 5 : 50, 2. Bliðst very merry, v. bliðe.  
 Blo'd, es; n. [*Plat.* *Icel.* blood n : *Frs.* v. *Dut.* bloed n : *Ger.* blut n : *Al.* bluat, bluot, pluot, plut : *Moes.* bloth : *Dan.* *Norse.* blod] BLOOD; sanguis :—Þines broþor blod clypað up to

me, *Gen.* 4, 10. Mid his eame blode with his uncle's blood, *Ors.* 2, 2 : *Ps.* 13, 6 : 49, 14. ¶ Dead blod clotted blood, *Cot.* 163.  
 Blóð dolg, blod dolh a blood wound, a wound or scar after bleeding, *Som.*  
 Blóð dryncas blood sheddings, blood shed, *Mann.*  
 Blódes flownys a bloody issue, *Som.*  
 Blóð forlæten let blood.  
 Blóð-geotan to pour out or shed blood.  
 Blóðgeote a shedding of blood, v. blodgyt.  
 Blóðgeotende shedding blood, bloodthirsty.  
 Blóðgeword blood stained, *Som.*  
 Blóðgita A shedder of blood; sanguinis effusor :—*Lps.* 5, 7.  
 Blóðgyte, es; m. A blood shedding, bloodshed; sanguinis effusio :—Þær wæs se mæsta blodgyte there was the greatest bloodshed, *Ors.* 4, 2. Wæron þa mæstan blodgytas there were the greatest blood sheddings, *Ors.* 3, 9. Butan blodgyte without bloodshed, *Bd.* 1, 3. A red cloud; nubes sanguinea.  
 Blóðhræcan to reach or spit blood, *Som.*  
 b Blóðhræceaspitting of blood, *Som.*  
 Blóðig; *adj.* [*Dut.* bloedig : *Frs.* v. bloedick] BLOODY; sanguineus :—Þa hwettað hyra blodigan teð who whet their bloody teeth, *L. Eccl.*, *W.* p. 174, 9. ¶ Blodig utsiht a dysentery, *R.* 11.  
 Blóðlæs bloodless, v. blodleas.  
 Blóðlæw a blood letting.  
 Blóðlætan to let blood.  
 Blóðlætere a blood letter.  
 Blóðleás; *adj.* BLOODLESS; exanguis :—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.  
 Blóðmonað November, v. blotmonað.  
 Blóð-read blood-red.  
 Blóð-ryne a running of blood, v. blodrynde.  
 Blóð-seax, blóð-sex a blood-knife, a lancet, v. æder-seax.  
 Blóðseten a stopping of blood, *Som.*  
 Blóðsiht, blodutsyð a flowing of blood.  
 Blóð-wanian to diminish blood.  
 Blóðwite Blood; sanguis :—*Lps.* 15, 4, *Lye.*  
 Blóð-wyrt Bloodwort, knotgrass; polygonum.  
 Blóðrynde a running of blood.  
 Bloedsan to bless, v. bletsian.  
 Bloestbælg bellows, v. blast-belg.  
 Bloma, an [*Plat.* blome f : *Dut.* bloem f : *Ger.* blume : *Swed.* blomma : *Icel.* blómi m. blom n. The Germans, in mineralogy, use the expression eisen or eisern blume] Metal, a mass,



*lump*; metallum, massa:—*Cot.* 135. Bloma oððe dah, (*Dut.* bloem *a flower or flour, meal*), Bloom, *Elf. gl.* p. 25. Isenes bloman *a lump or wedge of iron, Som.*

Blon, blonn *Ceased*; cessavit, v. blinnan.

Blonde mingled, v. blendan.

Blonden Dyed, coloured; tintus, *Som.*

Blonden-feax [*Dut.* blond-haar, *light or flaxen hair*: *Dan.* guulagtig-haar *yellowish hair*: blandet haar *mixed hair*. The German blond is *light, clear*, in reference to the colour of the face or hair, in opposition to brown; “Blonde d. i. hellbraune gelbliche haare. Die blonde Ceres, wegen der gelblichen ahren” *Blond, that is, light brown yellowish hair. The yellow Ceres, from the yellowish ears*; *Adelung*] Yellow haired, golden haired; flavicomus:—*Cd.* 107. Beorn blonden-feax *the fair haired youth, Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144, 5. The lad with flaxen hair, *Mr. Turner. Mr. Price* translates it, *Bairn* blended-haired, and adds “blonden feax is a phrase which, in Anglo-Saxon poetry, is only applied to the advanced in life, and is used to denote that mixture of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing senility,” *Walton's Poetry*, vol. i. p. xcvi. n. 20.

BLOMA, blostma, blosa, an [*Frs.* v. bloeism: *Dut.* bloei, bloesem *m*: *Kil.* blosem, bloemsel: *Ger.* blume *f*.] A blossom, bloom, flower; flos:—*Ice* geseah bloman. Æfter þam blusum, *Gen.* 40, 10. Swa swa bloma aceras swa blewð, *Ps.* 102, 14: *Bt.* 5, 2. Blostman, *Cot.* 124.

Blosmbær, blom bærende, blotsmberende blossom bearing.

Blostman to blossom, v. blostmian.

Blostmbærende blossom bearing, v. blosmbær.

† Blostmian To BLOSSOM, blow; efflorere:—*Bd.* 4, 3, v. gro-wan.

BLOT, blotung, geblot *A sacrifice*; sacrificium:—He to blote gedýde he gave for a sacrifice, *Ors.* 1, 8: *Bar.* p. 43, 14: 5, 2. Swilc geblot such a sacrifice, *Bar.* p. 43, 18. He his agene sunu to blot acweald he killed his own son for a sacrifice, *Som.* v. ofrunga.

Blótan, ablotan, geblotan: ic blote, he blét; *p.* bleot, we bleoton; *pp.* blóten; *v.* a.

[*Moes.* blotan: *Norse*, blota] To sacrifice, to kill for a sacrifice; immolare:—Hi blotan meahthan they might sacrifice, *Ors.* 2, 2. Bliotan, *Ors.* title, 4, 4, p. 5, and blotton, 4, 4: *Bar.* p. 138, 20, for bleoton. Blot-hræcung *a spitting of blood, Lye.*

Blotmonað, es; *m.* [blot *a sacrifice*, monað *month*] November, the month of sacrifice, so called because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described. Se monað is nemned on Leden Novembres, and on ure geþeode blotmonað, forþon ure ylðran þa hi hæþene wæron, on þam monðe hy bleoton á, þat is þæt hi betæhton and benemdon hyra deofolgyldum þa neat þa þe hi woldon sylan, *Hickes's Thes.* vol. i. p. 219, v. 376.

Blotsm a blossom, v. blosma.

Blotsm bærr, blotsmberende blossom bearing, *Som.*

Blotsmian To blossom; florere:—*Bd.* 4, 3, v. blowan.

Blotspiung, e; *f.* [blod blood, spiwung spewing] A throwing up of blood; hæmoptois:—*R.* 10.

Blotung a sacrifice, v. blot.

BLOWAN, geblowan, blewan; ic blowe, we blowað; *p.* blowede; *v. n.* [Plat. blöen: *Dut.* *Frs.* bloeyen: *Ger.* blühen: *Ot.* bluen, blyen] To blow, flourish, bloom, blossom; florere:—Hi blowað swa swa hig eorðan, *Ps.* 71, 16: 91, 13. Hio grewð and blewð it grows and blossoms, *Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 27, 10: 102, 14. Blowan to blossom, is sometimes used in Saxon instead of blawan to blow; and thus, blowan was occasionally used by the Saxons as the present English, to blow. We say to blow as the wind, and to blow or blossom as a flower, v. blawan.

Blowiað shall blow; flabit, v. blawan.

Blycyttind a glittering, for blycyttung, v. blicettung.

Blydnys Joyfulness; exultatio, *Ben.*

Blys joy, v. blis.

Blysa a torch. Blysig a little torch, v. blase.

Bóc, boc-treow [Plat. bök, book *f*: *Dut.* beuke *f*: *Ger.* buche *f*: *Al.* buache: *Dan.* Norse, bog *c*.] A beech-tree, a tree bearing acorns, or mast, like

beech; fagus;—*R.* 45: æsculus, *Cot.* 165.

† Bóc; *g. d. ac.* béc, bók; *pl. nom. ac.* béc; *g.* bóca; *dat.* bécum; *f.* [Plat. book *n*: *Frs.* Dut. boek *n*: *Ger.* buch *n*: *Moes.* Swed. Icel. bok *f*: *Dan.* Norse, bog *c*. All these words have evidently the same origin. *Wormius*, *Saxo*, *Junius*, &c. suppose that as boc denotes a beech-tree, as well as a book, in the latter case it was used in reference to the material from which the Northern nations first made their books. *Wormius* infers, that pieces of wood, cut from the beech-tree, were the ancient Northern books, *Lit. Run.* p. 6. *Saxo-Grammaticus* states, that Fengo's ambassadors took with them letters engraved in wood, [litteras ligno insculptas] because that was formerly a celebrated material to write upon, *Lib.* iii. p. 52: *Turner's Hist. Ap.* b. ii. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238. Thus the *Lat.* liber, and *Greek* βιβλος a book, took their origin from the materials of which books were made. *Liber* originally signified the inner bark of a tree, and βιβλος or βυβλος, an Egyptian plant, [*Cyperus papyrus*, *Lin.*] which, when divided into lamina and formed into sheets to write upon, was called παπυρος, hence papyrus paper. *Martinius*, *Stiernhielmus*, *Wachter*, *Adelung*, &c. rather derive buch, boc &c. from bügen to bend or fold in plaits, referring to the folded leaves of the parchment. Thus distinguishing these books from their folds, as the ancient volumina were denominated from being in rolls, or rolled in the form of cylinders. At the Council of Toledo, in the eighth Century, a book is denominated complicamentum, that which is folded. In still earlier times, even one fold of parchment was denominated a book, and *Ker.* calls a letter puah, and *Not.* brief puoch, LITERALLY a letter book] A book, a volume, a writing, index; liber:—Ic wrat boc I wrote a book, *Bd.* 5, 23. Adilga me of þinne bec, *Ez.* 32, 33. Swa he þa boc unfeold, *Lk.* 4, 17, 20: *Deut.* 31, 26. Þa bec befor, *Jn.* 21, 25. On þæra cininga bocum in their king's books, *Elf. T.* p. 21, 1: 23, 19: 40, 4. On þære bec in this book, *Elf. T.* 24, 25.



Boca bedæled *deprived of books*, *Elf. T. p. 2, 3. On fif bec in five books, Bd. 5, 23.*  
 pis is seo boc Adames, mægrace, *Gen. 5, 1: Mt. 5, 31.*  
 Bocas indexes, lists, calendars with the names of saints. ¶ Feower Cristes bec four books of Christ, the four gospels, *Elf. T. p. 24, 22.* Boca streon, or gestreon a treasury of books, or boc gestreon a book-treasury, a library. Godspelboc gospels. Pistolboc epistles. Mæsseboc a missal. Sangboc a hymn book. Handboc a manual, *L. Can. eccl. W. p. 156, 18.*  
 Bóc bated; coxit: bocon coxe-runt, v. bacan.  
 Bócæceras book-land, freehold, v. boc-land.  
 Bócas indexes; indigitamenta, v. boc.  
 Bóca streon a library, v. boc.  
 Bóce a beech, v. boc.  
 Bóc-cest A tavern; taberna:—*R. 17, Ben.*  
 Bóc-cræft, es; m. [bóc a book; cræft art, science] Book learning, learning, literature; literatura:—Boetius was in boc-cræftum se rihtwisesta Boetius, in book learning, was the most wise, *Bt. 1.* Para boc-cræfta of the knowledge of letters, of literature, *Greg. pref. 2.*  
 Bócere, es; m. A writer, scribe, instructor; scriptor:—An bocere a scribe, *Mt. 8, 10.* Hwæt he þurh boceras geleornode what he learned through instructors, *Bd. 4, 24.*  
 Bóc-fel A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum; charta pergamena:—Þæt hi habba blæc and bocfel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can. Edg. 3, W. p. 82, 37.*  
 Bóc-gestreon a book-treasury, a library, *Bd. 5, 21, v. boc.*  
 Bóc-gihamand a book-coverer, a book-binder, *Lye.*  
 Bóc-hord a book-hoard, a library or receptacle for books, papers, &c. *Som.*  
 Bóc-hus a book-house, library, *Lye.*  
 Bócian; pp. bocod, bocude. To book; inscribere:—*Heming. p. 128, v. gebocian.*  
 Bócland, es; n. Book-land, land held by a charter or writing, free from all fief, fee, service or fines, (such as was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, and which we now call freehold); ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris:—Þe on his boclande cyrican hæbbe who on his freehold has a church, *L. Edg. 2, W. p. 76, 37: L. Edu. 2, W. p. 49, 4, 6.* Se

mon boclande hæbbe the man has a freehold, *L. Alf. 37, W. p. 43, 22, 23: Bd. 2, 3: 3, 24.*  
 Hæfde Romanum to boclande gesealde Romanis per testamentum tradiderat, *Ors. 5, 4: Bar. p. 184, 12.* Boclandes, *Cot. 83, v. folcland and land.*  
 Boc-lare book learning, learning.  
 Bóc-leaf the leaf of a book, a charter, *Som.*  
 Bócleden book latin, latin, v. leden.  
 Bóclíc; adj. BOOK-LIKE, biblical, bookish, relating to books; biblicus:—On boclicumlarum in book learning, *Nat. S. Greg. Elf. pref. Elstob. p. 5, 3.*  
 Bócod booked, v. bocian.  
 Bócrædere, es; m. A reader of books, a reader; lector:—*Cot. 126.*  
 Bócræding book reading, reading, v. ræding.  
 Bócread book red, vermillion, (so named, because of old it was much used in ornamenting books); minium:—Of boc-reade, ex minio, *Cot. 75, 176.*  
 Bóc-scäum a reading desk or seat, *Som.*  
 Bóc-staf a letter, character, an epistle, v. staf.  
 Bócsüm; adj. [Frs. boegsum: Kil. ghe-boogh-saem] Obedient, flexible, buxom; obediens, *Som.*  
 Bócsümnes, se; f. Obedience, pliantness, buxomness; obedientia, *Som.*  
 Bóc-tæcing, boc-tale book teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the bible, *Som.*  
 Bóc-treow, a beech-tree, v. boc.  
 Bócuðe written, v. bocian.  
 Bocung, e; f. A BOOKING, a setting down in a book; inscription, *Som.*  
 Bod, bebod, gebod, es; pl. u, o, a; n. [Dut. gebod n: Ger. gebot n: Dan. Swed. bud c: Plat. Frs. gebod n: Icel. bod] A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message; jussum:—Þæt is þæt mæste bebod, *Mk. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Mt. 15, 3, 6.* Bod, *C. Mt. 22, 36.* Gemyndig his bebodes mindful of his command, *Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600, 15.* Þa gebodu, *Ors. 6, 10.* Þa hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, *Mt. 2, 9.*  
 Boda, an; m. [Frs. Dut. bode: bod an order; a, v. 1e.] 1. A messenger. Hence we retain the word BODER, in the same sense; nuncius, *Som.* 2. A preacher; præco:—1. Þa bodan us færdon, *Deut. 1, 28:*

*Lk. 9, 52: Bt. 36, 1, Card. p. 266, 6.* 2. Se soþa boda the true preacher, *Bd. 2, 2, S. p. 502, 31, v. ar.*  
 Bodare, bodere A teacher, a master; præceptor:—*C. R. Lk. 9, 33.*  
 Bodian, bodigean, bebodian, gebodian; ic bodige; part. bodiende, bodigende; p. bode-de, hi bodedon, -udon; pp. boded, -od, -ud, geboden, -dod; v. a. [Dut. bieden, gebieden] 1. To command, order; mandare. 2. To deliver a precept or command, to publish, tell, announce, proclaim, preach; annuntiare. 3. To come with a command, to propose, offer, engage in; offerre:—Bebodian is only used in the first sense; bodian and bodigean are generally used in the second, and gebodian in the first and third:—1. Bedod command thou, *Ps. 67, 31.* Geboden, *R. Ben. 5.* 2. Iceomasend þe pis bodian, *Lk. 1, 19.* Geboden told, *L. Athel. 20, W. p. 60, 7.* Bodiað, *Ps. 18, 1: 43, 1.* Ic bodige, *9, 14: Mk. 1, 45.* Ongan bodigean began to publish, *Mk. 5, 20.* Se pat laðspell æt ham gebodode who related the sad story at home, *Ors. 2, 4.* Ongan se Hælend bodian, *Mt. 4, 17: Mk. 1, 14: Ps. 2, 6: Bd. 5, 9.* 3. Geboden offered, *Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 15: L. Alf. 5, 14: p. 36, 8: Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, n. 10, v. beodan, bebedodan.*  
 Bodig [Heb. בָּדִי bdi limbs; f.] 1. Bigness or height of body, stature; statura. 2. The trunk, chest or parts of the chest, as the back-bone; truncus corporis. 3. The body; corpus:—The whole body is generally denoted by lic or lichoma, and the chest and members by bodig:—1. Lang on bodige, *Bd. 2, 16.* On bodige heah tall in stature, *Bd. 3, 14. 2. Cot. 163. 3. Past. 35, 3, Som.*  
 Bodigean to preach, v. bodian.  
 Bodlac, es; pl. es; m. A decree, ordinance; decretum:—*Chr. 1129, Ing. p. 359, 21.*  
 Bódsceipe, gebodscceipe, es; m. [bod a command, sceipe] A message, an embassy, a commandment; nuntium:—*Cd. 27.*  
 Bodung, e; f. A preaching, publishing, divulging; prædication:—Æt Ionam bodunge at Jonah's preaching, *Lk. 11, 32.*  
 Boec a book, v. boc.  
 Boensian to intreat, v. bensian.  
 Boetende bettering, mending, gaining, v. betan.  
 Boetes, boeties Bootes, Charles's



*wain, the constellation lying nearest the north pole; booties:—Bt. 39, 3, Card. p. 328, 27, R. p. 193.*

**Boġa**, boh, an; m. [*Plat. bagen m: Dut. boog m: Ger. bogen m: Swed. bage: Icel. bogi m: Norse, boge*] 1. *Any thing curved, a bow, an arch, a corner; arcus, angulus.* 2. *Any thing extended and curved, a bough of a tree, a branch, an arm, a tail, horn, proboscis; armus, ramus:—1. Aeteowð min boga Gen. 9, 14. 2. Se swiðra boh, Lev. 7, 32: Ex. 29, 22: Lk. 13, 19. Diploma, Elf. gl. 8.*

**Bogan** *To boast; jactare:—Scint. 46, Lye.*

**Bogean**, bogen *rosemary, v. bopen.*

**Boge-fodder** *a bow-case.*

**Bogeht**; *part. [bog a bow; eht pursued from ehtan] Crooked, bent, difficult; arcuatus:—Bogehthe woeg, C. Mt. 7, 14.*

**Bogen rosemary, v. bopen.**

**Boge-net** *a bow-net.*

**Boge-streng** *a bow-string.*

**Bogetung, e; f. A bending, a crook; anfractus:—Cot. 18.**

**Bogh** *a bow, v. boga.*

**Bogodon inhabited; incoluerunt, p. of bugian.**

**Boh** *an arm, a shoulder, branch, v. boga.*

**Boh scyld** *a shoulder shield.*

**Bohte** *bought; emit, v. bycgan.*

**Bohtimbru** *The materials of buildings; materiæ ædificiorum:—Solil. pref. Lye.*

**Bol** *A sleeping room; dormitorium, Ben.*

**Bolca** *the decks of a ship; from balc.*

**Bold** *a village, house, bolt, v. bolt, botl.*

**Bold bold; audax, in proper names, v. bald.**

**Boldgetal, boldgetæl** [*bold or bolt a dwelling; getal an order, or a course*] *A dwelling place, street, habitation, house; domicilium:—L. Alf. pol. 33, W. p. 42, 24, 25, 26.*

**Bolgen** *displeased, pp. of belgan.*

**Bolla**, an [*Dan. bolle: Swed. bål: v. fat*] *Any round vessel, cup, pot, BOWL, a measure; vas:—Jðth. 10, Thw. p. 21, 17. ¶ Heafod bolla the skull, or brain pan, Som.*

**Bolstar, bolster, bolstr** [*Dut. Kil. Al. bolster*] *A BOLSTER, a pillow for the head; cervical:—His heafod onhylde to þam bolstre laid his head on [to] the pillow, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 599, 6.*

**BOLT**, bold, es; *pl. boltas. A BOLT, a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows, &c. a house, v.*

*botl; catapulta:—Cot. 45, Som.*

**Boltimbru** *materials of buildings, v. bohtimbru.*

**Bonc selma** *a bedstead, a side of a bedstead, Som.*

**Bond bound; ligatus, Som.**

**Bonda**, an; m. [*bond bound, one bound by rules, from bindan to bind*] *A husband, an householder, a master of a family; maritus:—Se bonda sæt the husband dwelt, L. Cnut. 70, W. p. 144, 40: 74, W. p. 145, 42.*

**Bonde-land** *Land held under restrictions, or on conditions, copyhold; tributaria terra:—Chr. 775, Ing. p. 75, 14.*

**Bondwyrt, bonwyrt** *a sort of plant, Som.*

**Boc-hord** *a library, v. boc-hord.*

**BOR** [*Plat. baar: Dut. boor f. a bore or an instrument with which holes are made: Dan. Swed. bor n.*] *A lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instrument, a BURIN, or graving tool; scalprum:—Cot. 63.*

**-bor bearing; ferens, v. bæ.**

**Bora**, an; m. [*bor from beran to bear, carry; a, v. le*] *One who bears, a bearer, supporter; gestator. This word is only used in compounds, and in the termination has the same meaning as the Lat. fer, ger, lator:—Cæg-bora A key bearer; claviger, Cot. 41: 173: Elf. gr. 8. Soð-bora a truth bearer, a prophet, Chr. 975: Gib. p. 123, 29. Swyrd-bora a sword bearer, a soldier; ensifer. Wæpen-, or wæpn-bora a weapon bearer; armiger, R. 51: Elf. gl. p. 63. Tacn-bora a standard bearer; signifer, R. & Elf. gl. v. bæ.*

**Boran, boren born; latus, v. heran.**

**BORD**, beod, es; m. [*Plat. board n: Frs. boed: Kil. berd, bred n: Moes. baurd: Swed. bräde, bord: Norse, brod*] 1. *A BOARD, plank, table: hence our word to board, to receive at table, to live in a house; tabula, mensa, v. bred. 2. A ship, a house; navis. 3. A border, boundary, bank, shield; margo:—1. Of aheawenum bordum of planed boards, Gen. 6, 14. Borda gefeg a joining of boards, R. 26. Ða gebroðru æt beode sæton the brothers sat at table, Bd. 3, 2. Bord, Ps. 68, 27. 2. Cd. 71. 3. Innan bord and ut at home and abroad. Innan bordes and utan bordes, Past. pref. Famig bordon with foaming banks, Bt. Card. p. 400, 6: R. p. 188: Jðth. 11.*

**Borda** *A list, line; lesta:—Cot. 120: 34, Ben.*

**Bord-hreopa** *A board covered with a raw hide, a buckler, warlike engine; testudo:—Cd. 149, v. hreopa.*

**Bord-paca, bord-peaca** *Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover or roof of a house, a snare, testudo, laquear:—Bord weall boarded walls, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 17.*

**Boren born, pp. of beran.**

**Borennys, se; f. Birth, nativity; partus, Som.**

**Borg, borge** *to a surety, v. borh. Borgas sureties, v. borh.*

**Borges bryce** *a breaking or breach of a suretyship, or pledge, v. borh-bryce.*

**Borg-gylða** *an usurer; foenerator.*

**Borg-hand** *a surety, v. borh-hand.*

**Borgian; he borgeð** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. borgen: Dan. borge: Swed. barga: borh a pledge*] *To borrow, lend; mutuari:—De wille æt þe borgian who will borrow of thee, Mt. 5, 42: Ps. 36, 22.*

**Borgiend** [*part. of borgian to lend*] *An usurer; fenerator:—Ps. 108, 10.*

**Borgi-lefde** *A promise, or bond of appearance before a judge, at a day appointed, a pawn or pledge; vadimonium, pignus, Som.*

**Borg-wed** *any thing given in pledge, a promise, Lye.*

**BORH**; *g. borges; d. borge; ac. borh; pl. nom. ac. borgas; g. a; d. um; m. [Plat. borge m: Dut. borg m: Ger. bürge m: perhaps from the same root as beorh a city, a refuge or a defence] 1. A security, pledge, loan, bail; foenus. 2. A person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor; fidejussor, debitor:—Bail was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of theft, homicide, witchcraft, &c.; indeed, every person was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with King Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Edgar, v. Turner's Hist. of A.S. Bk. vi. Append. 3, Ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499.—1. Ic wille, þat ælc mann sy under borge ge binnan burgum ge butan burgum I will that every man be under [borh] both within cities and without cities, L. Edg. Sup. 12, W. p. 80, 45, 47: Edg. 6, W. p. 78, 23; fidejussio. On his agenon borge on his own*



*security, Ethelr. 1, W. p. 103, 26. Gif þu feoh to borh gesylle if thou give money on loan, Alf. eccl. 35, W. p. 31, 42. 2. Se borh the surety, L. Edg. 6, W. p. 78, 22, 26. Be borges andsæce concerning a denial of a bail, L. In. 41, W. p. 21, 17. Sette getreowe borgas shall appoint true sureties, L. Ethel. 1, W. p. 103, 11, 47; p. 102, 33, 34, 35: L. Edw. 6, W. p. 49, 40, 43; p. 50, 1. Ge asecað eowre borgas ge shall search out your debtors, L. eccl. 42, W. p. 194, 28. ¶ Borhes ealdor a head borough or borsholder, Som.*

**Borh-bryce**, es; m. [borh a pledge, bryce a breaking] *A pledge breaking, a violation of a bail; fideiussionis violatio.*—Be borh-bryce concerning a pledge breaking, L. Alf. 3, W. p. 35, 12, 13: L. In. 31, W. p. 20, 2: L. Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 51.

**Borh-fæstan, geborhfæstan** [borh a surety; fæst fast] *To fasten or bind by pledge, or surety; fideiussione obligare.*—Man borhfæst þam cyninge ealle þa þægnas they bound by oath all the thanes to the king, Chr. 1051, Ing. p. 228, 33.

**Borh-hand, borhond, borhoe** a pledge by the hand, a pledge, surety, security.

**Borhigenda** [borh a loan; agenda a possessor] *An usurer; foenerator.*—Lps. 108, 10, Lye.

**Borhoe, borhond** a surety, v. borh-hand.

**Borhleas**; adj. *Void of security; fideiussore carens.*—L. Const. W. p. 117, 52.

**Borh-wed** any thing given in pledge, Som.

**Borian** [Plat. baren: Frs. v. boarje: Dut. boren: Kil. booren: Ger. bohren: Dan. bore: Swed. bora, bor an instrument to make a hole] *TO BORE, to make a hole; terebrare.*—Elf. gl. 25. Wyrn þe borað treow a worm that perforates wood, R. 23, Lye.

**Borlice** openly, plainly, v. bærllice.

**Born burned**, p. of byrnan.

**Borsten bursted**, pp. of berstan.

**Boruct-ware** *A people inhabiting a part of Germany; boructuarii, Ger. antiq. l. 3, c. 13, v. Cluver.*

**Boryn** [borynde or berende from beran to bear] *Bearing; fættans.*—Ps. 77, 76.

**Bosanham, Bosenham** [Forte a sylva sumptum, Som.] **BOSEHAM** or **BOSHAM** in *Sussex.*—To Bosanham at Bosham, Chr.

1049, Ing. p. 220, 8: p. 221, 4: 1051, p. 231, 12.

**Bosg, bosig, bosih** [Dan. baas: Swed. bás n: Icel. bás] *An ox or cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter, a boose, as it is now called by the common people in the midland and Northern counties. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.—They say "you will find it in the cow's boose," that is, in the place for the cow's food; præsepe.*—C. R. Lk. 13, 15.

**Bósum, bosm, es; m.** [Plat. bossem, bossem, bussem m: Dut. boezem: Ger. busen m: Tat. buosum: Not. buosem] *1. The space included by the folding of the arms, the bosom, lap; gremium. 2. A fold in clothes, an assemblage of folds, such as were formed about the breast in the loose dress of the ancients, especially when the arms were closed, a concavity, a collection of clouds irregularly folded together. In this sense, the word is chiefly used in composition; sinus, sinus velorum.*—1. Ic hig here on minum bosume, Num. 11, 12. Do þine hand on þinne bosum, Ex. 4, 6, 7: Ps. 34, 16. 2. Segel-bosmas the bosom, bending or bowings of the sails, v. bearm, fæþem, greada.

**Bót** [Plat. bute f: Dut. boete f: Swed. bot c: hence our to boote, Chaucer's boote a help, remedy] *A BOOT, compensation paid to an injured party, a redressing, recompence, an amends, a satisfaction, an offering, remedy, a cure, an assistance, a correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance; compensatio, emendatio, reparatio.*—For bote his sinna for a redressing of his sins, Bd. 4, 25, S. p. 599, 32: 5, 13, S. p. 632, 13. Bringað anne buccan to bote bring a kid for an offering, Lev. 4, 23, 28: L. Alf. 49, W. p. 34, 3: Bd. 1, 27, S. p. 489, 9. ¶ To bote to boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.

**Botelos bootless**; sine emendatione, v. botleas.

**Bopen** *Rosemary, darnel; ros-marinus.*—Herb. 81. Bopen, Lolium and oðra lypra cynne the darnel [q bromus mollis, Lin.] and other injurious kinds, R. 100.

**Botl** *An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall; domus.*—þær was þa cyninges ealdor

botl there was the king's royal dwelling, Bd. 2, 11, S. p. 511, 18. Pharao eode into his botle, Ex. 7, 23: Mt. 26, 3: L. In. 67, 68, W. p. 25, 21. ¶ Cynecel botl a kingly dwelling, a palace, R. 81. Botlgestreon household property, Cd. 52. Botlweard or botlweard one who hath the care of a house, a house-steward, Elf. gr. 9, 28.

**Botleas**; adj. **BOOTLESS**, unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or expiated; inexpressible:—Þonne is þat botleas then is that unpardonable, L. Cnut. eccl. 2, W. p. 127, 26: pol. 61, W. p. 143, 11.

**BOTM** [Plat. böhn: Dut. bodem m: Frs. boem: Ger. boden: Swed. botten: Icel. botn] *A BOTTOM; fundum.*—Tunnan botm a tun or tub's bottom, a drum, R. 25. Scipes botm a ship's bottom, R. 83.

**Botwyrð**; adj. *Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis.*—Æt botwyrpum þingum among pardonable things, L. Cnut. 3, W. p. 127, 52.

**Boung** a bragging, boasting, v. bogan.

**Box, boxtreow** [Dut. bux: Span. box] *THE BOX-TREE; buxus.*—Elf. gl. 17.

**Box**; pl. buxa [Plat. bússe, búske f: Ger. bûchse f: Dan. bosse] *A BOX, a small case or vessel with a cover; pyxis.*—Hundteontig boxa a hundred boxes, Jn. 19, 39: Mt. 26, 7. ¶ Sealf-box a salve-box, Mk. 14, 3.

**Bracan** [Frs. brake: Dut. breken] *TO BREAK, bruise or bray in a mortar; conterere.*—Beon æle bracene to be beaten up with oil, Lev. 6, 21, v. breacan.

**Brac-hwile** a glance while, a moment, v. bearhtm-hwile.

**Bracigean** *To dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass; ærare, v. bræsian.*

**BRAD**; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. Frs. bred: Dut. breed: Ger. breit, brad: Moes. braid: Dan. Swed. bred: Icel. breidr] **BROAD, large, vast; latus.**—Twelf mila brad twelve miles broad, Bd. 1, 3, S. p. 475, 19. Mid bradam handum with open hands, Mt. 26, 67. Bradre and bradre broader and broader, Ors. 2, 5. Bradost, Ors. 1, 1: Ps. 118, 96.

**Brád-æx** a broad axe.

**Bráðanford** [brad bráð, ford a ford] *Bradford in Wilts.*—Æt Bradan-forda be Afene at Bradford by Avon, Chr. 652.



Bráðanrelic, Bráðunreolic, Bráðanreige *The Flat Holms, an island in the mouth of the Severn*:—*Chr.* 918, *Ing.* p. 132, 19.  
 Bráð-hlaf, bræð-hlaf *a biscuit, parched or baked bread, Som.*  
 Bráðiande nider or bræðande niðer *tending downwards, Ors.* 5, 10, *Bar.* p. 192, 17, v. brædan.  
 Bráðnis, e; f. BROADNESS, *extension, surface; latitudo, superficies*:—*Pære eorðan bradnis was adruwod, Gen.* 8, 13: 1, 2: 2, 6, v. bred.  
 Bráð-pistel *a thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly; eryngium*:—*Cot.* 212.  
 Bræc breeches, *pl. of broc.*  
 Bræc broke, fregit, *p. of brecan.*  
 Bræccæ, braccæ breeches, v. bræc, broc.  
 Bræc-copu, bræceopu *the breaking disease, falling sickness.*  
 Bræcme *a noise, rustling, cracking; strepitus, Som.*  
 Bræcseoc, bræcseoc-man *a frantic man, lunatic, one troubled with the falling sickness; phreneticus*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
<sup>b</sup>Bræcseocnes Epilepsy; epilepsia:—*Som.*  
 BRÆD, bred [Plat. breede f: *Dut.* breedte f: *Ger.* breite f: *Dan.* brede c.] 1. BREADTH, width; latitudo. 2. That which is spread, a table, victuals, a rumour, falsehood, fiction; mensa, fucus:—1. Fiftig fæðma on bræde, *Gen.* 6, 15. On brædo in breadth, *Bd.* 1, 1. 2. Butan bræde without falsehood, *L. Edw.* 1.  
 Bræd broad; latus, v. brad.  
 Brædan, gebrædan; p. brædde, bræð, gebræð, hi bræddon; pp. bræded, gebrædd; v. a. [Plat. bređen: *Kil.* breeden: *Ger.* breiten] 1. To make broad, extend, spread, draw out, stretch out, melt, pave, board; dilatate. 2. To spread a report, to publish, pretend; propalare. 3. To spread before the fire, to roast; torrere, v. gebrædan:—1. Þat hi his naman brædan that they spread his name, *Bt.* 30, 1: *Lps.* 118, 32: *Bd.* 2, 7. His handa was bræðende was spreading his hands, *Ors.* 4, 5. Gebræded mid stane paved with stone. 2. Gebræde he hine seocene he pretended himself sick, i. e. that he was sick, *Chr.* 1003, *Ing.* p. 176, 26. 3. Flesc on fyre gebrædd flesh roasted or broiled on a fire, *Herb.* 60, 3, v. tobrædan, abredian.  
 Bræde roasted meat, a table, *Som.*  
 Brædednes, se; f. Width; latitudo:—*Lps.* 117, 5.

Brædels *A carpet; stragulum*:—*R.* 4.  
 Brædene [*Flor.* Bradene: so called from its size] BREDON *Forest, near Malmsbury, Wilts., Chr.* 905.  
<sup>c</sup>Bræding, e; f. *A spreading; ampliatio*:—*Bt.* 19.  
 Bræding-panne *a frying-pan.*  
 Bræð-isen [bræð, isen iron] *A scraping or graving tool, file; scalprum*:—*Cot.* 173.  
 Brædnys broadness, v. bradnis.  
 Bræð-panna *a frying-pan.*  
 Bræð bent; strictus:—*Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 8, v. bredan.  
 Brægðan; pp. of brædan to spread; dilatare.  
 Brægðen deceit; brægð fiction, Lye, v. bræð.  
 BRÆGEN, bragen, es [Plat. brægen m: *Frs.* *Dut.* brein: *Kil.* breghe, breghen] *The BRAIN; cerebrum*:—*Bregenes ad the brain's disease, L. Md.* 2, 27. Bræhtn *a glimpse, v. beahrtm.*  
 Bræmas sea water, v. brym.  
 Bræmbel-brær *a bramble brier, v. bremel.*  
 Brær, brær *A brier; tribulus, Som.*  
 BRÆS BRASS; æs:—*Elf.* gr. 5, v. ar.  
 Bræsen, bresn; *def. se bræsna; seo, þæt bræsne; adj. 1. Brazen, made of brass; æreus. 2. Strong, powerful; fortis*:—1. *Elf.* gr. 5. 2. Se bræsna weard the strong ward or protector, *Cd.* 196.  
 Bræsan *To mix, cover, or counterfeited with brass; ærare*:—*Elf.* gr. 36.  
<sup>d</sup>Bræsna strong, v. bræsen.  
 Bræstlung creaking, v. bræstlung.  
 Brætān *To change, alter; mutare*:—*Ne bræt na his hiw changes not his hue, H. in die Paschæ, p. 5, Som.*  
 BRÆÐ *An odour, a scent, smell good or bad, a savour, BREATH; odor*:—*Pære wynsumnyse bræð, Gen.* 8, 21. Mid þam bræðe ofsmored smothered with the smell, *Ors.* 6, 32, v. æðm.  
 Brætæmæl by little and little, by piecemeal, *Som.* v. mæl.  
 BRÆW, breaw, breghe, es; m. *A BROW, an eyebrow, eyelids; palpebra*:—*Ps.* 10, 5.  
 Bragen the brain, v. brægen.  
 Bran burned; ardebat:—*Cd.* 162, q. barn from byrnan to burn.  
 BRAND, brond [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* brand m: *Old Latin*, branda: *Norse*, brandur: *Franc.* brandon] 1. *A BRAND, a torch; titio. 2. Metaphorically from its shining, a sword; ensis*: as *Franc.*

brando: *Norse*, brandr: *Ital.* brando: hence the *Eng.* to BRANDISH:—1. *R.* 30. 2. *Hicks.* i. p. 192, c. 2, l. 16: *Gr. Fr. Theot.* p. 93, c. 2, l. 18, *Mann.*  
 Brand-isen, brand-red [*Dut.* *Kil.* brandüser, brandroede *A branding iron or rod, a tripod andena, tripes*:—*R.* 10: *Cot.* 13, *Som.*  
 Branwyr *A blackberry; vaccinium*:—*R.* 39.  
<sup>e</sup>Brassica colewort, cabbage, *Som.*  
 Brastl a noise, v. brastlung.  
 Brastlian; part. brastliende, brastligende [*Ger.* prasseln, brasseln: *Swed.* prassla] *To BRUSTLE, crackle, make a noise, burn, burst asunder; crepere*:—*Equ.* vern. 43, *Som.*  
 Brastlung, brastl [*Ger.* gebrassel or gepressel n: *Swed.* prassel n.] *A crackling, crashing, BRUSTLING, creaking, burning, breaking; crepitus*:—*Hig to bræcon þa bucas mid micelre brastlunge, Jud.* 7, 20. Brastlung treowa *a creaking of trees, Elf.* gr. 1, 10: *Grög.* 1, 2.  
 Bratt *A cloak; pallium, Som.*  
 Braue [*Icel.* bref *a brief, or diploma*] *A letter, BRIEF; literæ, Lye.*  
 Bræac was discharging; p. of brucan.  
 Breacan to break, v. brecan.  
 Bread, breod [Plat. *Dut.* brood n: *Ger.* brod n: *Ot.* brot: *Franc.* broud: *Dan.* *Swed.* bröd n: *Icel.* brard] *A bit, fragment, BREAD; panis*:—*C. R. Jn.* 13, 27, 30.  
 Breahmt *a shining, a moment, v. beahrtm.*  
 Breahmtung a noise, v. brehtnung.  
 Breard a brim, height, top, v. brerd.  
 Breaw-ern *A place for putting off clothes; apodyterium*:—*R.* 55, *Lye.*  
 Breawas the eyebrows, v. bræw.  
 Brec breeches, v. broc.  
 Brec gain, profit, necessity, v. bryce.  
<sup>f</sup>BRECAN, abrecan; þu bricst; p. bræc, gebræc, hi bræcon; pp. brocen, gebrocen; v. a. [Plat. *Dut.* breken: *Frs.* brekke: *Ger.* brechen: *Ot.* brechen: *Moes.* brikan: *Dan.* brække: *Swed.* bråka: *Heb.* פָּרַק prq] *To BREAK, vanquish, overcome, weaken, open, move, excite, produce; frangere*:—*Bræc þa hlafas, Mt.* 14, 19: *Jn.* 19, 32. Þu bricst, *Ps.* 2, 9: *Chr.* 851, *Ing.* p. 92, 19: *Ors.* 2, 4. Movere. Ongan he hine brecan began to excite himself, *Chr.* 1003,



*Ing.* p. 176, 26. Prodesse, *Bd.* 4, 22.  
Brecing, e; *f.* A BREAKING; fractio:—*R. Lk.* 24, 35.  
Bred; *pl.* bredu *A* surface, plank, board, table, a small table; superficies:—On bradan brede in a broad surface, *Bt.* 18, 1: *Deut.* 9, 9, v. bradnys. ¶ Lytle hus of bredan a small house of tables, eating houses, *R.* 55. Breda piling, or flor to perscene a joining of planks or floor for thrashing, *R.* 55.  
Bred deceit, v. bræd.  
Bred broad, v. breden.  
Bredan, bredgan; he brit; *p.* bræd, brægd, hi brudon, brugdon; *pp.* broden, brogden, brægd [*Plat. Dut.* breiden: *Frs.* breydje: *Icel.* bregd: *Franc.* breydan] *To* weave, bend, fold, BRAID, knit, to troye, lay hold of, draw out; plectere, dstringere:—Ic brede me max I weave for myself nets, *Col. Monast. Elf. gr.* 28, 5. Handum brugdon, *Cd.* 93. Mundum brugdon, *Jdth.* 11: *Th. Hep.* p. 24, 38. Griped or drew with hands. Of his brægd bogan from his bent bow, *Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 8.  
Bredan. 1. *To* nourish, cherish, keep warm; fovere. 2. *To* roast; assare, v. weormian:—1. *Cot.* 86. 2. *Som.*  
Bredbure *A* bed-chamber, v. bryd-bure.  
Breden, bred, bræd broad; lat-us, v. brad.  
Bredende; *adj.* [*part.* of brædan to pretend] Deceitful, cunning, crafty; dolosus:—*Ors.* 5, 7: *Bar.* p. 188, 27.  
Bredguma *A* bridegroom, v. bryd-guma.  
Brediponne, breedingpanne *a* frying-pan, v. brædpanne.  
Bred-isern *A* graving iron, v. brædisen.  
Breg eagan the brow of the eye, the eyebrow.  
Bregd, bregda fear, terrible, dread, v. broga, bregnes.  
Bregdan *To* knit, v. bredan.  
Bregden taken away, drawn out, v. bredan.  
Breggan, gebregan; *p.* de, hi bregdon; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [broga fear] *To* give fear, to frighten, terrify; terrere:—Sume wif us bregdon, *Lk.* 24, 22. Ne beo ge gebregede, *Lk.* 21, 9, *Bd.* 5, 12.  
Bregen the brain, v. brægan.  
Bregen-ford, Brent-ford [*Hunt.* B. Brendeford; D. Brenford:—Ford the ford, Brent the river Brent] BRENTFORD in Middlesex, situate where the

river Brent flows into the Thames, *Chr.* 1016.  
Bregþ a brow, v. bræw.  
Bregnes, se; *f.* 1. Fear, terror, dread; terror. 2. *A* scare-crow, bugbear; tericulum:—1. *Ps.* 87, 17. 2. *Som.*  
BREGO, bregu. [*Norse,* brage] *A* word chiefly used by poets, denoting a governor, ruler, lord, prince, king; imperator, rex:—Se beorna brego a leader of men, *Jdth.* 12, p. 25, 11. Norðmanna bregu the leader of North men, *Chr.* 938. Brego engla the ruler of angels, *Cd.* 9. Brego moncynnes ruler of mankind, *Bt. R.* p. 174. Babilone brego the king of Babylon, *Cd.* 187: 131.  
Bregyd for breged frightened, v. bregean.  
Brehtin a moment, v. bearhtin.  
Brehtnian *To* make a noise or crackling; crepere:—*Cot.* 202, *Som.*  
Brehtnung, breahntung, e; *f.* *A* noise, a clattering, a cracking; convolutus:—*Cot.* 49, *v. l.*  
BREM, brym; *comp.* bremra; *sup.* brymust; *def.* se brema; *seo,* þæt breme; *adj.* Renowned, famous, BRIM, notable; celebris:—Se brema ealdr the famous prince, *Jdth. Thw.* p. 22, 10. Þe Romana brymuste the most renowned of Romans, *Ors.* 2, 2. Brema Babilone weard the famous Babylonian guard, *Cd.* 177. Gregorius breme in Brytene Gregory renowned in Britain, *Menol.* 77. Ben tiid bremu famous prayer tide or time, *Menol.* 144.  
Bremar, abreman, gebreman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* *To* celebrate, solemnize, make famous, have in honour; celebrare:—Þæt hie þat halige geryne breman mægen that they may celebrate the holy sacrament, *L. Eccl.* 4, *W.* p. 178, 27. Abremende celebrating, *Cod. Ex.* 13, a. l. He wold gebreman þa Judeiscan he would honour the Jews, *Som.*  
Brembel a bramble. Brembel-æppel a thorn apple, v. brem-mel.  
Brembel-brær a bramble brier, v. bræmbel-brær.  
Brembr a bramble, v. bremel.  
Breme famous, v. brem.  
BREMEL, brembr, bræmbel-brær, brembel, es; *m.* [*Plat.* brummelberen *f.* *Dut.* brummel *m.* *Ger.* brombeere: *Dan.* brambara *n.* *Swed.* brombär] *A* brier, a blackberry bush, BRAMBLE, a thistle, tormenting, mulberry tree; tribulus, vepres, morus, rubus fructico-

sus, *Lin.*:—Betwux þam bremelum, *Gen.* 22, 13. Þornas and bremelas, *Gen.* 3, 18.  
Bremelpyrna a bramble thorn, a bramble bush, v. bremel.  
Bremen solemn, v. brem.  
Bremesbyrig BRAMSBURY, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 910, v. Brunanburh.  
Bremman [*Dut.* brommen: *Frs.* brimme] *To* rage, roar; fremere:—*R. Jn.* 11, 48.  
Bremra more illustrious, v. brem.  
Breggan *To* bring, v. bringan.  
Bregnes, se; *f.* *An* offering; oblatio:—*Ps.* 39, 9.  
Brenning *A* burning; crematio, *Som.*  
Breod bread, v. bread.  
Breord a brim, v. brerd.  
BREOST [*Plat. Dut.* borst *f.* *Ger.* Brust *f.* Moes. busts: *Dan.* bryst *c.* *Swed.* bröst *n.* *Icel.* Norse, briost] *The* teats which contain milk, the BREAST, mind; pectus, ubera:—He beot hys breost, *Lk.* 18, 13. Þa breost the breasts, *Lk.* 11, 27. ¶ Breostban the breastbone, *Ben.*  
Breost-bedern the breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, *R.* 73: *Elf. gl.* p. 71.  
Breost-beorh, breost-geborh *A* breast defence, breast-plate, *Som.*  
Breost-cofa the breast chamber, the mind, the breast, *Bt. R.* p. 160.—Breost-gehygd *A* breast thought, *Cd.* 64. Breost-geþanc *A* breast thought, the mind, *Cd.* 192.—Breost-hord *A* mind hoard, a mind, *Cd.* 79.  
Breost-line *A* breast cloth, the stomacher, *Cot.* 89.—Breostloca the breast enclosure, *Cd.* 180.—Breost-net *A* breast net, *Cd.* 154.—Breost-rocc *A* breast clothing; thorax, *Cd.* 163: *R.* 63: *Elf. gl.* p. 68, v. rocc.  
Breost-wær *A* breast pain, the asthma, short windedness, *Som.*  
Breost-weall breast works, ramparts or parapets made breast high, *Cot.* 199, *Som.*—Breost-wylmas breast warmth, the breast, teats, udders, *Ps.* 21, 8.  
Breotan; *v. a.* *To* bruise; conterere:—Hergas breotað, *Cod. Ex.* 14, b. v. brytan, abreotan, tobrittan.  
Breoten, Breoten-ealond Britain, v. Bryten.  
Breoton, perhaps beorton, or beortun *A* hall, Mann.  
Breoton Britain, v. Bryten.  
Breotone-lond Britain's land, Brer a briar, v. brær.  
Bred, breard, briord *A* brim, margin, rim, top of a pot or vessel, a shore, bank, brink; labrum, ora, margo:—Oð þone bred to the brim, *Jn.* 2, 7, Bres brass, v. bræs.



Bresne *brazen, strong*, v. bræsen.  
 Bretenan mere *the British mere or lake, a name of a place, Welshpool, Som.*  
 Bretene Britain, v. Bryten.  
 Bræð *breath*, v. bræð.  
 Bræðer *to a brother; fratri*, v. broðor.  
 Bretland Britain, v. Bryten.  
 Brettas Britons, v. Bryt.  
 Brettnera *A steward; dispensator, Lye.*  
 Bret-walda ruler of Britons.  
 Brew an eyebrow, v. bræw.  
 Bric a bridge, v. brycg.  
 Brica *A breaker; ruptor, Som.*  
 BRICE, gebrice, bryce, es; m. [Plat. brāk m: Dut. breuk f: Ger. bruch m: Dan. bræk, brök: Icel. breki: Swed. brāk] *A rupture, breaking, fragment, fracture, violation; ruptura: —On hlafes brice, Lk. 24, 35: Bd. 3, 2. Þæs borges bryce a violation or infraction of the pledge or security, L. Alf. pol. 3, W. p. 35, 15, v. borh-bryce.*  
 Brice use, service, v. bryce.  
 Brigc a bridge, v. brycg.  
 Brigc-bot repairing of a bridge.  
 Brige, Brigge, Brycge [Sim. Dunel. Brige: Hovd. Briges: Brom. Brugges, Brugge, Bruggenorth: Mat. West. Briggs] *Bruges, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, Chr. 912, Ing. p. 129, 16: 1037, Ing. 210, 7. ¶ Brige begeondan sæ Bruges in Flanders, Som.*  
 Brigc-geweorc a mending of a bridge: —Brigc-gewurce, L. Ethel. Brycg-geweorc, Heming. p. 104, Lye. Turner's Hist. of A. S. app. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 536.  
 Brigc-stow, Bric-stow, Bristow [Ord. Vit. Brichstou.—Brycg a bridge, stow a place, or stol a seat] BRISTOL in Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire: —To Brigc-stowe to Bristol, Chr. 1088, Ing. p. 298, 35.  
<sup>m</sup>Briest shalt eat; edis, v. brucan and shalt break; confringes, v. brecan.  
 Bricsade profited; profuit, v. brycian.  
 Brid a bride, v. bryd.  
 BRID; g. briddes; m. [Plat. brod, brot f: Dut. broed n: Ger. brut f.] *The young of any bird or animal, a brood; pullus: —Turtlah setæ briddas heora, Ps. 83, 3: Lk. 2, 24: Lev. 1, 14. Earnes brid an eagle's young, Cod. Ex. 59, a.*  
 Bridal a marriage feast, v. bryd-eala.  
 Brid-bed a bride bed, v. bryd.  
 Brid-bletsunga marriage blessing.  
 Bridbur a bedchamber, v. brydbur.  
 Briddas broods, v. brid.

Bridel, bridels a *bridle*, v. bridl.  
 Bridel-þwngas *the bridle, reins.*  
 Bridestung *The herb pimpernel; bipenella, pampinella, Som.*  
 Bridgifte a marriage feast.  
 Bridgifu, bridgifa a dowry, marriage portion, espousals, Som.  
 Bridguma a bridegroom, v. brydguma.  
 BRIDL, bridel, brydel, brydyls, es; m. [Dut. breidel m: Old. Frs. bridel] A BRIDLE; frænnum: —Gewældleþer þara bridla a governing leather, or rein of the bridle, Bt. 21. Brydel-þwngas *bridle thongs or reins, Coll. Monast: Bt. R. p. 167: 185: Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, n. 34. ¶ Bridles midl a bridle's middle, a bit, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.*  
<sup>m</sup>Bridlac a marriage, amusement, v. brydlac.  
 Bridlian To BRIDLE, curb, rule; frænare, Som.  
 Brig a bridge, v. brycg.  
 Briht bright, v. beorht.  
 Briht-hwile a glance, v. bearhtm.  
 Brihtlice brightly, v. beorhte.  
 Brihtmen Broken meat, crumbs, scraps, fragments of the table; fragmenta, Som.  
 Briig pottage, v. briw.  
 Brim the sea, v. brym.  
 Brim-flod a sea-flood, deluge, v. brymfloð.  
 Brim-hengest a sea-horse, a ship.  
 Brim-hlæste the sea's burdens, merchandise, rewards, fishes, Lye.  
 Brimsa *A gad-fly; tabanus: —Cot. 160, Lye.*  
 Bring, es; m. *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice, company; sacrificium: —Cd. 158. Bringas holocausta, Ps. 50, 20.*  
 BRINGAN, bringan, gebringan; he bringð, bryngað; p. bröhte; pp. gebröht, brungen; v. a. [Plat. Ger. bringen: Frs. bringe: Dut. brengen: Ker. pringan: Isid. hibringan: Ott. bringan: Will. bringon: Moes. briggan, pronounced bringan: Dan. bringe: Swed. brenga] To BRING, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry; ferre: —Ne mæg gebringan cannot bring, Bt. 32, 1: Ps. 28, 1: 40, 3. Seo eorðe westmas bringð the earth produces fruit, Bt. 33, 4. Mot bringan blossom may bring blossoms, Bt. 7, 3. Þær wæs gebroht win there was wine brought, Chr. 1012: Lev. 1, 2: 32, 24. ¶ To wife broht to wife brought, married, Bd. 3, 7: 4, 19.  
<sup>o</sup>Briord a brim, v. breord.

Briosa an ox-fly, a bee, breeze; tabanus, Som. v. brimsa.  
 Brist carriest, vehis for berist, from heran.  
 Bristl a bristle, v. byrst.  
 Bristniende, perhaps for britniende, brittende or bryttende breaking; frians, v. brytan.  
 Brit knit; plectit, v. bredan.  
 Brittanie, Brittonie BRITAIN, v. Bryten.  
 Brittan to dispose, v. bryttian.  
 Brittic British, v. bryttisc.  
 Brittnera a manager, v. brytta.  
 BRIW, es; m. [Plat. bree, brie m: Frs. Dut. bry m: Ger. brey m: Wel. briw a fragment, morsel. Huloet, in the reign of Edward VI., calls it "browesse, made with bread and fat meat." In Yorkshire it is now called breaw. In the north of England a brewis is a thick piece of bread soaked in a pot of boiling fat, salted beef] BREWIS, the small pieces of meat in broth, pottage, frumenty, &c.; jusculum: —Elf. gr. 9, 46.  
 Briwas niman, Somn. 205, v. cealer-briw.  
 Briwan; pp. browen. To brew; coquere cerevisiam, Som.  
 Bróc; g. brēc, bræc; pl. brēc, bræc [Plat. brook, büx f: Frs. Dut. broek f: Ger. bruch m: Isid. brucha: Dan. brog c: Swed. brackar, böxor f: Irish, broages: Ital. brache: Fr. braies: Lat. bracca: Grk. βρακα Armor. brag. In the north of England breeks: Heb. כָּרֶךְ brc a knee, dress covering the knee] THE BREECHES, a girdle; femoralia: —Elf. gl. 20: R. Ben. 55.  
<sup>p</sup>Broc [Dan. brok m: Irish, brock: Corn. Wel. brock] A BROCK, gray or badger, a lizard; grumus: —Elf. gl. 13, Som.  
 Bróc; m. [Frs. brok a fragment, from brocen the pp. of brecan to break or burst forth] 1. A spring, brook, rivulet; latex, torrens. 2. Broc, gebroc, broh metaphorically, that which violently breaks from the body or mind: hence affliction, misery, tribulation, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness; afflictio, morbus: —1. Se broc the brook, Bt. 6. 2. God nyle nan unaberdlice broc him ansettan God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction, Bt. 39, 10. Mid heardum broce with severe [hard] affliction, Bt. 39, 11. Brocu afflictions, Lye.  
 Broc An inferior horse, a jade; caballus, equus vilior: —And secen him broc on on-raðe and sought a horse for him to ride on, L. Md. 2, 6, Som.



**Broca** a brook, v. broc.  
**Broccen**, or **gæten roc** [be, roc a garment, gæten a goaten, caprine] A garment made of goat or sheep-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins; melotes:—R. 61: Med. ex. quadr. 1, 1.

**Broce use**, v. bryce.

**Brocen broken**, pp. of **brecan**.

**Brocian**; p. ode; pp. **gebrocod**; v. a. [broc affliction] To oppress, vex, trouble, afflict, persecute; opprimere:—**Gebetan þe hi þonne brociað to amend whom they then afflict**, Bt. 39, 11: **Ors. 2, 4. Næfde se here Angel-cyn gebrocod the enemy had not destroyed the English nation**, Chr. 897: **Ors. 4, 1.**  
**Broclie**; adj. Sick, grieved, miserable; æger.

**Brocliee**; adv. Sickly, grievously; ægre, Som.

**Brocmynt watermint**, **BROOK-MINT** [q. menta sylvestris, Lin.]:—Herb. 106, Som.

**Brocod sick**, broken, afflicted with a rupture, broken in fortune, bankrupt, Som.

**Brocu troubles**, v. broc.

**Brocuug Contrition**, sorrow; contritio, Som.

**Brod a brood**, v. brid.

**Brod**; adv. Freely, of free cost; gratis:—Cot. 97, 164, Som.

**Broddetan**, **brodettan** To tremble, quake, to pant for fear; tremere:—Greg. 2, 25: Cot. 164, Som.

**Brode** A growing together, a congealing, a waxing hard; concretio:—Cot. 55, v. 1, Som.

**Brodetung** A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie; figmentum:—Ps. 102, 13, Som. v. bræd.

**Brodig**; adj. BROODY, brooding; incubans:—**Brodige henne a broody hen**, Brijf.

**Broel** [corrupted from the Lat. brolium or briolium] A park, warren stored with deer: hence the **BROYL**, a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; vivarium, Som.

**BROGA**, an A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread; monstrum:—**Ænig ofer broga any other prodigy**, Bt. 36, 1: Ps. 87, 17: Past. 17, 2. **Butan brogan without dread**, Lev. 26, 6.

**Broh misery**, v. broc.

**Broht Bird-lime**; viscum, Som.  
**Brohte brought**; attulit, v. bringan.

**Brom BROOM**, what is made of broom, a broom, besom; myrica, scopæ:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

**Bromdun** [brom broom, dun a

**hill**] The name of a place, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 117, 41.

**Brom-fæsten** a broom-field, a field, a close or wood of broom, Som.

**Brond a torch**, v. brand.

**Brooc a brook**, v. broc.

**BROD**, es; m. A prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass, corn, &c. a herb; punctus, frumentici spicæ, herba:—Cot. 157. **Ne furþan brordas not even herbs**, Bd. 4, 28, v. blæd.

**Brosnian**; p. ode; pp. od. To corrupt, rot, perish; corruptpere:—**Lichoma brosnian ne mihte the flesh could not corrupt**, Bd. 4, 19.

**Brosniende**, **brosniendlic**, **brosniendlic**; adj. Corruptible, perishable; corruptibilis:—Bt. 16, 1.

**Brosnung**, e; f. A corruption; corruptio:—Ps. 29, 11.

**Brostlung** a crackling, v. brastlung.

**Brotene Britain**, v. Bryten.

**Broð BROTH**; jus:—Elf. gl. 21.

**Broð a scent**, v. bræð.

**Bröder** a brother, for bröder and its compounds, such as bröderlic, v. broðor and its compounds.

**Brôderscipe** Godes, or lufa Christian love; caritas.

**\*BROÐOR**, brôðer, brôður; nom. g. ac. brôðor; d. brêðer; pl. nom. ac. gebroðra, brôðra, u; g. brôðra; d. brôðrum; m. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Nors. broder m: Dut. broeder m: Ger. bruder m: Ot. bruaeder: Will. bruder: Moes. brothar, brothr: Arm. breur: Slav. bratr: Irish, brutha: Sans. bhrâtre: Pers.

**برادر** bradr:—Avenar thinks it is derived from בְּרִית brit, an agreement; fœdus: A BROTHER; frater:—Hwær is þine brôðor, Gen. 4, 9. Pines brôðor blod clypað, Gen. 4, 10: Mt. 5, 23. Gemang brôðrum among brethren, Jn. 21, 23: Mk. 10, 29, 30: Ps. 21, 21: 48, 7. Ge synt ealle gebroðru, Mt. 23, 8: Gen. 13, 8.

¶ Geboren brôðer Germanus frater, Greg. 2, 13. Brôðor-bana a brother slayer, Cd. 75. Brôðor-cwealm the murder of a brother, Cd. 49. Brôðor gefiedred a brother on the father's side. Brôðor gemæraed a brother on the mother's side. Brôðor-gyld, or brôðor raeddenne, brôðor-had a brotherhood, Cd. 153. Brôðor-sibbe brotherhood, Cot. 100. Brôðor-slaga a murderer of a brother, Elf. gl. 26. Brôðor-pinenu a midwife, Gen. 38, 28.

**Brôðor-sunu** a brother's son, Cd. 86. Brôðor-wife a brother's wife, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5. Brôðorlic, brôðerlic; adj. BROTHERLY; fraternus:—Bd. 4, 22: Elf. gl. 5.

**Brôðorlicnys**, se; f. Brotherlyness, brotherhood; fraternitas, Som.

**Brôður**, Mt. 4, 21:—**Brôðra brôðru**, Jn. 7, 3, 10, v. brôðor a brother.

**Brown brewed**, cooked, Som. v. briwan.

**Brucað enjoy**, v. brucan.

**Brúcan**; þu bricst, he brycð, we brucað, brycað; p. bréac, we brucan; pp. brocen, gebrocen [Plat. bruken: Frs. c. bruke: Dut. bruiken: Ger. brauchen: Will. gebruchan: Swed. bruke: Chaus. broke, browke: bryce use] To use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, profit; uti, frui:—**Ne bricst usest not**, Deut. 28, 30. **þu bricst pines hlafes**, Gen. 3, 19: Jn. 4, 9: Bd. 4, 4, 19, 22, v. brycian.

**\*Brucing** A function, an occupation, enjoyment; functio, Som.

**Brudon** for bræddon spread; dilatarunt:—Cd. 154, v. brædan.

**Brugdon laid hold of**, drew; strinxerunt, v. bredan.

**BRUN**; adj. [Plat. bruun: Frs. bruen: Dut. bruin: Ger. braun: Dan. Swed. brun: Fr. brun: Ital. bruno: Low. Lat. brunus. Wach. says from bærnan or byrnan to burn, from the colour produced in burning] BROWN; fuscus:—Cd. 146: Bt. R. p. 189: Cot. 86.

**Brunan-burh**, **Brunnan-burh**, [Ethelw. a contemporary calls it Brunandune: D. Sim. Wedundne, Ethrunnanwerch, Brunnan byrge: M. Will. Brunnsford: Ingul. Brunford in Northumbria: Hunt. Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Brunesburh, Bruneburh: Hovd. Brunnanburg, Brumenburh: Brom. Brunneburyh] The place where the famous battle of Athelstan was fought, in the year A.D. 938. Camden thought this place was at Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Gibson mentions, that in Cheshire there is a place called Brunburh. Mr. Turner says, I observe that the VILLARE mentions a Brunton in Northumberland. Dr. Ingram selects Brumby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 15, v. Bremes-byrig.

**Brunbaso** [brun brown, baso pur-



*ple*] *A purple colour, a purple or scarlet garment; ostriger:—Cot. 145. Þy brunan oððe þy brun basewan, Cot. 183.*  
**Bruneþan** *A disease; erysipelas cerebri:—L. M. 1, 4, Som.*  
**Brunewyrþ** *Brown-wort water-betony, spleen-wort, miltwast; scrophularia minor:—Herb. 57, Som.*  
**Brungen Brought;** *latus, v. bringan.*  
**Brun** *a brook, v. burn.*  
**Bruun** *red, brown, Lye, q. brun.*  
**Bruwa** *a brow, v. bræw.*  
**Bryc** *a bridge, v. brycg.*  
**Bryce** *a violation, infraction, v. brice.*  
**BRYCE,** *brice, broce, es; m. [Plat. bruuk m: Frs. brek: Dut. gebruik n: Ger. brauch m: Dan. brug n: Swed. bruk n.] Use, the occupation or exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit; usus, commodum:—Gehiwade wæron menniscas bryces were made for man's use, Bd. 3, 22: Deut. 4, 19. Gif þat owilt bryce wæs if that were any advantage, Bd. 5, 14, S. p. 634, 8, n. Lænes landes bryce advantage of lands, loan, fruit, rent, Cot. 92.*  
**BRYCG,** *bricg, bryc, brycg [Plat. brügge f: Dut. brug f: Frs. brügge: Ger. brücke f: Swed. brygga f.] A BRIDGE; pons:—Þæt he ne myhte to þære brycege cuman that he could not come to the bridge, Ors. 2, 5, Bar. p. 76, 1, p. 71, 27, p. 75, 30: 6, 30, Bar. p. 231, 9.*  
**ʋ BRYCG-bot** *a repairing of a bridge, v. bricgbot.*  
**Brycg-geweorc** *repairing of a bridge, v. bricg-geweorc.*  
**Brycgstow** *Bristol, v. Bricgstow.*  
**Brycian;** *p. bricsade. To profit, do good; prodessē:—He his gefeferum brycian gymde he took care to do good to his companions, Bd. 5, 9. Him sylfum bricsade benefited himself, Bd. 5, 13, v. brucan.*  
**Brycð** *Uses; utitur, v. brucan.*  
**BRÝD,** *bríd, e; f. [Frs. breid: Dut. bruid f: Ger. braut f: Not. prud: Moes. bruth: Dan. Swed. Norse, brud: Icel. bruda] A BRIDE, wife, woman; sponsa:—Ferdun ongean þa bryde, Mt. 25, 1. Adames bryd Adam's wife, Cd. 10: 26. Me Sarran bryde laste beddreste gestah, Cd. 129: Bt. R. p. 160, 3.*  
**Bryd-bed** *a bride-bed.*  
**Bryd-bur** *a bedchamber.*  
**Bryde** *A drawing out; extractio:—L. Alf. pol. 34, v. brædan.*  
**Bryd eala,** *bryd-ealo A bride-ale,*

*bride or marriage feast; nuptiale convivium, Som.*  
**Þær wæs þat bryd-eala** *Mannum to beala*  
*There was that bride-ale*  
*The source of man's bale.*  
*Chr. 1075, Ing. p. 280, 19.*  
**Brydel** *a bridle, v. bridl.*  
**Bryde laste** *a bride foot, a step.*  
**Brydelica gewrit** *A play; drama, Som.*  
**Brydelþwngas** *bridle-reins, v. bridl.*  
**ʋ Bryden wah** *a broad wall, v. breden.*  
**Brydgifa** *espousals, v. bridgifu.*  
**Bryd-guma** *a bridegroom, suiter; sponsus, procus:—Mt. 9, 15: Ps. 18, 5. ¶ Brydguma broþor a bride-groom's brother.*  
**Brydlac** *a marriage gift, bride-laces.*  
**Brydleoð** *a marriage song.*  
**Brydlíc;** *adv. Bridal; nuptialis:—C. Mt. 22, 12.*  
**Brydlofa,** *brydlopa, brydloppa* *a marriage, a marriage feast.*  
**Brydræst** *a bride bed, v. brydbed.*  
**Brydreaf** *a nuptial garment.*  
**Brydsang** *a marriage song.*  
**Brydþingas** *marriage affairs.*  
**Brydyls** *a bridle, v. bridl.*  
**Bryge** *a bridge, v. brycg.*  
**Bryht** *bright, v. beorht.*  
**Bryhtm** *a glance, v. bearhtm.*  
**BRÝM,** *brim; pl. brimu, bræmas [Icel. brim n.] The sea; salum, mare:—On þam bradan brime on the broad sea, Cod. Ex. 55, a. 7. Ofer brad brymu over broad seas, Cd. 100: Menol. 539. ¶ Brym-floed a deluge, R. 115. Brym-stream or sæ the sea, R. Mt. 8, 18.*  
**Bryme** *famous, v. brem.*  
**ʋ Brym-floed** *a deluge, v. brym.*  
**Brymme,** *es; m. A BRIM, brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like; ora, margo:—Bremmas sæs the borders or shores of the sea, a strait, Hymn. Som.*  
**Brym-stream** *or sæ the sea, v. brym.*  
**Brymst** *most famous, v. brem.*  
**Bryne,** *byrne, es; m. A burning, scorching, heat, fire; incendiū:—Þa brynas þara husa the burnings of their houses, Bd. 1, 19: Deut. 9, 22. ¶ Bryne-adl a burning disease, a fever, Cot. 92.—Bryne-gield a burnt-offering, Cd. 140.*  
**Bryne** *BRINE, salt liquor; sal-sugo:—R. 33.*  
**Bryngað** *bringeth; ferat, v. bringan.*  
**Bryrd** *grieved; compunctus, q. from bryrdan to goad, v. onbryrdan.*  
**Bryrd-dæg** *passion-day.*  
**Bryrdnys** *sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.*

**Bryrð** *ruleth; gubernat:—Bt. R. 167, v. prose, c. 25, where welt, from wealdan to govern, answers to bryrð in the poetry.*  
**Brysan;** *p. de; pp. brysed, brysyd, gebrysed. To bruise; conterere, Som.*  
**ʋ Bryt** *A nymph; nympa:—R. 88.*  
**BRÝT,** *Brit, Bret; g. Bryttes; m. [Wel. brith, brit of divers colours, spotted: Heb. כִּרְרִי brd hence the pl. כִּרְרִים brdim spots, spotted with colours] A BRITON, whether in Great Britain or Bretagne; Britannus:—Ærost wæron bugend þyses landes Bryttas the first inhabitants of this land were Britons, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 6: 2, 10: Chr. 457, Ing. p. 15, 19: Bt. 1, 16. Brytta ealand the island of Britons. Brytta peode the nation of Britons, Bd. 1, 34: 3, 10.*  
**Bryta** *an author, v. brytta.*  
**Brytan** *to break, v. bryttian.*  
**Brytednys,** *se; f. A breaking, a bruising; contritio, Som.*  
**Bryten,** *Bryton, Brytene, Bryteneland, Brytland, Breoten, Breotene, Breoten-ealand, Breoton, Bretene, Brotene, Brittanie, Brittene, Brittonie, Brytene [from Bryt because of their painted bodies. Bochart says, the Grk. Βρετανικη is the Punic ברתאנק brt-ank the land of tin] BRITAIN; Britannia, Cambria:—Brytene igland is ehta hund mila lang the island Britain is eight hundred miles long, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 1. Maximus, se Casere on Bryten londe geboren Maximus, the Emperor, was born in the land of Britain, Chr. 381, Ing. p. 11, 9. Breoton (Brytene C.) is Ealand þæt wæs iu geara Albion hāten Britain is an island that was formerly called Albion, Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 473, 8: 2, 1: Ors. 6, 30: Bar. p. 228, 16. ¶ Bryten-ricu British empire, Menol. 446. Bryten-walda, Bryten-wealda a British ruler or king, Chr. 827.*  
**Brytford** *(Bryt a Briton, ford a ford) BRITFORD, near Sarum, Wiltshire, Chr. 1065, Ing. p. 253, note a.*  
**Bryþen** *the herb Britannica, or spoon-wort.*  
**Brytan** *to profit, v. bryttian.*  
**Brytnedon** *enjoyed, v. bryttian.*  
**Brytnere** *a distributor, possessor, v. brytta.*  
**ʋ Brytofta** *Espousals; sponsalia:—R. 87.*  
**Bryton,** *Brytonland Britain, v. Bryten.*  
**Brytsan;** *g. brytsena; d. bryt-*



senum; *pl.* [from *brytan* to *break*] Broken parts, fragments; fragmenta:—Fulle þæra bryt-sena, *Mt.* 14, 20: *Mk.* 8, 8: *Jn.* 6, 13.

*Brytene Britain, v. Bryten.*

*Brytta, bryta; m.* [*Norse, briotur*] *A dispenser, an author, a bestower, a possessor, lord, prince; dispensator, dominus:*—Lifes brytta life's lord, *Lord of life, Cd.* 6: *Jdth.* p. 22, 33, 36. Godes brytta [*Norse, Gullbriotur*] dispenser of gold, *Cd.* 138.

*Bryttas, Britta of Britons, v. Bryt.*  
*Bryttian, bryttigan, brytan; hi bryttigað; p.* bryttade, we bryttedon; *v. a.* [*Norse, briotta*] brytta a fragment] *To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use, employ, occupy, possess, enjoy.* (A word used by poets); dispensare frustatim, gubernare, frui:—Land bryttade ruled the land, *Cd.* 62. Mihton mægyn bryttigan might use force, *Cd.* 4. Sculon welan bryttian shall enjoy wealth, *Cd.* 99. Woruld bryttade enjoyed the world, *Cd.* 62.

*Bryttisc, Brittisc; adj. British; Britannicus:—Chr. Ing.* p. 1.

*Bryttwealas Britons.*

*Bu both, v. ba, begen.*

*Búan, gebugian; ic búa, he byð; p.* ic báde, we bádon; *pp.* gebán [*Plat. boen: Dut.* bouwen to till: *Ger.* bauen: *Ott. Will. buen: Moes.* bauen, gabaúan: *Dan. boe: Icel.* búa: *Swed. bo.*—*bu, bye an habitation*] *To inhabit, dwell, to cultivate, till; habitare, colere:*—He let heo buan he let them inhabit, *Cd.* 13. He bude on East-Anglum he dwelt among the East-Angles, *Chr.* 890: *Ors.* 1, 1.

*Buc, es; m.* [*Dut. bak a wooden bowl: Dan. bak c: Swed. buk m.* Chaucer writes boket, in some parts of England, as in Cheshire, a pail for water is now called a bouk: hence with the Danish postpositive article-et bouket bucket] *A BUCKET, flagon, vessel or water-pot, picher; lagena:—Elf. gl.* 22. Hydria. Tobræcon þa bucas, *Jud.* 7, 20, 21.

*Buc a stag, buck, v. bucca.*

*Bucc A cheek, a part of a helmet; buccula:—Cot* 25, *Lye.*

*BUCCA, an; [Plat. buck m: Dut. Frs. bok m: Ger. bock m.] An he-goat; a bucc; hircus:*—Bringað anne buccan, *Lev.* 4, 23: *Ps.* 49, 10, 14. Buccan heard a goat's beard, *Cot.* 174. Buccan horn buck's horn, the sign Capricorn, *Æqu. vern.*

*Buccingham, mmes; m.* [*Hunt. W. Bukeingham: Brom. Buckyngham: Buceu or becen beechen; ham a village, says Camd.* from the number and size of the beech trees.—*bæc, v. boc a beech, ing, ham*] *BUCKINGHAM:—To Buccinghamme to Buckingham, Chr.* 918. ¶ *Buccingahamsceire Buckinghamshire, Chr.* 1010.

*Buce [Plat. buuk: Dut. buik m: Kil. beuck, buyck m: Ger. bauch m: Al. buh, buch: Swed. buk: Dan. bug: Chau. bouke the trunk of the human body.* In the north of England they say bouk, bowk for the bulk, the size, the body of a tree] *A solitary and secret place, the belly; secessus, venter:—Cot.* 215.

*Buceu beechen, v. becen.*

*Búde commanded; præcepit, offered; obtulit, hi budon, v. beodan.*

*Búde dwelt; habitavit, v. buan.*  
*Buend One dwelling, an inhabitant, a farmer; incola, agricola:—Buendra leas void of inhabitants, desolate, Cd.* 5, *v. buan.*

*Bufan, bufon; prep. d.* [*Plat. baven: Dut. boven, contracted from be-oven or by-oven: be by; ufa, ufan above*] *Above, used in opposition to under; super:—God totwæmde þa wæteru þe wæron under þære fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron þufan þære fæstnisse, Gen.* 1, 7.

*Bufan, bufon, abufan, be-ufan; adv. Above, before, beyond, moreover; supra:—Swa we her be-ufan cwædon as we here above said, L. Athel.* 3, *W.* p. 63, 24. Swa abufan sædan before [before above] said, *Chr.* 1090: *Bd.* 4, 22: *Past.* 8, 1, *v. ufa.*

*Bufancwepen before-said, afore-said, above-said.*

*Bugan both, v. begen.*

*Búgan, beegan, abúgan, gebúgan; p.* ic beáh, beag, we bugon; *imp.* bug, buh; *pp.* bugen, bogen, gebogen; *v. a.* [*Plat. bögen: Frs. c. bugé: Frs. boege: Dut. buigen: Ger. biegen: Dan. bøje neut.*—*boga a bow*] *To bow, bend, to give way, recede, flee, submit, yield; flectere:—Þat ic bugende uncnytte, Mk.* 1, 7. Heo wæs abogen, *Lk.* 13, 11. Heora cneo beegan scolden should bow their knee, *Bd.* 3, 17, *S.* p. 544, 39. Abeah, *Jn.* 8, 6: *Gen.* 28, 12. Þu wylt hyder bugan, *Gen.* 19, 21: *Ex.* 21, 13: *Num.* 25, 2. Hi

bugon þa to þam, *Jos.* 9, 27: 11, 19: *Chr.* 1013. Hi gebugon to Josue, *Jos.* 10, 4.

*Bugend, bugigend A dweller; habitator:—Chr. Ing.* p. 1, 6.

*Bugian, gebugian, to bugianne; p.* hi bugodon, bogodon, gebudon; *pp.* gebuen. *To inhabit; incolere:—Bt.* 17: 18, 1: *Ors.* 1, 10: *Elf. T.* p. 21, 13, *v. buan.*

*Bugunde bowing, v. bugan.*

*Buh avoid, v. bugan.*

*Buhsomnes obedience, v. bocsumnes.*

*Bul A stud, boss, brooch; bulla:—Cot.* 26.

*Bulberende Bearing bulbs; bulbaceus, Som.*

*Bulgian To bellow; admugire: Martyr.* 17, *Jan.*

*Bulgon Were angry; indignati sunt, v. belgan.*

*Bulluca A calf, a young bull, a BULLOCK; vitulus:—Scint.* 54.

*Bulot, bulut, bolot A herb, toadstool, mushroom, an excrescence found at the roots of oaks; herba:—L. Md.* 2, 58, *Som.*

*Buna A sort of cup; carchesium, poculi genus:—Jdth.* 10.

*Bunda A farmer, steward, father; villicus:—L. Cnut.* 8.

*Bunda Bundles; fasciculi.*

*Bunde Bound; vinxit:—bunden bound; ligatus, v. bindan.*

*Bune A cane, reed, pipe, flute; fistula, Som.*

*Bune, bunna Bologne in France; Bononia:—Chr.* 893.

*Buoftalmon Wild chamomile; buphthalmus:—Herb.* 140.

*BUR [Al. bauer: Norse, bur] A BOWER, cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse; conclave, casa:—Lps.* 26, 9: *R.* 27. ¶ *Cumena bur a guest-house, Bd.* 4, 31, *v. burh.*

*Burge a city, v. burh.*

*Burcote A bed, couch, a bed-chamber, den; cubile:—Past.* 16, 1.

*Burge of a city, v. burh.*

*Burgaman A citizen; civis:—Deut.* 1, 16.

*Burgan to protect, v. beorgan.*

*Burgate; pl. burgatu A gate to a dwelling, a door, a porch; porta, fores:—Jud.* 16, 3.

*Burghete, burghote a repairing of cities, v. burh, bot.*

*Burghrice house-breaking, v. burhbrice.*

*Burge-bisceop the bishop of the city.*

*Burgendaland The land of Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea, Borringholm or Bornholm, Ors.* 1, 1.

*Burgendas The Burgundians; Burgundiones, Som.*



Burgeteld *A tilt or covering of a tent, a tent; tentorium:—Jdth. 10, 12.*  
 Burge wearð *a multitude of a city, v. burh-wered.*  
 Burg-runan *the fairies of the mountains, beorg a mountain, Som, v. burhrunan.*  
 Burgscipe *citizenship, v. burh-scipe.*  
 Burgstal, burgstol [*Beorg a hill; stal a seat, dwelling*] **BORSTAL**, **BURSTAL**, &c. *the name of places built on a hill.*  
 Burgum *to cities, v. burh.*  
 Burgwaru *city-men, citizens, v. burhwaru.*  
 Burgweallas *the city walls, v. burhweal.*  
 Burh *a surety, v. borh.*  
**BURH**; *g. burge; d. byrig; pl. nom. ac. byrig; g. burga; d. burgum; f. [Plat. borch f: Dut. burgt f: Dan. Sued. Icel. borg m. n.] 1. A town, city, what are now called cities were anciently called burhs; urbs. 2. A fort, castle; castellum. 3. Court, palace, house; curia:—1. He gesawe þa burh, Gen. 11, 5: 13, 12. Binnan burgum within a city, L. Edg. Sup. W. p. 80, 46. Roma burh the city Rome, Bd. 1, 11. 2. Ors. 3, 1. 3. Som. ¶ Æfter burgum through cities, openly, publicly, Bt. R. p. 155: 195. Burg, or the modern bury, denotes a city, as Canterbury, &c.*  
 °Burhbote *a repairing of cities.*  
 Burhbrice *A breaking into a city, a burglary, house-breaking; urbis violatio:—L. In. 45: Alf. pol. 36.*  
 Burh-ealdor *An elder of a city, a mayor, governor; præfectus urbis:—Elf. gr. 14: 9, 55.*  
 Burh-fæstan *A city-fastness, a fort, fortress, citadel, defence; arx:—Cd. 80.*  
 Burgh *a city, v. burh.*  
 Burhgeat, burhgata *A city-gate; porta urbis:—Jos. 2, 5.*  
 Burhgemot *A BURGMOTE, a meeting of townsmen, corporation; urbis comitia:—L. pol. Edg. 5: L. Cnut. 15.*  
 Burh-gerefa *A city reeve, governor, bailiff; prætor, præfectus:—R. 6: Curiales 8.*  
 Burhgeweardas *the borough-wards or keepers, v. burhweardas.*  
 Burh-leod *A town's people, a citizen; civis:—Ors. 3, 7.*  
 Burh-loca *a locking of a city, a gate.*  
 Burh-man *A town's man, citizen; civis:—Nathan 1.*  
 Burh-ræden, burh-ræddenn *Freedom of a city; muni-*

*cipatus:—Cot. 128, v. burh-scipe.*  
 Burh-riht *The civil law; jus civile, Som.*  
 Burh-runan *The fates, furies, fairies; paræ:—Cot. 92.*  
 Burh-sæta *A dweller in a city, a citizen; civis, Som.*  
 Burh-scipe. 1. **A BOROUGHSHIP**, *freedom of a city, also boundary of a city; municipatus urbis, territoria. 2. A free borough, an incorporate city or town; municipium:—1. Elf. T. p. 7. 2. Elf. gr. 10: Jos. 13.*  
 Burh-scyre *A borough liberty, city boundary, lying within a city's bounds; territorium:—Cot. 148.*  
 Burh-setan *citizens, v. burh-sæta.*  
 Burhsita *one free of a city, a citizen, v. burh-sæta.*  
 °Burhsittend, es *A citizen; civis: Lk. 15, 15: Cd. 106.*  
 Burh-spræc *civil or courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity.*  
 Burh-stapel *a dwelling in a borough, a mansion, house, Som.*  
 Burh-sted, -styd *A city; urbs:—Cd. 50.*  
 Burh-waru; *g. d. e; ac. e, or u; pl. nom. ac. e; g. a; d. um; f. The population of a city, population; cives:—Ælc burhwaru was bugende to him, Jos. 11, 19. Seo burhwaru abeah the population submitted, Chr. 1013. Yldest burhwara eldest of the population, governors, R. 8. Burhware gefeoht a civil war, R. 55: Chr. 1012.*  
 Burhwealdan *citizens.*  
 Burh-weall *a city wall, a wall.*  
 Burh-weardas *borough-wards, watches or keepers.*  
 Burh-wit; *adj. Courtlike, civil; urbanus:—R. 8.*  
 Burig *a city, v. burh.*  
**BURNE**, an; *f. [Plat. Dut. Kil. born] A BOURN, stream, brook, river; torrens, rivus:—Ofen þa burnan Cedron, Jn. 18, 1. Ofer burnan, Ex. 7, 19: 8, 5: Bd. 3, 1. ¶ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn denotes that they were situate near a stream: hence in the modern names of places we find bourne, brown, braun, bran: thus, Winterbourne, Swinburn, Brownsover.*  
 Burne burned, *v. byrnan.*  
 Bur-priche *A parish, diocese; paræcia, Som.*  
 Bur-reaf *hangings for a chamber, tapestry.*  
 Burste, burston broken, bursted, *v. berstan.*  
 °Bur-pegñ, bur-þen *a chamberlain, steward.*

Burug, buruh *a city, v. burh.*  
 Buruhwaru *the people of a city, v. burhwaru.*  
 Buruh-weordas *citizens.*  
 Buta, bute *except, but, v. butan.*  
 Buta, bute *both, v. batwa.*  
 Bútan, búton, bútun; *prep. d. [Plat. butèn: Frs. c. buten: Dut. buiten] Without, except; sine, absque, præter:—Butan leahre, Mt. 12, 5. Buton wifum and cildum, Deut. 20, 14. Butun geongum litlingum, Gen. 50, 8: Lev. 4, 21. ¶ Butan æ without law, an outlaw. Butan wite without punishment. Butan weearnungum without cost, freely.*  
 Butan, buton, butun; *conj. BUT, unless, except; nisi:—Buton þat hit sy ut-aworpen, Mt. 5, 13: Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Bute *but, v. butan.*  
 Bute both, *v. batwa.*  
 Buter, butera [*Frs. buter, boeter: Plat. botter: Dut. boter f: Ger. butter f.] BUTTER; butyrum:—Elf. gl. 21.*  
 Buter-flege *a butterfly.*  
 Butericas *bottles, v. buteruc.*  
 Buterstoppa *a butter-vessel.*  
 Buteruc, butruc *A flagon, bottle; flasco, uter:—Gen. 21, 15.*  
 Butes-carlas *sailors, v. butse-carlas.*  
 Búton but, *without, v. butan.*  
 Butruc *a bottle, v. buteruc.*  
 Butse-carlas [*bates carlas, i. e. bat sæ carlas*] *Seamen, sailors; nautæ:—Chr. 1066.*  
 Butte *a butt for wine, v. byt.*  
 Butting-tune **BUTTINGTON**, *the name of a town in Monmouthshire. Sommer thinks it was so called because it was butting or near the river Severn, on Sæferne stape.*  
 Buttor-fleoge [*Plat. better-flege: Dut. Kil. boter-vilege*] **A BUTTERFLY; papilio:—R. 22.**  
 Butu, butwu *both, v. batwa.*  
 Butun but, *without, v. butan.*  
 °Buuc [*Plat. Ger. bucke f.] A cheek; bucca, Som.*  
 By, bye [*Dan. bye a town, village: Sued. Icel. by an habitation, a village*] *A dwelling, habitation; habitatio:—C. Mk. 5, 3. Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places.*  
 By by, *v. be.*  
 Byan *to inhabit, v. buan.*  
**BYCGAN**, gebigan, gebicgan; *io byge; p. bóhte, gebóhte; imp. byge, bige; pp. gebóht; v. a. To buy, procure; emere:—Bige þa þing, Jn. 13, 29. Hig woldon bycgan, Mt. 25, 10. Gebigð þone æcer, Mt. 13, 44. Gebicgan frið to procure peace, Past. 59, 2.*



Byge *A bitch*; *canicula*:—*R.* 21.  
 Bygene *A buying*; *emptio*, *Som.*  
 Bycnað, bycneð *beckoneth, forms*,  
 v. *bician*.  
 Bynendlic; *adj.* *Allegorical*,  
*mytical*; *allegoricus*:—*Bd.* 5,  
 23.  
 Byniendlic *gemet the indicative*  
*mood*.  
 Bynung *A figure, trope*; *figura*:  
 —*Bd.* 5, 23, v. *beacneng*.  
 Byd *commanded*, v. *biddan*.  
 Bydel, es; *m.* [*Dut.* *pedel*: *Ger.*  
*pedell m.*] *A beadle, crier*,  
*officer*; *preco*, *nuncius*:—*Se*  
*bydel þe sende*, *Lk.* 12, 58.  
*Het bydelas beodan*, *Ex.* 32, 5.  
 BYDEN. 1. *A bushel*; *modius*.  
 2. *Barrel, tun, butt*; *dolium*:  
 —1. *Mk.* 4, 21; *Lk.* 11, 33.  
 2. *R.* 49; *Cot.* 64: 174.  
 Bydle *a worshipper*.  
 Bye *an habitation*, v. *by*.  
 Byñan, abyñan; *part.* *byñigende*.  
*To mutter*; *mutire*:—*Cot.* 134,  
 v. *bifian*.  
 Byfor *a beaver*, v. *beofer*.  
 Bygan *to buy*, v. *bycgan*.  
 Bygdon *bowed*; *byge bow*, v.  
*bigan*.  
 Byge *a corner, bay*, v. *bige*.  
 Bygendlic; *adj.* *Bending, flexi-*  
*ble*; *flexibilis*:—*Bd.* 4, 30.  
 Byggan *To build*; *edificare*, *Som.*  
 Byg-spræc *a beguiling in speech*,  
*a supplanting*.  
 Byht; *m.* *A corner, extremity of*  
*a country, boundary*; *angulus*:  
 —*Cd.* 100.  
 Bying *an habitation*, v. *by*.  
 BYL, es; *m.* [*Frs.* *c. bule*: *Pers.*  
 بل able] *A BILE, blotch*,  
*sore*; *carbunculus*:—*Cot.* 183.  
 BYLD, *gebyld, bylde, byldo* [*Oth.*  
*beldida*] *Constancy, boldness*;  
*constantia*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.  
 Byldan; *pp.* *gebylded*. *To con-*  
*firm, animate, encourage*; *con-*  
*firmare*:—*Bd.* 3, 18; *Menol.*  
 477.  
 Bylehwit *simple*, v. *bilewit*.  
 Bylehwitnes *simplicity*, v. *bileh-*  
*witnes*.  
 Bylewit *merciful*, v. *bilewit*.  
 Bylg *a bulge, bag*, v. *bælg*.  
 Bylgean *To bellow, mugire*:—  
*Martyr.* 17, *Jan.*  
 Bylges-lege [*Hov.* *Biligesleage*:  
*a ley or field of beans*] *The*  
*name of a place, BISLEY, in*  
*Gloucestershire, Som.*  
 Bylgð *is angry*, v. *belgan*.  
 Bylig *bellows*, v. *bælg*.  
 Byllinc *A cake*; *collyrida*:—*Cot.*  
 208.  
 Bylwet, bylwit *simple*, v. *bilewit*.  
 Bylwetlice; *adv.* *Simply; simpli-*  
*citer*:—*Ors.* 1, 2.  
 BYME, *an*; *f.* *A trumpet*; *tuba*:  
 —*Byman sweg* *wæs gehired*,

*Ex.* 19, 16. *Þære byman*  
*sweg*, v. 19: *Ps.* 46, 5: *Cd.*  
 148.  
 Bymere, bymesangere; *m.* *A*  
*trumpeter*; *tubicen*:—*Elf.* gl. 6.  
 Bymian *To sound or play on a*  
*trumpet*; *tuba canere*:—*R.*  
 114: *Lps.* 80, 3.  
 Byndel [*Plat.* *Ger.* *bündel m*:  
*Frs.* *Dut.* *bundel*] *A bundle*,  
*band*; *fascia*, *Som.*  
 Bynland [*byen from byan*] *In-*  
*habited country*; *terra habi-*  
*tata*:—*Ors.* *pref.*  
 Byoð *are, shall be*, v. *beon*.  
 Byr, es; *m.* *An offspring, a son*;  
*filius*:—*Cd.* 62.  
 Byrc *a birch*, v. *birce*.  
 Byrc-holt *a birch-holt, or grove*.  
 Byrcð *barks*, v. *beorgan*.  
 Byrd *A birth*; *nativitas*, v. *ge-*  
*byrd*.  
 j Byrdæg, byrtid *a birth-day*, v.  
*gebyrd*.  
 Byrden *a burden*, v. *byrðen*.  
 Byrdest, *se byrdesta* *The first-*  
*born, most noble, rich*; *genere*  
*primus*, *præstantissimus*:—  
*Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Byrdicge *A weaver's tool*; *plu-*  
*maria*:—*Cot.* 161.  
 Byrdnes *quality, birth*, v. *gebyrd*.  
 Byre *A time, an event*; *tempus*,  
*eventus*:—*Oð þone byre to*  
*the time*, *Chr.* 1013, *Mann.*  
 Byre *a bear, son*, v. *bera*, *byr*.  
 Byrel *a butler*, v. *byrle*.  
 Byren; *adj.* *Belonging to a bear*;  
*ursinus*:—*R.* 21.  
 Byreð *belongs*; *pertinet*.  
 Byrg *a city*, v. *burh*.  
 Byrga *a pledger, creditor*, v. *by-*  
*riga*, *borh*.  
 Byrgan; *byrgeð*; *p.* *þu byrg-*  
*dest*, *he gebyrgde*. *To taste*;  
*gustare*, v. *onbirian*.  
 Byrgan *to bury*, v. *birgan*.  
 Byrgea, *an a reconciler, trustee*,  
*a surety*, v. *byriga*.  
 Byrged *buried*, v. *birgan*.  
 Byrgels, byrgen *a burial, tomb*,  
 v. *birgen*.  
 Byrgen *a tomb*, v. *birgen*.  
 Byrgen-leoð *a tomb-ode, an epi-*  
*taph*.  
 Byrgen-stow *a burial place, ce-*  
*metry*.  
 Byrgere *A burier, sexton*; *ves-*  
*pillo*:—*Cot.* 155.  
 Byrging *A burying, the act of*  
*burying*; *sepultura*:—*Jn.* 20,  
 1, 4.  
 Byrging *a taste, tasting*, v. *on-*  
*byrging*.  
 Byrgð *protects*, v. *beorgan*.  
 Byrht *bright*, v. *beorht*.  
 Byrhtmhwyte *in a moment*, v.  
*bearhtmhwile*.  
 Byrhtnes, byrhto, byrhtu *bright-*  
*ness*, v. *beorhtnes*.  
 Byri *a berry, city*, v. *berga*, *burh*.  
 Byrig *to a city, cities*, v. *burh*.

Byrig *A berry, an enclosure where*  
*mulberry and other fruit-trees*  
*are set*; *bacca*, *Lye*.  
 Byriga, byrigea, berigea, byr-  
 gea, *an*; *m.* *A surety*; *fide-*  
*jussor*:—*He him byrgan ge-*  
*sealdne hæbbe he has given*  
*him sureties*, *L. Hloth.* 10, *pr.*  
 Byrigean *geselle should give a*  
*surety*, *Id.* 8, v. *borh*.  
 Byrigean; *p.* *de to bury*, v. *bir-*  
*gan*.  
 Byrigels, byrigen *a sepulchre*, v.  
*birgen*.  
 Byrigen-stow *a burying-place*;  
 Byrig-leoð *an epitaph*, v. *bir-*  
*gen*.  
 Byrigman, byriweard *A city*  
*officer*; *ædilis*:—*Elf.* gr. 14.  
 Byrignes, birignes, *se*; *f.* 1. *A*  
*burial*; *sepultura*. 2. *A taste*;  
*gustus*:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11. 2. *Mid*  
*byrignesse þæs wæteres*, *Bd.*  
 5, 18, v. *onbyrging*.  
 Byriweard *a city guard*, v. *by-*  
*rigman*.  
 Byrle, byrel, es; *m.* *A butler*,  
*cup-bearer*; *pincerna*:—*Egyp-*  
*ta cynges byrle*, *Gen.* 40, 1.  
 Bewiste his byrlas, *Gen.* 40,  
 2, 20, 21, 23. *Yldest byrle*  
*the eldest of butlers, the head*  
*butler*, *Elf.* gl. p. 79.  
 Byrlan *to draw*, v. *birilian*.  
 Byrn, byrna, byrnhoma *A gar-*  
*ment of mail, a coat of mail*;  
*lorica*:—*L.* *ln.* 55.  
 Byrna *a torrent*, v. *burn*.  
 Byrnan; *þu byrnst*, *he byrnð*,  
*we byrnað, byrne*; *p.* *barn*,  
*hi burnon*; *pp.* *burnen*, *ge-*  
*burnen*; *v. n.* [*Plat.* *Ger.*  
*brennen v. a.* and *n.* *Dut.*  
*branden, burnen, bernen v. a.*  
*and n.* *Franc.* *brinnan v. n.*  
*Dan.* *brände*; *Swed.* *brinna*  
*v. n.*] *To BURN, to be on fire*;  
*ardere*:—*He barn on geleafan*,  
*Bd.* 4, 27. *Syn leocht-fatu*  
*byrnende*, *Lk.* 12, 35: *Ex.* 10,  
 13: *Deut.* 9, 15.  
 Byrne *a burning*, v. *bryne*.  
 Byrnendra *more burning*.  
 Byrnhoma *a coat of mail*, v.  
*byrn*.  
 Byrn-wiga, byrn-wiggend *A sol-*  
*dier clothed in armour*; *lorica-*  
*tus miles*:—*Jdth.* p. 21, 13.  
 Byrs *A graving-iron, a file*;  
*scalprum*, *Som.*  
 j Byrst [*Frs.* *boarstel*: *Dut.* *bors-*  
*tel m.*] *A bristle*; *seta*:—  
*Swynene byrst swine's bristles*,  
*Herb.* 52, 2.  
 Byrst, berst *A loss, defect*; *dam-*  
*num*:—*Ex.* 22, 6, 12.  
 Byrst burst, v. *berstan*.  
 Byrð *bears*, v. *beran*.  
 Byrðen, berðen *A BURTHEN*,  
*load, weight, fagot*; *onus*,  
*fascis*:—*Mt.* 11, 13: *Elf.* gr.  
 9, 32.



Byrðene-dæla *a share of a burthen, a portion.*  
 Byrðere *A porter; portarius, Som.*  
 Byrðor *A breed; fœtus:—¶*  
 Byrðor-pinenu, byrðinen *a midwife, Som.*  
 Byrðor Born; partus:—*Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Byrð-pinen *a birth servant, a midwife.*  
 Byrðyn *a burthen, v. byrðen.*  
 Byseg *business, v. biseg.*  
 Bysen *an example, v. bysn.*  
 Bysenian *to give an example, v. bysnian.*  
 Bysenung *an example, v. bysn.*  
 Bysgian *to occupy, busy, employ, v. bisgan.*  
 Bysgu *occupation, v. biseg.*  
 Bysmere *a deceiver; bysmernes deceit, v. bismer.*  
 Bysmerian, bysmrian; *p. ode.*  
*To deride, reproach, blaspheme, revile, defame; irridere, deridere:—He bysmereð hy, Ps. 2, 4: Mt. 27, 39: Gen. 39, 14, 17.*  
 Bysmernunga *blasphemies.*  
 Bysmor *infamy, v. bismer.*

Bysmorfull *deceitful, v. bismerlic.*  
 Bysmorlice *disgracefully.*  
 Bysmorode *mocked, v. bysmirian.*  
 Bysmor-spræc *disgraceful speech, blasphemy.*  
 Bysmr *disgrace, v. bismer.*  
 Bysmrian, bysmrigenne; *p. ode; pp. -od. To deride, v. bysmirian.*  
 Bysmrung *deceit, derision, v. bismer.*  
<sup>m</sup>BYSN, bysen, bisn, e; *f. An example, pattern, model, resemblance, similitude, precept, command; exemplum:—He bysne gegearwade he gave an example, Bd. 4, 27. Be summere bisene by some example, Bt. 22, 2: Cd. 30, 32.*  
 Bysnian; *p. ode; pp. od. To give or set an example or pattern; exemplum dare:—Pa bisnodon these set an example, Bt. 39, 11: L. Can. Edg. 52: 66.*  
 Bysnung *an example, v. bisnung.*  
 Byssene *an example, v. bysn.*  
 Bysst *A loss; damnum, Ben.*

Byst *biestings, v. beost.*  
 Byst art; es, eris, v. beon.  
 BYT, te; *pl. bytta [Frs. butte] A bottle, flagon, BUTT, tun; uter, dolium:—Pa bytta beoð to brocene, Mt. 9, 17. On ealde bytta into old bottles, Mt. 9, 17. On bytte into a bottle, Ps. 32, 7: Jos. 9, 5.*  
 Byt commands, v. biddan.  
 Byter, byternys *bitterness, v. biternys.*  
 Byð *inhabits, v. buan.*  
 Byðne *a keel, v. bytne.*  
 BYTL, bitl, biotul [*Plat. betel m.*] *A BEETLE, hammer; malleus:—Jud. 4, 21.*  
 Bytla *A hammerer, builder; edificator:—Cod. Ex. 34, b.*  
 Bytlian; *p. ode. To build; edificare:—Cd. 90.*  
 Bytling, bytlung, e; *f. A building, edifice; edificium:—Solil. pref.*  
 Bytne *The keel or bottom of a ship; carina:—Cot. 32.*  
 Bytta *bottles, v. byt.*  
 Bytte-hlid *a lid of a butt. Byttfylling a filling of bottles.*

## C

<sup>a</sup>C and ce are often changed into h or hh before s or ð, and especially before t; as strehton they stretched, for strecton from streccan. Ah-sian for acsian, or axian to ask; sehð for secð seeks, from secan to seek. In words immediately derived from Saxon, k is frequently substituted for the Saxon c, as cyng a king; cȳn kin, or kindred. Sometimes q or ch; as cwen queen; cild a child.  
 Cac [*Frs. kak*] *Dung, ordure; stercurus.—Cachus a privy; latrina, Som.*  
 Cæbest *a halter, v. cæfester.*  
 Cæder-beam *a cedar-tree.*  
 Cæfed *embroidered, Som.*  
 Cæfester, cæffi *A halter, head-stall; capistrum:—Cot. 31, 33.*  
 CÆG, cæga; *ac. cæge; pl. ac. cægia; f. [Frs. cay: cayece a small key, Japicx.] A KEY:—Stæf-cræfte is seo cæg þe þara boca andgytt unlycð*

*grammar is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books, Elf. pref. gr. Som. p. 1: Lk. 11, 52: Mt. 16, 19. ¶ Cægborra, cæg-hiorde a bearer or keeper of keys. Cægloc, cæg-loc a lock, L. Cnut. 74.*  
 Cæggian *To lock, shut fast; obserare, Som.*  
 CÆLAN, celan, calian [*Plat. kölen: Ger. kühlen: Dut. koelen: Frs. koelje: hence Chauc. kele*] *To cool, to make cool, to refresh; algere, refrigerare:—Þonne him cælð, Hexaem: Cot. 113: Bt. 26, 2.*  
 Cæl *chalk, v. cealc.*  
 Cælc, cælic *a cup, v. calic.*  
 Cæle *A KEEL or bottom of a ship; carina, Som.*  
 Cælf *a calf, v. cealf.*  
 Cæmban [*Frs. kymme: Dut. kammen*] *To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28.*  
 Cæmpa *a soldier, v. cempa.*  
 Cænnan *to know, v. cennan.*  
 Cænne *a profession, v. canne.*

Cænned Born; *natus, v. cennan.*  
 Cænnestre; *f. One who has borne, a mother, dam; genitrix, Som.*  
 Cænrȳn *a generation, v. cynnryn.*  
 Cæpe-hus [*cepa a merchant, hus a house*] *A storehouse; armarium:—Elces cynnes cæpehus, R. 109.*  
 CÆPPE, cappa *A CAP, cape, cope, hood; pileus, cucullus:—Elf. gl. 19: R. 27.*  
 Cærcærn *a prison, v. carcærn.*  
 Cærcian *to chirk, chirp, v. cærcian.*  
 Cæren *A sort of wine; defrutum:—Cot. 66.*  
 Cærfille *Chervil; cerefolium:—R. 43.*  
 Cæsse CRESS: *nasturtium:—Elf. gl. 16.*  
 Cæs chose, v. ceosan.  
 Cæster *a city, v. ceaster.*  
 CAF; *comp. ra, re; sup. est, ost; adj. Quick, sharp, nimble, swift; acer, celer:—Elf. T. p. 33: Bt. 34, 7.*



- Cafertun**, **cafortun** [*i. e.* mycel, and rum heall, *R.* 109.] 1. *A large and roomy hall; atrium.* 2. *A vestibule, an entrance, inclosure before a house, an inclosure; vestibulum, consecutum ante aedes:—*1. *Jn.* 18, 15, *Bd.* 3, 11. 2. *An lytel cafertun, Bt.* 18, 1.
- Caffice**; *adv.* Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly; velociter, viriliter:—*Num.* 31, 6.
- Cafnys** *a hastening*, v. **cafscype**.
- Cafortun** *a hall*, v. **cafertun**.
- Cafscype** *A quickness; velocitas:—R.* Ben. 5.
- Cal** *A herb, wild cole-wort; arboracia, lapsana:—R.* 44, v. **cawl**.
- Calc** *A shoe, little shoe, sandal; calceus, sandalium:—Mk.* 6, 9.
- Cald** *cold*, v. **ceald**.
- Cald** *called, Lye*.
- Caldea** *byrig the city of Chaldea, Babylon, Som.*
- Cal** *a calf*, v. **cealf**.
- Calſian** *To CALVE; vitulum edere, Som.*
- Calian** *to cool, to grow cold*, v. **cælan**.
- CALIC**, **cælic**, **calc**; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* kelk *m:* *Ger.* kelch *m.*] *A cup, CHALICE, goblet; calix:—Mt.* 26, 28; *Ps.* 22, 7.
- Calla** [*Icel.* kall, *karl*] *A man:—Hilde calla a man of war, a general, Cd.* 156, *Lye*.
- CALO**; *adj.* [*Dut.* Kil. kael, *kaluwe*] **CALLOW**, *bald, without hair; calvus:—Elf.* gr. 9, 3.
- Caluer-clim**, **caluer-clympe** *a skull*, v. **calwer**.
- Caluw** *bald*, v. **calo**.
- Calwa** *A disease which causes baldness; alopecia:—Cot.* 12.
- Calwer**, **calwere** *A skull, a place for burial, a bald place on the top of the head; gabalarum, calvaria, calva:—Cot.* 96, *Som.*
- CAMB** [*Frs.* kaem: *Dut.* kam] *A comb, crest; pecten:—Elf.* gl. 27. ¶ **Camb** *helmes crest of a helmet, R.* 53.—**Camb** *on hætte, or on helme a crest on the hat or helmet; crista:—Cot.* 46.
- Cambiht** *Combed; cristatus, Som.*
- Camell** *A camel; camelus:—C.* *R.* Mk. 1, 16.
- Camme**, **cammoc**, **cammuc**, **commuce** *Maiden weed, bog fennel or rest harrow, cammock; peucedanum:—Herb.* 96. *Go-hina, Cot.* 100.
- CAMP**; *comp.* **gecamp**, *es; m.* [*Plat. Dut.* kamp *m.* *a combat, a field: Dan. Swed.* kamp *m.* *a battle: Ger.* kampf *m.* *a fight*] **A CAMP**, *contest, war; certamen:—Bd.* 3, 2.
- Campdóm**, **camphád** *Warfare; militia:—Scint.* 29, 1: *Bd.* 2, 7.
- Campion** *to fight, encamp, v. compian.*
- Camp-sted** *a place for encamping, a camp.*
- Camp-wered**, **camp-werod** *Men in camp, an army, soldiers; exercitus:—Bd.* 2, 5.
- Cananeisc** *A Canaanite, Gen.* 9, 18.
- Can know**; *is able, can; þu canst thou knowest, v. cunnan.*
- Cancelere** *A chancellor; cancellarius:—Chr.* 1093.
- Cancer-adl** *a cancer-disease, a canker, v. bita.*
- Cancere**, **cancra** *A CANCER, disease, an animal, a crab; cancer, tam morbus quam animal, Som.*
- Cancer-hæbern**, **cancer-hædern** *a hole for fish or crabs, a hole in a wound, a cave, den, Som.*
- Cancetung**, **cancettende** *A laughing, giggling; cachinnus:—L. Eccl.* 21: *Cot.* 58, v. **ceahhetung**.
- Cancra** *a canker, v. cancere.*
- Candel**, *es* [*Icel.* kindir *m.* *fire: Norse, kindil: Pers.* قندیل kandeel *a candle*] **A CANDLE**; *candela:—Elf.* gl. 19.
- Candel-bora** *A CANDLE-BEARER, a subdeacon, a clerk; acolythus:—Cot.* 203.
- Candel-leoht** *candle-light.*
- Candelmæsse** **CANDLEMAS**, *the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, was celebrated with many lighted candles, L. Const.* p. 114.
- Candel-snytels** *candle-snuffers.*
- Candel-stæf**, **candel-sticca** *A candle-staf or stick; candelabrum:—Mt.* 5, 15.
- Candel-treow** *a candlestick with branches, a candlestick.*
- Candel-twist** *a pair of snuffers.*
- Candel-weoc** *a wick of a candle, a torch.*
- Candel-wyrt** **CANDLE-WORT**, *an herb; fromos:—R.* 44.
- Cann Know**; *scio, v. cunnan.*
- Canna**, **canne** [*Frs.* kanne] **A CAN**, *cup; crater:—R.* 24.
- CANNE**, **cænne** [*Ger.* künde *f:* *Dut.* Kil. konne, *kunne*] *A profession, knowledge, cognizance, notice; professio, notitia:—L. Hloth.* 16. ¶ **Canne** *riht a right to take notice, Som.*
- Canon**, *es; m.* 1. **A CANON**, *a rule; regula, canon.* 2. *A canon or prebendary; canonicus:—*1. *Canones boc, Bd.* 4, 24: *L. Edw. Guth.* 2. *Som.*
- Canondóm** *a canonship, office of a canon, Som.*
- Canoneclie**; *adj.* **Canonical**; **canonicus:—Hore** Can. p. 1.
- Canonias**, **canonicas** **canons, v. canon.**
- Cantelcap**, **canterkæpp**, *es; m.* **CANTELCOPE** *a sort of priest's garment; caracalla:—Chr.* 1070.
- Cantere** *A singer; cantor, Som.*
- Cantic**; *m.* *A song; canticum:—Deut.* 31, 19.
- Cantwara** **burhge**, **Cantwaræ burg**, **Cantwara buruh**, **Cantwara byrig** **CANTERBURY**, **Rochester:—**Cantwara **burhge** **B'**. *seo is cweden æt Hrofesceastre, Bd.* 4, 5, *S. p.* 572, 13.
- Cantwara-mægðe** *the county of Kent, men of Kent.*
- Cant-waras** *Kentish men, L. Hloth.* 16: *Bd.* 1, 15.
- Capelein**, **capellan** *A chaplain; capellanus:—Chr.* 1099.
- Capitel**, *or capitol* **massa** *early mass.*
- Capitol**, **capitul**, **capitula**, *an; m.* *A chapter; capitulum:—*On þam ende biþes capitulan *in the end of this chapter, Bt.* 32, 2.
- Cappa** [*Plat. Ger.* Dan. kappe *f:* *Swed.* kappa *f:* *Dut.* kap *f:* *Icel.* kápa *f.*] *A cap, cope, priest's garment, v. cæppe.*
- Capun** [*Plat.* kapuhn, *kapphaan m:* *Dut.* kapoen *m:* *a hen: Dan. Swed.* Icel. kapún *m.*] **A CAPON**; **gallinaceus:—R. 39.**
- Cár**, **cára** *care, v. cáru.*
- Carc** **CARK**, *care; cura, Som.* v. **car**.
- Carcern**, **carcern** [*Moes.* kar-kara] *A prison, a house of correction, a quarry in which prisoners were compelled to work; carcer:—*He sie on carcerne gebroht *he is brought to prison, Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 20.
- Carclif** **Agrimony**; **agrimonia:—Elf. gl. 16.**
- Care** *care, v. caru.*
- Cárefull** **careful**, *Ps.* 39, 23, v. **carfull**.
- Carendre** *A people of Germany, the Sclavi. Carenthani, or Carentani, their country is now the Dutchy of Carinthia or Cærnthen:—Ors,* 1, 1, *Foster's notes.*
- Cárfull**; *adj.* **CAREFUL**, *anxious, curious; solicitous:—Elf.* gl. 23.
- Carfullice**; *adv.* **CAREFULLY**; *solicite:—L. Alf.* 35.
- Cárfulnys**, *se; f.* **CAREFULNESS**, *curiosity; sollicitudo:—Hom. pasc.* p. 13.
- Cárian** *to take care, heed, to be anxious, v. cearian.*
- Carited Charity**; *caritas:—Chr.* 1137, *Lye*.
- CARL** [*Frs.* keerl: *Dut.* karel] 1. *Charles; carolus.* 2. *A*



*male*; *masculus*:—1. Carles wæn *Charles's wain*; *arctos*, *Equ. vern.* 30, 5. 2. Carlcæt a *he-cat*. Carl fugol a *male bird*, *Som.*

Cárleás; *adj.* *Careless, reckless, void of care, free*; *improvidus, securus*:—*Cd.* 151.

\*Cárleásnes, carleást *Security, CARELESSNESS*; *securitas*:—*R.* 89.

Carl-man a *countryman*, *v. ceorl*.

CARR A *rock*, SCAR, *north country* CARROCK; *rupes, scopulus*:—*C. Mk.* 8, 24. Hence Scarborough derives its name, says *Ray*.

Carrum The *place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire*, *Chr.* 840.

Carta *Paper*; *charta*:—*Somn.* 59, *Lye*.

Cartaina, cartaine *Carthage*; *Carthago*:—For to Cartaina went to *Carthage*, *Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 6. Cartainan, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 175, 23. On Cartaine, *Ors.* 4, 6, *Bar.* p. 150, 27.

Cartaine; *pl. g.* Cartaina; *d. um.* Cartinense, Cartinenses The *Carthaginians*; *Carthaginenses*:—*Gewinn Romana* and Cartaina a *battle of the Romans and Carthaginians*, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 174, 23. Amilcor Cartaina cyning, *Ors.* 4, 7, *Bar.* 153, 26. Terrentius se mæra Cartaina sceop *Terence the best poet of the Carthaginians*, *Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 29.

CARU, cearu; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. a*; *g. ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [*Moes. car, cara*: *Ir. car*: *Wel. cŵr anxiety*] CARE; *cura*:—*Nys þe nan caru*, *Lk.* 10, 40. On pises lifes carum, *Lk.* 21, 34: 8, 14.

Cásere, es; *m.* Cæsar, an *emperor*; *imperator*:—*Fram þam Casere Augusto*, *Lk.* 2, 1. ¶ Caseres wif, Caseres cwen an *empress*, *R.* 68.

Cásering, e; *f.* A *Cæsaring*, a *coin with an emperor's image*, a *coin*; *drachma*:—*C. Mt.* 17, 24.

Cásêrlíc; *adj.* *Cæsar-like, imperial*; *imperialis*, *Som.*

Casern An *empress*; *Augusta*:—*Ors.* 6, 11.

Cassuc; *f.* A *kind of bind weed*; *cassuta*:—*L. Md.* 1, 62.

Castel; *n.* A *town, village*, CASTLE; *villa, oppidum*:—*Farað on þat castel*, *Mt.* 21, 2.

Casul A *cassock, short cloak*; *birrhus*, *Som.*

Casyr Cæsar, *v. Casere*.

CAT [*Plat. Dut. kat f*: *Ger.*

*katze f.*] A CAT; *cattus, muriceps*:—*Elf. gl.* 13.

Cattes-mint cat-mint.

Cauertun A *hall, v. cafertun*.

Cawel-wyrm a *cole-worm*.

\*CAWL, cawl-wyrt, cawel, caul, ceawel, es; *m.* [*Frs. koal: Dut. kool f.*] 1. COLE, *colewort*; *brassica*, *Lin.* 2. A *basket*; *corbis*:—1. Wild cawel *wild cole*, *Herb.* 129. 2. Heora cawlas afyllad *filled their baskets*, *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 158, 12.

CEAC, ceaca [*Plat. keef f*: *Dut. kaak f*: *Swed. kek, kak m*: *Heb. כק chk a palate*] A CHEEK, *jaw*; *gena*:—*Ps.* 31, 12. Ceacena swyle a *swelling of the jaws or cheeks*.

Ceac A *bason, pitcher*; *sextarius, urna*:—*Ðweala ceaca and calica*, *Mk.* 7, 8.

Ceacban The *cheek-bone*.

Ceace A *trial, proof*; *exploratio, Som.*

Ceæro be *careful, willing, v. carian*.

CEAF, cef; *pl. ceafu*; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. kaf n.*] CHAFF; *palea*:—*Ðat ceaf he forbærð*, *Lk.* 3, 17: *Mk.* 3, 12.

Ceafertun A *hall, v. cafertun*.

Ceafes an *harlot, v. cyfes*.

Ceaf, es; *m.* A *bill, beak, snout*; in the plural *jaws, cheeks*; *rostrum*:—*Cot.* 184. His ceafas to tær, *Elf. T.* p. 13, 26.

Ceafor, ceafyr [*Ger. käfer n.*] A CHAFER, *beetle*; *bruchus, scarabeus*:—*Ps.* 104, 32.

Ceahhetan To *laugh, giggle*; *cachinnari*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.

Ceahhetung A *loud laughter*; *cachinnatio*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.

CEALC [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. kalk m*: *Dut. kalk f*: *Icel. kalk n*: *Wel. calc*: *Corn. kalch*: *Ir. cailk*] CHALK, a *stone*; *calx*:—*Ors.* 6, 32. *Calculus*, *Cot.* 31.

Cealca-ceaster The *chalk city*. *Camden* thinks it is *Tadcaster*, in *Yorkshire*.

\*Cealc-hyðe The *name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent*, *Chr.* 785.

Cealc-stan *chalk-stone, chalk*.

CEALD, cald; *adj.* [*Plat. kold: Frs. kald: Dut. koud*: *Ger. kalt*] COLD; *frigidus*:—*Bd.* 3, 9.

Cealer-briw *droppings of roasted meat*.

CEALF, celf, es; *pl. cealfu*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. kalf n.*] A CALF; *vitulus*:—*He genam an fætt cealf*, *Gen.* 18, 7. He ofsløh an fætt celf, *Lk.* 15, 27. ¶ Cealf-a-hus a *calf-house*, *R.* 1.

Cealf-adl a *calf-disease, a sort of disease*.

Cealfian to *calve, v. calfian*.

CEAP, es; *m.* [*Frs. keap: Dut. koop m*: *Ger. kauf m*: *Icel. kaup*] 1. CATTLE; *pecus*. 2. *Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business*; *pretium, negotium*:—1. His neahgebures ceap his neighbour's cattle, *L. In.* 40. Ceapes cwilde *murrain of cattle*, *Chr.* 997. 2. Deopum ceapum gebohte us *bought us at a great [deep] price*, *L. In.* 57. Sume wæron to ceape gesælde some were sold at a price, *Nath.* 8: *Gen.* 41, 56. Ceapawyrigend a *detestable business*, *Somn.* 158.

Ceap-cniht a *hired servant, a slave*.

Ceap-dæg A *bargaining or market-day*. ¶ Ceap-dagas the *Nones, or stated times when the common people came to market*, *R.* 96.

Ceap-ealeðe the *ale-selling place, an ale-house*.

Ceap-gyld *bargain money, price of what is stolen or lost*.

Ceapian; *p.* ceapode, *hi ceapodun*; *pp. ceapod* [*Plat. Dut. koopen: Frs. keapje*: *Ger. kaufen to buy*: *Moes. kaupon*] To *bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy*; *emere, negotiari*:—*Ceapiað oð þat ic cume*, *Lk.* 19, 13: *Mt.* 21, 12. Mihte yð geceapian, gif ænig man ceapode might easily buy, if any one bargained, *Ors.* 5, 7, *Bar.* p. 188, 12. ¶ Syllan to ceape to *sell, v. cepa*. Hence the name of places remarkable for trade, such as *Cheapside, Chippingham*.

\*Ceaping, e; *f.* A *buying, merchandise*; *emptio*:—*L. Athel.* 24.

Ceaplas *cheeks, whelps*, *Som. v. ceafi*.

Ceápmān, cypmān, cypemān, nes; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. koopman m*: *Ger. kaufmann m.*] A CHAPMAN, *merchant, marketman*; *mercator*:—*L. Ath.* 30: *L. In.* 25.

Ceap-sceamul a *toll-booth, custom-house, tradesman's stall*.

Ceapscipa a *merchant ship, a ship of burden or trade*.

Ceapsetl a *tradesman's booth, stall or shop*.

Ceapstow A *market-place, a market*; *forum*:—*Bd.* 2, 1, 3. Hence the name of *Chepstow*.

Ceapstræt a *street or place for merchandise, a market*.

Ceapung, e; *f.* *Business, trade, traffic, commerce*; *negotium*:—*Ps.* 90, 6: *negotatio, L. Athel.* 13.



Ceapung-gemot *a meeting for trade, a market.*  
 Ceapung-ping *a buying, setting a price, saleable.*  
 Ceara care thou, v. carian.  
 Cearcern *a prison, v. carcern.*  
 Cearcetung, e; *f. A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth; stridor, Som.*  
 Cearcian; *part. ciende (hence Chaucer, to chirke, chirking, and our chirp) To chatter, creak, crash, gnash; stridere:—Elf. gr. 26.*  
 Ceare with care: cearena full full of cares, v. caru.  
 Cearfan *to carve, v. ceorfan.*  
 Cearian, carian; ic cearige, þu cearast, he cearað; p. ode; pp. od. *To take care, heed, to be anxious; curare:—Ne ceara þu care not thou, Cd. 104: Mt. 6, 34.*  
 Cearig; *adj. Careful, pensive, wary, CHARY, anxious, grieving; sollicitus, cautus:—Cd. 101.*  
 \*Cear-sorge *sorrowful care, anxiety.*  
 Cearung, e; *f. Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint; sollicitudo, Som.*  
 CEAS [*Fries. case*] *a quarrel; lis:—L. Athel. 18. Pr. v. ceast. Ceas chosing; p. of ceosan.*  
 Ceasega *A chooser; elector:—Cd. 151.*  
 Ceasnes, se; *f. Election, choice; electio, Som.*  
 Ceast Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal; lis:—*Elf. eccl. 18.*  
 Ceaster, cester; g. ceastre; pl. ceastra; *f. [From Lat. castrum.] The names of places ending in -caster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum, a fortress, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5.] A city, fort, castle, town; urbs, castellum:—Ne mæg seo ceaster beon behyd, Mt. 5, 14. On pære hean ceastre in the high city, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 28, 11. Se Hælend embfor ealle burga and ceastra, Mt. 9, 35.*  
 Ceaster-gewara, -wara *townsmen, citizens.*  
 Ceaster-wyrtha *An embroiderer; polymitarus:—Cot. 156.*  
 Ceastfull; *adj. Full of contention, tumultuous; tumultuosus:—Scint. 28.*  
 Ceastra cities, v. ceaster.  
 Ceat *A thing; res:—Cot. 100.*  
 Ceatta, cheats; circumventiones, Lye.  
 Ceaw chewed, v. ceowan.  
 Ceawal *a basket, v. cawl.*  
 Cedelc, cedeleac *The herb mercury; mercurialis:—Herb. 84.*

Ceder-beam, -triw *a cedar-tree, v. cæder-beam.*  
 Cef chaff, v. ceaf.  
 Cega *a key, v. cæg.*  
 Cegan, acægan *To call, name; vocare:—R. Mt. 2, 7.*  
 Cehettung *a laugh.*  
 Ceke *a cheek, v. ceac.*  
 \*Celan *To chill, to be very cold; algere:—Bd. 1, 27. resp. 8, v. cælan.*  
 CELE *Chillness, a very great coldness; algor:—Bt. R. p. 175.*  
 Celender, celledre *The herb coriander; coriandrum:—R. 43.*  
 Celeponia *The herb salendine; chelidonia, Som.*  
 Celf *a calf, v. cealf.*  
 Celeng, e; *f. A refreshing; refrigerium, Som.*  
 Cellas Cells; cellæ, Lye.  
 Celledre coriander, v. celender.  
 Celmert-man, celmert-mon, *an hired servant.*  
 Celines, gecelnys, se; *f. COOLNESS, air; refrigerium:—Ps. 65, 11: Opposed to hætu.*  
 Cemb, cemde *That which is combed, tow, hards; stupa:—Cot. 192.*  
 Cemban; p. de. *To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28, v. cæmban.*  
 Cemes *A coat, surplice; camisia:—Cot. 31.*  
 CEMPA, an; m. [*Dut. kemper, m: Ger. kämpfer m.] A soldier, warrior, CHAMPION, a novice, a young soldier; miles:—Ælcon cempa anne dæl, Jn. 19, 23. Twa hund cempa two hundred of soldiers; manipulus, R. 7. ¶ Cempena yldest first, chief of the soldiers, a commander; tribunus militum, Ors. 4, 6.—Cempena riht military law.*  
 CEN; *adj. [Dut. koen: Ger. kühn] KEEN, fierce, bold, warlike; acer:—Bt. R. p. 162. audax, Past. 33, 4.*  
 Cene-helm *a crown, v. cynehealm.*  
 Cene-setel *a king's seat, a throne, v. cyne-setl.*  
 Cenesta *keenest, v. cene.*  
 Cenlice; *adv. [Dut. Kil. koenlick: Ger. kühnlich] Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably; animose:—Elf. T. 15.*  
 CENNAN; *part. -nende, -nynde; p. cende; pp. cenned, gecenned. To bring forth; parere:—Gen. 2, 7: 18, 13. Cennynde wif enixa mulier, Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Cennestre *one who has borne, a mother, v. cænnestre.*  
 Cennig, e; *f. Birth, a producing; partus:—Pære cenninge tima, Gen. 25, 24. Cennig tid, Gen. 38, 27: Lk. 1, 57.*  
 Cennynde *producing, v. cennan.*

Cennys birth, v. cennig.  
 Cenost *keenest, v. cene.*  
 Cent *The county of KENT; cantium:—Bd. 3, 15.*  
 Centaure *A centaur; centaurus, Som.*  
 Centauria *The herb centaury; centauria:—L. Md. 2, 8.*  
 Centisc; *adj. KENTISH, belonging to Kent; Cantianus:—Chr. 999.*  
 Cent-land KENT LAND, Kent, Bd. 2, 3.  
 Cent-rice *the kingdom of Kent, Som.*  
 CEO *A CHOUGH, a fowl of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw; cornix:—Elf. gr. 9, 64.*  
 Ceoca *a cheek, v. ceac.*  
 Ceod *a cod, purse, v. codd.*  
 Ceofl *a basket, v. cawl.*  
 Ceol, ciol; *m. A ship, small bark or vessel, a keel; navis, carina:—Cot. 33, Som.*  
 Ceola, *A little cottage, a cabin; stega, Som.*  
 Ceolas *the jaws.*  
 Ceoles-ige CHelsea, *on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner says "insularis olim et navibus accomodata, ut nomen significat."*  
 Ceolr or þrot *A COLLAR or THROAT; guttur:—Lps. 149, 6.*  
 Ceor *A bondman; verna, Som.*  
 Ceor-æx *a cutting axe.*  
 CEORFAN, aceorfan, he cyrfð; p. cearf, hi cufon; pp. acorfen; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. kerven: Ger. kerben*] *To CARVE, cut, engrave, amputate, kill; seccare:—Mid stanum ceorfen-de, Mk. 5, 5. Cufon þone ram call to sticceon, Lev. 8, 20.*  
 Ceorfinç-isen *a marking or searing-iron; cauterium:—Scint. 9.*  
 Ceorian, cerian, ic ceorige; p. ode. *To murmur, complain; murmurare:—Num. 21, 5: Elf. gr. 29.*  
 \*CEORL, es; m. [*Plat. keerl m: Dut. Kilian. caerl m: Ger. kerl m: Dan. Swed. Icel. karl m: a man, a fellow*] *A countryman, CHURL, husbandman, a man, husband; rusticus, vir, maritus:—Ceorla cyng king of the commons, Chr. 1020. Ealdan ceorlas wilniðað old men wish, Bt. 36, 5. Clypa þinne ceorl, Jn. 4, 18, 19, 20. ¶ A free man, as opposed to þeow a slave, Ors. 4, 3, Bar. p. 138, 1. Twegra ceorlaealdor elder, or more honourable of two Ceorls, a Duumvir, Som.*  
 Ceorl-boren *Country born, commons, low born, opposed to þegen-boren noble born:—L. Wal. 5.*



Ceorl-folc *common people.*

Ceorlian; *p. ode* [ceorl *a husband*] *To take a husband, to marry; nubere:—Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wifian to take a wife, Mt. 22, 30.*

Ceorlic, ceorlice, cirlice, cyrlisc; *adj. CHURLIKE, rustic, common; vulgaris:—Ceorlice folc common people, R. 87. Ceorlic-hlaf common bread, R. 66. Ceorlstrang fæmne a rough woman; virago.*

Ceortes-ig *Cerot's island, Chertsey, in Surrey:—Bd. 4, 6.*

Ceorung, *e; f. A murmuring, complaint; murmuratio:—Num. 17, 5.*

Ceósan, aceósan, geceósan; *ic ceóse; þu, he cyst, gecyst; p. ic, he ceás, geceás; þu cure, we curon, acuron, gecuron; sub. he ceóse; pp. gecoren, acuren. [Plat. kōsen: Dut. Ger. kiesen] To choose, elect, select; eligere:—Þat se cyn- ing him ceose sumne wisne man, Gen. 41, 33. Þa gecuron hig, Mt. 13, 48. In Bisceopes hade was gecoren was chosen to bishophood, episcopacy, Bd. 4, 23. Feawa gecorene, Mt. 22, 14.*

Ceosl, ceosl [Dut. Kil. keisel] *Gravel, sand; glare, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called CHESIL.*

Ceosl-stan *sand-stone.*

Ceosol *The ventricle, a cottage; ventriculus, Lye.*

Ceosung *a choosing, v. aceocung.*

\*Créowan, *he cywð; p. ceáw, hi cuwon; pp. gecowen [Plat. Dut. kaauwen: Ger. kauen] To chew, eat; ruminare:—Lev. 11, 3: manducare, Elf. T. p. 42.*

Ceowel *a basket, v. cawl.*

Ceowung *A chewing; rumination, Som.*

Cepa *A chapman, merchant; mercator:—Bt. 15. ¶ Syl- lan to cepe to sell. Cepena þinga gewrixle commerce, R. 16, v. ceap.*

CEPAN; *p. cepte. To go about, endeavour, make an attempt, betake oneself to, seek after, catch at, heed, regard, catch, KEEP; captare, observare, tenere:—Ne nanes fleames cepan nor to make an attempt of any flight, Elf. T. p. 36, 18. Ic cepte I endeavoured, Mod. confit. 1. Cepan his meales to keep the time of his meals. Þe cepað who observe, Elf. T. p. 28, 3.*

Cepe-cniht *a bought servant, a slave, v. ceap-cniht.*

Cepeman, cepman *a merchant, v. ceapman.*

Cepestow *a market, v. céapstow.*

Cepeþinc *Hire, reward; merces, Lye.*

Cepeþing *A saleable thing, what is for sale; res venalis:—Bd. 2, 1.*

Cepinc, ceping *Traffic, merchandise; negotiatio:—C. Mt. 22, 5.*

Cepla *a basket, v. cawl.*

Cepman *a chapman, v. ceapman.*

Cepsceamol *A stall; telonium:—Jn. 8, 20, v. ceapsceamol.*

Cepsetl *a stall, v. ceapsetl.*

CER, *cier, cyr, re; f. [Plat. keer f: Dut. Frs. keer m.] A turn, bending, space of time, season, occasion, business; versio, flexus, vices:—Past. 4, 1: Cd. 166. Æt oðrum cerre at another turn or time, Bt. 35, 2. Æt anum cierre at one time, Past. 61, 2. Æt sumum cyrre, cerre or cierre at the same turn or time, when, Lk. 22, 32.*

Cerdis-cesford *Cerdic's ford, Chardford, Hants. Chr. 508.*

Cerdis-cesleag, *Cerdicesleah, Cerdic's ley or field, Chardesley, Bucks, Chr. 527.*

Cerdices ora *Cerdic's shore, Cerdickshore, Norfolk, Chr. 495.*

Cerene, cyrin. 1. *Boiled wine; sapa. 2. An earthen vessel; vas fictile. 3. A churn; sinum:—1. Guthl. Vit. c. 16. 2. and 3. Som.*

Cerfe *shall separate, v. ceorfan.*

Cerfille *chervill, v. ceruille.*

Cerian *to murmur, v. ceorian.*

<sup>b</sup>Cerlice *The herb carlock or charlock; rapum sylvestre:—L. Md. 1, 39.*

Cernan *To churn; agitare butyrum, Som.*

Cerran, acerran, gecyrran, gecerran; *p. cerde, cyrde, cirde, gecerde, gecirde, gecyrde, hi cyrdon; pp. acyrrad, gecerrad, gecirrad, gecyrrad [Dut. keeren] To turn, avert, return, pass over or by; vertere, reverti:—On woh cerde turned into an error, deviated, Cot. 61: Jn. 6, 66: Gen. 38, 22. Cirrað to fremdum godum, Deut. 31, 20: Ps. 89, 3. Ic gecyrre on min hus, Mt. 12, 44. Gecerrað þat folc, R. Lk. 23, 5. Gecerre hine let him turn, Bt. 35, 1. Gecerred from wind, C. Lk. 7, 24.*

Cerre *with a turn, v. cer.*

Cerrednys *a turning, v. acyrrrednes.*

Cerse [Dut. korst m.] *CRESS; nasturtium:—Herb. 21.*

Ceruille *chervill, v. cærfille.*

Cese *a cheese, v. cyse.*

Cese-lib, *cyslib milk curded, curding; coagulum, Som.*

Cesol *a cottage, v. ceosol.*

Cest *a chest, v. cyst.*

Cester *a city, v. ceaster.*

Cete *A cabin, cellar; cella:—R. 103.*

Cetel, cetil, cetl *a kettle, v. cytel.*

Cetel-hrum *kettle-soot, Som.*

Ceterreht *A cataract, flood-gate; cataractum. CATTERICK, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Som.*

Chece *a cheek, v. ceac.*

Chid chid: *chidan to chide, v. cidan.*

Chieke *the cheek, v. ceac.*

Chinne *the chin, v. cyn.*

Chinteð *the chin or fore-teeth, v. cintoð.*

Chor *A choir, dance; chorus:—Elf. gl. 19. Chor-gleow, Lps. 149, 3.*

Chorl *a churl, v. ceorl.*

Christen *a Christian, v. cristen.*

Cicel *A morsel, a little mouthful; buccella:—Cot. 26, Som.*

Cicen; *pl. cicenu [Dut. kuiken] A CHICKEN; pullus:—Elf. gl. 12. Henne mid cicenum a hen with chickens, Somn. 122. ¶ Cicena mete chicken's meat, chick-weed; alsine:—Elf. gl. 15.*

<sup>c</sup>Cicene *a kitchen, v. cycene.*

Cicle *a morsel, v. cicel.*

Cid, cyd *Strife, chiding, contention; contentio:—Somn. 305.*

Cidan; *p. cidde, hi cedun; pp. cidd. To contend, strive, quarrel, CHIDE, brawl; increpare:—Er. 21, 18: Lk. 4, 35.*

Cidde *told, v. cyðan.*

Cider [Dut. cider] *CIDER; vinum pomarium, Lye.*

Ciding, cydung *A CHIDING; increpatio:—Ors. 4, 12: Ps. 103, 8.*

Ciele *cold, Cot. 88, v. cile.*

Cielf *a calf, v. cealf.*

Ciellan; *pl. Vessels for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles; obbæ:—Dial. 1, 5, v. cyll.*

Ciepe *an onion, v. cipa.*

Ciepe-mon *a merchant, v. ceapman.*

Cierlice *a rustic, v. ceorlic.*

Ciern *a churn, v. cerene.*

Cierre *in a turn, v. cer.*

Ciest *a chest, choice, v. cyst.*

Cifes *a harlot, v. cyfes.*

Cifes-gemanna *fornication; concubinatus:—L. Can. Edg. 21.*

Cigan *to call, call upon, v. cygan.*

Cignis, se; *f. A name, naming; nomen, Som.*

Cilct *chalked; calce illitus, Som.*

CILD, es; *pl. cild, sometimes cildru; n. A CHILD, infant; infans:—Aris and nim þat cild, Mt. 2, 13, 14. Þat cild wixð and gewurð eft cnapa and eft syððan cniht the child*



grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man, *Hom. Sax.* ¶ Mid cild beon, weorðan, or wesan to be with child.—Cilda hyrd a schoolmaster.—Cilda trog or cradelas a cradle, *Elf. gr.* 13.—Cildamæsse dæg CHILDERMAS DAY, innocents' day.—Cild-claðas swad-dling-clothes, *Lk.* 2, 7.  
 Cild-fostre a child-fosterer, a nurse, *Som.*  
 Cildgeong, cildgeongman An infant; infans.—*C. R. Ben.* 49, 70.  
 Cildhād CHILDHOOD, infancy; infantia.—*Mk.* 9, 21.  
 Cild-hama the womb.  
 Cildisc childish, puerile, v. cildlic.  
 Cildiugoð childhood.  
 Cildiung-wif a child-bearing woman.  
 Cildlic, cildisc; adj. Childish, puerile; infantilis.—*Bd.* 4, 8.  
 Cildru children, v. cild.  
 Cildsung Childishness; puerilitas, *Som.*  
 Cile Cold, coldness; frigus.—*Gen.* 8, 22, v. cyl.  
 Cilderlamb, cilderlamb A female lamb; agnus femina:—*Lev.* 5, 6.  
 Cilian to cool, v. colian.  
 Cilic Hair-cloth; cilicium.—*C. Mt.* 11, 21.  
 Cill, cille a leather bag, v. cieldan.  
 Ciltern [ceald cold, ern place] The CHILTERN, high hills in Buckinghamshire, *Som.*  
 Cim, cim-stanas The base of a pillar; bases, *Som.*  
 Cimbāl, cimbala A cymbal; cymbalum.—*Elf. gl.* 20: *Greg.* 1, 9.  
 Cimbing a joint, conjunction.  
 Cime a coming, v. cyme.  
 CINA, cyna, cinu, an. A chink, fissure, vault; rima:—*Ic* ge-seah ane lytle cynan, *Bt.* 35, 3.  
 Cinan To gape, to break into chinks; hiare, dehiscere, *Som.*  
 Cinban chin-bone.  
 Cincg a king, v. cyng.  
 Cincung great laughter.  
 Cind a kind, nature, v. gecynd.  
 Cine A commander of four men, or a fourth part of an army; quaternio:—Cine oððe gefower manna ealdor, *Elf. gl.* 8.  
 Cine a cleft, v. cina.  
 Cinelic of the same kind, also kingly, v. cynelec.  
 Cinene, cinende gāping, v. cinan.  
 Cing a king, v. cyning.  
 Cingestun Kingston, v. Cyngestune.  
 Cinlic gāping, v. cina.  
 Cinn a kind, the chin, v. cyn.  
 Cintoð a front tooth, a grinder.  
 Cio a chough, a sort of crow, v. ceo.  
 Ciol a ship, v. ceol.

Ciolæn, ciolon [*Dut.* keel: *Kil.* keele kele] The throat; gut-tur:—*Ps.* 13, 5: 113, 15.  
 Ciorian to complain, v. ceorian.  
 Ciorl a rustic, v. ceorl.  
 Cipa, cipe An onion, scallion; cepa, ascalonium:—*Cot.* 12.  
 Cipeleac A leek; cipus:—*Cot.* 55.  
 Cipp A coulter, harrow; dentale:—*R.* 1.  
 Cipresse the cypress-tree; cupressus, *Som.*  
 Ciptum brought, v. ceapian.  
 CIRC, circe, ciric, cyric, cyricea, an [*Dut.* kerk] A church, temple: ecclesia:—In circan bebyrged was was buried in a church, *Bd.* 2, 7, *S. p.* 509, 5: *Elf. gl.* 18. The first Anglo-Saxon churches were built of wood, *Bd.* 3, 25: 3, 4. Cyric is sacerdes wife the church is the priest's wife, *Off. Reg.* 6: *Ors.* 2, 2. ¶ Cyricean ealdor an elder of a church, a churchwarden.  
 Circe-wic A church dwelling, a monastery; monasterium:—*Chr. Gib.* p. 240, 23.  
 Circlic circular, like a church, ecclesiastical; *Elf. T.* 22.  
 Circol, circul A circle, the zodiac, a sphere; circulus, *Som.*  
 Circol-wyrda a juggler, a fortune-teller, *Som.*  
 Circul a circle, v. circol.  
 Circul-adl the shingles, wolfs-hunger; zona, curcilla:—*L. Md.* 1, 36.  
 Circul-craeft knowledge of the sphere, of astrology, or mathematics, *Som.*  
 Ciric a church, v. circ.  
 Ciric-grið the church's peace.  
 Ciric-sceat church-scot, payment made to the church.  
 Cirictune A church-yard; cœmeterium:—*L. Can. Edg.* 26.  
 Circ-wæccan church-watches, vigils.  
 Cirisbeam A CHERRY-tree; cerasus, *Som.*  
 Cirisc rustic, v. ceorlic.  
 Cirm a charm, crashing, v. cymr.  
 Cirlnel a kernel, v. cynrel.  
 Cirpsian; p. siede; pp. sied. To crisp, curl; crispate, *Som.*  
 Cirpsloccas crisped or curled locks, *Som.*  
 Cirrede turned, changed, v. cer-ran.  
 Cirspan to crisp, v. cirpsian.  
 Cis; adj. [*Dut.* kies, koos] Choice, nice in eating; fastidious in edendo:—*Herb.* 8, 2.  
 Ciser-appla a kind of dried figs; caricæ:—*Cot.* 38.  
 Cisilstan sand-stone, v. ceoslstan.  
 Cisnes choiceness, niceness, v. ceasness.

Cissa-ceaster [*Cassa's city*] CHICHESTER, *Sussex*:—*Chr.* 895: *L. Athel.* 14.  
 Cist chooses, v. ceosan.  
 Cist goodness, v. cyst.  
 Cist election, choice, a band of soldiers, v. cyst.  
 Ciste, A chest; cista:—*Cod. Ex.* 1, b, v. cyst.  
 Cisten-beam A chestnut-tree; castanea:—*R.* 46.  
 Cistmælum earnestly, *Som.*  
 Cite a city, *Som.*  
 Citelan [*Frs.* kitelje] To tickle; titillare, *Som.*  
 Citelung a tickling.  
 CİD, es; m. A young tender shoot of a herb or tree, from the root upwards, a germ, sprig, blade; festuca:—*Off. gærsa* ciðas, *Ex.* 32, 2. Forhw ælc sæd to ciðum and wytrumum weorðe why should every seed turn to germs and roots, *Bt.* 34, 10.  
 Cİdere A reprover, chider; reprehensor, *Som.*  
 Cİðfæst rooted, growing, *Som.*  
 Cİtil a kettle, v. cytel.  
 Claded clad, v. gecladed.  
 Clæcleas, clacleas free, *Cot.* 104.  
 Clæfer-wyrt Clover, small clover; trifolium minus:—*L. Md.* 1, 30.  
 Clæfra; pl. Violets, gilliflowers; violæ:—*Reade* clæfra marigolds; calthæ. Hwite clæfra white violets or stock-gilliflowers, violæ albæ, *Som.*  
 Clæg [*Frs.* klai] CLAY; samia terra:—*R.* 56.  
 Clæghangre [from its clayey situation] CLAY-HANGER, or Clay-honger, *Suffolk*, *Chr.* 1016.  
 Clæia; adj. CLAYEY; argillaceus, *Lye.*  
 Clæmende hardening, *Cot.* 145.  
 Clæmian [*Frs.* cliemje] To CLAM, smear, anoint; linere:—*Gen.* 6, 14.  
 Clæmming, e; f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening; litura, oblimatio:—*Elf. gr.* 47, *Som.*  
 CLÆN; adj. 1. CLEAN, pure; mundus. 2. Chaste, innocent; castus, innoxius:—1. Win clæn, *Ps.* 74, 7. Clæne nyten, *Bd.* 4, 24: *Lev.* 23, 22. 2. Clæne oððe heofonlic unmarried, *Elf. gr.* 9, 49. Ðu bist clæne, *Deut.* 23, 22: *Gen.* 44, 10.  
 Clænan To clean; purificare:—*L. Can. Edg.* 22.  
 Clæne; adv. CLEAN, entirely; penitus:—*Ors.* 4, 1.  
 Clængeorn a desire of purity.  
 Clænehlaf corn, bread, *Som.*  
 Clænlic pure, cleanly, v. clæn.  
 Clænlice purely, cleanly; puré, *Som.*  
 Clænnes, se; f. Cleanness, chas-



*tity, modesty; puritas*:—Ps. 17, 22, 26.  
**Clansere** *A cleanser, purifier, priest; purgator, Som.*  
**Clænsian, aclænsian, geclænsian; p. ede; pp. ed** [Frs. klinsgje] *To CLEANSE, purify, make clean; mundare*:—Clænsa me, Ps. 18, 13. *Pu myht me geclænsian, Mt. 8, 2.*  
**Clænsnige** *cleanse, free from blame; purget*:—L. *Ethel. 10, W. p. 106, 25.*  
**Clænsung, geclænsung, e; f. A cleansing, purifying, expiation; emundatio**:—Mk. 1, 44: *Lev. 1, 4.*  
**Clæppette** *should palpitate, v. clappan.*  
**Clæppetung, e; f. The pulse; pulsus**:—R. 76.  
**Clænsung** *purifying, v. clænsung.*  
**Clam, es, or mes; m. 1. What is clammy, mud, clay; lutum. 2. A poultice, plaister; plasma. 3. A bandage, what holds or retains as a net, fold, prison; vinculum**:—1. *Ex. 1, 14. 2. Herb. 22. 3. Bt. R. p. 152, v. clom.*  
**Clane clean, v. clæn.**  
**Clansung** *cleansing, v. clænsung.*  
**Clappan** *To CLAP, move, palpitate; palpitate, Som.*  
**Clansung a chastisement, a cleansing.**  
**Clate A bur, sticking to man's clothes; blitum**:—Cot. 24.  
**CLAD, es; m. CLOTH; in the pl. clothes, garments; pannus, vestimenta**:—Bt. 17: *Mt. 9, 16: Gen. 37, 29.*  
**Clasð-sceara a pair of shears, Som.**  
**Clatrung, e; f. Any thing that makes a clattering, a drum, a rattle; crepitaculum**:—Cot. 51.  
**Claustr, clauster, cluster A cloister; claustrum**:—Elf. gl. 21.  
**CLAW; pl. clawa, clawu** [Frs. klou: *Plat. Ger. klauwe f; Dut. klauw m.*] *A CLAW, talon, hook, pincers; ungula*:—Ps. 68, 36: *Lev. 11, 3, 4.*  
**Clawian To CLAW; scalpere**:—Elf. gr. 28.  
**Clawung, e; f. A pain, the gripes; tormina**:—L. *Md. 2, 32.*  
**Cleadur A clatter, drum, rattle; crepitaculum, Som.**  
**Cleafan dens, v. cleofa.**  
**Cleafan To cleave asunder; findere, Som.**  
**Cledemuð** [the mouth of the river Cleddy] **GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, South Wales, Chr. 921.**  
**Clem a plaister, v. clam.**  
**Clene Serene, clear; serenous**:—6d. 213, *Lye.*

**Cleofa, an That which is cloven, a cleft, a chasm, den, chamber; cubile**:—Bd. 4, 9.  
**Cleofesho A famous place for Anglo-Saxon councils, perhaps Abbingdon, Berks.**  
**Clæofian to cleave, v. clifian.**  
**Cleopian; part. ende, igende; p. ude. To cry, call; clamare**:—Bt. 3, 4, v. clypian.  
**Cleopigend, cleopend A vowel; vocalis, Som.**  
**Cleopung a cry, v. clypung.**  
**Cleot a clout, v. clut.**  
**Cleow, cleowen a clew, v. cliwe.**  
**Clepan To cry out; clamitare**:—Prov. 1, *Lye.*  
**Clepepa A clawing; scalpurigo**:—Past. 2, 6.  
**Clepong a calling.**  
**Clerc, cleric, cleroc, es; m. [Lat. clericus] A CLERK, priest; clericus**:—Chr. 963: *L. Can. Edg. 4.*  
**Cleric-hád, cleroc-hád priest-hood.**  
**Clesnung a cleansing, v. clænsung.**  
**Clibbor A burden, load; onus**:—Menol. 473.  
**Clicta chalk washed.**  
**Cliewe a clue, v. cliwe.**  
**CLIF, clyf; pl. u** [Frs. klif: *Dut. klip m; Ger. klippe f.*] **1. A CLIFF, rock, steep descent; clivus, rupes. 2. A bed, nest; cubile**:—1. *Ors. 1, 1: 5, 4. 2. Bd. 3, 23.*  
**Clife The herb agrimony, a bur; agrimonia, lappa**:—Cot. 118.  
**Smæl clife the small bur, Som.**  
**Clifhlep, clifhlyp a cliff-leap, right down, under foot; pessum**:—Cot. 155.  
**Clifian, onclifian, clifiofan; p. ode** [Plat. *Dut. kleven; Ger. kleben to adhere; Plat. klöven: Dut. klooven. Frs. klieven to split*] **To CLEAVE, adhere; adhærere, findere**:—Hi willað clifian on þæm monnum they will cleave to the men, Bt. 16, 3. *Woldon hi on þam clifian, Id. To þære lifre clifað, Lev. 1, 8. Clifode, Lk. 10, 11.*  
**Clifig, clifigt; adj. Clifly, steep; clivus**:—R. 8.  
**Clifrian; part. rende. To claw, scratch; scabere**:—Elf. gr. 28.  
**Clifstanas rough stones, rocks; cautes**:—Cot. 44.  
**Clifwyrft Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove; agrimonia**:—Clif or Clyfwyrft, sume man hatað foxes-clife, sume ea wyrt clifwyrft some men call fox-glove, some water-wort, *L. Md. p. 1, 15.*  
**CLIMAN, climban; pp. clumben** [Plat. *Dut. Ger. klimmen*] **To CLIMB; scandere**:—Chr. 1070.  
**Clingan To wither, pine, to CLING**

**or shrink up; marcescere**:—Elf. gr. 35, *Som.*  
**Clif a cliff, rock, v. clif.**  
**Clifiofan To cleave; adherere**:—Bt. 16, 3, v. clifian.  
**Clifung, e; f. A CLEAVING; sectio**:—R. 62, *Lye.*  
**Clipian; part. clioppende; p. hi clioppadon. To cry, call, Bd. 4, 19, v. clypian.**  
**Clipode called, v. clypian.**  
**Clipur** [Dut. *klepel*] **A CLAPPER; nolæ malleus**:—W. *Cat. p. 109.*  
**Cliroc a clerk, priest, v. cleric.**  
**Clistun CLIST or CLYST, near Exeter, Devon. Chr. 1001.**  
**CLIW, an; n. [Frs. klyoumen] A CLEW, any thing that is globular, a bottom of thread, ball; glomus**:—Elf. gr. 20: *Past. 35, 5.*  
**Cloccan** [Frs. *klakke*] **To CLUCK, sigh; gloire, Som.**  
**Clofeshooh Abingdon, v. cleofesho.**  
**Clofen cloven, separated, Som.**  
**Clofpuncloved-tongue, v. clufpung.**  
**Clofwyrft a fox-glove, v. clifwyrft.**  
**CLOM, mes; m. [Frs. kleum] A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison; vinculum carcer**:—Under clommum under bonds, *Cod. Ex. 120, b. 13: Chr. 942. Helle clommas the chains of hell, Cd. 19.*  
**Clough a cleft of a rock, or down the side of a hill, Som.**  
**Clow a clue, v. cliwe.**  
**Cluga** [Plat. *Dut. Frs. klok f; Ger. klokke f.*] **A bell, CLOCK; campana**:—Bd. 4, 28.  
**CLUD, es; m. [Plat. kloot m: Dut. kluit f; Ger. kloss m; hence the Eng. clod] A rock, stone, a little hill, hillock; rupes, collis**:—Ors. 3, 9: 6, 3: Bt. 34, 10.  
**Clúdig; adj. Rocky; saxosus**:—Ors. 1, 1.  
**Clufe An ear of corn, a clove of garlic; spica, Som.**  
**Clufiht clifly, v. clifig.**  
**Clufpung The herb crow-foot, clove-tongue; herba scelerata**:—Herb. 9.  
**Clufwyrft Cliff-wort; batracion**:—Herb. 10, v. clifwyrft.  
**Clugga a bell, v. cluga.**  
**Clumian To keep close, to press, cover, murmur, mutter; comprimere, missutare**:—Bd. de *Sapi. 4, W. Cat. p. 30.*  
**Clusa, an** [Frs. *klues*] **A prison, narrow passage, CLOSE; carcer**:—Ors. 3, 7: 6, 36.  
**Cluster a cluster, bunch, v. clyster.**  
**Cluster a cloister, v. claustr.**  
**Cluster-loc a cloister, v. claustr.**  
**Clut A little cloth, CLOUT, a plait, seam; pittacium, lamina**:—Elf. gl. 20.



Clyferfote cloven-footed.

Clyfigende adl *a joint-disease, the gout, Som.*

Clylle *A sign; signum:—Fulg. 22.*

Clympre *Metal; metallum:—Cot. 132.*

Clyna, clyne *Metal, a mass, lump, wedge; metallum:—R. 51.*

Clypenes *a clipping, v. clypnys.*

Clypian, cleopian, ic clypige; *p. clypode, geclypode, hi clypodon, clypon; pp. geclypod; v. a. [Plat. Ger. klaffen: Dut. klappen] To speak, speak aloud, to call, say; loqui, clamare:—Mk. 10, 47: Lk. 5, 32.*

Manega synt geclypode, *Mt. 20, 16.*

Clypiendlic, clypigendlic; *adj. Votive, calling, vocal; vocalis, vocativus:—Clypiendlic gebigedness a vocative case, Elf. gr. 7.*

Clypnys, clypenes, *se; f. A CLIPPING, an embrace; amplexus:—Bd. 3, 24.*

CLYPPAN, beclyppan; *p. de; pp. ed or clypte, beclypte [Plat. Ger. klappen] To embrace, clasp, CLIP, make much of, love, admire; amplexi:—Bd. 4, 24: Gen. 29, 13: Mk. 9, 36.*

Clypung, *e; f. Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry; eloquium, clamor:—Se muð dryfð ut þa clypunge, and seo lyft bið geslagen mid þære clypunge, Elf. gr. 1, 5, Som. p. 2, 34: Ps. 17, 8. Clypunga the calends.*

Clysing, clysung, *e; f. That which is closed, a period, closing, conclusion, cloister; periodus, claustrum:—Periodus is clysing, oððe geendung þæs feres, Elf. gr. 51, Som. p. 51, 20.*

Clyster; *pl. clystru. A CLUSTER, a bunch, a branch; racemus:—R. 47: Gen. 40, 10.*

Clysung *a cloister, v. clysing.*

Clypa *A plaister, salve, poultice; plasma:—Elf. gr. 9: Gl. 7: Herb. 51, 2, v. clam.*

Clywen *a clue, v. cliwe.*

Cnædan *to knead, v. cnedan.*

CNÆP, cnæpp [*Plat. Dut. knoop m.] A top, cop, KNOP, button; jugum:—Uppan þæs munes cnæp, Ex. 19, 20: Lk. 4, 29: Numb. 14, 44.*

Cnæpling [*Dut. knaaplyn: Fland. knapelinck] A stripling, youth; adolescens:—W. Bd. p. 377.*

CNAPA, cnafa, *an; m. [Plat. Dut. knaap m: Ger. knabe m: Old Eng. knave] A boy, servant, young man; puer:—He betæhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofslöh, Gen. 18, 7: 21, 19: 39, 10: Ps. 85, 15.*

Cnāwan, he cnæwð; *p. cneow; pp. cnāwen. To KNOW; noscere, v. oncnāwan.*

Cnāwincg *Knowledge, a knowing; cognitio, Som.*

Cnear *A ship, a narrow ship, galley; navis:—Cnear on flot the ship on float, Athelst. Vict. Chr. 938. Nægled on cnear-um in nailed ships, Id.*

Cneatung, *e; f. A debate, an inquiry, a search; disputatio, scrutinium:—Scint. 14.*

Cnedan, gecnedan; *pp. cneden [Dut. kneden] To KNEAD, ferment; subigere:—R. Lk. 13, 21.*

Cneo *a generation, v. cneores.*

Cneoehte *Knotty; geniculatus:—L. Md. 1, 64.*

Cneoferis-burh *Burgcastle, Suffolk; Bd. 3, 19, v. Cnobheres-burh.*

Cneoholen *A herb; ruscus:—Cot. 165.*

Cneohat *a boy, v. cniht.*

Cneomag *relations, v. mæg.*

Cneordlaecan, gecneordlaecan *To study, take care; studere, Som.*

Cneordnys, *se; f. Diligence, care, affection; cura, Som.*

Cneores, cneorys, cneornys, cneowres, *se; f. A generation, family, stock; tribus:—Of þisse wirestan cneoresse, Deut. 1, 35: Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. Cneorisse boc, Mt. 1, 1.*

Cneorim *a generation.*

Cneorism *family, generation, v. cneores.*

Cneornys, cneorys *a generation, v. cneores.*

CNEOW, *es; n. [Plat. knee: Dut. Ger. knie f: Moes. kniwi] A KNEE, relationship; genu:—Mt. 27, 29. ¶ Binnan cneowe within relationship, L. Edu. Guth. 11. Cneow hweorban the whirl-bone of the knee, Som.*

Cneow-hwærc *pain in the knees, Som.*

Cneow-holen, cneow-holm *KNEEHOLM, knee-hulver, tongue laurel; ruscus:—Cot. 165: victoriola, Herb. 59.*

Cneowian, gecneowian; *p. ede.*

*To bow the knee, to kneel; genuflectere:—Pref. R. Conc.*

Cneowmægas *relations, v. mæg.*

Cneowrim, cneowres *a generation, v. cneores.*

Cneow-sibbe *relationship.*

Cneowung, *e; f. A kneeling; genuflectio:—Bd. 3, 17.*

Cnidan *To beat; cædere:—R. Mt. 21, 35.*

Cnif [*Dan. knyf: Plat. knief c: Fars. kniv c.] A KNIFE; cul-*

*ter, v. sex.*

CNIHT, cneohht, *es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. knecht] A boy, youth,*

*attendant, servant. Hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they serve the shire; puer, servus:—Lytel cniht a little boy, Bd. 4, 8: L. In. 7: Gen. 24, 64: Lk. 7, 7: 12, 45. Moises sende cnihtas, Ex. 24, 5. ¶ Cnihtcild a boy, a male-child, Bd. 4, 8.—Learning cniht a learning attendant, a disciple.*

Cnihtthād *The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood, KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Elf. gr. 9, 28: Bd. 5, 14.*

Cniht-iuguð *Youth, boyhood; juvenus:—Bridfr.*

Cnihtlic; *adj. Boyish; puerilis:—L. Guth. 2.*

Cnihtwisa *youthwise, youthlike, v. monwisa.*

Cnobheres-burh *Burgcastle, Suffolk; urbs Cnobheri:—Bd. 3, 19: Bd. 3, 19.*

Cnocian *to knock, v. cnucian.*

Cnodan; *pp. gecnoden. To give, attribute; tribuere:—Past. 17, 3.*

CNOLL, *es; m. [Plat. knull m: Dut. knol: Kil. knolle: Ger. knollen] A KNOLL, a hill, top, cop, summit; cacumen:—Gen. 8, 5: Jud. 16, 3, v. cnæp.*

Cnosl, *es; m. A race, progeny; proles:—L. Alf. 9.*

Cnotta [*Frs. knotte: Plat. Dut. knobbel m: Kil. knutte n: Ger. knoten m.] A KNOT, a fastening, knitting; nexus:—Elf. gr. 21.*

Cnotted *knotted.*

CNUCIAN, cnuciað; *part. ende, gende; pp. gecnocod, gecnuced. To KNOCK, beat; pulsare:—Mt. 7, 7, 8: Lk. 11, 10.*

Cnucl [*Plat. knökel m: Dut. knokkel m: Ger. knöchel m.] A KNUCKLE, joint; articulus, Som.*

Cnyll [*Dut. knal] A KNELL, a sound of a bell; signum campanæ:—R. Ben. 48.*

Cnyllan, cnyllsan; *p. de; pp. ed. To KNELL, sound a bell; pulsare, campana signum dare:—R. Ben. 48: C. Lk. 11, 9.*

Cnysan, cnysan; *pp. gecnysed. [Plat. knösen: Frs. knieze: Dut. knuezen] To break down, weaken, beat, calumniate; premere:—Ors. 3, 1: Ps. 118, 122.*

Cnysung, cnysung, *e; f. A striking, stroke; ictus:—Elf. gr. 1, 4, Som. p. 2.*

CNȚAN, cnyttan; *pp. gecnytt [Plat. knütten] To tie, bind, KNIT; nectere, ligare:—Elf. gr. 36.*

Cnyttelsa *the sinews, nerves, Som. Cóc, es; m. [Plat. Frs. Dut. kok m: Ger. koch m.] A COOK;*



coquus:—*Elf. gr.* 21, 28. Co-  
ces mete cook's meat, pies, *Som.*  
Cocc, es; *m.* A cock, a male  
fowl or bird; gallus:—*Creow*  
*se cocc, Mt.* 26, 34, 74: *Jn.*  
13, 38.  
<sup>m</sup> Cocol, cocel, es; *m.* COCKLE,  
darnel, tares; zizania:—*Mt.*  
13, 27, v. ata.  
Cocer, cocur [*Dut. koker*] *A*  
quiver for arrows, a case; pha-  
retra:—*Ps.* 10, 2: *Elf. gl.* 24:  
*Gen.* 27, 8.  
Cocle cockle, v. coccel.  
Cocnunga pies, things cooked, v.  
coc.  
Cocor *A sword, scabbard; fra-*  
*mea:—Ps.* 21, 19.  
Cocur a quiver, v. cocer.  
Cod-appel *A quince-pear, a*  
*quince; malum cydoneum:—*  
*Cot.* 93.  
Codd *A bag, sack, cod; pera:*  
*—Mt.* 10, 10: *Mk.* 6, 8.  
Coelnes coolness, *Ben.*  
Coerin boiled wine, v. cerene.  
Cof, cofa, cofe. A COVE, cave,  
repository, inner room; cubile:  
—*Lps.* 35, 4: *C. Mt.* 6, 6. In  
cofum innæ, *R. Mt.* 24, 26.  
Cofantreo [*Cwent Cwent; ree or*  
*hre a river*] COVENTRY, *War-*  
*wickshire, Som.*  
Cofgodas household-gods.  
Cofincel a hand-mill.  
Cofice quickly, v. caffice.  
Cofscipe quickness, v. calscype.  
Cohhetan *To laugh; cachinnari:*  
*—Fr. Jdth.* 12.  
COL; *pl.* cola, colu [*Frs. kôal:*  
*Dut. kool*] COAL; carbo:—  
*Ps.* 17, 10, 15: 139, 11.  
COL, cyl, es; *adj.* [*Frs. Dut.*  
*koel*] COOL, cold; frigidus:—  
*Bt. R.* p. 155.  
Colian, ic colige; *p. de; pp. ed.*  
*To cool, to become cold; re-*  
*frigerare, algere:—Herb.* 94,  
4, v. acolian.  
Colla [*Norse, kollur*] *A helmet;*  
*galea:—¶ Morgen collan the*  
*morning helmet, the first dawn,*  
*Fr. Jdth.* p. 25, 6.  
Collen-ferhð shielded for battle,  
a warrior.  
Colmase an unlucky bird, v.  
mase.  
Coln *A pebble stone; calculus,*  
*Som.*  
Coln-ceaster COLCHESTER, *Es-*  
*sex, so called from the river*  
*Coln.*  
Colne pertaining to coals, *Som.*  
COLT *A COLT; pullus:—Gen.*  
32, 15.  
Col-præd a coal or blackened  
thread, plumb-line.  
Coltræppe Ram, whin or Christ's  
thorn; rhamnus:—*Cot.* 156.  
Colunceaster Colchester, v. Coln-  
ceaster.  
Com, comon came, v. cuman.

Comb *A low place enclosed with*  
*hills, a valley; vallis.* Hence  
the names of places, situate  
in valleys, end in comb; as  
Al-comb, Bos-comb, Chil-  
comb, &c. Sometimes the  
name of the owner is annex-  
ed; as Comb-Basset, Comb-  
Raleigh. Sometimes b is  
changed into p; as Compton,  
Comb a valley, tun a town,  
Mann.  
<sup>n</sup> Cometa a comet.  
Commuce maiden-weed, v. cam-  
mec.  
Comp a battle, v. camp.  
Compdóm, comphád warfare, v.  
campdom.  
Compian, campian [*Frs. kampje*]  
*To encamp, make war, fight;*  
*congregdi, pugnare:—Bd.* 1,  
15.  
Compung, e; *f.* *An encamping,*  
*combating, fighting; pugna:—*  
*Cot.* 49.  
Comp-weorod an army, v. camp-  
wered.  
Comp-wige a battle.  
Con knows, scit for can, v. cun-  
nan.  
Con bold, v. cene.  
Condell a candle.  
Cone-ceaster Caster, a town  
seven miles from Newcastle,  
*Som.*  
Connan to know, v. cunnan.  
Conned proved, v. cunnan.  
Consolde *The herb comfrey; con-*  
*solida:—L. Md.* 3, 63.  
Consula bec, cyninga bec books  
of consuls, or king's annals, ca-  
lendars; fasti:—*Cot.* 92.  
Contware Canterbury, v. Cant-  
wara.  
Coon bold, v. cene.  
Coortan bands of soldiers; co-  
hortes:—*Ors.* 5, 12.  
Cop a cope, cap, top, v. cæppe.  
Cope-man a merchant, v. ceap-  
man.  
Copenere *A lover; amator:—*  
*Past.* 52, 3.  
Copest chiefest, most precious,  
*Som.*  
Copic fit; coplice fitly, well.  
Copp [*Frs. Dut. kop*] *A cup,*  
*vessel, top; calix, culmen:—*  
*Cot.* 175, v. cupp, cæppe.  
Cops cords, fetters, v. cosp.  
Corcið an increase, v. cið.  
Coren, acoren chosen, v. ceosan.  
Corenes, gecorenes, se. *An elec-*  
*tion; a choice; electio:—C. R.*  
*Ben.* 62.  
Corion *The herb coriander; cori-*  
*andrum:—Herb.* 148.  
CORN [*Plat. koren n: Ger. korn*  
*n: Frs. Dut. koorn: Moes.*  
*kauru*] *A corn, a grain;*  
*granum:—Þæt is ix bere corna*  
*that is nine barley-corns, L.*  
*Athel.* 3, *W.* p. 63, 33: *Mt.*

13, 31. ¶ Cornæsceda chaff,  
*R.* 17.  
Cornas corns; gemursæ, *Som.*  
<sup>o</sup> Cornbære, cornberend, cornbo-  
ra that beareth corn.  
Corngeselig Fruitful, favourable;  
gratiosus:—*Obs. Lun.* 9.  
Corn-hus a corn-house, granary.  
Corn-hwæcca a corn-chest, bin-  
Lye.  
Cornoch *A crane; grus, Som.*  
Cornrifa, an; *A handful of corn;*  
*metens:—Ors.* 4, 8.  
Cortreow *A cornel-tree, dog-*  
*tree; cornus:—R.* 46.  
Corn-weal, corn-weala-mægðe  
CORNWAL, *Som.*  
Corn-wealas Cornishmen; cor-  
nubienses:—*Chr.* 891.  
Cornwurma a corn-worm, weevil.  
Cors a curse, v. curs.  
Corsian to curse, v. cursian.  
Corsnæde, corsned *A piece of*  
*bread, execrated by a Romish*  
*priest, and then offered to the*  
*suspected guilty person, to be*  
*swallowed in way of purgation;*  
*panis execratione devotus:—*  
*L. eccl. Cnut.* 5, *W.* p. 128, 43.  
Cordæ, cordre *A multitude,*  
*company, train, pomp, state;*  
*multitudo:—Cd.* 80: *Chr.* 973.  
Cos, ses; *m.* [*Plat. Ger. kuss:*  
*m. Dut. kus m.] A kiss;*  
*osculum:—Scint.* 8: *Elf. gl.*  
4. ¶ Cossas syllan to give  
a kiss, *Somn.* 193.  
Cosham COSHAM or CORSHAM,  
*Wilts:—Chr.* 1015.  
Cosp, es; *m.* *A fetter; compes:*  
*—On cospas into fetters, Bt.*  
38, 1.  
Cossas kisses, v. cos.  
Costere a tempter; tentator:—  
*C. R. Mt.* 4, 3.  
COSTIAN, costnian, gecostian;  
*p. de, hi costodon; pp. gecost-*  
*ted, gecosten, gecostnod, a-*  
*costnod [Plat. Ger. kosten]*  
*To tempt, try, prove; proba-*  
*re, tentare:—Ps.* 25, 2: *Mt.*  
16, 1: 19, 3: *Ors.* 6, 3. He  
was fram satane gecostnod,  
*Mk.* 1, 13.  
Costnere a tempter, v. costere.  
Costnes, se; *f.* *A temptation;*  
*tentatio, Som.*  
Costnian to tempt, v. costian.  
Costnigend, es; *m.* *A tempter;*  
*tentator:—Mt.* 4, 3.  
Costnud tried, v. costian.  
Costnung, costung, e; *f.* *A temp-*  
*tation, trying, tempest; tenta-*  
*tio:—Mk.* 14, 38: *Bd.* 1, 8:  
*Ps.* 94, 8.  
COTA, cyta, an; *m.* cote, an; *n.*  
[*Plat. kate f: Frs. Dut. kot*  
*n: Ger. kathe f, kath, koth n:*  
*Dan. koje c: Swed. kette m:*  
*koja f: Icel. kot n. villula, ko-*  
*ta f; partiula domus secreta:*  
*Wel. cwt: Fin. cota: Lap.*



kaate] A cot, cottage, den, cave, bed, couch; casa, spelunca:—To his cotan, *L. Cnut.* 74. He hæfde cytan, *Bd.* 3, 17, *S.* p. 543, 24: 5, 12, *S.* p. 630, 42. To þeofa cote, *Mt.* 21, 13: *Ors.* 3, 9, *Bar.* p. 117, 17.

Coða, coðe *A disease, sickness, pestilence; morbus:—Swilc coðe com on mannun such a disease came on men, Chr.* 1087.

Coðlice truly, v. cuðlice.

Cotlyf; pl. cotlyfa. *A little village; villula:—Chr.* 963.

Cotsæta *An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager; casæ habitator, Som.*

Cott a bed, v. cota.

Cottuc Mallows; malva, *Som.*

Coxre a quiver, v. cocer.

CRABBA, an [*Plat. Ger. krabbe f: Dut. krab f.*] A CRAB, crawfish, a sign of the zodiac; cancer:—*Elf. gl.* 12: *Æqu. vern.* 7.

Cracettan *To croak; crocitare:—Dial.* 2, 8.

Cradel, cradl, cradul A CRADLE; cinabulum:—On þam cradele, *L. Cnut.* 74: *Cot.* 208.

Cræcetung, e; f. *A croaking; crocitatio:—Cræcetung hræfena the croaking of ravens, Guth.* 6.

Cræfian *to crave, v. crafian.*

CRÆFT, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. kracht f: Ger. kraft*] 1. CRRAFT, contrivance, art, skill, trade, employment, workmanship; ars, artificium. 2. Strength, power; vis, potentia. 3. Talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue; facultas, virtus:—1. Mid ænige cræfte by any contrivance, *Bt.* 39, 4. Ælces cræftes and weorc the materials of every art, *Id.* 17. 2. Mid callum hiora cræftum with all their powers, *Ors.* 1, 13. Sunnan cræftas the sun's powers, *Bt.* 41, 1. 3. Þæt mine cræftas ne wurden forgitene that my talents might not be forgotten, *Id.* 17. Se wer is cræfta full the man is full of virtues, *Id.* 10: 36, 5. Wið þære sawle cræfta ænne with one of the faculties of the soul, *Id.* 32, 1. Plantian cræftas on mode to plant virtues in the mind, *Id.* 27, 1: 38, 5. ¶ Ator-cræft the art of poisoning.—Boc-cræft book-craft, literature.—Dream-cræft the art of music.—Dry-cræft the art of magic.—Galdor-cræft incantation.—Lece-cræft the art of medicine.—Leoð-cræft poetry.—Rim-cræft arithmetic. Scip-cræft navigation.—Stæf-cræft letter-craft, grammar.—Tungel-cræft astronomy.—

Wiece 4 cræft witchcraft.—Wig-cræft the art of war.

Cræfta *An artist, a craftsman, workman; artifex:—Elf. gr.* 10.

Cræftan *To exercise a craft, to build; architectari:—Elf. gr.* 36.

Cræftiga, cræftica, cræftiga *An architect, a workman; artifex:—Bt.* 39, 5, v. cræfta.

Cræftgast most skilful.

Cræftiga a workman, v. cræftega.

Cræftig; adj. Ingenious, skilful, CRAFTY; ingeniosus, peritus:—*Bt.* 36, 6: 39, 10.

Cræftiga a workman, v. cræftega.

Cræftiglice; adv. Workmanlike, craftily; artificiose:—*Bd.* 4, 19.

Cræftigra more skilful, v. cræftig.

Cræftleas; adj. Artless, innocent, simple, inexpert; innocens:—*Elf. gr.* 10.

Cræftlic; adj. Workmanlike, artificial; artificialis:—*Bridfr.*

Cræftlice; adv. Cunningly, CRAFTILY; affabre:—*R.* 99.

Cræftsearo *An instrument of war, a device, stratagem; machina, Som.*

Cræft-wyrc *Workmanship; artificium:—Scint.* 29.

Craen a crane, v. cran.

Cræsta A CREST, tuft, plume; crista, *Som.*

CRÆT, crat; pl. cratu [*Plat. kare, karet f: Ger. karre f.*] A chariot, CART; currus:—He hæfde cratu, and ridende men, *Gen.* 50, 9: *Deut.* 11, 4. Twægra horsa cræt a chariot or cart drawn by two horses, *Som.*

Crætehors a cart horse.

Crætwæn a wain, chariot.

Cræwð crows, v. crawan.

CRAFIAN, becrastian *To ask, CRAVE, implore; petere:—L. pol. Cnut.* 67: *Chr.* 1070.

Crammian; pp. crummen, accrummen [*Dut. krammen*] TO CRAM, stuff; farcire:—*Elf. gr.* 30.

CRAN [*Dut. kraan f.*] A CRANE; grus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 33.

Cranc-stæf a weaver's instrument.

Crang Dead, killed; mortuus, *Mann.*

Crangan, gecrangan; p. hi crungon [*Dut. krenken: Ger. krænken*] To submit, crush, die, perish; occumbere, perire:—*Cd.* 167. Hettend crungon the enemy crushed [cringed], *Chr.* 938.

Cranohawc a crane hawk.

Crape should creep, v. creopan.

Crat a waggon, v. cræt.

CRAW, craue [*Frs. krie: Plat. Dut. kraai f: Ger. krähe f.*] A CROW, a Cornish chough, a jay; cornix:—*Ps.* 146, 10.

Crawan, ic crāwe, cræwð; p. creow, hi creowon; pp. crāwen [*Plat. kreiēn: Dut. kra-yen: Ger. krähen*] To crow as a cock; cantare instar galli:—*Mt.* 26, 34, 74: *Mk.* 14, 30.

Crawan-leac Meadow-saffron; hermodactylus:—*R.* 44.

Creaca, Creacisc; adj. Grecian; Græcus:—*Ors.* 1, 10. Creaca land Greece, *Id.* 1, 1.

Creacanford, v. Creccanford.

Cread A company, troop; turma:—Cread-cnearr a ship's company, a crew, *Lye.*

Creca the Greeks, v. Greca.

Crecca A CREEK, bay, wharf; crepido, *Som.*

Creccagelade, Cregelade [*F. Cricclade: Hunt. Criklade*] CRICKLADE, CREEKLADE, *Wills., Chr.* 905.

Creccanford, Cregcanford, Creacanford [*Hunt. Creganford the ford of the river Crec or Craye*] CRAFTORD, Kent, *Chr.* 457.

Creisc Grecian, v. Creaca.

Creda, an; m. The creed, belief; symbolum fidei:—¶ Se læsse creda the less or Apostle's creed.—Se mæsse creda the sacrament or Nicene creed.

Cregelade, v. Creccagelade.

Crencestre, crencistre; f. A female weaver, a spinster; textrix:—*Wynst. Test.*

CRÉOPAN, he crypð; p. créap, hi crupon; pp. copen [*Plat. krupen: Frs. kroepre: Dut. kruipen*] TO CREEP, crawl; repere:—*Bt.* 36, 4: *Ors.* 1, 7. ¶ Creopende cyn creeping kind, a reptile, *Gen.* 1, 25.

Creopere; m. [*Plat. krüper m: Dut. kruiper m.*] A CREEPER, cripple; serpens, clinicus, *Som.*

Creopung, e; f. A CREEPING, stealing; abreptio:—*Cot.* 144.

Creow crew, v. crawan.

Crepel; m. A little creeper or crawfish; cancellus:—*Prov.* 7.

Cressen cress, v. cærse.

CRICC, crycs [*Frs. krik: Plat. Dut. kruk f: Ger. krücke*] A CRUTCH, staff; baculus:—*Ps.* 22, 5: *Bd.* 4, 31.

Cridian-tun [*Fr. Cridiatun, Credon the river Credon; tun a town*] KIRTON or CREDITON, *Devon, Chr.* 977.

Crisma, an. Chrism, holy oil used in baptism by the Romish church, a white vesture in which children were clothed after baptism; chrisma:—*L. Alf. Guth.* Under crisman clothed in albs or white, *Bd.* 5, 7: 2, 14. ¶ Crism-halgung consecrating the chrism, *W. Cat.* p. 121.

Crismen Balsam; balsamum:—*Cot.* 140.



Crismlysing, *e*; *f*. *A leaving off the baptismal vest*; *chrismatism solutio*:—*Chr.* 878.

CRISP; *adj.* CRISP, *curled, frizzled*; *crispus*:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Crist, *es*; *m.* CHRIST; *christus*:—¶ IV Cristes bec the four Gospels, *Bd.* 5, 19. Cristes æ, Cristes boc the Gospel, *Elf. T.* p. 30.

\* Cristalla *Crystal*; *crystallus*:—*Num.* 11, 7.

Cristen; *sup. est*; *def. se cristenesta*; *adj.* *Christian, holy*; *christianus*:—*Cristene men segað christian men say*, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Cristen, cristena, *an.* *A christian*; *christianus*:—*He was cristen, Bt. 1.* He het ealle þa cristenan he ordered all the christians, *Ors.* 6, 30.

Cristenandóm, cristendóm, *es*; *m.* *Christianity, CHRISTENDOM, the Christian world*; *christianitas*:—*Wið þam cristenandome against Christianity, Bt. 1.* *Elf. T.* p. 28, 3: *Jud.* 16.

Cristenest, *se cristenesta* the most christian, pious, holy, *v.* cristen.

Cristlic *Christlike, christian*; *christianus, Lye.*

Cristnian *To CHRISTEN, baptize, catechize*; *catechizare*:—*Bd.* 2, 14.

Crismlysing *a leaving off the baptismal vest, v. crismlysing.*

CROCCA [*Frs.* *croek*: *Dut.* *kruik*] *A CROCK, pot, pitcher*; *olla*:—*Ps.* 59, 8.

Croc-hwære *A kettle*; *cacabus, Som.*

Croc-sceard *a potsherd.*

Croc-wyrhta *a crockworker, potter.*

Croft *A CROFT, a small enclosed field*; *prædiolum, Som.*

Crog, croh, crohha *A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle*; *legythum, lagena*:—*Cot.* 91: 124, *v.* ampella.

Croh Saffron; *crocus*:—*L. M.* 5, 3.

Crompeht; *adj.* *Full of crumples, wrinkled*; *folialis*:—*Cot.* 91.

Cromu crumbs, *v.* cruma.

CROP, *pes*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* *krop m*: *Ger.* *kropf m*: *Dan.* *kroe*, *krop c*: *Swed.* *kråfwa f.* *kropp m*: *Icel.* *krof n.*] *A CROP, top, bunch, berry, an ear of corn, craw of a bird*; *cima, corymbus, spica, gutturus vesicula*:—*R.* 60. Wurf þone cropp, *Lev.* 1, 16.

Crop-leac *a kind of wild or running betony.*

Croppiht *Croppy, full of clusters*; *racemosus, Som.*

Cruce *A cross, crook, water-pot*; *erux, hydria, Som. v. crocca.*

Cruft *A crypt, vault*; *crypta, Som.*

CRUMA [*Dut.* *kruim f.*] *A crumb, fragment*; *mica*:—*Mt.* 15, 27.

CRUMB, crump, crymbig; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* *krom*: *Ger.* *krum*] *Crooked, CRUMPED*; *curvus*:—*Cot.* 144.

Crungon killed, *v.* crangan.

Crusene, crusne *A robe made of skins*; *mastruga*:—*Crusene oððe deorfellen roc crusen or a beastfelt or skin garment, Elf. gl.* 20.

\* Cruð *a crowd, v. cread.*

CRYB [*Plat. Dut.* *krib f*: *Ger.* *krippe f.*] *A CRIB, bed, stall*; *stratum, Som.*

Cryc *a crooked staff, v. cric.*

Cryfele *A den, passage under ground*; *spelunca, Som.*

Crymbig crooked, *v.* crumb.

Crymbing, *e*; *f.* *A bending*; *curvatura*:—*Cot.* 56.

Crypan *to creep, v. creopan.*

Crypel, crypele, cryppel *a den, v. cryfele.*

Crysm *chrism, v. crisma.*

Cu'; *g. cús*; *pl. cy*; *g. cuna*; *f.* [*Plat. ko f*: *Frs.* *kou*: *Dut.* *Dan.* *koe f*: *Ger.* *kuh f.*] *A COW*; *vacca*:—*Feowertig cuna, Gen.* 32, 15; *Ps.* 67, 33.

Cualme-stow *A place of burial*; *calvariae locus, Som.*

Cuce alive, *v.* cwic.

Cucelere *A spoon, half a drachm, a capon*; *cochlear*:—*Herb.* 26, 3: *Cot.* 42.

Cucen alive.

Cucian; *part.* *cucende. To quicken, make alive*; *vivificare, Som.*

Cucon, cuconne, cucune *Alive, quick*; *vivus*:—*Chr.* 1009: *Ors.* 6, 2. Cucu, *Gen.* 1, 20, *v.* cwic.

Cucumer, *es*; *m.* [*Dut.* *kom-kommer*] *A CUCUMBER*; *cucumis*:—*Cucumeres, pat synd eorðæppla, Num.* 11, 5.

CUD *A CUD, what is chewed*; *rumen, Som.*

Cudele *A cuttlefish*; *sepia*:—*R.* 102.

Cuellan *to kill, v. cwellan.*

Cuemesa [*Dut.* *koemest m.*] *Cowdung*; *lætamen*:—*L. Md.* 138, *Som.*

Cufle, cugele, cugle, cuhle *A COWL, monk's hood*; *cuculla*:—*Elf. gl.* 20.

Cuhyrd *a cow-herd.*

Cuic living, *v.* cwic.

Cuicbeam *the juniper-tree.*

Cuide *a saying, v. cwide.*

Cula *a cowl, v. cufle.*

Culfra, culefra, *an*; *f.* *A dove, CULVER, pigeon*; *columba*:—*He asende þa eft ut ane culfran, Gen.* 8, 8, 9: *Mt.* 10, 16: *Lk.* 2, 24: 3, 22. Culfer, *R.*

37. ¶ Wud-culfra *a wood culver or pigeon, stock-dove. Culpa Humiliation*; *dejectio*:—*Cod. Ex.* 10, b.

Culpian *To humiliate, cringe*; *humiliare*:—*Bt.* 32, 1.

\* CULTOR, cultur *A COULTER or CULTER, dagger*; *cultur, sica*:—*Elf. gl.* 8.

Culufre *a dove, v. culfra.*

Cum come, *v.* cuman.

CUMA, *an*; *m.* *A comer, guest, stranger*; *hospes*:—*Ice was cuma, Mt.* 25, 35, 43. ¶ Cumena *ar-þegn an attendant of guests*.—*Cumena bur an hospital*.—*Cumena hus an inn.*

Cuman, cwiman, *ic cume, he cymð*; *p. com, hi comon*; *pp. cumen.* [*Plat. kafen*: *Dut. komen*: *Ger. kommen*: *Moes. cwiman*] *To COME, happen, go*; *venire*:—*Cum to þam lande, Gen.* 12, 1: *Ps.* 39, 10: *Deut.* 4, 9.

Cumb *a liquid measure*: hence, perhaps, our dry measure, a comb or coom, a valley, *v.* comb.

Cumbel, cumbl, cumbol, cumbul [*Franc. cumbal*: *Icel. cumbul*] *A military standard, a banner, signal*; *signum militare*:—*Cd.* 181: *Fr. Jud.* p. 26, 18. ¶ Cumbol-gehnades *conflict of banners, Chr.* 938: *Ing.* p. 144, 14.—*Cumbolwiga a commander.*

Cumbraland [*a land of valleys, v. comb*] CUMBERLAND.

Cumen come; *cumende coming, v.* cuman.

Cumerland *Cumberland, v. Cumbraland.*

Cumin the herb cummin, *v.* cymen.

Cum-liðe *kind to comers or strangers.*

Cumliðian [*cuma a guest*; *liðian to nourish*] *To lodge, to receive as a guest*; *hospitari*:—*R. Ben. interl.* 1.

Cumliðnes, *se*; *f.* *Hospitable-ness, hospitality*; *hospitalitas*:—*Pref. R. Conc.*, *Som.*

Cummase *a kind of unlucky bird.*

Cum-pæder *A godfather*; *compater, Som.*

-cund [*Dut. Kil. kond, konne, kunne known, a kind*: *Ger. kund*: *Icel. kyn*] *An adjective termination, denoting a KIND, sort or origin, likeness*; *as, eorðcund earthly*; *godcund having its origin from God, divine*; *heofoncund heaven-kind, heavenly, etc.*

Cuneglasse *The herb hound's or dog's tongue*; *cynoglossa*:—*L. Md.* 1, 44.

Cunela Rue, herb grace; *ruta*:—*C. R. Lk.* 11, 42.



*Cunelle chervil; cerefolium, Som.*  
**CUNNAN**, ic can, þu cunne or canst; he can, we ge hi cunnon; p. ic cuðe, þu cuðest, we ge hi cuðon, gecuðon; pp. cuð, gecuð [Plat. Dut. Ger. kennen: Moes. cunnan] 1. To *KEN*, know, know how; scire. 2. To know how to do, have power, to be able; posse:—1. Cunnge Laban? Hig cwædon, þæt hig hine cuðon, Gen. 29, 5. Hwanon cuðest þu me, Jn. 1, 48: Bt. 7, 1. Þæt ne sy cuð and open, Lk. 8, 17: 16, 15. Het is cuð it is known, clear, evident, Greg. 2, 22. 2. He ne can ongitan he cannot understand, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 328, 9. He eow axað hwæt ge don cunnon, Gen. 46, 33. ¶ Cuð doen, gecuðne gedon to make known.  
**Cunnere** *A tempter; tentator:—C. Mt. 4, 3.*  
**CUNNIAN**, acunnian, gecunnian; p. ode; pp. ed, od; v. a. To enquire, con, search into, to prove, try; probare:—Mot ic nu cunnian may I now enquire? Cunnas swa þu wille enquire as thou wilt, Bt. 5, 3: Ps. 138, 1: Bd. 3, 2. Ge cunnian hwylc heora swiftoſt hors hæfde to try which of them had the swiftest horse, Bd. 5, 6.  
**Cunning**, e; f. Experience, *CUNNING*; experientia, Som.  
**Cuople** *A coble, small ship; navicula:—C. Mt. 8, 13.*  
**Cupp**, cuppa *A cup; poculum:—Æthelf. Test.*  
**Cure**, curon chose; p. of ceosan.  
**Curmealle**, curmelle *Centaur; centauria:—Curmealle seo mare the greater centaur, Herb. 3. Curmelle seo læsse the less centaur, Herb. 36.*  
**CURS** *A CURSE; maledictio:—On anigne man curse aſettan, Offic. Episc. 3.*  
**Cursiam incense**, v. cursumbor.  
**Cursian** *To CURSE; maledicere:—Ps. 36, 23: Chr. 1137.*  
**Cursumbor** *Frankincense, incense, v. recels.*  
**Cursung**, e; f. *A CURSING, curse, torment, hell; maledictio:—Ps. 108, 16.*  
**Cusc**; adj. [Dut. kuisch: Ger. keusch: *Al. chusca, kusgi*] *CHASTE, modest, pure, clean; castus, purus:—Cd. 29.*  
**Cuscote** [Lancashire, cowshot] *A ringdove; palumbus, Som.*  
**Cuslippa**, cusloppe *A COWSLIP; verbascum:—R. 42.*  
**Cuter Resin**; mastix, resina:—R. 48.  
**Cuð** known, certain; pp. of cunnan.  
**CUDA**, an. *One known, an ac-*

*quaintance, a familiar friend, a relation; notus, cognatus:—Ps. 54, 14: Lk. 1, 58: 2, 44. Ne clypa þine cuðan, Lk. 14, 12.*  
**Cuðe**, cuðon *knew, was able; p. of cunnan.*  
**Cuðelic**, cuðlic; adj. *Known, certain; notus, Som.*  
**Cuðelice** certainly, v. cuðlice.  
**Cuðemen** relations, v. cuða.  
**Cuðian**; p. ude. *To know, regard; innoscere:—Ps. 143, 4.*  
**Cuðlætan** *To enter into friendship, make peace; societatem facere, Som.*  
**Cuðlice**, cuðelice; comp. or; adv. *Certainly, truly, indeed; certo:—Bd. 2, 12: 3, 22.*  
**Cuðnes**, se; f. *Knowledge, acquaintance; scientia:—Scint. 38.*  
**Cuðnoma** *A surname; cognomen, Som.*  
**Cuðomen** relations, v. cuða.  
**Cuðon** *knew; p. of cunnan.*  
**Cuðra**, cuðre *more sure; comp. of cuð.*  
**Cuðudyst** regardedst, v. cuðian.  
**Cuwon** chewed, v. ceowan.  
**CWACIAN**; part. ende [Plat. quakkeln] *To quAKE, tremble; tremere:—Ps. 17, 9: Ors. 2, 5.*  
**Cwacung**, e; f. *A quAKING, trembling; tremor:—Ps. 2, 11.*  
**Cwæde**, cwæden *said, v. cwæðan.*  
**Cwæle** *a violent death, v. cwale.*  
**Cwælm** death, v. cwealm.  
**Cwæman** to please, v. cweman.  
**Cwæn** a queen, v. cwen.  
**Cwætern** a prison, v. cwertern.  
**Cwæstednys** *a trembling, v. cwa-cung.*  
**Cwæðan**, cweðan, acwæðan, ic cweðe, þu cwyst, he cwyð; p. ic cwæð, cwæde or cwæde, þu cwæde, he cwæð, we cwædon; sub. cweðe; imp. cweð þu, cweðað or cweðe ge; pp. gecweden [Moes. cwithan.—cwyðe a speech, v. cwede] 1. To say, speak; dicere. 2. To provoke, or excite by speaking; provocare:—1. Abraham him cwæð to, ic cwæde on minum geþance, Gen. 20, 11: 31, 1. Se witega gecwæð, Mt. 24, 15: Gen. 21, 2: Mt. 3, 3. 2. Brutus gecwæð anwīg Brutus provoked a duel, Ors. 2, 3.  
**Cwale**, cwalu [Dut. kwaal f: Plat. Ger. quaal f.] *A quelling with weapons, a violent death, slaughter, death; cædes:—Bd. 2, 12.*  
**Cwalian** [Plat. Dut. kwynen: Moes. cwainon] *To languish, to be weary, faint, mourn; languere, lugere:—Cd. 220.*  
**Cwanta-wic** Canterbury, v. Cantwara.  
**Cwartern** a prison, v. cweartern.

**CWATAN**; p. cwehte, hi cwehton; pp. cweht. *To shake, move, brandish; quaterere, movere:—Mt. 27, 39: Mk. 15, 29.*  
**Cwatbridge** [Fabio. Ethelw. Cantbridge: M. West. Quantebridge: Flor. Wig. Quatbrig] *CAMBRIDGE:—Cwatbridge be Sæfern Cambridge, on the Severn, Gloucestershire, Som.*  
**Cwead Dung**, filth; stercus:—Ps. 112, 6.  
**Cweal** *to kill, v. cwellan.*  
**CWEALM**, es; m. [Plat. qualm m: Dut. kwalm m.] *Death, destruction, pestilence, contagion, slaughter; nex:—Lk. 21, 11: Ex. 5, 3.*  
**Cwealm** bære death bearing, deadly.  
**Cwealmbærnes**, cwealmbærns, se; f. *Destruction, ruin; exitium:—Elf. gr.*  
**Cwealmnys**, cwylnnys, se; f. *Torment, pain, anguish; cruciatus:—Bd. 1, 7.*  
**Cwealm-stow** a place of execution.  
**Cwearn** a mill, v. cwyryn.  
**Cweartern** a prison, v. cwertern.  
**Cweccung**, e; f. *A disturbance; commotio:—Lps. 43, 16.*  
**Cwede** a saying, v. cwide.  
**Cweden** said, v. cwæðan.  
**Cwehte** moved, v. cwatan.  
**Cwelan** to die, v. acwelan.  
**CWELLAN**, acwellan, cwealan, cwoellan, acwoellan, acwillan, þu cwelst; p. cwealde, cwalde; pp. cweald, cwelled, cweald, acwolen, acweald, aquald; v. a. [Plat. Ger. quälen: Dut. kwel-len] *To kill, slay, QUELL; trucidare:—Ex. 8, 26: 29, 16: Bt. 13, Card. p. 60, 1.*  
**Cwellere** [Plat. Ger. quäler m: Dut. kweller] *A killer, manslayer, QUELLER, tormentor; carnifex, spiculator:—Mk. 6, 27: Bd. 1, 7.*  
**Cwelml destruction**, v. cwealm.  
**Cwealmbærns** destruction, v. cwealmbærnes.  
**Cwelmente** destroying, v. cwellan.  
**Cwelmlan** to kill, v. cwyrlman.  
**Cweman**, gecweman; p. de. *To please, delight, satisfy; place-re:—Ors. 1, 12: Mk. 15, 15.*  
**Cweming**, e; f. *A pleasing; placencia, Som.*  
**Cwemnys**, se; f. *A satisfaction; an appeasing, a mitigation; satisfactio:—Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 8.*  
**CWEN** [Al. quena: Dan. kone f: Icel. kona, kuenna: Moes. cwino a woman] *A woman, wife, wife of a king, a QUEEN; uxor, regina:—Abrahames cwen Abraham's woman, wife, Cd. 103: Ors. 3, 11. Pes Caseres cwen a wife of a Caesar, an empress. Suð-dæles cwen, Mt. 12, 42: Lk. 11, 31.*



Cwencan to quench, v. acwencan.  
 Cwen-fugol a female or hen bird.  
 Cwen-hiord, cwen-hyrd a keeper of females, one fit to wait upon queens, a eunuch.  
 Cwen-land the country of the Vandals:—Be norðan Sweon ofer þa westen nu is Cwen-land, Ors. 1, 1.  
 Cwen-sæ the sea of the Vandals.  
 Cweoc quick, alive, v. cwic.  
 Cweorn a mill, v. cwyrn.  
 Cweorn-bil the iron supporting a mill.  
 Cweorn-stan a millstone, v. cwyrn-stan.  
 Cweornteð mill-teeth, grinding teeth.  
 Cwern, cweartern, cwiern, cwartern A prison; carcer:—Mt. 5, 25: Lk. 3, 20.  
 Cweðan to say, v. cwæðan.  
 Cweðað lament, v. cwiðan.  
 Cweðe say, v. cwæðan.  
 Cweðe ge say ye, v. cwyst.  
 Cwic, cwuc, cuic, cucu, cucon; adj. [Plat. Frs. quik, quek: Dut. kwik] QUICK, active, not dead, living; vivus:—Se iunga was cwices modes, Ors. 2, 1. Cuic wæter or cwic welle, C. Jn. 4, 10: Bd. 1, 14. ¶ Cwic-nessa a living sacrifice, an oblation.—Cwicfeoh living property, cattle.  
 Cwicbeam A wild ash, wicken-tree or wick-tree, sedge-bushes, juniper-tree; juniperus:—Cot. 109, Som.  
 Cwiccan; pp. od, ud [Plat. quēken: Dut. kweeken: Icel. kuikna] To QUICKEN, make alive; vivificare, Som.  
 Cwice [Plat. quēk, quik: Dut. kweek gras n.] Quick growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass; gramen:—Herb. 79.  
 Cwicfyre a quick fire, fire of brimstone.  
 Cwichelmes-hlæwe [F. Cuic-celmeslawe: Hovd. Cwickel-melow] CUCKAMSEY HILL, Berkshire, Chr. 1006.  
 \* Cwicseolf for quicksilver.  
 Cwicsusl, es; m. Burning sulphur; ignis sulphureus:—¶ Cwicsusles ealdor the chief of burning brimstone, the devil, Nicod. 26.  
 Cwic-treow the hawthorn-tree; crespinus, tremulus:—R. 47.  
 Cwicu alive, v. cwic.  
 Cwicwihta living creatures.  
 Cwide, cwyde, cwyðe, es; m. A speech, saying, command, sentence, testament, argument, doctrine; dictum:—Eower cwide stande, Jos. 2, 21. Ealda cwidas old sayings, proverbs, Bt. 14, 3. Cwidas don to make wills, Somn. 234.  
 Cwidboc a book of proverbs.

Cwiddigan; p. hi cwydodon. To speak; dicere:—Hearm cwid-digan, Bt. 18, 4: Chr. 1085.  
 Cwyddung, cwyddung, e; f. A saying, report, speech; sermon-culus:—Bt. 18, 4.  
 Cwidol evil tongued, v. cwydol.  
 Cwidræden an agreement, v. ræden.  
 Cwiern a prison, v. cwertern.  
 Cwiferlice; adv. Anxiously; sollicité:—C. R. Ben. 64.  
 Cwildebær; adj. Plague bearing, pernicious, injurious; perniciosus:—Scint. 53.  
 Cwildebærlice; adv. Destructively, pestilently; pestifere:—Scint. 8.  
 Cwilde-floed the destruction flood, deluge.  
 Cwiman to come, v. cuman.  
 Cwinod wasted, v. cwanian.  
 Cwið, cwiða [Moes. cwith] The womb; matrix:—R. 76.  
 Cwiðan; p. we cwiðdun. To speak or moan in grief, mourn, lament; lamentari, plangere:—Wope cwiðan with weeping to lament, Cd. 48: Mt. 11, 17: Ps. 77, 69.  
 Cwiðendlic; adj. Proper, peculiar, natural; genuinus:—Cot. 96.  
 Cwoaðan to say, v. cwæðan.  
 Cwoellan to kill, v. cwellan.  
 Cwom came, v. cuman.  
 Cwuc, cwuca alive, v. cwic.  
 Cwyddung a saying, v. cwid-dung.  
 Cwyde a speech, v. cwide.  
 Cwydele An inflamed swelling; varix:—R. 76.  
 Cwydeleás; adj. Speechless, intestate; intestatus:—L. Pol. Cnut. 68.  
 Cwydodon said, reported, v. cwid-digan.  
 \* Cwydol; adj. Ill tongued; male-dicus:—Bd. 1, 23.  
 Cwydræden an agreement, v. gecwidrædden.  
 Cwylan to die, v. acwelan.  
 CwYLD [cweld killed, from cwel-lan] Slaughter, destruction, pestilence, plague; clades, lues:—Ps. 1, 1. ¶ Cwyld or cwyld-tid a dead time: as we say, the dead time of night.  
 Cwylman, cwelmlan, gecwylman; p. de, hi cwelmdon; pp. ed. [Plat. Ger. quälen] To kill, torment, crucify; trucidare:—Ps. 36, 15: Bd. 5, 2. Mid anum slæge gecwylman to kill with one blow, Coll. Monast.  
 Cwylmbære death bearing, pernicious.  
 Cwylmd killed, v. cwyllman.  
 Cwylmende, cwyllmigende tormenting, crucifying, v. cwyllman.

Cwylmenc, cwyllmenc, e; f. A cross; crux:—Mt. 10, 38.  
 Cwylmyns torment, v. cwealmnys.  
 Cwylt-tyd dead time, v. cwyld.  
 Cwyna a wife, v. cwen.  
 CwYRN, cweorn [Plat. queeren f: kweern f: Moes. cwairn] A mill, a hand-mill, QUERN mola:—Mt. 24, 41: Num. 11, 8.  
 Cwyrn-burne a mill-stream.  
 Cwyrn-stan, cweorn-stan a mill-stone.  
 CwYSAN; p. de; pp. ed [Plat. quesen: Frs. queaze] To crush, QUASH, shake, bruise, squeeze, burst asunder; quassare, terere:—Elf. gr. 28.  
 Cwyst þu, cwyst þu la, cwyst tu la sayest thou? whether it is so? used in questions, as num in Latin:—Cwyst þu eom ic hyt? Mt. 26, 22, v. cwæðan.  
 Cwyð says, v. cwæðan.  
 Cwyðað lament; cwyðdende lamenting, v. cwiðan.  
 Cwyðe a saying, v. cwide.  
 Cwyþele an inflamed swelling, v. cwydele.  
 Cy cows, v. cá.  
 Cycen a chicken, v. cicen.  
 Cycene [Dut. keuken: Frs. kok-aire] A kitchen; culina:—R. 107.  
 Cydde said, told; p. of cyðan.  
 Cydung a chiding, v. ciding.  
 CYF, cyfe [Ger. kufe] A tun, vessel, hogshead, bushel; do-lum:—Mt. 5, 15.  
 Cyfes, ceafes, cefes; f. [Wil. keuse: Dut. Kil. kebs, kefs] A concubine, handmaid; pellex, ancilla:—Elf. gr. 28: Gen. 21, 12.  
<sup>b</sup> Cyfeseðoren base born.  
 Cyfeshád [Dut. Kil. kebsdon; keuisdon] Whoredom, adultery; pellicatus:—Cot. 186.  
 CYGAN, cygean, cigan, acigan, gecegan, gecygan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. 1. To call, invite, call upon, invoke, intreat; vocare, invocare. 2. To call together, assemble; convocare:—1. Ps. 98, 6: 104, 15. Ic gecyge, Ps. 114, 2. Gecygyde, Ps. 73, 19. 2. Bd. 4, 23: Elf. gr. 22.  
 Cyging a calling.  
 Cygling, cyðling, e; f. A relation; cognatus:—R. John 18, 26, v. cuða.  
 Cyl, cyle, m. [Frs. kyeld] Cold, coolness; frigus:—Ps. 147, 6.  
 Cyldfare a carrying of children.  
 Cyle A well; puteus:—Ors. 1, 1.  
 Cylen A kiln, an oven; culina:—Cot. 45.  
 Cylenisc; adj. Like a kiln; fornaceus, Som.  
 Cylew spotted.



Cyle-wearte, cyle wyrt *Sour sorrel*; oripilatum:—*Cot.* 216.  
 Cyline, cyline-heorð *a kiln*, v. cylene.  
 Cyll *A bottle, barrel, flagon*; utor:—*Ors.* 2, 4, v. ciellan.  
 Cyln *a kiln*, v. cylene, ast.  
 CYME *A coming, an approach*; adventus:—*Bt.* 39, 13.  
 Cymen, cymene, cymyn *Cumin*; cuminum:—*Mt.* 23, 23.  
 Cymð comes, v. cuman.  
 CYN [*Plat. Moes. kinn n: Frs. Dut. kin f.*] *The chin*; mentum:—*Elf. gl.* 2.  
 CYN; g. cynnes [*Dan. kjøn n: Swed. kynne n. kön n. a kind: Icel. kyn n: Old Ger. kunne a kind, generation*] *KIN, kindred, lineage, race, posterity, tribe, nation, people, kind, sort; cognatio, progenies, genus*:—*Cyne cynnes of royal race, Bt.* 38, 1: *Ors.* 1, 5. *La nædrena cyn, Mt.* 3, 7: 17, 21: *Mk.* 7, 26. ¶ *Fisc-cyn fish-kind.*  
 Cyn; *adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper; congruus*:—*Þæt is cyn that is proper, Bt.* 33, 1. *Swa cynn was as was suitable or fit, Bt.* 35, 4.  
 Cyna *a cleft*, v. cina.  
 Cynd, cynde *nature, kind, Bt.* 35, 4, v. gecynd.  
 Cyne; *adj. Kingly, regal, royal, princely; regius, regalis*:—*He wæs cyne cynnes he was of royal lineage, Bt.* 38, 1. *Cyne bearn or cyne cyn royal offspring, Bd.* 1, 25.  
 Cynebænd *a royal crown, a diadem.*  
 Cynebot *a king's compensation or recompense.*  
 Cynebotl *A kingly dwelling, a palace; palatium*:—*Elf. gl.* 27.  
 Cynedóm, cynyngdóm; *m. A royal dominion, kingdom, realm; imperium, regnum*:—*Bd.* 1, 3: *Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Cynege *a king, v. cyning.*  
 Cynegeard, cynegyrd *A royal wand, sceptre; sceptrum*:—*R.* 68.  
 Cynegewæd *a king's clothing, a purple robe.*  
 Cyneyld *a king's compensation, v. cynebot.*  
 Cynegyrd *a sceptre, v. cynegeard.*  
 Cynehád *A royal state or condition, dignity, KINGHOOD; regia dignitas*:—*Pref. Greg.*  
 Cynehealm, cynehelm, es; *m. A crown, diadem; diadema*:—*Mt.* 27, 29: *Jn.* 19, 2, 5.  
 Cynelec, cynelic, cynellic; *adj. [Plat. Ger. königlich: Dut. koninklyk] Regal, royal; re-*

*galis*:—*Cynelic botl a royal dwelling, Bd.* 1, 5.  
 Cynelice; *adv. Royally; regie*:—*Past.* 16, 5.  
 Cynelincys, se; *f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness; regia dignitas*:—*Bd.* 3, 14.  
 Cynellic kingly, v. cynelec.  
 Cynemæresford [*F. Kimeresford*].—*Cyne royal; mære famous; ford a ford*] *Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Chr.* 800.  
 Cynerice [*Plat. Ger. königreich n: Dut. koningryk n*].—*cyne royal, rice a region*] *A royal region or possession, a kingdom, realm; regnum*:—*Ors.* 3, 7.  
 Cynerofe *royal, noble.*  
 Cynescipe *kingship, royalty.*  
 Cynesetl, cenesetel *A royal seat, a throne; imperii sedes, Ors.* 3, 7: *Ex.* 11, 5.  
 Cynestol [*cyne royal, stol a seat, stool*] *A royal dwelling, chief city, a capital; urbs regia*:—*Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Cynestret *a royal street or road.*  
 Cynet KENNET, *Wiltshire, Som.*  
 Cynewise, cynewisa *A republic, commonwealth; respublica*:—*Ors.* 4, 4: *Bd.* 1, 3.  
 Cynewiððe *A royal wreath, a diadem; redimiculum*:—*Cot.* 185.  
 Cyngestune *the king's town, KINGSTON.*  
 CYNING, cyng, cyngc, cynig, cyneg, cyninc, cyninge, es; *m. [Plat. Ger. könig m: Dut. koning m: Dan. konge m: Swed. kung, konung m: Icel. konungr m.] A king, ruler, prince. Anglo-Saxon kings were elected in the witenagemot on the death of the preceding sovereign, Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 1; rex*:—*Melchisedech wæs cyning, Gen.* 14, 18. *Se Judea cyning, Mt.* 2, 1, 2. *Eart þu cyning, Jn.* 18, 37. *Þu eart Israhela cyng, Jn.* 1, 49: *Ors.* 1, 8. ¶ *Cyninga bec histories or chronicles of things done from year to year*.—*Cyninga seod the king's purse, exchequer*.—*Cyninges botl or Cyninges heal a king's dwelling, a palace, Bd.* 2, 14.  
 Cyning-cynn *royal race.*  
 Cynyngdóm *a kingdom, v. cyne-*  
 Cyningric *a kingdom, v. cynerice.*  
 Cynnas sorts, nations, v. cyn.  
 Cynnreccenniss, se; *f. A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy; genealogia*:—*Cot.*  
 Cynnryn, cynryn, cynren, cænrn, es; *pl. u. [cyn kin, relationship; ryne a course] A family course, parentage, ge-*

*neration; generatio*:—*La ge nædrena cynnryn, Mt.* 12, 34: *Gen.* 11, 27: *Bt.* 38, 1. *On cynrynes cynrynum, Ps.* 71, 5.  
 Cyp *A beam, timber, measure; trabs*:—*R. Ben.* 2: *H. Mt.* 5, 15.  
 Cypa, an [*Plat. kipe, küpe f. a basket*].—*ceap* 1. *A factor, merchant, trader; negotiator.*  
 2. *What a merchant has his goods in, a basket; cophinus*:—*1. Gen.* 37, 28. *2. Lk.* 9, 17, v. ceap.  
 Cypan; *p. cypt, þu cyptest, we ge hi cypton, ciptun. To sell; vendere*:—*Ps.* 43, 14: *Jn.* 2, 16: *Gen.* 47, 20. *Cypende, Mt.* 25, 9, v. ceapian.  
 Cypcnihtas *bought servants, slaves.*  
 Cypeman *a merchant, v. ceapman.*  
 Cypera *a sort of fish.*  
 Cyperen; *adj. Coppery, belonging to copper; æreus*:—*Ps.* 17, 36. *Cyperen hwær a copper ewer or vessel, R.* 26.  
 Cypeping *a saleable thing, merchandise.*  
 Cypince, cypingce *A bargaining, setting a price; negotiatio*:—*R.* 81.  
 Cypinga *A market; forum*:—*Elf. gr.* 13.  
 Cypman, cypman *a merchant, v. ceapman.*  
 Cyppanhamme CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts., Som.*  
 Cyran *to turn, v. cerran.*  
 Cyrc *a church, v. circ.*  
 Cyrc-weard *a churchwarden, v. cyrc-weard.*  
 Cyrc-halgung *hallowing or consecrating a church.*  
 Cyrc-pingere *a priest.*  
 Cyrc-weard, cyrc-werd, cyric-weard, es. *A churchwarden; sacri scriniarius*:—*Cyrcwardes þenunga churchwarden's duty, Greg.* 1, 5.  
 Cyrde, cyrdon *returned, v. cerran.*  
 Cyre [*Plat. küür, kor f: Dut. keur f.*] *A turn, choice, will, pleasure; flexus, arbitrium*:—*Agenne cyre own or free will, S. de Epiph., v. cer.*  
 Cyren-ceaster, Cyn-ceaster CIRENCESTER, *Cicester, Gloucestershire*:—*Ors.* 5, 12: 6, 9.  
 Cyrf *A cutting off, an instrument to cut with; abscissio, ferrum abscissionis*:—*C. R. Ben.* 40.  
 Cyrfæt *A gourd; cucurbita*:—*Wylde cyrfæt or hwit wingeard; brionia, R.* 44.  
 Cyric *a church, v. circ.*  
 Cyric-byrig [*Hunt. Cereburih: Brom. Cyrebury*] *The Church city, CHIRBURY, Salop*:—*Chr.* 915, *Ing.*



Cyrycea *a church*, v. circ.  
 Cyric-frið, cyric-grið *church-peace, right of sanctuary*.  
 Cyric-halgung *church hallowing, dedication*.  
 Cyriclic, circlic; *adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical; ecclesiasticus*:—*Bd. 2, 20*.  
 Cyric-rena *church robbery, sacrilege*.  
 Cyric-sceat *church scot, a payment made to the church*.  
 Cyric-pen *a minister of the church*.  
 Cyric-penung, e; *f. Church-service, the liturgy; liturgia*:—*Can. Edg. 50*.  
 Cyricweard *a churchwarden, v. cyrcweard*.  
 Cyricweccan *churchwatches, vigils*.  
 Cynin *a churn*, v. cerene.  
 Cyring-ceaster *Cirencester*, v. cyren-ceaster.  
 Cyrlic *rustic, rural*, v. ceorlic.  
 Cyriliscnys, se; *f. CHURLISHNESS, clownishness, rudeness; rusticitas, Som.*  
 CYRM, cirm *A noise, shout, uproar, crashing; clamor, strepitus*:—*Cd. 109*.  
 Cyрман *To cry out; clamare*:—*Cd. 166*.  
 Cyn *a churn*, v. cerene.  
 Cynceaster *Cirencester*, v. Cyren-ceaster.  
 Cynel, cynrl; *pl. a, u [Plat. Ger. kern m.] A KERNEL, grain, an indurated gland; nucleus, toles*:—*Cot. 96*.  
 Cyrran *to turn*, v. cerran.  
 Cyrr *in a time*, v. cer.  
 Cyrr turn, cyrrd *turned*, v. cerran.  
 Cys-treow *A cherry-tree; cerasus*:—*R. 46*.  
 Cyrtel [*Franc. kyrtel; Ger. kittel m; Dan. kiortel c; Swed. kjortel m; Icel. kióll m. a cloak; Moes. katila A woman's gown, a vest, mantle, KIRTLE*;

*tunica*:—*C. Mt. 5, 40. Berenne cyrtel a bear-skin mantle*.  
 Cyrtenlice; *adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly; subtiliter*:—*Scint. 38*.  
 CYSE, es; *m. [Plat. kese m; Dut. kaas f; Ger. käse m; Ir. cais; Wel. caws] A CHEESE; caseus*:—*Tyn cysas tencheeses, L. In. 70, W. p. 25, 40*.  
 Cysefæt *a cheese-vat*.  
 Cyslib *milk curded*, v. ceselib.  
 Cysp *a fetter*, v. cosp.  
 Cyspan; *pp. gecypsed. To bind, fetter; compedibus constringere*:—*Ps. 78, 11; Bt. R. p. 190, Card. p. 403, 17*.  
 Cyssan, ic cysse; *p. cyste; pp. gecyssed; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. kussen; Dan. kysse; Icel. kyssa] To kiss; osculari*:—*Mt. 26, 48, 49*.  
 CYST, cist, cest [*Plat. kiste f; Dut. kist f.*] *A CHEST, coffer, sheath, casket; capsas*:—*Lk. 7, 14; Bd. 2, 3*.  
 Cyst chooses, v. ceosan.  
 Cyst; *pl. a [Frs. kiste] 1. Election, choice; electio. 2. What is chosen for its excellence, magnificence, fruitfulness, goodness; bonitas*:—*1. Nu ic pe cyst ahead now I have offered thee a choice, Cd. 91. 2. On eallum cystum in all excellencies, Bt. 38, 5. 3. Pa cysta gedoð þa leof-tæle excellencies make them estimable, Id. 13. 4. Þas landes cysta the land's fruitfulness, Chr. 449*.  
 Cystbeam *a chestnut-tree*.  
 Cystelice; *adv. [Plat. Ger. köstlich; Dut. kostelyk] Munificently; largiter*:—*Elf. gr. 38*.  
 Cystig; *adj. Munificent, liberal, good; munificus*:—*Elf. gr. 9; Past. 20*.  
 Cystignes, se; *f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence; liberalitas*:—*Cot. 119*.

Cystléas; *adj. Fruitless, reprobate; reprobus*:—*Cd. 48*.  
 Cystlic munificent: *cystlice munificently*.  
 Cys-wuca *cleansing week, purification*.  
 Cyta *A KITE; milvus*:—*R. 37*.  
 Cyta *a cottage*, v. cot.  
 Cytel, cetel [*Plat. Dut. ketel m.*] *A KETTLE, a brazen or copper pot, cauldron; cacabus*:—*Elf. gl. 21*.  
 Cytere *A harp; cythera*:—*Ps. 56, 11*.  
 CYÐ *A region, place, situation, knowledge; patria, situs naturalis*:—*Þæt wæteres agnu cyð is on eorðan, Bt. 33, 4, v. cyððe*.  
 Cyðan, gecyðan, ic cyðe, he cyð; *p. cyðde, cydde, gecyðde, gecyðde; pp. cyðed, gecyðed; v. a. To make known, call, declare, relate, tell, announce, show; annuntiare*:—*God wolde gecyðan, Bd. 1, 33; Gen. 20, 23. Johannes cyð, Jn. 1, 15; 17, 26. Gecyð me, Ps. 101, 24. Cyðað eft me, Mt. 2, 8. Heo arfæstnisse cydde, Jos. 6, 17*.  
 Cyðer, cyðr *A witness, messenger; testis*:—*Mk. 14, 63; Ps. 26, 18*.  
 Cyðling *a relation*, v. cygling.  
 Cyðnes, cyðnys, gecyðnes, se; *f. A witness, testimony, testament; testimonium*:—*Mk. 14, 57; Lk. 22, 20*.  
 Cyððe, gecyððe, cyð; *f. Notice, knowledge, kindred, alliance, a country, region; notitia, cognitio, patria*:—*Bd. 5, 13. On hiora agenre gecyððe in their own country, Bt. 27, 3. On heora agenre cyððe, Bd. 27, 4*.  
 Cywð *chews*, v. ceowan.  
 Cywung *A chewing; ruminatio*:—*R. 99*.



# D

23h

DÆD

23i

DÆG

23j

DÆR

<sup>h</sup>D is sometimes changed into ð, as *Ic wurde, or Ic wurðe:—Ic wearð I was, þu wurde thou wast.*

D and t are often interchanged, as *mette met, for metde.*

Nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as *gebyrd birth; gecynd nature; miht might; æht possession; gymelyst carelessness.*

A word terminating with ed, d (*Icel. at, t: Ger. et, t*) indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as *gehyrned horned; gesceod shod, Rask's Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, §. 326.*

The proper termination of the perfect participle is ed, but it is often found in ad, od, ud and yd. When the letters t, p, c, h, x and s, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from *dyp-pan to dip* would be regularly formed *dypped dipped*, contracted into *dyppd, dyppt*, and *dypt dipped*.

Da [*Dan. daa m. a deer*] *A doe; dama:—Elf. gl. 13.*

Daag, dag *any thing that is loose, dagling, dangling, Som.*

DÆD, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. daad f: Frs. died*] A DEED, an action; actio, factum:—*Elf. gr. 11: Ps. 63, 10. ¶ Dæd weorc a deed-work, a famous work, Cd. 170.*

Dæd-bana *an evil-doer, perpetrator.*

Dædbetan; part. ende. *To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent; maleficium compensare, pœnitere:—Elf. T. p. 38.*

Dædbot *An amends-deed, repentance, penitence; pœnitentia; maleficii compensatio:—He tæceð him dædbote he teacheth him repentance, L. Can. Edg. poet. 3. Doð dædbote, Mt. 3, 2, 8, v. behreowsung.*

Dædbotnys, se; f. *Penitence; pœnitentia:—Scint. 9.*

Dæd-fruma *first actor or labourer.*

Dæd-hata *hateful deed.*

<sup>1</sup>Dædleā *a deed-loan or reward, a recompence.*

Dædlic; adj. *Deedlike, active; activus:—Dædlice word a verb active, Elf. gr.*

Dæd-róf *deed-famed, illustrious, valiant.*

Dæfe *fit, convenient, Som.*

DÆG, dag, dah, dogor, es; m. [*Frs. dei: Plat. Dut. dag m: Ger. tag m: Moes. dags*] 1. A DAY; dies. 2. *The time of a man's life; tempus vitæ humanæ:—1. God het þæt leoht dæg, Gen. 1, 5. Se þrida dæg, Gen. 1, 13. 2. On þreora monna dæg in three men's days or lives, Bd. app. p. 771, 45. ¶ On dæg in the day, by day.—To dæg to-day.—Dæg ær the day before.—On ærran dæg on a former day.—Oðre dæg another day.*

Dægēs ege *a daisy.*

Dæghwamlic; adj. *Daily; quotidianus:—Lk. 11, 3, v. dæglic.*

Dæghwamlice; adv. *Daily; quotidie:—Mt. 14, 49.*

Dægian *to shine, v. dagian.*

Dægla secret, unknown, v. dogle.

Dæglic; adj. [*Plat. dagelick: Dut. dagelysch*] *Daily; quotidianus:—Bd. 4, 25.*

Dæg-mæl *A day division, divider, a dial, a clock; horologium:—Elf. gl. 27. Dæg-mel-sceawere an inspector, or observer of a dial, clock or time, a soothsayer, Elf. gl. p. 56, 79.*

Dægred [*Dut. dageraad m: Frs. deiread.—dæg day, hræd early: Som. says, read red*] *Early dawn, morning; matutinum:—Lk. 24, 1: Ps. 29, 6. ¶ On dægred in the dawn, or morning, Jn. 8, 2.*

Dægredlic; adj. *Of the morning; matutinus:—Lps. 129, 6.*

Dæg-rím, dæirím *a number of days, a course of days, age.*

Dægsan-stane *the stone of Degsa, DAUSTON, or Dalston, Cumberland.*

Dægsteorra *the day star.*

Dægþerlic; adj. *Daily, diurnal; diurnus:—Ser. Nat. Dom.*

Dægþern *a day's space.*

Dægtima *day time.*

Dægweorc *a day's work.*

Dæi, dæg *a day, v. dæg.*

Dæi-rim *a course of days, v. dægim.*

DÆL, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. deel n: Ger. theil m.*] 1. *A part, portion, DEAL; pars. 2. A portion of a sentence, a word; verbum:—1. Hi heora god on swa manige dælas todælað they divide their good into so many parts, Bt. 33, 2: Lk. 15, 12. Þæs iglandes mycelne dæl a great deal of the island, Chr. 189. 2. Elf. gr. 2. ¶ Be dæle in part, partly.—Sume dæle in some part, partly.—Somne dæl some deal, some part, a little, Gen. 43, 11.*

Dælan, bedælan, gedælan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. deelen: Ger. theilen*] *To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, deal, dispense, DOLE, judge; dividere, distribuere:—Ic soyle gedælan I shall separate, Solil. 8. Bedæled, Gen. 27, 45. Gedæled deprived, made destitute, Solil. 14.*

Dæledlice *by itself, apart, v. gedæledlice.*

Dælend, dælere, es. *A dealer, divider, distributor; divisor:—Lk. 12, 14.*

Dæling *A dividing, parting; partitio, Som.*

Dæl-læs; adj. *Portionless, deficient; expers:—R. 18, 90.*

Dælniman [*Dut. deelnemen*] *To take part, to participate; participare:—Elf. gr. 5.*

Dælnimend *A taker of a part, a partaker; participes:—Ps. 118, 63: Bd. 3, 11.*

Dælnimendnes, dælnimung, dæl-nœmeng, e; f. *A participation, portion; portio:—Ps. 121, 3.*

Dæma *A judge; judex:—Ex. 21, 23.*

Dænas *The Danes; Dani:—Dæna lag the law of the Danes, Som.*

Dæn *a valley, v. den.*

Dære *a loss, v. dar.*

Dærenta, Deorwent *the river Darent, Darwent, Derwent:—Dærenta-muð, Dertamuðan the mouth of the river Darwent, DARTMOUTH, Kent, Chr. 1049, v. deorwent.*



Dærst, darst, an. *Leaven, dross*; fermentum:—*C. Mt.* 13, 33.  
 Dæðbana *procurer of death*, v. dæðbana.  
 Dafenlicnys, gedafenlicnes, se; *f. A fit time, opportunity*; oportunitas:—*Ps.* 9, 22.  
 Dafnað *becomes*, v. gedafnian.  
 Dag a day, v. dæg.  
 Dagian, dægian [*Plat. Dut. dagen: Ger. tagen*] *To DAWN, to become day*; *lucescere*:—*Bd.* 4, 9.  
 Dagung, e; *f. A dawning, day-break, dawn*; *aurora*:—*On dagunge þæs dages in the dawn of the day, Bd.* 4, 8.  
 Dah a day, v. dæg.  
 \*Dah [*Frs. dai: Dut. deeg f.*] DOUGH; *farinaria*:—*Elf. gl.* 25, v. bloma.  
 Dahle hid, v. digle.  
 Dal a separation, v. gedal.  
 Dalamensan *The Dalmatians*; *Dalmati*:—*Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Dalc, dole *A buckle, bracelet, trifle*; *spintur, recula*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18: *Jos.* 7, 21.  
 Dalf dug; *p. of delfan*.  
 Dalf-fugel *the dip fowl, or diver*.  
 Darað, dareð, daroð *A dart, weapon*; *telum*:—*Darað hæb-bende, Cod. Ex.* 66, b. 17.  
 Dareða laf *relic of darts*, *Chr.* 938, *Price's Walt.* p. 97, 16.  
 Darst *leaven*, v. dærst.  
 DARU, dære, e; *f. [Dut. Kil. dere, deyre] Hurt, damage*; *damnum*:—*Hwælc is mare daru what is a greater hurt, Bt.* 29, 2: *Bd.* 3, 2, *S.* p. 525, 17.  
 Deacon, diacon *A deacon, levite*; *levita*:—*Ex.* 4, 14.  
 Deaconhád, diacontiad *Deaconhood, deaconship*; *diaconatus, Bd.*  
 Deád, died; *adj. [Frs. dead: Plat. Dut. dood]* DEAD; *mortuus*.  
 Deádbære, deaðbær, deadbærlíc, deadberend, deaðberend; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly, mortal, destructive*; *mortifer*:—*Mk.* 16, 18.  
 Deáðblod *dead blood, congealed blood*.  
 Deáðian *to die*, v. adeadan.  
 Deáðlic; *adj. Deadly, mortal*; *mortalis*:—*Ors.* 3, 8.  
 Deáðlice *deadly*, v. deáðlic.  
 Deáðlicnys, deáðlicnes, se; *f. DEADLINESS, mortality*; *mortalitas*:—*Bd.* 3, 23.  
 Deáð-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud*.  
 Deáð-spring, es; *m. A malignant ulcer, carbuncle*; *carbunculus*:—*Herb.* 9, 2.  
 DEAF; *adj. [Frs. deaf: Plat. Dut. doof]* DEAF; *surdus*:—

*Ps.* 37, 14. Deaf corn deaf or barren corn, *Past.* 52, 9.  
 Deaflice *properly*, v. gedefelice.  
 Deag, deah *A colour, DIE*; *color*:—*R. Ben.* 55.  
 Deagan; *p. de*; *pp. ed. To DIE, colour*; *tingere, Som.*  
 Deagle *hidden, obscure*, v. digle.  
 Deaglenes *solitariness*, v. digelnes.  
 Deagol *obscure*, v. digle.  
 Deagollice *obscurely*, v. digellice.  
 Deagolnes *hiding-place*, v. digelnes.  
 Deagung, e; *f. A dying, colouring*; *tinctura*:—*Elf. gr.* 28.  
 Deah be good, v. dugan.  
 Deah a die, v. deag.  
 Deahla *hidden*, v. digle.  
 Deal, dealle; *adj. Deficient, wanting, deprived*; *carens*:—*Cd.* 89. Fugel feðerum deal a bird wanting, or deficient in feathers, *Cod. Ex.* 59, l. 14.  
 Eorlas æscum dealle *men wanting ships, Id.* 106, a. 17.  
<sup>1</sup>Dear, þu dearest, durre, we durron; *p. þu dorstest, he dorste, durste, we ge hi dorston [Plat. dörven: Frs. dôare: Dut. durven: Kil. derren: Ger. dürfen]* *To DARE, presume*; *audere*:—*Ne dear ic ham faran, Gen.* 44, 34: *Cd.* 40. Gif he dear if he dare, *L. In.* 17. Gif ic biddan dear, *Ex.* 32, 30.  
 Hwæðer þu durre gilpan *whether thou dare boast, Bt.* 14, 1: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5, *Nicod.* 12.  
 Hwæðer he winnan dorste *whether he durst fight, Ors.* 4, 11. Þæt hi swa don ne dorsten *that they durst not do so, Bt.* 39, 11.  
 Dearnenga, dearnunga, deornunga, dernunga; *adv. Secretly, privately*; *clam, occulte*:—*Deut.* 13, 6.  
 Dearrlíc; *adj. Daring, rash*; *temerarius, Som.*  
 Dearrscipe *Rashness, presumption*; *temeritas, Som.*  
 DEAD, es; *m. DEATH*; *mors*:—*Se deað cymð, Bt.* 8, *Curd.* p. 38, 19. Deaðes lið *article of death, the point of death*.  
 Deaðas *spirits, ghosts, Cot.* 134.  
 Deaðbær, deaðberend *deadly*, v. deadbære.  
 Deaðbernys, se; *f. Death, destruction, pestilence*; *perniciēs*:—*R. Lk.* 21, 11.  
 Deað-godas *death-gods, spirits, ghosts, v. deað*.  
 Deaðlic, deadlic; *adj. Deadly, mortal*; *mortalis*:—*Bd.* 24, 2.  
 Deaðlicnes *mortality*, v. deadlicnys.  
 Deaðscufa *Death*; *mors*:—*Lps.* 6, 5.

Deaðscyld *A death-fault, a capital offence*; *capitale crimen*:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 40.  
 Deaðscyldig; *adj. Death-guilt, condemned*; *damnatus*:—*Deaðscyldig man, L. Cnut. pol.* 41.  
 Deað-sted *a death-place, a sepulchre*.  
 Deað-þenunga *funeral services, funerals*.  
 Deað-wyrda *death-events, fate*.  
 DEAW [*Plat. dau m: Dut. dauw m: Ger. thau m.*] DEW; *ros*:—*Ps.* 132, 3. Deaw drias *dew of the field, Cd.* 188.  
 Deaw-wyrm [*Frs. dauw-wyirm*] *a ring-worm, tetter*.  
 Deawian *To DEW, bedew*; *rorare, Som.*  
 Deawig; *adj. DEWY*; *roscidus*:—*Cd.* 93.  
<sup>m</sup>Decan, gedecan *to cover*, v. þec-can.  
 Ded dead, v. deað.  
 Defenas, Denas *the people of Devonshire, Chr.* 823.  
 Defenascire, Defanscire, Defnascyre [*Hunt. Deuenesire, Dauenesyre: Kil. Deven-schyre*] DEVONSHIRE, *Chr.* 851.  
 Defre; *adj. Timely, seasonable*; *tempestivus, Som.*  
 Deg profits; *prodest*, v. dugan.—*Deg a day, v. dæg*.—*Deg a colour, v. deag*.  
 Degelice *secretly*, v. digelice.  
 Degle, dægl *secret, unknown*, v. digle.  
 Degollice, degullice *secretly*, v. digelice.  
 Degolyns, degulnes *solitude*, v. digelnes.  
 Dehtnung *a disposing*, v. diht-nung.  
 Deira *rice the kingdom of Deira*, v. deora mæððe.  
 Delan *to divide*, v. dælan.  
 DELFAN, adelfan, he dylfð; *p. dealf, dielf dalf, hi dulfon*; *sub. dulf*; *pp. dolfen, gedolfen [Dut. delven]* *To dig, DELVE*; *fodere, effodere*:—*He dealf deopne, Lk.* 6, 48. Gif se delfere þa eorðan ne dulfte, *Bt.* 40, 6: *Gen.* 21, 30.  
 Delfere *A digger*; *fossor*:—*Bt.* 40, 6.  
 Delf-isen *A digging-iron, spade*; *fossorium*:—*Cot.* 90.  
 DEM, mes. *Hurt, damage, loss, slaughter, disease*; *damnum, strages*:—*Ors.* 6, 14: *Bt. R.* 5, 3, note n. Be þæs demmes ehte, *Ex.* 22, 5.  
 DEMA, doema, an; *m. A judge, an umpire*; *judex*:—*Se unrihtwisa dema cwyð, Lk.* 18, 2, 6.  
 Démán; *p. démde, gedémde*; *pp. gedéméd*; *v. a. To DEEM,*



judge, think, examine, consider, doom, condemn; judicare, censure:—*þam ilcan dome þe ge demað, eow bið gedemed, Mt. 7, 2: Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.* Pilatus gedemde urne Drihten to deaðe, *Ors. 6, 3, Bar. p. 212, 6.* Dugeðum demað by virtues judge, *Cd. 82.*

Demman [*Dut. dammen: Ger. dämmen*] To DAM, stop water; obturare flumen, *Som.*

Demmes of loss, v. dem.

Denameare DENMARK; Dania, Dacia:—*Ors. 1, 1.*

Dengcan To knock, ding; tundere, *Som.*

<sup>a</sup> Dene a valley, v. denu.

Dene; g. dena; d. denum; pl. The DANES; Dani:—*L. Alf. and Guth.*

Denise; adj. DANISH; Danus:—*L. Alf. Guth., Chr. 787.*

Denises burn DENISESBURN, the river Denis:—*Bd. 1, 3, Sm. p. 720, 28.*

Denseta a mansion in a valley, *Lye.*

DENU, e; pl. dena; g. denena; d. denum; f. A plain, vale, dale, valley, DEN; vallis:—*Wið þone dene Mamre, Gen. 13, 18.* Ælc denu byð gefylled, *Lk. 3, 5.* It is often used as the termination of the names of places situate in a plain or valley, as *Tenterden, &c.*

Deof the devil, v. deofol.

Deoflegylt idolatry, v. deofol-geld.

Deofic; adj. Devilish; diabolicus:—*Nicod. 29.*

DEOFOL, deofol, diofol; contracted to deof, es; d. e; pl. deofla, u; m. [*Plat. düvel m: Dut. duivel m: Ger. teufel m.*] The DEVIL; diabolus:—*þæt he þone deofol adriðe, Mk. 7, 26: Mt. 9, 33, 34: 13, 19: Ps. 108, 5.*

Deofol-cræft Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft; dæmoniaca:—*Bd. 1, 25.*

Deofol-dæd a devil-deed, wickedness.

Deofolgeld, deofolgelt, deofolgyld, deoflegylt, deofulgylt, gedeofulgeld [*deofol, gild tribute, worship*] Idolatry, sacrifice to devils, an idol, an image of the devil; idolatria, idolum:—*Bd. 1, 7: Cot. 118.*

Deofolseoc devil sick, a dæmoniac; dæmoniachus:—*Mt. 9, 32.*

Deofolseocnys, se; f. Devil sickness, possessed with the devil; dæmonium:—*Mt. 8, 28.*

Deofolwitga A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard; vates diabolicus:—*Cd. 178.*

Deoful the devil, v. deofol.

Deofulcund; adj. Devil kind, or likeness, diabolical; diabolicus:—*Fr. Jāth. 10.*

Deofulgylt idolatry, v. deofol-geld.

Deop the deep, the sea, v. dypa.

DEOP, diop; adj. [*Plat. deep: Frs. dyip: Dut. diep: Ger. tief*] DEEP; profundus:—*þes pytt is deop, Jn. 4, 11.* Deop water deep water. Diop sæs, *Ps. 64, 7.*

<sup>o</sup> Deópic; adj. Deep; profundus:—*L. Can. Edg. 10.*

Deópic, dioplice; comp. or Deeply, profundly; profundus:—*Deoplice þu sprýest thou speakest profoundly, Coll. Mon. Sol. 1: Bt. 5, 3.*

Deópyns, diopyns, se; f. [*Plat. Dut. diepte f.*] DEEPNESS, profoundness, an abyss, mystery; profunditas, abyssus:—*Ps. 41, 9.* On hellican deopnyss in the hellish abyss, *Nicod. 24.*

Deópancol deep-thinking, contemplative, *Lye.*

DEOR, es; n. [*Plat. deert n: Dut. dior n: Ger. thier n: Will. diur*] An animal, all sorts of wild animals, a wild beast, DEER: feræ:—*Ofen þa deor, Gen. 1, 26: 1, 24, 25.* ¶ To þam deorcynne to the wild beast kind, *Bt. 38, 1.*—*Rede deor red deer.*—*Deor-fald, deor-fríð, deor-tun a deer-field, a park, an enclosure for deer.*—*Deor-net a beast-net, hunting-net, R. 84.*—*Deor-fellen roc a deer-skin garment.*

Deor, dior dear, beloved, precious, high in price, v. dyre.

Deoraby, Deorby [*Hunt. Dereby; E. Derebi.*—*deor a deer, beast; by an habitation*] DERBY, *Chr. 918.*

Deora mægpe, Dera mægð, Deora rice, Deira ric the province or kingdom of Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber, *Bd. 3, 1, v. Beornica.*

Deorboren; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. High born, noble; illustri familia natus:—*L. In. 33.*

Deorc, deorcfull; adj. DARK; tenebrosus:—*Lk. 11, 34.* Deorcfull wæg a dark way, *Scint. 59.*

Deorcung, e; f. Twilight, crepusculum:—*Elf. gl. p. 75.*

Deoreð-sceaft a dart shaft, a spear, v. darað.

DEORFAN, gedeorfan, hi dyrfð; p. hi durfon, gedurfon; pp. gedyrfd [*Plat. Dut. derven: Ger. derben*] To labour, perish, to be in difficulty, danger; laborare, perire:—*Pearle ic deorfe I labour too much, Coll.*

Mon. Gedurfon heora scipa their ships perished, *Ors. 4, 6.*

Deór-fríð a deer-park, v. deor.

Deorham [*deor a wild beast, ham home, duelling*] DURHAM, Gloucestershire, *Chr. 577.* Dereham, Norfolk, *Id. 799.*

Deorhyrst DEERHURST, Gloucestershire, *Chr. 1053.*

Deoriende hurting, v. derian.

Deorling, deorlinge, derling, diorling, dyrling, e; f. A DEARLING, darling, minion, favourite; unice dilectus:—*Bt. 27, 2.*

<sup>p</sup> Deormod dear mind, beloved; according to *Lye, sad.*

Deornunga secretly, v. dearnenga.

Deorwent the river Derwent, *Bd. 2, 9, S. p. 511, 18: 4, 29, p. 607, 11, v. Dærenta.*

Deorwurð, deorwyrð, diorwurð; adj. [*Deor dear, weorð worth*] Precious, dear, of great worth, value; pretiosus:—*An deorwyrðe meregrot, Mt. 13, 46: Bt. 10.*

Deorwyrðnes, se; f. Preciousness, precious things, a treasure; res pretiosa:—*Bt. 7, 4.*

Deoul the devil, v. deofol.

Deþan to dip, baptize, v. dypþan.

Deprobane Taprobane, an island in the Indian ocean:—*Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 15, 13.*

Dera mægð the province of Deira, *Bd. 2, 14, v. Deora.*

Deregað injure, v. derian.

DERIAN, ic derige, hi deregað, derað; part. iende, igende; p. gederede; pp. gedered [*Dut. deren: Frs. deerje: Lancashire, to deere*] To injure, hurt, harm, annoy; nocere:—*þæt þu me ne derige, Gen. 21, 23: Bt. 7, 3.*

Deriendlic, derigendlic; adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful; nocivus:—*Fulg. 20.*

Derling a darling, v. deorling.

Dern-geligr, dern-gelegerscip a secret lier, adultery.

Dernunga secretly, v. dearnenga.

Derodin Scarlet dye; coccus:—*Past. 45, 4, 6.*

Derung, e; f. [*Dut. deering*] An injuring, harming; læsio, *Som.*

Deð does, v. don.

Diabul the devil, v. deofol.

Diacon a deacon, v. deacon.

Diacontiad deaconship, v. deaconhad.

Dr'c [*Plat. diek m: Dut. dyk m. a mound: Ger. deich m.*] A DIKE, mound, bank; *Som.* says a ditch, trench, moat; agger, fossa:—*Bd. 1, 5: Chr. 1016, Ing. p. 197, 15.*



**Diceere** *A ditcher*; fossor:—*R.* 60.  
**Dician**, *gedician To DIKE, bank, mound*; *Som.* says to make a ditch, trench; aggerere, cingere:—*Bd.* 1, 12.

**Dicung**, *e*; *A ditching*; fossio:—*R.* 60.

**Died dead**, *v.* dead.

**Diegellice secretly**, *v.* digelice.

**Diegelnes a hiding, solitude**, *v.* digelnes.

**Dielf dug**, *v.* delfan.

**Dielgian to destroy**, *v.* dilgian.

**Dierna hidden, secret**, *Som.*

**Dieð death**, *v.* deað.

**Difelin, Dyflen Dublin**:—*Dyflin secan to seek Dublin, Chr.* 938: *Price's Walton*, vol. i. p. xcviii.

**Dige will benefit**, *v.* digian.

**Digel hidden, secret**, *v.* digle.

**Digelan, diglian**; *pp.* diglod, gedegled. *To hide, conceal*; occultare:—*Bd.* 1, 8.

**Digelice, degelice, digolice, degollice, deagollice, diglice, dihlice**; *adv.* *Secretly, privately, apart*; secreta, clam, occulte:—*Hys leorning-cnihtas him to-cwædon digelice, Mt.* 17, 19: *Ors.* 6, 21.

**Digelnes, degolnys, deagolnes, digelnes, deagolnes, digolnys**, *se*; *f.* *Solitariness, solitude, secrecy, recess, a wilderness, hiding-place*; solitudo, latebra:—*Ps.* 9, 31.

**Digian To profit, do good; prodessere:—*Herb.* 2, 15, *v.* dugan.**

**Digle, degle, dægl, deagol, digol, deahl, dihle**; *adj.* *Secret, hidden, private, obscure, abstruse, unknown*; secretus, occultus:—*Soðlice nis nan þing digle, Lk.* 8, 17. *On þa dæg-lan wegas by unknown ways, Bt.* 25, *Card.* p. 138, 9. ¶ *On diglum in secret, Mt.* 6, 4, 6.—*Diglewriter a secret writer, a secretary.*

**Diglian to hide**, *v.* digelan.

**Diglice secretly**, *v.* digelice.

**Diglod hidden**, *v.* digelan.

**Digol secret**, *v.* digle.

**Digolice, digollice secretly**, *v.* digelice.

**Digolnys a recess**, *v.* digelnes.

**Dihle secret**, *v.* digle.

**Dihlice secretly**, *v.* digelice.

**DIHT**. 1. *A disposing, ordering*; dispositio. 2. *A dictating, command, predicting, foretelling*; jussum:—1. *L. Cnut. pol.* 68. 2. *Be his dihte, Gen.* 39, 3.

**Dihtan, ic dihte**; *p.* *he dihte, dyhte, gedihthe, hi dihton, gedihthon*; *pp.* *gediht*; *v.* *a. To set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose, dictate*, EDITE, *write*; *disponere, dictare*:—*Ic eow dihte, swa min Fæder me rice dihte,*

*Lk.* 22, 29. *þa gedihthon þa Iudeas, Jn.* 9, 22. *Swa him dyhte Sarai, Gen.* 16, 3. *Him dihte Iosue, Jos.* 8, 8.

**Dihtere A disposer, contriver; commentator:—*R.* 49.**

**Dihtig; adj.** *Set in order, arranged, prepared, DOUGHTY*; instructus:—*Cd.* 93.

**Dihtnere An arranger, a steward; dispensator:—*Lk.* 12, 42.**

**DIHTNUNG, dehtnung, gedihnung, e**; *f.* *A disposing, ordering*; dispositio:—*W. Cat.* p. 293.

**DIL, dile** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. dille f.*] **DILL, anise**; anethum:—*Mt.* 23, 23.

**Dilgian, dielgian to destroy**, *v.* adilegian.

**DIM, dimlic; adj.** **DIM, dark, obscure; obscurus:—*Deop and dim deep and dim, Cd.* 5. *On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, Bt.* 2.**

**Dimnes, dimnis, se**; *f.* **DIMNESS, obscureness, darkness**; obscuritas:—*Ps.* 96, 2.

**Dinne; adj.** *Stormy, tempestuous*; procellosus:—*On dinnes mere on a stormy sea, Chr.* 938.

**Diouful the devil**, *v.* deouful.

**Diohlu secrets**, *v.* digle.

**Diop deep**, *v.* deop.

**Dioplice deeply**, *v.* deoplice,

**Diopnys a mystery**, *v.* deopnys.

**Dior dear, precious**, *v.* dyre.

**Diorling a darling**, *v.* deorling.

**Diorwurð precious**, *v.* deorwurð.

**Dippa dip, dipped dipped**, *v.* dyppan.

**Disc, es**; *pl.* **dixas** [discas]; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. disch m: Ger. tisch m.*] 1. *A plate, DISH*; discus. 2. *A table, board*; tabula:—1. *On anum disce, Mk.* 6, 25: *Mt.* 23, 26. 2. *C. Mt.* 21, 12.

**Disc-berend a dish-bearer.**

**Discipul A disciple, scholar**; discipulus:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

**Discipulhád DISCIPLEHOOD, pupilage**; discipulatus:—*Bd.* 4, 27.

**Disc-þegn a dish-servant, one that serveth at table, a waiter.**

**Distæf A DISTAFF**; colus, *Som.*

**Do do**, *v.* don.

**Docce A dock; dilla**:—*Elf. gl.* 14. ¶ **Scearpe docce sharp dock, sorrel.**

**Dochter a daughter**, *v.* dohtor.

**Doef perfect**, *v.* gedef.

**Doeg a day**, *v.* dæg.

**Doema a judge**, *v.* dema.

**Doeman to judge**, *v.* deman.

**Doende doing**, *v.* don.

**Doed-barnis, se**; *f.* **Death-burning, a pestilence**; pestilentia:—*R. Lk.* 21, 11.

**Dofen sunk**, *v.* duflan.

**Dofung, e**; *f.* **Dotage**; deliramentum:—*Cot.* 69.

**Dogor, dogr a day**, *v.* dæg.

**Dohte done good**; dohtest shouldst benefit, *v.* dugan.

**Dohter a daughter**, *v.* dohtor.

**Dohtig doughty, valiant**, *v.* dihtig.

**Dohton benefited, were honest** *v.* dugan.

**Dóhtor; indec. in sing**; *pl. nom. g. ac. dóhtra*; *d. dóhtum*; *f.*

[*Plat. dogter f: Dut. dochter f: Ger. tochter f: Dan. datter f: Swed. dotter f: Icel. dottir, dochter: Moes. daughter f: Isid. Ott. dohter: Pers.*

**دختر dohtar a daughter,**

**دخت docht a daughter,**

*virgin: Sans. duhitre.—dohte profited, done good, possessed virtue, p. of dugan to help, care for*] **A DAUGHTER**; filia:

—*Gelyf dohtor, Mt.* 9, 22: 14, 6. *þat þu me bereafodest þinra dohtra, Gen.* 31, 31.

**Dól An error, a folly, a person who errs, a heretic, ignorance, a DOLT**; error, hæreticus, fatuus:—*Cd.* 18.

**Dol; adj.** [*Plat. dull: Dut. dol: Ger. toll*] **DULL, foolish, erring, heretical**; stolidus:—*þa dolan rædas the foolish decrees, Cot.* 189.

**Dolc a buckle**, *v.* dalc.

**Dolc-swaða a wound-path, a scar**, *v.* dolhswaða.

**Dolfen dug**; *pp.* of delfan.

**DOLG, dolh** [*Frs. dolg*] **A wound, a scar of a wound**; vulnus, cicatrix:—*Cod. ex. p.* 24. ¶

**Dolg-bote a wound-fine or compensation for a wound, L. pol. Alf.** 23.—*Ysledolh an ulcer.*

**Dolh, v. dolg.**

**Dolhrune, dulhrune Pellitory of the wall**; perdicium:—*Herb.* 82.

**Dolh-swaða a wound-swath or path, a scar.**

**Dolhwund stunned by a wound.**

**Dolice, dollice**; *adv.* *Foolishly, rashly*; stulte:—*L. Alf. Can.* 35: *Cd.* 15.

**Dolscepe An error, folly**; error:—*Past.* 50, 2.

**Dolspræc a vague or foolish discourse.**

**Dóm, es**; *m.* [*Plat. doom n: Dut. doem n. antiquated: Dan. Swed. dom m: Icel. dómr n: Moes. dom a mind*] 1. **DOOM, trial, judgement, opinion, decree, sentence, power, jurisdiction**; examen, iudicium. 2. **In the plural, decrees, laws, ceremonies**; decreta:—1. *Witodlice þam ilcan dome þe ge*



demað, eow bið gedemed, *Mt.* 7, 2. After eowrum agnum dome according to your own judgement, *Bt.* 14, 2. Domes dæg, *Mt.* 10, 15. Syn hi Biscoopes dome scyldig they are liable to the Bishop's sentence, i. e. excommunication, *Bd.* 4, 5. 2. Dis syndon þa domas these are the laws, *L. Ethelb. tit. Bd.* 4, 18.

-dóm [in *Dut. Dan.* -dom: *Ger.-thum*: *Icel.* -dóm] as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition; as cynedom a king's power, office, &c. a kingdom; freedom freedom; haligdom holiness; wisdom wisdom; i. e. the state or condition of being free, holy, wise.

\* Dóm-bóc DOOM-BOOK, a book of decrees or laws; liber judicialis:—*L. Ethelst.* 5.

Dóm-dæg judgement-day:—*L. Can. eccl.* 25.—for domes dæg day of judgement, v. dom.

Dómere A judge; judex:—*Past.* 18, 2.

Dóm-ern, e; n. A judgement-place, a court-house, town hall; prætorium:—*Mt.* 27, 27.

Dóm-fæst fast or just judgement, just judging.

Dóm-fæstnes integrity of judgement.

Dóm-hus A house of justice, a town hall; prætorium:—*R.* 55.

Dómige; *adj.* Bringing judgement, just, powerful; justus, potens:—Metod domige O just Creator! Creator justus, *Cd.* 192.

Dómlic; *adj.* Judicial; judicialis:—*Elf. gr.* 28.

Dómne A lord; dominus:—*Bd.* 2, 3.

Dóm-setl A judgement-seat, a tribunal:—*Mt.* 26, 19.

Dóm-settend One sitting in judgement, a judge, a lawyer; jurisconsultus:—*Cot.* 113.

Dón, gedón; ic dó, þu dést, he déð, we dóð; *imp.* dó þu; p. ic dyde, þu dydest, he did, dyde, gedyde, we dydon; *pp.* gedón; v. a. [Plat. doon: *Dut.* doen: *Ger.* thun] To do, make, cause; agere, facere:—Ealle þa þing, þe ge wyllen þat men eow don, doð ge him þat sylfe, *Mt.* 7, 12. Hwi dest þu wið me swa, *Gen.* 12, 18. Gedeð eow selfe wyrsan you make yourself worse, *Bt.* 14, 2. Ne miht ænne locc gedon, *Mt.* 5, 36. Þæt gefeoht wæs gedon the battle was done, *Ors.* 3, 9. He to blote gedyde he made a sacrifice, *Ors.* 1, 8.

¶ Don fram or of to take from, depart, *Ps.* 17, 23.—Lif don to live, *Bd.* 4, 23.—Don to witanne to do to wit, to make to know or understand.

Donafeld Tanfield, near Rippon, Yorkshire; Campodunum:—*Bd.* 2, 14.

Donua The river Danube; Danubius, *Som.*

Dooc The south wind; notus, *Som.*

\* Dop-ened [ened a duck] A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck; fulica:—*R.* 36.

Dopettan, dopettan to sink, v. dyppan.

Dop fugel [*Dut.* doopvogel m.] A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen; mergus, *Som.*

Dora a door, v. duru.

Dora A drone, locust, a mule; fucus, burdo:—*R.* 22, *Som.*

Dorce - ceaster, Doreceaster, Dorces-ceaster DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, situate on the river Frome, just before its entrance into the Isis:—*Chr.* 639.

Dorm-ceaster [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by Antoninus Durobriva, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it Dornford] Dornford or Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen, *Som.*

Dorsætas; *pl.* The inhabitants of Dorsetshire:—*Chr.* 837.

Dorste, dorsten durst, v. dear.

Dorwit-ceaster Canterbury; Dobornia:—*Chr.* 604.

Drabbe [*Frs.* drabbe] Dregs, lees, DRAB; fæces, *Som.*

Draca A dragon; draco:—*Ps.* 103, 28.

Dracense, draconian Dragon-wort; draconium:—*Herb.* 15.

DRÆD DREAD, fear; timor:—*Mt.* 25, 25.

Dræf A driving out, an expulsion; expulsio:—*L. In.* 68, v. draf.

Dræge A DRAG; tragula:—Dræge-net a DRAG-NET, *R.* 1.

Dræn a drone, v. dran.

Drænc a drink, v. drinc.

Draf A drove, herd; armenta:—*Chr.* 1016.

Dráf drove; p. of drifan.

Dragan, he dræðð; p. drog, dróh, drógon; *pp.* dragen. To DRAG, draw; trahere:—*Chr.* 1127. Drogon me drew me, *Past.* 66, 2.

Dran, dran A DRONE; fucus:—*Chr.* 1127.

Dranc drunk; p. of drincan.

Dreah did; p. of dreogan.

DREAM, dryr, es; m. 1. Joy, gladness, mirth, rejoicing; gaudium, jubilum. 2. What causes mirth, instruments of music,

music, harmony, melody, song; organa, melodia:—1. Fele dreamas many joys, *Cd.* 144: 187: *Ps.* 46, 5. 2. On sealum we ahengon dreamas ure, *Ps.* 136, 2: *Bt.* 16, 3. ¶ Woda dream mad rejoicing, madness, *Ors.* 3, 6.

\* Dream-craeft the art of music, music.

Dreamere A musician; musicus:—Gedeð se dream craeft þat se mon bið dreamere, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Dreamleás; *adj.* Joyless, sad; mœstus:—*Cd.* 202.

Dreamlic; *adj.* Harmonious, joyous; harmonicus:—*Ps.* 103, 35.

Dreamnes, se; f. A singing; cantio:—*Ps.* 136, 3.

Dream-swinsung mirth harmony, harmony, v. swinsung.

Drearung, e; f. A distilling, distillatio:—*Cd.* 191.

Dreas soothsayers, v. dry.

DRECAN, dreccan, dreccan; p. drohte, we drohton, drehton; *pp.* drecced, gedrecte, gedreht. To trouble, vex, grieve, oppress; turbare, vexare:—Hwi dreest þu, *Mk.* 5, 35: *Ps.* 93, 5. Unceaðe gedreht greatly afflicted, *Ors.* 3, 3: *Mt.* 15, 22.

Dreccing, e; f. Tribulation; vexatio, *Som.*

DREFAN, gedrefan; p. de; *pp.* gedrefed. To DRIVE, vex, disturb, trouble, offend; expellere, conturbare:—*Ps.* 3, 1. Forhwon drest me, *Ps.* 41, 6. Drefde, *Chr.* 964: *Ps.* 59, 13. Swa hwa swa gedrefð whosoever shall offend, *Mk.* 9, 42.

Drefing, e; f. A disturbing; conturbatio:—*R.* 5.

Drege dry, v. drig.

Drehnigan To drain; percolare:—*Mt.* 23, 24.

Dreman, dryman; p. de. To rejoice, to play on an instrument; jubulare:—Dremað Gode Iacobes, *Ps.* 80, 1. Drymað Gode, *Ps.* 46, 1.

Drenc a drink, v. drinc.

Drencan, drencan; p. þu drenc-test, hi drencton, gedræncte; *pp.* gedrenced; v. a. [*Dut.* drenken: *Ger.* tranken] To give to drink, DRENCH; aquare, potum vel potionem dare:—*Ps.* 59, 3: 35, 9.

Drenc-cuppe, drenc-fæt a drinking-vat, a cup.

Drenc-horn a drinking-horn.

Drenc-hus a drinking-house.

Drén-flod, drenc-flod a drenching-flood, the deluge.

Dreng A soldier, a man; miles:—*Glast.* p. 570.

Dreng a drink, v. drinc.

Dreogan, ic dreoge, þu drygast, drigast, he dryhð; p. dreah, hi drugon; *pp.* drogen [*Plat.*



- Dut. dragen:** *Frs. droegje:* Ger. tragen] *To do, work, bear, suffer, live; facere, tolerare:—*Noldan dreogan leng would not longer do or work, *Cd. 1.* Ne cuðon don ne dreogan [they] knew neither to do, nor suffer, *Cd. 10: 129: 130: L. Can. Edg. 28: Ors. 1, 11, v. adreogan.*
- Dreoh-læcan magicians, v. dry.**
- Dreordun Feared; timebant, v. ondredan.**
- \*Dreore Blood; cruor:—Cd. 47.**
- Dreorig, dreorg, dreoriglic dreoric; adj.** [Plat. drövig: *Dut. droerig: Ger. traurig*] *Sad, sorrowful, pensive, DREARY; mæstus:—Hig wurdon swiðe dreorige, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. 14, 19.*
- Dreorignys, se; f. DREARINESS, sadness; mæstitia, Som.**
- Dreosan, gedreosan; p. hi druron.** *To rush, ruin, fall, perish; cadere, ruere:—Cod. Ex. 16, b. 14: Bt. 12.*
- Drepe** [Norse, drep a mortal disease] *A slaying, violent death; occisio:—Cd. 167: 76.*
- Dresten; pl. Dregs, lees; fæces:—Ps. 74, 8.**
- Dri dry, v. drig.**
- Drican to drink, v. drincan.**
- Drif, gedrif A fever; febris:—R. Mt. 8, 15.**
- DRIFAN, dryfan, ic drife, drifð; p. dráf, gedráf, we drifon; pp. drifen, gedriften** [Plat. driven: *Dut. dryven: Ger. treiben*] 1. *To DRIVE, pursue, vex; pellere, persequi.* 2. *With the prepositions of, ut, &c. to drive out, drive off, and with ceap to drive a bargain; with dry-cræft to exercise magie, &c. to drive as a ship, to shipwreck; ejicere, expellere, exercere artem, consilium, &c.:—1. Peah eow man ne drife, Lev. 26, 17: Deut. 11, 4. 2. Hi hyne drifon ut, Jn. 9, 35. He ongann drifan, Mk. 11, 15: Chr. 1099. Gedraf heora scipa CC two hundred of their ships wrecked, Ors. 4, 6.*
- DRIG, dryg, dri; adj.** [Plat. drog: *Dut. droog*] *DRY; aridus:—Drig wudu dry wood, Elf. gl. 17. On þam drigean, Lk. 23, 31: Bt. 5, 2.*
- Drigan, drygan, drigan, drigean; p. de; pp. ed** [Plat. drögen: *Dut. drogen*] 1. *To DRY, rub dry; abstergere.* 2. *To dry up, wither; arescere:—1. Seo drigde hys fet, Jn. 11, 2: Lk. 7, 38, 44. 2. On æfen swa wyrt drugað, Ps. 89, 6, v. adrigan.*
- Drigast sufferest, v. dreogan.**
- Driht, driht the Lord, Ps. 3, 3, v. drihten.**
- Drignys, se; f.** [Plat. drögniss f.] *A DRYNESS; siccitas:—Gen. 1, 10: Ps. 77, 20.*
- Driht, dryht** [Norse, drott] *A man, family, people; homo, familia:—Drihta bearnum to the sons of men, Cd. 47.*
- Driht-ealdor lord or ruler of a feast.**
- DRIHTEN, dryhten, driht, driht, gedriht; g. drihtnes; d. drihtne; m.** [Wil. drohtin, druhtin: *Swed. drott m. a king; drottning f. a queen, lady: Icel. drottinn m.*] *The Lord, a lord, ruler; Dominus:—I. eom Drihten þin God, Ex. 20, 1. Se seofoda ys Drihtnes restedæg þines Godes, Ex. 20, 10. Drihtma Drihten the Lord of lords.*
- \*Drihtenlic, drihtlic; adj.** *Lordly, belonging to the Lord; dominicus:—Bd. 3, 3.*
- Driht-folc a lord's folk, a train, people.**
- Driht-guma, dryht-guma the lord or chief manager in a wedding, a friend.**
- Drihð bears, v. dreogan.**
- Drihtlic lordly, v. drihtenlic.**
- Drihtn a lord, v. drihten.**
- Driht-neas carcasses of the people, v. na.**
- Drihtnes, se; f.—Drihtscape** *Dominion, lordship; dominatio:—Cd. 1: 24.*
- Driht-weras family men, men of the same family, relations.**
- Drime joy, v. dream.**
- DRINC, drinca, drænc, drenc, drync, drenge, drynge** [Plat. drank, drunk m: *Dut. drank, dronk m: Ger. drank, trunk*] *DRINK, a drink, draught, potion, drench; potus:—Min blod ys drinc, Jn. 6, 55: Jud. 15, 18.*
- Drincan, gedrincan, druncian, ic drince, we drincð, dryncð; p. dranc, we druncan; pp. druncen** [Plat. Dut. drinken: *Ger. trinken: Moes. driggan, pronounced drinkan*] *To DRINK, to be drunk; bibere:—He dranc of þam wine þa wearð he druncen, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We æton and druncan beforan þe, Lk. 13, 26. Hig druncene beoð, Jn. 2, 10.*
- Drince fæt a drinking-vat, a cup.**
- Drincere** [Plat. Dut. drinker m: *Ger. trinker m.*] *A DRINKER; potator:—C. Mt. 11, 19.*
- Drinc-werig drink weary, satisfied with drinking.**
- Drriopan, dripan, drypan; part. ende** [Plat. drüppen: *Dut. droppen: Ger. tropfen.—dro-*
- pa a drop*] *To DRIP, distil, drop; stillare:—Prov. 19.*
- Drisine A wig, false hair; capillamenta:—R. 35.**
- Drof, gedrof; adj.** *Draffy, dreggy, dirty; sordidus:—Somn. 103.*
- Drofnys, se; f. Dirtiness, turbulency, sedition; turbulentia, Hymn.**
- Drog drew; p. of dragan.**
- Drogon Suffered; tolerarunt, v. droegan.**
- Droge Dung, DRAUGH; stereus:—Droge monnes stercus humanum, L. Md. 3, 36.**
- \*Droht drawn, draught.**
- Drohtan, drohtnian; part. nien-** *de, nigende; p. ode; pp. ed. To converse, dwell, to keep company with; conversari:—Bd. 1, 27.*
- Drohtað a conversation, v. drohtnung.**
- Drohtnung, drohtung, e; f.** *Conversation, conduct, life, actions; conversatio:—Deut. 1, 13. On þæra Apostola drohtnung in the Acts of the Apostles, R. Ben. 33.*
- DROPA** [Plat. drüppen m: *Dut. drop: Frs. drip m: Ger. tropfen*] *A DROP; gutta:—Lk. 22, 24.*
- Dropfaag, dropfag A starling; sturnus, Som.**
- Drop-fah; adj.** *A drop colour, variegated in spots, spotted; stillatus:—Herb. 130.*
- Dropan, drupian; p. hi drupodon.** *To DROP; stillare:—Ps. 71, 6, v. driopan.*
- Drop-mælum by drops, drop by drop.**
- Droppetan To distil; distillare:—L. Ps. 67, 9.**
- Droppetting, dropung A dropping; stillicidia:—L. Ps. 71, 6.**
- DROS, drosne; pl. drosna.**
- DROSS, filth, dregs, lees; fæx:—Eles drosna the dregs of oil, R. 47.**
- Drosenlic; adj.** *Brittle, weak; fragilis, Som.*
- Drosne dross, v. dros.**
- Drugað dries, v. drigan.**
- Drugaðe, drugoðe A drought, dryness; siccitas:—R. 96.**
- Druge, drugon Bore; tulit, tulerunt, v. dreogan.**
- Drugung, e; f. A dryness, a dry place; inaquosus locus:—Ps. 77, 20.**
- Druncen, druncen drunken, Gen. 9, 21, v. drincan.**
- Druncen georn** [Plat. drink geren: *Dut. drink gaarn*] *Drink-desirous, drunken; ebriosus:—R. Ben. 4.*
- Druncened Drunkenness; ebrietas:—Chr. 1070.**



**Druncennes**, se; *f.* **DRUNKENNESS**; ebrietas:—*Lk.* 21, 34.  
**Druncen drunken**, *v.* druncen.  
**Druncenian** to be drunk, *v.* druncan.  
**Druncen Drunkenness**; ebrietas:—*L. Edg.* 57, *W. p.* 86, 29.  
**Drupodon distilled**, *v.* dropian.  
**Druron fell**, *v.* dreosan.  
**DRY**, es; *m.* *A* magician, sorcerer; magus:—*Pa cwædon þa dryas*, *Ex.* 8, 19.  
**Dry-craeft**, es; *m.* *Magical art, magic, sorcery; ars magica*:—*Ex.* 7, 11.  
**Dry-craeftig skilful or crafty in magic, magical.**  
**Dryfan** to drive, vex, *v.* drifan.  
**Dryg dry**, *v.* drig.  
**Drygan** to dry up, *v.* drigan.  
**Dryht people**, *v.* driht.  
**Dryhten** a lord, *v.* drihten.  
**Dryht-guman friends**, *v.* driht-guma.  
**Dryman** to rejoice, *v.* dreman.  
**Dryme** a song, *v.* dream.  
**Drymen magicians, sorcerers.**  
**Dryncð drink**; dibunt, *v.* drincan.  
**Drync**, dryncg drink, *v.* drinc.  
**Drypan**, drypte to drip, *v.* driopan.  
**Dryrmian**; *p. de.* To make sad, to be made sad, to mourn; lugere:—*Cd.* 144.  
**Dryslig**; *adj.* Fearful, terrible; terribilis:—*R.* 116.  
**Drysnian**, adrysnian; *pp.* gedrysned, *od.* To put out, quench, extinguish; extinguere:—*Leoht-fat is gedrysnod a lamp is put out, Som.*  
**DUBBAN** [*Icel.* ad dubba to strike; hence the phrase ad dubba til riddara is in *Swed.* sla en til riddare to strike one a knight] To strike, DUB, create; percutere, creare:—*Dubban* to ridere to dub or create a knight, *Chr.* 1085.  
**Dufedoppa** *A* pelican; pelicanus:—*L. Ps.* 101, 7.  
**DUFIAN**; *p. dyfide*; *pp.* dofen. To sink, DIVE, immerge; immergere:—*L. In.* 78, *v.* gedufian.  
**DUGAN**, digian; *part.* dugende; he deað, deg, dige, dyge; *p.* dohte, duhte, þu dohtest, we dohton; *v. ir.* [*Plat.* dōgan: *Dut.* deugen: *Frs.* dōage: *Ger.* taugen] To profit, avail, care for, help, be good for, to be virtuous, good, honourable, noble; valere, probus esse:—*Ne dohte could not help, Chr.* 1006. *Ne dohte him care not for him, Bt.* 29, 2. *Gif se ne deah if he be not good, Id.* 27, 2. *Gif hi dohton if they were honourable, Id.* 18, 3. *Eall dugende beon, L. Can. eccl.* 15, *W. p.* 155, 38.

**Dugeð, dugoð, duguð, e; f.** [*Plat.* dōgt *f.* *Dut.* deugd *f.* *Ger.* tugend *f.*] 1. Advantage, gain, happiness, prosperity, health, riches, goods, accommodation, enlargement; commodum. 2. Excellence, virtue, probity, fortitude, magnanimity, power, honour; virtus. 3. Nobility, senate, government; nobilitas:—1. *Woruld duguðum with worldly advantages, Cd.* 92. *Fram duguðe from happiness, Id.* 49. 2. *Seo duguð þæs wites þe on gimum bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, Bt.* 13: 10: *Ors.* 1, 12. *Duguða helm a crown of virtues, Cd.* 216. 3. *Macedonia duguðe the nobility of the Macedonians, Ors.* 3, 11. *Eall seo dugoð of Angelcynnes þeode, Chr.* 1016. *Se cining mid eallum his dugoðe the king with all his nobility, Id.* 626.  
**Dugeð, dugoð, duguð; adj.** Good, virtuous, honourable; bonus, probus, Mann.  
**Dugoðe-caldor a magistrate.**  
**Duguð-gifu liberality.**  
**Duhte did good**, *v.* dukan.  
**Dulf, dulfon dug**, *v.* delfan.  
**Dulmuna Long ships**; longæ naves:—*Ors.* 1, 10.  
**DUMB**; *adj.* [*Dut.* dom: *Moes.* dumbs: *Heb.* דומה dume] DUMB, mute; mutus:—*Mt.* 12, 22.  
**Dumnys, se; f.** DUMBNESS, speechless; loquendi impotentia, Som.  
**Dun DUN**, a colour partaking of brown and black; fuscus:—*Cot.* 141.  
**DUN, e; f.** [*Plat.* *Ger.* düne *f.* *Dut.* duinen *m. pl.* *Dan.* dynerne *f. pl.* *Frs.* dune *f.* *Celt. Bret.* tun *f.*] *A* mountain, hill, DOWNS; mons:—*Þæt wæter was ofer þa hehstan duna, Gen.* 7, 20. *On þisse dune, Deut.* 1, 6. *On þære dune, Gen.* 31, 54: *Mt.* 24, 3. *Duna swioran tops of hills, Jaga. Cot.* 114. ¶ *Of dune, adune down, downward, v. of-dune, adun.*  
**Dun**; *adj.* Mountainous, hilly; montanus:—*Farað oðrum to feld landum, and dun landum, Deut.* 1, 7.  
**Dunelfen**; *pl.* Down or mountain-elves, fairies.  
**Duneward, duneward downward, Som.**  
**Dunfalu, dunfealu Tawny colour**; color cervinus:—*R.* 79.  
**Dung** [*Frs.* dong] DUNG; fimus:—*H. Lk.* 13, 8.  
**Dunholm** [*Dun* a hill, holm water, an island.—*F. Dun-*

*helm: Brom. Durem]* DURHAM:—*Chr.* 1072.  
**Dunlændisc, dunlandisc mountainous**, *v.* dun; *adj.*  
**Dunnian** To make of a dun or a dark colour, to obscure, darken; obscurare:—*Se mona þa beorhtan steorran dunnið the moon obscures the bright stars, Bt.* 4.  
**Dunsætas mountaineers.**  
**Dunstræt a hilly road.**  
**Dunsaluie, duntæhte mountain-sage.**  
**Dunung A noise**; crepitus, Som.  
**Duolan** to err, *v.* dwolian.  
**Dureward a door-ward, a door-keeper.**  
**Durfon tried**, *v.* deorfan.  
**Durre, durren dare**, *v.* dear.  
**Durste durst**, *v.* dear.  
**Durstodl a door-post.**  
**DURU, dyr**; *g. e;* *d. e, a, an;* *ac. a;* *pl. dura;* *f.* [*Plat.* dōr *f.* *Dut.* deur: *Frs.* dōar *f.* *Ger.* thür *f.* *Moes.* daur: *Dan.* dōr: *Swed.* dōr *f.* *Frs.* doar, doare: *Icel.* dyr *n.* *Grk.* θυρα: *Wel.* dōr: *Pers.* در] *dur: Sans. dura]* A door, gate; ostium:—*Seo duru was belocen, Mt.* 25, 10. *Of þære dura, Mt.* 26, 71. *To þære duran, Mk.* 1, 33.  
**Durustod a door-steed, a door-post.**  
**Duruþinen; f.** *A female door-keeper; ancilla ostaria:—Jn.* 18, 17.  
**Dust; n. DUST**; pulvis:—*Mk.* 6, 11: *Lk.* 10, 11.  
**Duua a dove, pigeon, Som.**  
**Dwæs, dwes; adj.** [*Plat.* dwas: *Dut.* dwaas: *Moes.* dwala] Dull, foolish, blockish; hebes, stultus:—*Elf. gl.* 7.  
**Dwæscan** to extinguish, *v.* adwæscan.  
**Dwæsnes, dwesenys, se; f.** Dullness, foolishness; stupiditas:—*R.* 88.  
**Dwala an error**, *v.* gedwola.  
**Dwas-liht** [*Dut.* dwaal-licht *n.*] A false light; ignis fatuus, Som.  
**Dwelian, dwolian, gedweligan; ge dweligað dwelegað; part.** dweligende; *p.* dwealde gedwealde; *pp.* gedweled, gedweald [*Plat.* *Dut.* dwalen: *Frs.* dwylje] 1. To err, mistake; errare. 2. To deceive, mislead, to lead into error; seducere:—1. *v. n.* Soðlice swyðe ge dweligað, *Mk.* 12, 27, 24: *Deut.* 13, 5: *Bt.* 36, 5. 2. In an active sense, gedweligan is generally used. *Me nan man gedweligan ne mæg no man can mislead me, Bt.* 33, 3, *Card.* p. 196, 1. *Pe men gedwelað, Bt.* 32, 3.



Occasionally dwelian is used in an active sense. *Du me dwelige thou deceivest me, Bt. 35, 5. Ic þe dwealde, Id.*  
 \*Dweorg, dwerg, dweorh [*Plat. dwarf m: Dut. dwerg c.*] *A dwarf; nanus:—R. 114.*  
 Dwes dull, v. dwæs.  
 Dwesenys dulness, v. dwæsnæs.  
 Dwidl *A deception, spectre; error, spectrum, Lye.*  
 Dwimeru, dwimora; *pl. Ghosts, spectres; spectra, Som.*  
 Dwinorlic; *adj. Visionary; tanquam per visum, Som.*  
 DWINAN, adwinan, ic dwine, he dwinð; *p. dwán, we dwinon; pp. dwinen [Plat. dwinen: Dut. verdwynen] To pine, fade, DWINDLE, waste away, vanish, extinguish; tabescere:—Herb. 2, 4, 17.*  
 Dwola *an error, v. gedwola.*  
 Dwoleman, dwolman darkness, chaos; *ac. of dwolma.*  
 Dwolian *to err, v. dwelian.*  
 Dwollic; *adj. Erring, heretical; hæreticus:—L. Alf. Can. 33.*  
 Dwollice; *adv. Erroneously; hæretice:—Hexaem. 20.*  
 Dwolma *A chaos, a chasm, gulph; chaos, hiatus:—Lk. 16, 26: Bt. R. p. 156, 5.*  
 Dwolu *an error, v. gedwola.*  
 Dwolong, e; *f. Dotage; deliramentum:—Cot. 69.*  
 DYDAN *To die, kill; mori, occidere:—L. pol. Cnut. 42, W. p. 140, 45, v. adydán.*  
 Dyde *did; p. of don.*  
 Dyde *A DEED, an action: facinus:—Oss. 5, 2.*  
 Dyderian, dydrían *To deceive, delude; illudere:—Bt. 35, 5.*  
 Dyderunga *delusions, Som.*  
 Dydrung *A pretence, deceit; simulatio:—Col. mon.*  
 Dyfde *dived, v. dufian.*  
 Dyfene *Desert, reward; meritum:—C. R. Ben. 2.*  
 Dyfing *a diving, Som.*  
 Dyg *a day, v. dæg.*  
 Dyge *does good, v. dугan.*  
 Dyhte *arranged, v. dihtan.*  
 Dylfð *digs, v. delfan.*  
 Dynan; *p. dynde. To DIN, make a noise; strepere:—Jdth. 10.*  
 Dynan *To DINE, feed; depascere:—Ps. 79, 14.*

DYNE, gedyn *A DIN, noise; sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyne becom, Cd. 223: 221: 222.*  
 Dyngan; *pp. gedynged [Ger. dungen] To DUNG, manure; stercorare, Som.*  
 Dynige; *f. Mountainous places; montana:—L. M. 3, 8.*  
 DYNT, es; *m. A stroke, stripe, blow, DINT; ictus; percussio:—Bt. 38, 2: Chr. 1012.*  
 Dyorlic; *adj. Beastlike, brutal; belluinus:—Mod. Con. 1.*  
 \*Dypa, deop, an *The DEEP, sea; profundum:—Teoh hit on dypán, Lk. 5, 4.*  
 DYPFAN, dippan; *ic dyppe, we dippað; p. dyppte; pp. dypt; v. a. [Plat. dippen, dopen: Frs. dippe: Dut. doopen] To DIP, immerge, baptize; immergere:—Dyppe his finger, Lev. 4, 17. Dippað ysopan sceaf, Ex. 12, 22.*  
 Dyr *a door, v. duru.*  
 Dyrán *To hold dear, love; carum habere:—Cd. 14.*  
 DYRE, deor, dior; *adj. [Plat. diir: Dut. dier] DEAR, beloved, precious; charus, dilectus, pretiosus:—Se wæs hym dyre, Lk. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5. Deore wæs he Drihtne urum dear was he to our Lord, Cd. 14. Deor he hit seld he sold it dear, R. 35.*  
 Dyrfð *is in danger, v. deorfan.*  
 Dyrling *a darling, v. deorling.*  
 Dyrn *hidden, secret, v. dyrnan.*  
 Dyrnan, gedyrnan; *p. dyrnde hidyrndon; pp. dyrnen, dyrne, dyrn, bedyrned, gedyrned; v. a. To hide, secrete; occultare:—Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan, Gen. 45, 1. Pat hit hym næs dyrne, Lk. 8, 47: Oss. 5, 10. Gedyrneð shall hide, L. In. 17: 36.*  
 Dyrne-geligre *secret lying, adultery, v. geligre.*  
 Dyrn-gewrita *Secret writings, books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; apocrypha:—Cot. 10.*  
 Dyrnlicgian *To lie secretly, to fornicate; fornicari:—Ps. 105, 36.*  
 Dyrra *dearer, v. dyre.*  
 Dyrran *to dare, Som. v. dear.*

Dyrstelice, gedyrstelice, dyrstlice; *adv. Boldly; audacter:—Mk. 15, 43.*  
 Dyrstig, gedyrstig; *adj. Daring, bold, rash; audax:—Nicod. 12: Bd. 2, 6.*  
 Dyrstignes, gedyrstignes, dyrstnes, se; *f. Boldness, presumption, rashness; audacia, temeritas:—Past. 13, 2.*  
 Dyrstlæcan; *pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare; audere:—Chr. 796.*  
 Dyrstlice *boldly, v. dyrstelice.*  
 Dyrstness *boldness, v. dyrstignes.*  
 Dyrwurðre *more precious, v. de-orwurð.*  
 Dysegað *is foolish, v. dysian.*  
 Dyselic *foolish, v. dyslic.*  
 Dysi, dyslic, dyselic, dysig; *dyg; adj. [Plat. diisig: Dut. duizelig] Foolish, weak, DIZZY, ignorant, erring, blasphemous; stultus:—Pa dysige men, Bt. 33, 3. Dysgum monnum by ignorant men, Bt. 33, 4: Deut. 32, 21.*  
 Dysian, he dysegað; *part. ende, gende. 1. To be foolish, to talk or act foolishly; ineptire. 2. To blaspheme; blasphemare:—1. Bt. 5, 2. 2. He dysegað, Mk. 2, 7.*  
 Dysig; *n. An error, ignorance, a folly; error, stultitia:—Hu frecendlic þat dysig is how dangerous the error is, Bt. 32, 3. Gif God abrit þat dysig, if God remove the ignorance, Id. 39, 3.*  
 \*Dysigðóm *Foolishness, ignorance; imperitia:—Pref. R. Conc.*  
 Dysignes, dysines, se; *f. Folly, DIZZINESS, blasphemy; stultitia:—Bd. 2, 5: Mk. 7, 22.*  
 Dyslic, dyselic *foolish, absurd, v. dysi.*  
 Dyslice; *adv. Foolishly; stulte:—Gen. 31, 28.*  
 Dystig; *adj. DUSTY; pulverulentus, Lye.*  
 Dystiga [*Plat. dust*] *Dustiness; pulverulenta:—Cot. 183.*  
 DYTAN; *p. de; pp. ed. To DIT, close or shut up; opprimere, occludere:—Lk. 11, 53.*  
 Dyttan *To howl; ululare:—Wulf dytt a wolf howls, Elf. gr.*  
 Dyxas *dishes, platters, v. disc.*



# E

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## EAC

**E** is often interchanged with ea, as ceaster, and cester a *burgh, fortified town*; eahta and ehta *eight*.

-e in the termination of nouns denotes a person, as hyrde a *herd, from hyrdan to guard*. The vowel -e is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects, as cyle *cold*; cwyde *a saying, testament*; bryce *a breach*; white *beauty*. These are mostly derived from verbs, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine, as rihtwise *justice*.

**EÁ**; indeclin. in the sing. but eas is sometimes found in g; pl. eá; d. eán; f. [Plat. Ger. aue f: Dan. aa f: Icel. á, aa f: Per. } aw f.] *Running water, a stream, a river, water*; fluvius, aqua:—Seo feorðe ea ys gehaten Eufraates, Gen. 2, 14. On feower ean, Gen. 2, 10. Be þære ea, Gen. 41, 3: Bd. 3, 24. Flod and yrnende ea *flowing and running water*.

**Eác**, ec; conj. [Plat. Dut. ook: Frs. eak: Ger. auch: Moes. auk: Swed. och.—the Saxon eac is evidently the imp. of eacan to add, increase] Also, likewise, and, moreover; etiam, quoque:—Mt. 11, 9. ¶ Eac swa, eac swilce so also, also, moreover, very like, even so.—Þæt ger wæs fram Cristes hider-cyme þæt syxte eac feower tigung that year was from Christ's advent the sixth and fortieth: literally, the sixth add or increase by forty, Bd. 1, 3, Card.

**EACA**, an; m. *An addition, EEKING usury, advantage*; additamentum:—Bt. 38, 3. ¶ To eacan besides, moreover.—Þæt wæs to eacan oðrum unarimedium yflum that was besides other innumerable evils: literally, in or for, addition to, &c. Bt. 1.—To eacan himselfun besides himself: literally, in addition to, Bt. 26, 2.

**Eacan** to eke; eacen increased, added, augmented, v. ecan.

**Ea-cerse** *Water-cress*; nasturtium aquaticum:—L.M. 1, 38.

**Eacnian**; part. iende, igende; pp. eacnen, eacne. *To conceive*;

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## EAF

to be pregnant, to bring forth; concipere, parturire:—Ps. 7, 15: Ex. 21, 22, v. geeacnian.

**Eacnung** a conceiving, conception, v. geeacnung.

**EAD**, es *A possession, prosperity, happiness*; possessio:—Cd. 21: 79: Ors. 3, 11. Ead hreðige *elated with prosperity*, Fr. Jud. 11, 8.

**Eadeg** happy, v. eadig.

**Eaden** given up, conceded, granted. **Eades-byrig** *Eddesbury or Edisbury, Cheshire*:—Chr. 913.

**Eadga**, eadge happy, v. eadig.

**Eadig**, eadeg, eadiglic; adj. *Happy, blessed, rich, perfect*; beatus:—Mt. 5, 3—11: Bt. 35, 4.

**Eadigan**; pp. geeadigen. *To bless, enrich*; beatificare, Lye.

**Eadigli** happy, v. eadig.

**Eádignes**, se; f. *Happiness*; beatitudo:—Bt. 40, 4.

**Eadlean** a reward, v. edlean.

**Eadleannung**, e; f. *Proper recompence, remuneration, retribution*; retributio:—Ps. 54, 22.

**Eadmed**, eadmet *Humility*; humilitas:—L. pol. Elf. 1.

**Eadmeddan**; p. de. *To humble*; humiliare:—Ps. 74, 7.

**Eadmod**; adj. *Humble, meek, mild*; humilis:—Mt. 11, 29.

**Eadmodan**; pp. ge-eadmoded. *To humble*; humiliare:—Ps. 17, 29.

**Eadmodlice**, ge-eadmodlice, eadmolice; adv. *Humbly, submissively*; humiliter:—Ps. 130, 3.

**Eadmodnes**, se; f. *Humbleness, humility, humanity*; humilitas:—Ps. 9, 13.

**Ea-docca** a water-dock.

**Eador** a hedge, dwelling, v. edor.

**Eadulfes-nesse** *Ædolph's ness or nose, Walton, on the Nase, Essex*:—Chr. 1049, Ing. p. 220, 24.

**Eældian** to grow old, v. ealdian.

**Eællenge**; interj. *Behold*; en, ecce:—Ps. 53, 4.

**Eærdung** *A tabernacle*; tabernaculum:—Ps. 59, 6.

**Eærfoðian**; pp. ge-eærfoðod. *To trouble*; tribulare:—Ps. 12, 5.

**Eærfoðness** difficulty, trouble, v. eærfoðnys.

**Eærpung** *A harping, harp*; ci-thara:—Ps. 32, 2, v. hearpa.

**Eæðmod**; adj. *Mild*; mitis:—Ps. 24, 10.

**Ea-flod** a flowing of water, a river.

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## EAL

**Eafor**, eofor, efor, efyr, es; m. [Ger. eber m.] *A boar, a wild boar*; aper:—Bt. 38, 1.

**Eafora**, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, an [afaran to go out] *That which is gone out, a progeny, issue, offspring, successor, heir, son*; proles, successor, filius:—Bt. R. p. 189.

**Eafora** Noes Noah's son, Cd. 76: 99.

**Eág-æpl** apple of the eye, Som.

**Eágan-bryhtm** the twinkling of an eye, v. bearhtm.

**Eágan-wean** *A ring-worm, tetter*; impetigo:—R. 73.

**Eá-gang** a water-course.

**Eág-dura**, eág-pýrl, egþýrl, ehþýrl *An eye-door, a window*; fenestra:—Jos. 2, 15: Mart. tyr. 12. Jan.

**EAGE**, ege, an; n. ægh, eah [Frs. eag, eeg: Plat. Dut. oog n: Ger. auge n.] *An eye, a quickness*; oculus, acies:—Mt. 5, 29.

**Eág-hingas** the eyebrows.

**Eágh-pýrl** a window, v. eág-dura.

**Eágh-hyll** the eye-hill, eyebrow.

**Eágor-stream** a water-stream, water.

**Eág-seung** eye-seeing, eye-sight, Som.

**Eág-pýrl** a window, v. eágdura.

**Eág-wræc** eye-wreck, a pain of the eye.

**Eág-wyrt** Eye-wort, eye-bright; ocularia:—L. Md. 3, 3.

**Eah** an eye, v. eáge.

**Eahe** chief, v. heah.

**Eah-stream** a river, v. ea-stream.

**Eahta**, ehta *Eight*; octo:—Eahta dagas, Lk. 9, 28, v. æhta.

**Eahta-teoða**, seo, þæt, e; adj. *The eighteenth*; decimus octavus:—Ors. 6, 2.

**Eahtatig** eighty.

**Eahta-tyne** *EIGHTEEN*; octo-decim:—Jud. 3, 14.

**Eahte estimation**, worth, v. æht.

**Eahteða**, eahteoða *eighth*, v. eahtoða.

**Eahtnes** persecution, v. ehtnes.

**Eahtoða**, eahteða, ehtoða, eh-teða, seo, þæt, e; adj. *The eighth*; octavus:—On þære eahtoðan wucan, Mt. 12, 1.

**Se eahteða** or ehtoða *the eighth*, Ex. 22, 30.

**Eahtung** *A price, an estimation*; aestimatio, Som.

**Eal** all, v. eall.



Eal an awl, v. æl.

Eala, hela; *interjec.* [Dut. hela: Frs. hyla] O! alas! Oh! Eala ge næddran, Mt. 23, 33, 37. ¶ Eala eala very well.—Eala gif Oh if, I wish!—Eala þæt Oh, that!—Eala hu Oh, how!

<sup>1</sup> Eala ale, v. aloð.

Ealand, ealond, igland, iglond, iggað; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. eiland n.—ea water; land land] An ISLAND; insula:—Claudius Orcadas þa ealand geþeodde to cynedome Claudius added the Orkney islands to the empire, Bd. 1, 3, Sm. p. 475, 7, 13: Bt. 15: 38, 1. Þæt igland þe man fi nemnað the island which they call Hii, Chr. 560. Igland lac bringað the islands offer gifts, Ps. 71, 10: 96, 1.

Eala-scop an ale-shop, ale-house.

Ealað ale, v. aloð.

Ealc each, v. ælc.

Ealcynn all kinds, universal.

EALD, æld; comp. yldra; sup. yldest, se yldesta, seo þæt yldeste; adj. [Plat. old: Frs. ald, aeld, eald: Dut. oud: Ger. alt] OLD, ancient; vetus, senex:—Ic eom nu eald, Lk. 1, 18. On eald dagum in old times, Bd. 4, 27.

Ealda-cwen an old queen, an old woman.

Ealder an elder, v. ealdor.

Ealdermen aldermen, v. ealdorman.

Eald-fæder, es; m. [Ger. ältervater m.] A grandfather; avus:—Elf. gl. 3. Eald-eald-fæder a great grandfather. Eald-fæderas ancestors, Gen. 15, 15.

Ealdhaford an old or ancient lord.

Ealdian; p. -ode; pp. ge-ealden [Plat. olden: Ger. altern] To grow or wax old; senescere:—Jn. 21, 18: Gen. 18, 12.

Ealdlic; adj. [Ger. ältlich] Old, senile; senilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Eald-moder [Ger. älmutter f.] A grandmother; avia:—R. 91.

Ealdnys, se; f. OLDNESS, age; vetustas:—Elf. gr. 5.

Ealdóm [Dut. ouderdom: Ger. alterthum] Old age; ætas, vetustas:—Ors. 2, 4.

Ealdor life, v. aldr.

Ealdor, eoldor, aldor; g. eal-dres; d. ealdre; pl. ealdras; m. [Plat. elder m: Ger. alter m.] 1. An ELDER, parent, author, head of a family; senior, pater familias. 2. Because societies, in early times, were governed by ELDERS or the aged: hence, a ruler, governor,

prince; princeps:—1. Lev. 4, 15. His aldor læg his parent lay, Cd. 76. Pystra ealdor author of darkness; tenebrarum auctor, Bd. 2, 1, S. p. 501, 16: 1, 27, Resp. 8, S. p. 493, 3. Hiredes ealdor, Mt. 21, 33. 2. Nichodemus wæs Iudea ealdor, Jn. 3, 1: Mt. 9, 18. Hundredes ealdor a governor of an hundred, a centurion, Mt. 8, 5. ¶ Ealdor-apostole chief of the apostles, Bd. 4, 18.—Ealdor-biscop an archbishop, Bd. 2, 13.—Ealdor-bold, ealdor-botl a royal village, Bd. 2, 9.—Ealdor-burh a metropolis, Bd. 1, 13.

Ealdordóm, aldródóm, alderdóm, es; m. Authority, magistracy, principality; principatus:—Ps. 138, 16: Bd. 4, 28. Ealdordomas signs of office; fascies, R. 6.

Ealdor-duguðe, aldr-duguðe the chief magistrate, a magistrate.

Ealdor-gedal separation from life, death.

Ealdorlic, aldroric; adj. Principal, chief, excellent; principalis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

Ealdorlicnes, se; f. Principality, authority; autoritas:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 7.

Ealdorman, aldrorman, æalderman; pl. ealdormen [Ger. älterman m.—hence is our ALDERMAN] An elderman, a senator, nobleman. An ealdorman, though inferior to an etheling, was the superior of the thegn, and the highest officer in the kingdom; he was the chief of a shire, and attended the witena gemot, Turner's Hist. of A. S. b. viii. c. 7; præfectus, princeps:—Ors. 1, 12; Mk. 6, 21: Bt. 10.

Ealdornere a refuge, v. aldrornere.

Ealdor-scepe eldership, supremacy.

Ealdor-þegn, aldr-þægn the principal thane or servant.

Ealdr, &c. Contracted from ealdor an elder, parent, governor.

Ealdr life, v. aldr.

Eald-riht an old right.

Eald-Seaxan The old Saxons, the old German Saxons, to distinguish them from the Anglo or English Saxons:—Bd. 5, 10.

Ealdung, e; f. Old age; senectus:—Ors. 4, 2.

Ealdur a prince, v. ealdor.

Ealdwif an old wife or woman.

Ealdwita an elder, a senator.

Eale ale, v. aloð.

Eal-geador altogether.

Ealgian To defend; defendere:—R. Ben. 64.

Ealh a temple, v. heal.

Ealh-sted a palace, v. alh-sted.

Eal-hus an ale-house.

EALL, eal, al, all, æl; adj. [Plat. Ger. aller, alle, alles: Dut. al, alle, alles] ALL, whole; omnis, totus:—Eall þin lichama bið beorht, Mt. 6, 22, 23. God geseah ealle þa þing, Gen. 1, 31. ¶ Ealle ætsomme all in a sum, altogether, Bd. 2, 26.—Mæst ealle most of all, almost all.—Ealle gemete, eallum ge metum by all means, altogether, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9.—Eallne wæg always, Bt. 38, 4.—Ealle wæga, ealles in all ways, of all, fully, altogether, Bd. 4, 11.

Eallenga, eallunga altogether, v. eallunga.

Eallic al, catholic, v. allic.

Ealling altogether, v. eallunga.

Eallneg, eallneg; adv. Always; semper:—Bt. 38, 4.

Eallreord barbarous, v. ælreord.

Eall-ruh all rough.

Eall-swa, ælswa, ealswa; adv. [Plat. Ger. also, so: Frs. also: Dut. alzoos] Also, so, likewise, even as, even so; etiam, sic:—þa cwæð he eall swa, Mt. 21, 30: 15, 28. ¶ Eall swa eft so often.—Eall swa miceles for so much, at that price.

Eallunga, eallenga, eallunga, eallunge; adv. ALL ALONG, altogether, entirely, quite, indeed, at all, assuredly, utterly, absolutely, excessively; omnino:—þæt ge eallunga ne swerion, Mt. 5, 34. God ne eallunga ne adiligað eow, Deut. 4, 31.

Ealmæst, ælmæst; adv. [Plat. Ger. allermeist: Dut. allermeest] ALMOST; fere, pene:—Chr. 1091.

Ealo, ealod, ealoð ale, v. aloð.

Ealo-gewearc ale-work, brewing.

Ealond an island, v. ealand.

Ealo-wæg an ale-way, a drinking, an entertainment.

Eal-sealf The herb, called the oak of Jerusalem; ambrosia, Som.

Eal-seolcen All-silken; holose-ricus.

Eal swa also, v. eall swa.

Ealteawne good, v. æltæw.

Ealu ale, v. aloð.

Ealu-clyfe an ale-house, v. ealhus.

Ealu-sceop An ale-brewer, a brewer; cerevisarius, Som.

Ealwalda all powerful, v. ælwalda.

Ealwerlice; adv. All manly, liberally, freely; prorsus viriliter:—Ps. 50, 19.



Ealwilt every creature, v. æl-wilt.  
 Eam *am*; *sum, for, eom, v. we-san.*  
 EAM, *es*; *m.* [Still used in Lancashire, *Som. Plat. Dut. oom m: Frs. iem: Ger. ohm m.*] *An uncle; avunculus:—Gen. 28, 2: Ors. 2, 2, Bar. p. 62, 26.*  
 Eanian; *part. eanigende; pp. eanod, ege-ean. To YEAN, bring forth as an ewe; eniti, parturire:—Gen. 33, 13.*  
 Eapl *an apple, v. apl.*  
 Ear before, v. ær.  
 EA'R, æhher, æchir, *es*; *n.* [Plat. Dut. aar f: Frs. ier: Ger. ähre f.] *An EAR of corn; spica:—Hig ongunnun pluccian þa ear, Mt. 12, 1. Seofon ear, Gen. 41, 5: Mk. 4, 28.*  
 Earc *an ark, v. arc.*  
 Earcnan-stan *a pearl, v. eorcnan-stan.*  
 EARD; *m.* [Plat. eerde f: Dut. aarde f: Frs. ierde: Ger. erde f.] 1. *Native soil, province, country; patria. 2. Earth, station, region, situation; terra, natura:—1. He com to his earde, Mt. 13, 54, 57. 2. To his agenun earde to his own region, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 202, 29: 34, 10, 11, v. eorðe.*  
 Eard-begenga, eard-biggeng, eard-biggend *an earth-dweller, an inhabitant.*  
 Eard-begengnes *an abode, habitation.*  
 Eard-biggend, v. eard-begenga.  
 Earde-fæst *earth fast, settled, fixed.*  
 Eardian, ærdian; *ic eardige; p. eardode; pp. geardod. To dwell, inhabit, rest; habitare:—Abram eardode þa on þam lande Chanaan, Gen. 13, 12: Mk. 4, 32.*  
 Eardigendlic; *adj. Inhabitable; habitabilis:—Bd. 4, 28.*  
 Eardung, ærdung, *e; f.* *An habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle; habitatio:—Ps. 18, 5: 75, 2.*  
 Eardung-stow, ærdung-stow *a dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle.*  
 EA'RE, *an*; *n.* [Frs. ear: Plat. Dut. oor n: Ger. ohr n.] *An EAR of an animal; auris:—Þæs eare sloh Petrus of, Jn. 18, 26. Wurdon his earan ge-onopode, Mk. 7, 35. On hys earan, Mk. 7, 33. And hys eare of-acearf, Mk. 14, 47.*  
 Eäre-finger *ear finger, little finger.*  
 Eärelipprica *the flap of the ear.*  
 Earendel *The day-star; jubar:—Cod. Ex. 9, b.*  
 Earfednyme *an heir, v. yrfe-anna.*

Earfeð, earfoð, gearfoð, earfoðlic; *adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome, uneasy; difficilis:—Swiðe earfoð very difficult, Bt. Pref: Bt. 39, 4, Card. p. 332, 5: Cd. 9.*  
 Earfeða; *pl. nom. ac. gearfoðu; g. earfoða. A difficulty, suffering, woe, trouble; difficultas:—On miclan earfeðan, Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 97, 27. He sceal geþolian manige gearfoðu he shall suffer many troubles, Bt. 31, 1, Card. p. 172, 6. Earfoða ðæl a deal of sufferings, Cd. 9, 33.*  
 Earfoðlæran *difficult to be taught, dull.*  
 Earfoðlic *difficult, v. earfeð.*  
 Earfoðlice; *adv. With difficulty, hardly; ægre:—Mk. 10, 23, 24.*  
 Earfoðlicnes, earfoðnys, earfoðnes, *se; f. Difficulty, necessity, trouble, pain; difficultas:—Dial. 2, 35.*  
 EARG; *adj. [Dut. erg] Inert, idle, weak, timid, evil, wretched; ignavus, miser:—Ors. 6, 36: 2, 2, Bar. p. 63, 15, 18.*  
 Ear-gebland *the sea, v. ærage-blond.*  
 Ear-gespreca *an ear-speaker, a whisperer.*  
 Eargian, ærgian *To be slothful, dull, idle; torpescere:—Ors. 4, 13.*  
 Eargra, earha *weaker, Bt. 26, 2, Card. p. 144, 15: Cd. 27, v. earg.*  
 Eargscipe, earhscipe *Idleness, sloth; ignavia, Lye.*  
 Earh; *adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak; fugax:—Elf. gr. 9, 60, v. earg.*  
 Earh-fere *a quiver for arrows.*  
 Earhlice, arhlice; *adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully; trepide, remisse:—Gen. 20, 4: Jud. 4, 18.*  
 EAr-risc *a water-rush, bulrush.*  
 Earlæppe *an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear.*  
 EARM, *arm, es; m.* [Frs. earm: Dut. arm m.] *An ARM; brachium:—Ps. 88, 21.*  
 EARM, ærm, arm; *adj. [Frs. earm: Plat. Dut. Ger. arm] Miserable, wretched, helpless, poor, mean; miser:—Mk. 12, 42, 43: Bt. 39, 2. Earmost, Bt. 38, 2.*  
 Earm-begæan *an arm-ring, a bracelet.*  
 Earm-boge *an arm-bow, elbow.*  
 Earm-heorta *poor hearted, cowardly.*  
 Earmian *To commiserate, grieve; misereri:—Chr. 1086.*  
 Earming, ermung, *e; f.* [Dut. armoe f: Ger. armuth f.] *Poverty, misery, the miserable;*

*miseria:—Elf. T. p. 37, 2: Bt. 34, 8.*  
 Earmlic; *adj. [Plat. Ger. armlich: Dut. armelyk] Miserable, wretched; miser:—Bd. 5, 13: Chr. 1086.*  
 Earmlice; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly; misere:—Bd. 1, 12, S. p. 481, 21. Earmlicor more miserably, Bd. 5, 14.*  
 Earm-scanca *arm-bones.*  
 Earm-strang *arm-strong.*  
 Earm-swið *arm-powerful, strong.*  
 Earmð [Frs. earmte] *Misery, poverty; miseria:—Bt. 48, 2.*  
 Ear-muð [sea-mouth] YARMOUTH, *in Norfolk, Lye.*  
 EARN, *es; m.* [Frs. earn: Dut. aarn] *An eagle; aquila:—Mt. 24, 28. Earn-cyn eagle kind, Lev. 11, 13.*  
 Earn *a cottage, v. ærn.*  
 Earngeap *A vulture; vultur:—R. 38.*  
 Earnian, ærnian, geearnigan, geærnian, gearnian; *p. de; pp. geearnod: v. a. [Plat. aren, inaren: Ger. erndten, einerndten] To EARN, merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for; mereri:—Þæt he earnað that he earns, Bt. 37, 2: Mt. 21, 43. Hie magon geearnigan they can deserve, Bt. 13, Card. p. 60, 21: 35, 6.*  
 Earning, geearnung, *e; f.* [Plat. arendte f: Ger. erndte f.] *An EARNING, a desert, reward, means of obtaining, good turn, compassion; meritum:—On godra monna geearnunga in good men's deserts, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 326, 1. Earnunga yearning, Ps. 102, 4: 24, 7.*  
 Earpa *a harp, v. hearpa.*  
 Ear-plætt *a blow on the ear.*  
 Ears *poder, v. ærs.*  
 Earsod *Backward, ARSED; tegogus:—R. 77.*  
 Ear-spinl *an ear-ring.*  
 Ears-þirl *anus.*  
 Earð *thou art; es, v. eom.*  
 Earð *the earth, v. eorðe.*  
 Ear þan before *that, v. ær.*  
 Earðling *a farmer, v. yrðling.*  
 Ear-wigga *AN EARWIG or worm; vermis auricularis, Som.*  
 Ea-spring *a water spring, a fountain.*  
 EAST; *d. eastan. [Frs. east: Plat. Dut. oost f: Ger. osten m.] The EAST; oriens:—Þæt is þritiges mila lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3. Eastan or be eastan in the east, Gen. 12, 8. Se morgensteorra cymð east-an up the morning star cometh in the east, Bt. 39, 13. ¶ Eastinne in the east.—East-rihte east right, by or near the east.—Eastweard, east-werd toward the east, Bt. 18, 1.—East-wæg*



east way, towards the east, *Cd.* 174.  
 East, eastern, eastern, eastan; *adj.*  
 EAST, EASTERN, easterly, orientalis:—East-Angel, East-Englas East-Angle, East-Angles, *Bd.* 5, 23. ¶ *Ponne cymð* easterne wind then cometh an eastern wind, *Cd.* 17.—East-Francan East-Franks.—East folc eastern people.—East-land east country, *Gen.* 29, 1.—East-ricc an eastern kingdom, *Ors.* 2, 1.—East-Seaxan, East-Seaxe East-Saxons.—Easten wind east wind, *R.* 54.—East-an-suðan wind southeast wind, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Eastan-norðan north east.  
 East-Angel, East-Engle, East-Englas, East-Englan the EAST-ANGLES, *Chr.* 449.  
 Eastan-norðan north eastern, *v.* east; *adj.*  
 East-dæl, east-dele an eastern part, the east.  
 Easten eastern, *v.* east.  
 East-Engle The East-Angles, *v.* East-Angel.  
 †Easter, ooster, eastro, eastron [*Ger.* ostern *f.* From the goddess Eostre, whose festivities were in April, *Bd.* de Temp. Rat. Works, vol. ii. p. 81.] EASTER, the feast at Easter, the passover; pascha:—Æfter twam dagum beoð eastro, *Mt.* 26, 2. Wæron eastron, *Mk.* 14, 1. Ðæt þu eastron ete, *Mk.* 14, 12.  
 Easter, Eastor, easterlic; *adj.* Easter; paschalis:—On easter æfen, *Mt.* 28, 1. Eastor dæg Easter day, *Bd.* 5, 23. Easter tide Easter tide or time, *Bd.* 5, 23. Easter fæsten or Easterlic freols Easter feast, *Lk.* 2, 42. Easter-monað Easter month, April.  
 East-ern an eastern place, in the east, *v.* east; *adj.*  
 East-Francan the East-Franks, or Frenchmen, *Som.* *v.* east.  
 East-inne within the east, in the east.  
 East-ricc east kingdom, eastern empire.  
 East-rihte east right, towards or in the east.  
 East-Seaxe The East-Saxons, people of Essex:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan from the Old Saxons come the people of Essex, *Chr.* 449, *v.* seax.  
 Ea-stream a water stream, a river, *Cd.* 12.  
 East-weard, east-werd eastward, in the east, *v.* east.  
 EA Ð; *comp.* eaðere, eaðre, eðre; *sup.* eaðost; *adj.* [*Chau.* eth, *cyth*] Easy, ready, gentle,

mild, meek, soft; *facilis*:—Hwæðer is eðre to seggenne, *Mk.* 2, 9: *Lk.* 5, 23. Eaðere, *Mk.* 10, 25.  
 Eað bene an humble intreaty, a deprecation, *Som.*  
 Eaðe, æðe; *comp.* eð; *adv.* Easily, readily, soon, perhaps; *faciliter*:—Hi mihton eaðe begitan, *Ors.* 3, 4. Ðæt ic eð mæge gebringan that I may more easily bring, *Bt.* 5, 3: 19. ¶ Æðe mæg, eaðe mæg easily can, perhaps.  
 Eaðe-fere easily trod, easy.  
 Eaðelic; *comp.* ra; *adj.* Easy, possible; *facilis*:—*Mt.* 19, 26, *v.* eað, æðelic.  
 †Eaðelice, æðelice, eðelice; *comp.* or *sup.* ost, ust; *adv.* Easily, remarkably, elegantly; *facile*:—Ðæt þu mæge eðelicoost cumon that thou mayest most easily come, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Lk.* 22, 6. Eaðelicor more easily, *Lk.* 18, 25.  
 Eaðfynde easily found.  
 Eað-gete prepared.  
 Eað-hylde easily held, satisfied, content.  
 Eað-lære easily taught, teachable.  
 Eaðmød, eað-mod an easy mind, humble, *v.* eadmod.  
 Eaðmedan To adore; adorare:—*Ex.* 24, 1.  
 Eaðmet, -ta [*Dut.* ootmoed *m.*] Humility, submission; humilitas:—*Bt.* 12.  
 Eaðmod humble, *v.* eadmed.  
 Eaðmodian To obey; obedire:—*R.* *Mk.* 4, 14.  
 Eaðmodlice; *adv.* [*Plat.* odmოდiglik; *Dut.* ootmoediglyk] Humbly; humiliter:—*Bt.* 42.  
 Eaðmodnes, se; *f.* Humility; humilitas:—*Bt.* 12.  
 Eatogeð eighth, *v.* ælta.  
 Eaufest pious, *v.* æfest.  
 Eaufestnys piety, *v.* æfestnes.  
 Eaw an ewe, *v.* eowu.  
 Eawan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. To shew, manifest; ostendere:—*Bd.* 2, 6.  
 Eaweslice; *adv.* Openly; palam:—*Bd.* 3, 19.  
 Eawfæst pious, *v.* æfest.  
 Eawfæstnys religion, *v.* æfestnes.  
 Eawla on! *v.* eala.  
 Eawunga, eawunge; *adv.* Openly, publicly; palam:—*Ps.* 49, 3.  
 Ea-wylm a well of water, *v.* æwelum.  
 Eax an axe, *v.* æx.  
 EAX, æx, e; *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* as *c.* *Ger.* achse *f.*] An axis, axle-tree; axis:—Neah þam norð-ende þære eaxe near the north end of the axis, *Bt.* 39, 3. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wanes the axle-tree regulates all the waggon, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Eaxan-ceaster, Exan-ceaster, Excester [EX, exa the river Ex, ceaster a city] EXETER, Devon., *Chr.* 876.  
 Eaxan-minster The minster on the river Ex, AXMINSTER, Devon., *Som.*  
 Eaxan-muð the mouth of the river Ex, EXMOUTH, Devon., *Chr.* 1001.  
 Eaxl; *pl.* exla, eaxla [*Ger.* achsel *f.*] A shoulder; humerus:—On his exla, *Lk.* 15, 5: *L.* Ethelb. 39.  
 †Eaxl-clað a shoulder cloth, a scapular.  
 Ebal-san [ebul evil; seggan to speak] To blaspheme; blasphemare.  
 Ebban, de; *pp.* æbbad, beebbed, geebbd [Plat. Dut. ebben] To EBB; recedere:—Ðæt wæter wæs geebbod, *Chr.* 897.  
 EBBE, an; *m.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. ebbe] AN EBB, or receding of water; recessus aquarum:—Ðæs ebban of the ebb, *Bt.* 21, *v.* æbbung.  
 Ebolsung blasphemy.  
 Ebreisc; *adj.* Hebrew, belonging to Jews; Hebræus:—*Elf.* T. p. 7.  
 Ebul Evil; malum, Lye.  
 Eburðring the celestial sign Orion, *Som.*  
 Ebylignes, se; *f.* Anger, indignation; ira:—*Ps.* 29, 4, *v.* æbylgð.  
 Ec also, *v.* eac.  
 Ecan, æcan, ican, ycan, ycean, geicean; he ecð, we ecað; *p.* he ecte, ycte, ihte, geichte, hi icton, geihton; *pp.* geeced, geiced, geict, geiht [eaca an addition] To EKE, increase, add; augere:—Ge ecað eowre wædle ye increase your want, *Bt.* 26, 2. Ecte he prolonged, *Bt.* 12. Mæg ican, *Lk.* 12, 25. He ihte increased, *Ex.* 9, 34. Heo ongan geicean she began to increase, *Cd.* 56.  
 Ece, éccelic, écelic; *def.* se eca; *adj.* Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; æternus:—Ðys ys soðlice ece lif, *Jn.* 17, 3: 12, 50. On þam ecan setle on the eternal seat, *Bt.* 4.  
 Ece an ake, *v.* æce.  
 ECED, æced, acced, aisel, es [Plat. etig *m.* *Dut.* edik, eek *m.* *Ger.* essig *m.*] ACID, vinegar; acetum:—Þa stod an fæt full ecedes, *Jn.* 19, 29. Eced-fæt, æced-fæt an acid vat, a vinegar-vessel.  
 Ecelice; *adv.* Eternally, ever; perpetuo:—*Ps.* 23, 9.  
 Ecenys eternity, *v.* écnys.  
 Ecer an acre, *v.* æcer.  
 Ecc [Frs. ich: Plat. ekse *f.*] 1. An edge, a sharpness; acies-







Efesian to shave, v. *efisian*.

Efestan To hasten, assemble; properare:—*Bd. 2, 2.*

Efesung, e; f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing; tonsura:—¶ Efesung-sceara a pair of scissors or shears.

Efeta, efete An EFT, a newt, lizard; lacerta:—*Elf. gl. 14.*

Efin, efn, efna even, v. *efen*.

Efnan, æfnan To perform; perpetrare:—*Cd. 181.*

Efne, æfne, eofne; interj. Lo! behold! truly! en! ecce!—*Mt. 17, 3.*

Efne-cuman to convene, v. *efen-cuman*.

Efne-geceigan to assemble, convoke.

Efnes, se; f. Equity, justice; æquitas:—*Ps. 118, 75: 142, 12.*

Efn-esne a fellow servant.

Efne-spedilic of the same substantial.

Efn-lic equal, v. *efenlic*.

Efn-ling A consort, an equal, a fellow; consors:—*Ps. 44, 9.*

Efolsian to blaspheme, v. *ebalsan*.

Efolsung blasphemy, v. *ebolsung*.

Efor a boar, v. *eafor*.

Efor-wicingas; pl. The people of York, *Chr. 918.*

Efosode shaved, v. *efisian*.

Efre ever, v. *æfer*.

Efsian, efesian, afesian; p. *efsode*, *efosode*; pp. *geefsod*. To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, shave; tondere:—*Man nemot hine efisian, Jud. 13, 5: Lev. 19, 27.*

\*Efsiend, efsigend A shaver, barber; tonsor, *Som.*

Efsod shaved, v. *efisian*.

Efst a hastening, speed, *Lye*.

Efstan, æfstian; part. *efstende*; imp. *efst*; p. *efste*, hi *efston*. To hasten, make haste to go, to strive; festinare:—*Pa eiste he, Lk. 19, 6: Ps. 106, 18.*

Eft again, back, afterward, v. *æft*.—In composition it has the same effect as the Latin *re-*, *retro-*.

Eft-agyfan to give back; reddere, i. e. *re-dare*.

Eft-beteaft, æft-beteaft re-assigned, re-delivered, given back.

Eft-cierran to return.

Eft-cuman to come back.

Eft-edwitan to reprove, upbraid again.

Efter after, v. *æfter*.

Efter-fliginc a following after, a pursuing.

Efter-genga a successor, v. *æfter-genga*.

Eft-gecigan, eft-gecigean, to recall, call back.

Eft-gelæt bring back, v. *gelædan*.

Eft-gelic again like, in like manner, likewise, accordingly.

Eft-hweorfan to turn back, return.

Eft-lesing redemption.

Eft-oncawan to know again.

Eft-ongen-bigan to untwist again, to unwreath.

Eft-sittan to sit again, reside.

Eft-sona; adv. [after after; sona soon] EFTSOONS, soon after, again, a second time; iterum:—*Mk. 10, 1.*

Eft-spellung a recapitulation.

Eft swa micel even so much; eft swa micles for so much, at that price, *Som.*

Eft syððan after that, furthermore.

Eftyr after, v. *æfter*.

Efyngelic even like, alike, equal, coequal.

Efyfnis evenness, equity, v. *efen-nys*.

Efyr a boar, v. *eafor*.

Egbuend, egbugend An inhabitant, a dweller; incolæ:—*Chr. 973.*

EGE, æge, eige; m. Fear, terror, dread; timor:—*And beo eower ege, Gen. 9, 2. Ege drihtnes, Ps. 18, 10, v. egesa.*

\*Ege; g. *egan*; pl. nom. *egan*; g. *egna* an eye, v. *eage*.

Egean to harrow or break clods.

Ege-full, ege-ful; adj. Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis:—*Mære God and mihtig and egefull, Deut. 10, 17: Bt. 18, 2.*

Egehealdan To hold in fear, correct; corripere:—*Ps. 93, 10.*

Egeland an island, v. *ealand*.

Egeleas; adj. Fearless; impavidus:—*Past. 36, 1.*

Egen fear, v. *ege*.

Egenu a little round heap; glomulus, *Som.*

Egenwirht Hire, wages, a gift; merces:—*Ps. 126, 4, MS. Tr. Cam.*

Egenys, egesfulnes, se; f. Fearfulness, fear; timor:—*Ps. 88, 39.*

Egesa horror, v. *egsa*.

Egesful, egesfullic fearful, v. *egefull*.

Egesfulnes fear, v. *egenys*.

Eges-grima, egese-grimma A witch, sorceress, bugbear; masca, *Som.*

Egesian, egisian; p. *geegsode*; pp. *geegsod*. To affright, terrify; terrere:—*Jud. 4, 17: 7, 22.*

Egeslic; def. se *egeslica*; adj. [Dut. *ysselyk*: *Kil. eyselick*: *Ger. Wil. egeslich*] Fearful, terrible, dreadful; terribilis:—*Ealla hu egeslic peos stow ys, Gen. 28, 17: Bt. 35, 6.*

Egeslice; adv. Fearfully; terribiliter:—*Æqu. Vern. 43.*

Egesung, egsung, e; f. A threatening, fear, dread; commina-

tio:—*Jud. 16, Thw. Hep. p. 161, 37.*

Egeðe A rake, harrow; rastrum, *Som.*

Egeðere A raker; occator, *Som.*

Eggian To egg, excite; excitare, *Lye*.

Eghpyrl an eye hole, a window, v. *eag-dura*.

Eghwec all, every, v. *æghwile*.

Egipt, Egypt, Egypt, an Egyptian;—*Pharao aras and call Egipta folc, Ex. 12, 30. Eallum Egiptalande, Ex. 9, 11.*

Eallum Egiptum, *Gen. 45, 9.*

Egiptisc, Egiptisce, Egiptisc; def. se *Egiptiscea*; adj. Belonging to Egypt, an Egyptian; Ægyptius:—*Sum Egiptisc man sloh sumne Ebreisene, Ex. 2, 11. An Egiptisc esne us generede, Ex. 2, 19. Se Egiptiscea cyng, Ex. 1, 17.*

Egiðe a rake, v. *egeðe*.

EGLA, egle; f. A sprout, tender shoot, the beard of corn, the pricks of a thistle, a thistle, that which pricks, trouble; festuca, carduus:—*Ic ateo þa egle of þinum eage, Lk. 6, 41, 42.*

Egland an island, v. *ealand*.

Egle a prick, v. *egla*.

Egle; adj. Troublesome, hateful; odiosus:—*Basil. R. 8.*

Egle-edwaelle a channel for water.

Eglian, eglian, elan; eglæð, eglæð; egleð; p. *eglede*, *eglade*; aglade; sub. *hi eglian*, *eglian*. To feel pain, to ail, grieve, trouble, torment; dolere:—*Gif men innan wyrmas eglian if worms trouble men within, Herb. 2, 10. It is more frequently used as the Latin dolet, tædet, as, Me egleð it grieves me; Me tædet, L. Edm. pol. in pref. W. p. 73, 26.*

Ego an eye, v. *eage*.

Egonesham [F. Eignesham; *Gerv. Egenesham*] Ensham, Oxfordshire, *Chr. 571, Ing.*

Egor Nine ounces or inches, a span; dodrans:—*Cot. 64, Som.*

Egor [Icel. *ægir m.*] The sea, water; æquor:—¶ Egor stream water of the sea, *Bt. R. p. 176.*

Egsa, ægsa, egesa, an [Ger. *Wil. egiso*] Fear, horror, dread, what causes fear, a storm, slaughter; terror:—*And beoð hungor and egsan of heofone, Lk. 21, 11: Bd. 4, 12.*

Egsian to frighten, v. *egesian*.

Eg-stream a dire stream.

Egsung a threatening, v. *egesung*.

Egða An instrument to beat out corn; tribula:—*R. 2, Lye.*

Egðe a rake, v. *egeðe*.

Egðer either, v. *ægðer*.

Egpyrl an eye hole, a window, v. *eag-dura*.



Egypt *a fault*, v. ægyptl.

Egypte; *nom. pl. The Egyptians*; g. Egypta, Ægypt Egypt, v. Egypt.

Egyptful *fearful*, v. egesful.

Ehennys, se; f. Modesty; pudor, Som.

Eher *an ear of corn*, v. ear.

Ehsle *a shoulder*, v. eaxl.

Ehsyne *A face, countenance*; facies, Som.

Ehsta *the highest*, v. heh.

Eht *value*, v. æht.

Ehta *eight*, v. eahta.

Ehtan, ehtian; he eht, hi ehtað

[æht, eht property] 1. To follow after, chase, pursue; persequi. 2. To persecute, annoy, afflict; infestare:—1. Ne eht he nanre wuhte he pursues not any thing, *Bt. 42*. Hig ehton wild-deor they chased wild beasts, *Coll. Mon. 2*. Þonne hi eow ehtað on pyssse byrig, *Mt. 10, 23*: 5, 11.

Ehtend *A persecutor*; persecutor:—*Ors. 6, 9*.

Ehteða, ehteða eighth, v. eah-toðe.

Ehtere, es; m. *A persecutor*; persecutor:—*Mt. 5, 44*.

Ehþyrl *eye hole, a window*, v. eagdura.

Ehtian *To esteem, deem, value*; æstimare:—*Bd. 5, 6*.

Ehting, e; f. *Persecution*; persecutio:—*Ors. 6, 23*.

Ehtnes, eahnes, se; f. *Persecution*; persecutio:—*Mt. 5, 10*.

Ehtoða, ehtuða eighth, v. eah-toða.

Eht *a persecutor*, v. ehtere.

Eige *fear*, v. ege.

Eigland *an island*, v. ealand.

Eipe *an assembly*, v. heap.

Eiseg; *adj. [Dut. yzing] Rough, hard*; ferreus:—*Cd. 213*.

Eisile *vinegar*, v. eced.

El *an eel*, v. æl.

-el, -ol [*Icel. -ill, -ull*] a termination denoting persons, as, Forridel *an outrider*; bydel *a herald*. It denotes also inanimate objects, as, Gyrdel *a girdle*; stygel *a steeple*.

Elæs *hedghegs*, Som.

Elboga, elboga, elnboga [*Dut. elleboog*] *An ELBOW*; cubitus:—*Fæðm betwuxt elboga and hand-wrist a fathom is between the elbow and wrist, R. 72*.

Elc *each*, v. ælc.

Elch *AN ELK*; alce, Som.

Elcian, ælcian; *part. elcigende*. To put off, delay; differre:—*Elf. gr. 25*.

Elcor, elcur *otherwise, else*, v. ælcor.

Elcung *a delay*, v. ylding.

Eld *age, time*, v. yld: *fire*, v. æled.

<sup>a</sup> Eldan *to linger*, v. yldan.

Eldas *elders, men*, v. yld.

Eldcung *delay*, v. ylding.

Eldendlic *old like, slow*.

Eldor *a prince*, v. ealdor.

Eldra-fæder *a grandfather*.

Eldran *elders, parents*, v. ealdor.

Eldung *delay*, v. ylding.

Ele *a lamprey*, v. æl.

ELE, æl, es; m. [*Dut. oly*] OIL; oleum:—*Hund sestra eles a hundred measures of oil, Lk. 16, 6*:—*Ele bracene, Lev. 6, 21*.

Elebeam, es; m. [*ele oil*; beam a tree] *An olive-tree*; olea:—*An twig of anum elebeame, Gen. 8, 11*.

Elebeamen *oily*.

Eleberge, eleberia [*ele oil*; ber-ge a berry] *An olive, the fruit of an olive*; oliva:—*Pat ys elebergena, Lk. 22, 39*: *Ps. 51, 8*.

Eleboga *an elbow*, v. elboga.

Elebyt [*ele oil*; byt a bottle] *An oil vessel or cruet, a chismatory*; lenticula:—*Cot. 121*.

Electre, elehtre *Amber, myrrh*; electrum:—*Elf. gl. 14*.

Ele-fæt *an oil-vat, cruise or pot*.

Elehtre *amber*, v. electre.

Elelænd *strange*, v. ellend.

Elelendisca *A stranger*; advena:—*L. Ps. 17, 47*.

Elesælf *oil-salve, sweet balm*.

Ele-treow *an oil-tree, an olive*.

Ele-twig *an olive twig, a small branch of olive*.

ELF, ælf, es; *pl. ælfas, ælfenne* [*Plat. Ger. elf m*: *Ger. alp m*: *Dan. alfe m*: *Swed. elfwa f*: *Icel. álfir m. genius*] *An ELF, a fairy*; lamia:—*Jdth. Thw. p. 21, 11*.

Elfenne *the night-mare*, v. ælfsidenne.

Elían *to trouble*, v. eglian.

Elig, Elige, Helige, Fly, Eligburg. ELY, *Cambridgeshire*, *Chr. 673*. ¶ Heliga-land, Elige, Eligea *the Isle of Ely*.

Ellarn *an elder-tree*, v. ellen.

Elle *the rest*.

Ellean, v. ellen.

<sup>b</sup> ELLEN; g. elne; f. [*Norse, elin*] *Strength, power, valour, courage, fortitude*; vis animi:—*Pridde is ellen the third is fortitude, Bt. 27, 2*: *Cd. 47*. Ellen, ellarn [*Plat. elloorn*] *An elder-tree*; sambucus:—*Cot. 165*.

Ellend; *adj. Strange, foreign*; exterus:—*Bt. R. p. 158*. In ellende *in foreign land, far, R. Mt. 21, 33*.

Ellen-dun [*Ella's hill*] *Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts., Chr. 823*.

Ellengodnes *zeal*, v. ellenwodnes.

Ellen-læca *a champion*.

Ellen-rof *remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave*.

Ellen-wodian *to contend valiantly*.

Ellen-wodnes, ellen-godnes, se; f. *Zeal, envy, emulation*; zelus:—*Ps. 78, 5*: 118, 139.

Ellen-wyrt *elderwort, wallwort, danewort*.

Elles; *adv. ELSE, otherwise, amiss*; aliter:—*Elles nabbe gemede, Mt. 6, 1*. Na elles or na hu elles not otherwise, *Bt. 32, 1*. No hwit elles nothing else, *Bd. 2, 14*. Elles, hwær elsewhere. Elles mæst chiefly. Elles ofer from some other place.

Ellicor *elsewhere*, v. ælcor.

ELLM [*Plat. Dut. olm m*: *Ger. ulme f*: *Dan. Swed. alm f*: *Icel. almr m*] *AN ELM*; ulmus:—*L. Can. Edg. 16*.

Ellnung *emulation*, v. elnung.

Ellor; *adv. Elsewhere*; alias:—*Cd. 79*: *Jdth. 10*.

Ellreord *elreordig barbarous*, v. ælreord.

Ellþeod, ellþied *Banishment*; exilium:—*Ors. 3, 7*.

Elþiodig, ellþeodig; *adj. Foreign, an alien, peregrinus*:—*Cd. 89*.

Ellyn *zeal*, v. elnung.

Elm *an elm*, v. elm.

Elmihtiga *the Almighty*, v. ælmiht.

<sup>c</sup> Elnboga, elneboga *an elbow*, v. elnboga.

Elne *of strength*, v. ellen.

ELNE,alne; f. [*Dut. elf*: *Frs. yelne*] *An ELL, a measure*; ulna:—*Hwylc cower mægican ane elne to hys anlincnesse, Lk. 12, 25*: *Mt. 6, 27*.

Elnian; *p. ode*; *pp. geelnod*. To strive, endeavour earnestly, contend, emulate; zelare:—*Þa elnode he hine, Gen. 48, 2*.

Elnung, ellnung, ellyn, e; f. *Zeal, hot emulation, envy*; zelus:—*Ps. 118, 139*.

Elp *an elephant*, v. ylp.

Elpen-ban *an elephant's bone, ivory*, v. ylpén.

Elpen-bænen *made of ivory*, v. ylpén bænen.

Elpend, ylpénd, es; m. *An elephant*; elephas:—*Hu hy þa elpendas beswican mihton how they could despise the elephants, Ors. 4, 1, Bar. p. 134, 9*; *p. 135, 8*. ¶ Elpend-toð *an elephant's tooth*.

Elreord, elreordig *barbarous*, v. ælreord.

-els, a termination of nouns usually masculine; as, scyccels *a cloak, mantle*; wæfels *a coat*; pallium: *recels frankincense*; freols *a festival*.

Elreordignes, se; f. *Barbarous*



ness, outlandishness; barbaries, Som.

Elrjord barbarous, v. ælreord.

Elsta eldest, v. eald.

Elþeodig, elþiodig foreign, v. ælþeodig.

Elþeodiglice abroad, v. ælþeodiglice.

Elþeodignes a travelling, v. ælþeodignes.

Elþeodin, elþeodisc foreign, v. ælþeodig.

Elþiod abroad.

Elþiodig strange, foreign, v. ælþeodig.

Elþiodigian to travel.

Elys hedgehogs, Som.

Em-, in composition, denotes even, equal; as efen; also, as emb about.

Emb, embe about, round, around, v. ymb.

Embegan to go round.

Embegang a going round, circuit; circuitus:—R. Conc. 3.

Embegyrdan to surround, begird.

Embeht an office, v. ambeht.

Embehtan to minister, serve.

Embeht men servants, v. ambeht.

Embehtsumnes, se; f. A compliancy, kind attention; obsequium, Lye.

Embe-hydgines, se; f. Solitude; solitudo:—C. R. Ben. 43, Lye.

Embene Amiens, in Picardy, Ambianum:—Chr. 884.

<sup>d</sup>Embe-smeagung a considering about, experience.

Embe-pencean to think about, to be anxious for, careful.

Embiht an office, v. ambeht.

Emblennan To enclose, press; circumvallare, Lye.

Emblong at length, v. ymblong.

Emb-ryne a running round, a circle, v. ymb-ren.

Emb-snydan, emsnidan To cut round, circumsise; circumcidere:—Lk. 2, 21.

Embstern by turns.

Embutan about, v. ymbe-utan.

Embwlatian to consider, v. ymbwlatian.

Eme Deceit, fraud; fraus, Som.

Emel A canker-worm, weevil; eruca:—Ps. 77, 51.

Emertung, e; f. A tickling, an itching; prurigo—R. 11.

Emeta; pl. emittan an ant, v. æmet.

Emetig empty, v. æmti.

Emfeála, emfela about so much, just so much, L. In. 78.

Emhydig anxious, v. ymbhidig.

Emleof equally long.

Emlice, emnelice, emnllice; adv.

Even like, evenly, patiently; æqualiter:—Ors. 2, 1.

Emlicnes, se; f. Evenness, e-

quality, equity; æquitas:—Ps. 95, 10.

Emn-, Emne-, in composition, even, equal, as efen and emb; as Emneþeow, efneþeowa, efneþeowa an equal or fellow servant.—Emnecristen, efneecristen a fellow christian.—Emnescolere, efenscolere a school fellow.

Emn:—On emn opposite, over against, Gen. 16, 12. Þær on emn, Gen. 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5.

Emn-æpel equally noble.

Emne; adj. Equal, just; æquus:—And emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras, Lev. 19, 36.

Emne; adv. Equally; æqualiter:—Bt.

Emnecristen a fellow christian, v. emn.

Emnelice evenly, v. emlice.

Emnes evenness, v. emnys.

Emnettan to make even, smooth, v. emnian.

Emnette Evenness, level ground; planities:—Ors. 4, 8.

Emnian, ge-emnian. To equal, to make alike; adæquare:—Bt. 19.

Emniht equal night, the equinox.

Emn-land even land, a plain.

Emnllice equally, v. emlice.

Emn-ræðe [hreðe cruel] equally cruel.

Emn-sár equal sorrow, condolence.

Emn-sarian to be alike sorry, to condole.

Emn-sarig, em-sarig equally sorry, condoling.

<sup>e</sup>Emnys, emnes, se; f. Evenness, equity; æquitas:—Ps. 16, 3. ¶ To emnes opposite to, opposite, over against, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 24, 17, 20.

Emnyttan to make equal.

Empire An empire; imperium, Lye.

Emptian To EMPTY; evacuaré, Som.

Emrene a circle, v. ymb-ren.

Emsarig condoling, v. emnsarig.

Emsnidan to circumsise, v. emb-snydan.

Emswapen clothed; amictus, Som.

Emta leisure, v. æmta.

Emtig empty, v. æmti.

Emtrymning, e; f. A fortress, fence; munimentum, Som.

Em-twa between two.

Em-wlatian to look around, to behold, consider, v. ymbwlatian. -en is the termination of nouns.

A few of these are masculine, as drihten a lord, from driht people; but many feminine, (corresponding with the Ger. -in: Dan. -inde) as þinen a maid servant, from þen; þeo-

wen a female slave, from þeow; byrgen a tomb; sylen a gift. Some are neuter; as, mægen strength; mæden a maiden; midlen a middle.

-en, and sometimes -an, is also a termination of adjectives and participles from an, which is from unan to give, add,—hence from gold gold, is gylden golden; stæn a stone, stænen stony; arisen risen, from arisan to rise; dolfen digged, from delfan to dig; witen known, from witan to know.

Engel an angel, v. engel.

-end, the ending of nouns, denoting the agent; as, wegferend a way-faring man.

ENDE, geende, ænde, es; m. [Dut. eind] An END; terminus:—Ac nys þonne gyt se ende, Mt. 24, 6. Fewer endas þyses middangeardes four [ends] quarters of this world, Ors. 2, 1.

Ende, eonde A sort, part, corner; species:—Bd. 3, 14.

Ende and, v. and.

-ende, the termination forming the active participle; as, wegferende way-faring.

Endebyrdan, geendebyrdan; p. de; pp. geendebyrd, geendebyrded. To set in order, adjust, dispose; disponere:—Ps. 49, 6.

<sup>f</sup>Endebyrdlic; adj. Belonging to order, ordinal; ordinalis:—Elf. gr.

Endebyrdlice; adv. Orderly, in order, succession; successive:—Bd. 3, 24.

Endebyrdnes, endebyrnes, se; f. Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means; ordo:—Lk. 1, 3, 8.

Endeleás; adj. ENDLESS, infinite, eternal; æternus:—Endeleas wundor, Bt. 36, 1.

Endeleaslice; adv. ENDLESSLY, eternally; infinite, Som.

Endeleasnys, se; f. ENDLESSNESS, eternity; infinitas, Som.

Endemæst endmost, last.

Endemes, endemest, ændemes, ændemest; adv. Equally, likewise, in like manner, together; pariter:—Bt. 41, 1.

Endemestnes, se; f. An extremity; extremitas:—R. Ben. interl. 6.

Endenehst, endenexta, endenihsta; adj. The highest end, the last, uttermost; ultimus:—Dial. 1, 12.

Ende-sæta limits, boundaries.

Ende-spæc an endspeech, epilogue.

Ende-stæf, endstæf an epilogue, conclusion, destruction.

Endian to end, v. ge-endian.

Endlufon, endleofun, ændlefen,



endlyuan **ELEVEN**; undecim:—Mid hira endlufon sunum, *Gen.* 32, 22: *Chr.* 71.  
 Endlyfta, endleſta, ændlyfta, ælyfta; seo, þæt, -e; *adj.* *The eleventh*; undecimus:—On þam endlyftan monðe, *Deut.* 1, 3.  
 Endung, geendung, e; *f.* *An ENDING, end*; finis:—*Mt.* 13, 39.  
 Ened [*Dut. eend*] *A duck, drake, moorhen*; anas:—*R.* 36.  
 Eneleac *a leak, v. leac.*  
 Enetere, enetre, enitre; *adj.* *Of a year old*; anniculus:—*Ex.* 29, 38.  
 Enga any, v. enig.  
 Enge, enga *A narrow place, narrowness, confinement*; angustia:—*Cd.* 71: 145.  
 Engel, ængel, angel; *g.* engles; *d.* engle; *pl.* englas, a, um; *m.* [*Dut. engel*: *Grk.* ἀγγελος] *An angel*; angelus:—Drihtnes engel on swefnum ætwyde, *Mt.* 1, 20. Ða cwædon þa englas to Lothe, *Gen.* 19, 12.  
 Engel-cyn *Angelkind, angelical.*—Engel-cyn, Engel-þeod *the English, v. English.*  
 \*Engelic, engelic, ængelic, engelic; *adj.* *Angelical*; angelicus:—*Bd.* 3, 19.  
 Engla-feld *Angles' field, the field of the English, ENGLEFIELD, or INGLEFIELD, near Reading, Berks., Chr.* 871.  
 Engla-land *Angles' land, ENGLAND*:—*Chr.* 597, v. Engle.  
 Englas angels, *English, v. engel, Engle.*  
 Engle, Englan, Angle; *pl. nom.* ac. an; *g.* a; *d.* um, an. *Anglen, the Angles, English*; Angli. The denomination of the province and people from which the English derived their being and name. Anglen lies on the south east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. The majority of settlers in Britain, were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this country and people derived their name *England* and *English*; England being derived from Engla *land the land or country of the Angles*:—And of Engle coman East-enge and from Anglen came *East Angles, Bd.* 1, 15, *S.* p. 483, 24. *East Engla cynin-gas kings of East Angles, Bd.* 2, 15, p. 518, 38. Ðæt land þe man Angle hæst *the land which one calls Anglen, Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 20, 9. Of Angle comon East Engle, and Middel Angle, and Mearce, and ealle Norðymbra from

*Anglen came East Angles, Middle Angles, Mercians, and all Northumbrians, Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 15, 1. Betweox Wealum and Englum *betwixt Welsh and English, L. Wal.* 2, *W.* p. 125, 21. Betweox Wealan and Englan, *Id.* 2, *W.* p. 125, 27. Tæcean Wealan and Englan, VI *Englisc to teach English and Welsh, six English, Id.* 37. Wealas flugon þa Englan *Welsh fled from the English, Chr.* 473.  
 Englelic angelic, v. engelic.  
 Englisc, ænglisc; *adj.* **ENGLISH**; Anglicus:—Ðæt is on Englisc, min God, *Mt.* 27, 46. On Englisc in *English, Bd.* 3, 19. On Englisc land, ne Englisc on Wilisc in *England (English land) nor English in Welsh, L. Wal.* 6, *W.* p. 126, 3. Awendan of Ledene on Englisc to translate from Latin into English, *Elf. pref. Gen.*  
 Enid *a duck, v. ened.*  
 Enig any, v. enig.  
 Enitre *a year old, v. enetere.*  
 Enlic only, v. ænlic.  
 Enlihtan to enlighten, v. onlihtan.  
 Enlipige each, v. ænlipig.  
 Enneleac, ennelec *an onion with one blade, v. leac.*  
 ENT, es; *m.* *A giant*; gigas:—Entas wæron ofer eorðan, *Gen.* 6, 4.  
 Entse; *g. pl.* entsena. *A shekel, Jewish money*; siclus:—*Jos.* 7, 21.  
 Enwintro *a year old, v. anwintre.*  
 Eode *a flock, v. eowed.*  
 Éode went, delivered; *p.* of gan.  
 Eodor *a hedge, v. eodor.*  
 Eodorcan, eodorcan *To chew, ruminate*; ruminare:—*Bd.* 4, 24.  
 Eofel evil, v. yfel.  
 Eofera *a successor, v. eafora.*  
 Eoferwic York, v. Eferwic.  
 Eofesham Evesham, v. Efesham.  
 Eofet *a debt, v. eofot.*  
 Eofne behold, v. efne.  
 Eofolsian to blaspheme, v. efol-sian.  
 Eofor *a boar, v. eafor.*  
 Eofora *a successor, v. eafora.*  
 Eofor-spreot *a boar-spear.*  
 Eofor-wic York, v. Eferwic.  
 Eofor-wicingas *Yorkists, people of York.*  
 Eofor-wic-scire *Yorkshire.*  
 Eofot, eofut, geeofot. *A debt*; debitum:—*L. Alf. pol.* 22.  
 Eofulsian to blaspheme, v. ebal-san.  
 Eofulsong, eofulsung *blasphemy.*  
 Eoland *an island, v. ealand.*  
 Eoldor *an elder, a parent, v. eal-dor.*

Eolene, eolone *wild marjorum*; origanum:—*Cot.* 108.  
 Eolh-sand *Amber*; electrum:—*Cot.* 75.  
 Eom *I am*; sum, v. wesan.  
 Eom to them; for heom, him.  
 Eond yond, beyond, v. geond.  
 Eonde *a species, v. ende.*  
 Eond-liht *beyond light, brilliant.*  
 Eond-send overspread, v. geond-send.  
 Eonu moreover, *Som.*  
 Eorcan-stan, earcan-stan *A pearl, topaz*; topazion:—*Ps.* 118, 127.  
 Eord the earth, ground, as eor-digf ground-ivy, &c. v. eorðe.  
 Eórod, eórod; *pl.* eóroda; *n.* *A band, legion, troop*; legio:—*Lk.* 8, 30, v. weorad.  
 Eorendel the first dawn, v. ea-rendel.  
 Eorfoð difficult, v. earfeð.  
 Eprg idle, v. earg.  
 Eorisc *a bulrush, v. earisc.*  
 EORI, es; *m.* [*Icel. jarl m.* comes. In the *Heliand*, published 1830, by *J. Andreas Schmeller*, the parable of the Sower, *Mk.* 4, 3: Erl, p. 73, 6, signifies *a husbandman, a farmer, from ærn to plough.* In the *Old Frs.* ara or are *f.* is landed property, and the yerb ara signifies to honor, so that, properly speaking, Earl is nothing else but *a principal land owner*] 1. *A head, chief, leader, general, hero*; dux. 2. *An Anglo-Saxon nobleman of the highest rank, about the same as an ealdorman.* He who was in early times styled ealdorman, was afterwards denominated *an earl*; comes:—1. Se eorl wæs æðele the chief was noble, *Cd.* 59: 118. 2. On eorles tune, *L. Ethelb.* 13: *Chr.* 963.  
 Eorlcund; *adj.* *Earl kind, noble*; nobilis:—*L. Hloth.* 1.  
 Eorldóm, es; *m.* *AN EARLDOM, the province or dignity of an earl, the same as ealdordom, v. Turner's Hist. b. viii. c. 7; comitis munus*:—Ælfgar eorl feng to æm eorlome þe Harold ær hæfde, *Chr.* 1053.  
 Eorlice, eorlic; *adj.* **EARLISH, belonging to an earl**; nobilis, *Lye.*  
 Eormð poverty, v. yrmð.  
 Eornende running, v. yrnan.  
 Eornes, eornest *A duel, combat*; duellum, *Som.*  
 Eornest earnest, v. eornost.  
 Eornestlice, v. eornostlice.  
 Eornfullce; *adv.* *Earnestly*; studiose.  
 Eornigende murmuring.  
 Eornost, eornest, eornust; *adj.* **EARNEST, serious**; serius:—



¶ On eornoste, on earnust, *Mt.* 5, 18: 13, 17.  
 Eornostlice; *adv.* EARNESTLY, truly; sedulo:—*L. eccl. Cnut.* 15.  
 Eornostlice; *conj.* Therefore, but; ergo, igitur:—*Mt.* 10, 16.  
 Eorod a band, v. weorad.  
 Eorodman *A* horseman; eques:—*Bd.* 3, 9.  
 Eorþ a legion, v. eored.  
 Eorre anger, v. yrre.  
 Eorsian to be angry, v. yrsian.  
 Eorsung anger, v. yrsung.  
 EORÐE, eorð, an; *f.* [*Al.* ertha: *Moes.* airtha] EARTH, ground; terra:—*Seo* eorðe hit helt, *Bt.* 33, 4. *Sie* eorð is ceald, *Id.* Betwux þære cealdan eorðan, *Id.* ¶ Eorðan styrrung, eorð-beofung an earthquake, *Mk.* 13, 8, v. eard.  
 Eorð-æppele *An* earth-apple, a cucumber; cucumis:—*Num.* 11, 5.  
 Eorð-ærn *An* earth-place, a cave, den; spelunca:—*Cod. Ex.* 119, b.  
 Eorð-byre a heap of earth.  
 Eorð-cafer, es; *m.* *An* earth-chaffer, a cock-chaffer; taurus:—*R.* 24.  
 Eorð-cripel, eorð-crypel *An* earth-creeper, a snail, paralytic; cochlea:—*R. Mt.* 11, 3.  
 Eorð-dyn Earth din, an earthquake; terræ motus:—*Chr.* 1060.  
 Eorð-gemet Earth-measure, geometry; geometria:—*Cot.* 95.  
 Eorð-hele *A* heap; tumulus:—*Ex.* 16, 14.  
 Eorð-hrocnis an earthquake.  
 Eorð-hus an earth-house, a den.  
 Eorð-ifig, eorð-iuig earth or ground-ivy.  
 Eorðlic; *adj.* Earth-like, earthly; terrenus:—*Jn.* 3, 12.  
 Eorðling a farmer, v. yrðling.  
 Eorð-riçe earth dominion, kingdom of the earth.  
 Eorðstylð Earth tillage, agriculture; agricultura:—*Coll. Mon.*  
 Eorð-tyrefa earth-turf, turf, v. turf.  
 Eorð-wela Earth-wealth, fertility; fertilitas:—*Ors.* 1, 5.  
 Eoryd a legion, v. weorad.  
 Eosol an ass, v. assa.  
 Eoster easter, v. easter.  
 Eota land Jutland, v. Iotas.  
 Eotende eating, for etende;—*eoton* ate, for æton, v. etan.  
 Eotole Italy;—Eotol-wara Italians, *Bd.* 2, 4.  
 Eoulad Oeland, an island in the Baltic, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Eow The wild ash, yew-tree; ornus, taxus:—*R.* 47, v. iw.  
 Eow you; *d. ac. pl.* of þu.  
 Eow; *interj.* Wo! alas! vœ! heu!—*Ps.* 119, 5.

Eowed, eowod, eowde, ewyde, ewede, eode, edo; *n.* *A* flock, herd, fold; grex:—*Ps.* 77, 57, 76.  
 Eowena of ewes, v. eowu.  
 Eowend membrum virile:—*L. Ælf.* 25.  
 Eowendende returning, v. awendan.  
 Eower of you, your, from þu.  
 Eowernan altogether.  
 Eowestre a sheepfold, v. ewestre.  
 Eowian to shew, v. ywan.  
 Eowic, eowih you; *ac. pl.* of þu.  
 Eowod a flock, v. eowed.  
 Eowr your, v. eower.  
 Eowðen The Saxon god Woden, Woden; deus Saxonum, *Som.*  
 Eowu, es; *pl. nom. ac.* eowa; *g. ena; d. um; f.* [*Fr.* ei] *An* ewe, a female sheep; ovis femina:—*Gen.* 32, 14: *L. In* 55.  
 Eowunga openly, v. ewunga.  
 Epegitsung, e; *f.* Avarice, covetousness; avaritia:—*Ps.* 118, 36.  
 Epistol *A* letter; epistola:—*Ors.* 3, 11.  
 Epl, epll an apple, v. æpl.  
 Epse an asp-tree, v. æps.  
 Er eer, before, v. ær.  
 -er, as an adjective termination, v. letter R.  
 -er, as terminating nouns, v. -ere.  
 Eran a shrill sound, the ears, v. eare.  
 Er an ark, a chest, v. arc.  
 Erce-biscep an archbishop, v. arcebisseop, &c.  
 Erce-hád Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign; pallium, *Som.*  
 Ercol, es; Erculus Hercules, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 -ere, -er, as the termination of many nouns, signifying a person or agent. Some think from wer a man, as plegere a player; sædere a sower; writere a writer.  
 Ered ploughed, cultivated, eared, v. erian.  
 Erest first, v. ær, æra.  
 Eretic; *adj.* Heretical; hæreticus:—*Bd.* 4, 13.  
 Erfe an inheritance, v. yrf.  
 Erfeð difficult, v. earfeð.  
 Erfeward an heir, v. yrf-weard.  
 Erfwyrðnes, erfwyrðnes, se; *f.* *An* inheritance; hæreditas:—*Chr.* 694.  
 Erhe, erhlice fearfully, v. earlice.  
 Erian, to erigenne, ic erige; *part.* erigende, eregende, ergende; *p.* erede; *pp.* geerod; *v. a.* [ear an ear of corn] To plough, till, EAR; arare:—*Mine* æceras ic erige I plough my fields, *Elf. gr.* 15, 51, *Som.* p. 19, 44. He erede mid hor-

san he ploughed with horses, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 23, 18.  
 Eriung, e; *f.* *A* ploughing; aratio:—*R.* 1, *Lye.*  
 Erk an ark, a chest, v. arc.  
 Erming misery, v. earning.  
 Erming-stræte [here-man-stræt via strata militaris, *Som.*] Erming-street. One of the four great Roman roads in Britain, *Som.*  
 Ermð poverty, v. yrmð.  
 Ern a place, v. ærn.  
 Ern an eagle, v. earn.  
 -ern, as a termination, denotes a place, v. ærn.  
 Ernð Sown land; seges:—*Bd.* 1, 12, *S. p.* 480, n. 35, v. yrð.  
 Erra the former, v. æra.  
 Ersc-henn, ærsc-hen *A* quail, partridge; coturnix:—*Ex.* 16, 13.  
 -es is the termination of the genitive case singular, in the greater part of Saxon nouns.—Cynnges botl a king's palace.—Abrahames God Abraham's God. In English e is omitted, but its place is denoted by an apostrophe.  
 -es is the termination of adverbs in many cases where the noun is not so formed; as nightes by night, nightly; nedes of necessity, necessarily.  
 Escesdun Ashdown, v. Æscesdun.  
 Escole a school.  
 Eske a wooden vessel, v. æscen.  
 Esl a shoulder, v. eaxl.  
 ESNE, æsne, es; *m.* *A* man of the servile class, a man, male, servant, youth; servus, vir:—*Se* esne his hamweard lædde, *Gen.* 24, 61. Utton agifan þæm esne his wif let us give the man his wife, *Bt.* 35, 6.  
 Esnelice; *adv.* Manly, valiantly; viriliter:—*Deut.* 31, 6.  
 Esol an ass, v. assa.  
 Essian To waste, consume; tabescere:—*Ps.* 118, 139.  
 Est, æst, es; *m.* [*Norse.* aast] 1. Liberality, munificence, love, favour, devotion; munificentia. 2. A banquet, feast, dishes; epulæ:—1. On Godes est, *L. Can. Edg.* 49. 2. Cyninga estas banquets of kings, *R.* 65: *Lk.* 7, 25.  
 -est, the termination of the superlative degree, perhaps from est abundance.  
 Estelice; *comp. or; adv.* Kindly, delicately, daintily; benigne:—*Ps.* 50, 19.  
 Ester easter, v. easter.  
 Estfull full of kindness, kind, delicate.  
 Estfullnes, se; *f.* Fulness of liberality, devotion; devotio:—*Past.* 58, 1.  
 Est-gereht interpreted.



Estines, *se. Benignity, kindness; benignitas*:—*Ps.* 64, 12.

Est-land *East-land, east country, the east; terra orientalis, v. east.*

Est-mete *delicate meat, dainties.*

Estra-dæg *easter day, v. easter.* -estre, -istre, -ystre, are the feminine terminations of nouns of action, same as the Latin -ix and English -ess; as lærestre *an instructress; sangestre a songstress.*

Estum *with favour, favourably.*

Esuica, esuicnis *deceit, v. æswic.*

Esul *an ass, v. assa.*

Eswic *deceit, v. æswic.*

Eswica, eswice *a hypocrite, heathen, v. æswica.*

Æswician *to offend, scandalize, v. swican.*

Eswicnis, *se; f. Hypocrisy, deceit; hypocrisis*:—*C. R.* Mk. 7, 21.

ETAN, ic ete, þu ytst, he heo yt, ytt, we etað, ete; *p. ic he æt, þu æte, we ge æton; sub. indef. ic ete, we eton; pp. eten, gotten; v. a. [Dut. eten: Moes. etan] To EAT, consume, devour; edere*:—*Se þe ytt hlaf, Jn.* 13, 18. *þu ytst wyrta, Gen.* 3, 18. *He æt þa offering hlafas, Mt.* 12, 4: *Gen.* 3, 1.

Eten *a giant, v. ent.*

Etere, *es; m. An EATER, a consumer, devourer; vorax*:—*C. Mt.* 11, 19.

Et-filian *to follow after, adhere.*

Eð *more easily, v. eaðe.*

Eðan *to flow, v. yðian.*

Eðcwide, eðwiðe *a rehearsal, v. edcwide.*

Eðel, oeðel *A country, native country, soil, region, a place; patria*:—*Nan witega nys andfenge on his cðele, Lk.* 4, 24, *v. æðel.*

Eðel *noble, v. æðel.*

Eðel-boren *noble born, v. æðel-boren.*

Eðel-dream *the happiness of one's country, domestic pleasure, Cd.* 78.

Eðel-eard *a native country.*

Eðelice *easily, v. eaðelice.*

Eðelices *easiness, v. eðnes.*

Eðeling *a noble, v. æðelin.*

Eðelinga ig. *The island of nobles, the island of Athelney, Chr.* 878.

Eðel-land *a native land.*

Eðel-leás *countryless, homeless.*

Eðel-meare *a country, limit.*

Eðel-stól, eðel-stow *a chief residence, metropolis.*

Eðem *a smell, v. æðm.*

Eðer *a hedge, v. edor.*

Eðfynde *easily found.*

Eðgiende *breathing.*

Eðgung, eðung, *e; f. A breath, inspiration, breathing, vapour, abolishing; halitus*:—*Bd.* 5, 9, *Som.*

Eðhelde, eðhylde *contented, satisfied.*

Eðiende *abounding, v. yðian.*

Eðle *in a country, v. eðel.*

Eðnes, eðelices, *se; f. Easiness, facility, favour; facilitas*:—*Bt.* 1.

Æðode *Breathed, inspired; inspiravit.*

Eðre *more easy, v. eað.*

Et-hrinan *to touch, v. æt-hrinan.*

Eðða *or; aut. R. Mt.* 5, 18.

Eðung *a breath, v. eðgung.*

Eðyl *a country, v. eðel.*

Et nyhstan *at highest, at last, lastly, v. neh.*

Etol, ettul, ettulman *A glutton; edax*:—*Elf. gr.* 9: *Mt.* 11, 19.

Ettan *to eat, v. etan.*

Ette meat, *v. æt.*

Ettol, ettul *a glutton, v. etol.*

Ettulnys, *se; f. Greediness, gluttony; edacitas, Som.*

Euen *even, v. efen, &c.*

Euesham *Evesham, v. Efesham.*

Eufæstnys, *se; f. Sincerity, religion; religio*:—*Elf. T.* p. 28, 11, *v. æfestnes.*

Euwa *a sheep, v. eowu.*

Ewbyrce *adultery, v. æwbrece.*

Ewe water, *v. ea.*

Ewe marriage, *v. æw.*

Ewede *a flock, v. eowed.*

Ewerdla *damage, v. æfwyrdla.*

Ewestre, *es A sheepfold; ovile*:—*Cot.* 7.

Ewisad *clear.*

Ewisenes *shamelessness, v. æwiscnys.*

Ewunga, ewunge, *cowunga openly, v. eawunga.*

Ewyde *a flock, v. eowed.*

Ewyrdlu *damage, v. æfwyrdla.*

Ex *an axe, v. æx.*

Ex *an axis, v. eax.*

Exan-cester *Exeter, v. Eaxan-ceaster.*

Exan-muð *Exmouth, v. Eaxan-muð.*

Exla *shoulders, v. eaxl.*

## F

\*F, B, P, and V, [U] are often interchanged; as *lufian* or *lufian to love; heuen, heafan heaven; euen, efen even*. [See B.] The Dutch *v* has exactly the sound of the English *f*; thus, for *finger*, the Dutch write *vinger*; *fish, visch*; *full, vol*; *forefather, voorvader*.

Fa *foelike, unfriendly, hostile; inimicus*:—*Cd.* 4: 114.

Faag *a varying colour, v. fag.*

Faca *a space, v. fæc.*

Facade *fetched, acquired, v. facan.*

FACEN, facn, fæcn; *d. e; pl. facnu* [Plat. facen *m. pl. deceit: Ger. fatzen pl. f. Icel. fyx cunning*] *Deceit, fraud, guile, wickedness; fraus*:—*Facen ne do þu, Mk.* 10, 19. *Mid facne, Mt.* 26, 4. *Facnu, Mk.* 7, 22. *On þam nis nan facn, Jn.* 1, 47.

Facenfull, facnfull; *adj. Deceitful, crafty; fraudulentus*:—*Ps.* 42, 1.

Facenfulnes *deceitfulness, deceit, Som.*

Facen-gecwis *a wicked consent, a conspiracy.*

Facenleás; *adj. Without deceit, simple, innocent; simplex*:—*Som.*

Facenlic; *adj. Deceitful; dolosus*:—*Ors.* 3, 1.

Facenlice; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently; dolose*:—*Gen.* 27, 35.

Facn *deceit, v. facen.*

Facn, fæcn, *se facna; adj. Deceitful, factious; dolosus*:—*Cd.* 23: 214.

Facon *deceit, v. facen.*

Facynfull *deceitful, v. facenfull.*

FADAN, fadian, gefadian; *ic fa-*



dige, gefadige; *p. de*; *pp. ed*, gefæd. *To set in order, dispose*; ordinare:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 19, W. p. 131, 50: pol. Cnut. 2, W. p. 133, 45.*

Fædun, gefadun, *e*; *f.* *A setting in order, disposing, adorning*; dispositio:—*R. Ben. 18.*

FÆC [Plat. fack *n*: *Frs. feck*: *Ger. fack n*: *Dan. fag n*: *Swed. fack n.*] *Space, interval, distance, portion of time, suspicion*; spatium:—*Lk. 24, 13. Tvegra dæga fæc two days' space, R. Ben. 53. Lytel fæc a little time, Elf. gr. 47. Æfter fæce afterwards, Bd. 5, 23.*

Fæccan *to fetch, v. feccan.*

Fæcele *a torch.*

Fæcn deceitful, suspicious, *v. facn.*

FÆDER, fædyr; *indecl. in sing. pl. fæderas, ra, um*; *m.* [Plat. *Dut. vader m*: *Old Frs. feder, feider m*: *Ger. vater m*: *Isd. Ker. fater*: *Dan. Swed. fader m*: *Old Swed. födur*: *Icel. fadir m*: *Pers. پدر pader, phader*: *Sans. pita*.—*The Icel. fædi, at fæda, Dan. föde, Swed. föda, signify, generare to engender*] *A FATHER*; pater:—*Fæder and moder a father and mother, Elf. gr. 9, 38. Þridda fæder great grandfather, Elf. gl. 3: Deut. 24, 16.*

Fædera, an; *m.* *An uncle, a father's brother*; patruus:—*Bd. 3, 11, S. p. 535, 16. Mines fæderan þridda fæderes broðor a brother of my uncle's great grandfather.*

Fæderen; *adj.* *Paternal, belonging to a father*; paternus:—*Fæderen-cyn paternal kind, a father's relation or kin, Chr. 755. Fæderen magas, fædern magas paternal relations, R. 91.*

<sup>p</sup> Fæder-æðel, fæder-geard *a paternal region, one's own country.*

Fæder-gestreona *a patrimony.*

Fædering-magas *paternal relations, v. fæderen.*

Fæderleás *fatherless.*

Fæderlic; *adj.* *FATHERLY*; paternus:—*Fæderlice nama a surname, Elf. gr. 5.*

Fædern *fatherly, v. fæderen.*

Fædyr *a father, v. fæder.*

Fæge; *adj.* *Dying, fated*; moribundus:—*Fr. Jdth. 10, 11.*

Fægen, fegen, gefagen; *adj.* *FAIN, glad, joyful*; letus:—*Bt. 40, 5: Cd. 100.*

Fægenian *to rejoice, Bt. 30, 1, v. fægnian.*

FÆGER *Beauty*; pulchritudo:—*Þæs lichoman fæger the body's beauty, Bt. 32, 2.*

Fæger, fægr; *adj.* [*Dan. faver. Swed. fager*: *Icel. fagr splendid*:

*North Eng. feg fair*] *FAIR, beautiful*; pulcher:—*Bd. 1, 7. Fægere, fægerlice*; *adv.* *Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully*; pulchre:—*Fægere he singað pulchre canit, Elf. gr. 38.*

Fægernes, fægernys, *se*; *f.* *FAIRNESS, beauty*; pulchritudo:—*Ps. 44, 5.*

Fægnian, fagnian, fægnian; *ic fægenige*; *p. fagnude, fahnude, hi fahnudon. To rejoice, exult, to be delighted with, to boast of, to wish for, to flatter*; gaudere:—*We fægnað we rejoice, Bt. 14, 1: Ps. 31, 14.*

Fægnung, gefægnung, *e*; *f.* *A rejoicing, exultation*; exultatio:—*Ps. 125, 6.*

Fægnsn *an ornament, v. fagnys.*

Fægr fair, *v. fæger.*

Fægre slowly, *v. fægere.*

Fæhð-bote feud-boot, compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

FÆHÐE, fægð [Plat. fede, vede, veide: *Dut. veede f*: *Frs. faithe f. enmity*: *Ger. fehde f*: *Dan. fejde c*: *Swed. fejd f*: *Icel. fæd f*.] *Feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer*; capitalis inimicitia:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 5: In. 73: Cd. 67.*

Fæigr fair, *v. fæger.*

Fæla many, *v. fela.*

Fælan *to feel, v. ge-felan.*

Fæle; *adj.* *Faithful, true, steady*; fidelis:—*Was fæle freond was a faithful friend, Cd. 130: 135.*

Fælga, fælge [Plat. falge, felge *f*: *Dut. velg f*: *Ger. Dan. felge f*.—*fæla, fela, much*; *ga from gan to go*] *A FELLY, a part of the circumference of a wheel*; cantus:—*Bt. 39, 7.*

Fælging *a harrow, v. fealga.*

Fælian *to offend.*

<sup>a</sup> Fælniss *an offence.*

Fæm foam, *v. fam.*

Fæman, fangan [fam foam] *To FOAM or froth*; spumare:—*Lk. 9, 39.*

Fæmi, fæmig, fæmiht foamy, *v. famig.*

Fæmnan *of a virgin, v. fæmne.*

Fæmnan-hád, fæmn-hád womanhood, virginity, *Ors. 3, 6.*

Fæmne, an; *f.* [*Frs. faem*] *A virgin, maid, woman*; virgo:—*Þære ylcan fæmnan lichoma, Bd. 4, 19, S. p. 587, 36: Mt. 1, 23: Gen. 2, 23: Cd. 101.*

Fæmnenlic *virginlike.*

Fæmn-hád virginity.

Fæn, fænn *dirty, v. fenn.*

Fæna, *a vane, standard, v. fana.*

Fæng-toða *a fang tooth.*

Fæniht, fænic; *adj.* *FENNY,*

*marshy, dirty, muddy*; palustris, *Som.*

FÆR, fer, for. [Plat. foor *f*: *Dut. voerf*: *Ger. fuhrf*: *Ot. fuara*: *Dan. fören*: *Swed. foraf*: *Icel.*

*för f*: *Pers. فر far one going*

*a journey, a fugitive*] 1. *A journey, way, FARE, going, a going together, an assembly, a meeting*; iter. 2. *That in which a journey is made, a vehicle, a vessel, ship*; navis:—1. *Anes dægæs fær, Lk. 2, 44. Folces fær a public way, L. Edg. 14. 2. Þu þær fær gewyr, Cd. 65. Fær Noes Noah's ark, Cd. 66.*

Fær FEAR; timor:—*Fær ongeton they felt fear, Cd. 166: Conyb. p. 195.*

Fær; *adj.* *Void, sudden, intense, horrid*; subitus:—*Fær gryre fyres a sudden dread of fire, Cd. 197. Fær cyle intense cold, Cd. 2.*

Færan *to frighten, v. afearan.*

Færan forð *to go forth, die, v. faran.*

Færbena *A husbandman, peasant*; rusticus:—*L. North. pres. 50.*

Fær-bryne sudden or great heat.

Færbu *a colour.*

Færcodon supported, from fercian.

Fær-coðe, fær-cwealm, fær-deað *Sudden sickness or death*; repentina ægritudo:—*L. Edg. 79. Fære-fyll a sudden fall, Cot. 112.*

Færd, færde *an army, v. fyrd.*

Færeld, fareld, *es.* *A way, a journey, passage, progress, company*; via:—*Godes færeldes offring, Ex. 12, 27. Mid eallum his færeld with all his company, Ors. 4, 6.—Færeld-freols the passover feast, Jos. 5, 10.—Færesecat fare-scot, passage money.* Færeldtu *A passage*; meatus, lustra:—*Cot. 134.*

Færeng *A swooning, trance*; deliquium:—*Cot. 79.*

Færh *a litter, a little pig, v. fearh.*

Færinga, færunga; *adv.* *Suddenly, by chance*; subito:—*Mk. 13, 36.*

Færlic, fearlic, fyrlic; *def. se færlica*; *adj.* *Sudden, fortuitous*; subitus:—*Gen. 19, 19.*

Færlice, ferlice; *adv.* *Suddenly, immediately, by chance*; subito:—*Lk. 9, 39.*

Færm *a supper, feast, v. feorm.*

Færnes, *se*; *f.* *A passage, fare*; transitus:—*Bd. 2, 16.*

Færr *A passing, passed*; transitus:—*L. Ps. 143, 18.*

Færs [*Frs. fers*] *Verse, section*; versus, capitulum:—*Elf. pref. p. 3.*

Fær-spell *a sudden message.*

Færst goest; færð goes, *v. faran.*

Færð the mind, *Bt. R. p. 192, v. feorh.*



**Færðrade** prepared, bold; animo paratus:—*Mann*.  
**Færuna** suddenly, v. færinga.  
**Fær-wundr** a great wonder.  
**Fæs**; pl. fæsu. *A fringe, list; fimbria*:—*Ps.* 44, 15.  
**FÆSL** [*Plat. Dut. Kil. fasel f*: *Icel. fædsla*] Food, provision; victus:—*Pær sceal fæsl wesan there shall be food, Cd.* 65: 67. To fæslæ for food, provision, *Cd.* 67.  
**FÆST**, fest; adj. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. fast*: *Dut. vast*: *Ger. fest*] **FAST**, firm, constant, fortified, tenacious; firmus:—*Bd.* 3, 16.  
 -fast, as a termination, denotes fast, very, perfectly, effectually, as the English fast a sleep, perfectly asleep; æw-fast fast in the law, firm, religious; soðfast fast in truth, true, just; staðolfæst steadfast, steady; unstaðolfæst unsteady, unsteadfast.  
**Fæstan**, afæstan; pp. gefæst, gefæsted. To FAST; to jejunare:—*Mk.* 2, 19.  
**Fæstan** To commend, entrust, commit; commendare:—*C. Lk.* 23, 46.  
**Fæste**; adv. Fast, firmly, swiftly; firmiter:—*Fæste belocen, Jos.* 6. 1. Sticode fæste stuck fast, *Bd.* 2, 13.  
**Fæsten** [*Plat. Ger. fasten f*: *Dut. vasten f*: *Dan. faste c*: *Swed. Icel. fasta f*.] *A fast, fasting*; jejunium:—*Mt.* 17, 21.  
**Fæsten** [*Plat. Ger. feste f*: *Dut. vestf*: *Ot. festi*: *Wil. veste*: *Dan. fæste n*: *Swed. fästning f*: *Icel. festing f*.] *A fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall; munimentum*:—*Jos.* 11, 12. *Swa swa fæsten as a fortress, Elf. gl.* Nearo fæsten narrow fortress, *Bd.* 4, 26. — *Fæsten-behæfednes parsimony, niggardliness; parsimonia, Cot.* 191.  
**Fæsten-bryce** fast-break, **BREAK-FAST**, Som.  
**Fæsten-dæg** fast-day.  
**Fæsten-gewerc** fortification work, fortification.  
**Fæstennes** fastness, a walled town, Som.  
**Fæsten-tid** fast-tide, or time.  
**Fæster-moder** a foster-mother, v. foster-moder.  
**Fæstes**; adv. By chance; forte:—*Cot.* 88.  
**Fæst-hafod**, fæst-hafel, fæst-hafol fast-having, sparing, having, sordid.  
**Fæst-hafolnes**, se; f. Fast-havingness, greediness; parcitas:—*Past.* 60.  
**Fæst-hydg** steadfast in mind, *Cd.* 67.

**Fæsting**, e; f. *An entrusting, an act of confidence; commendatio*:—*L. pol. Alf.* 17, v. fæstan.  
**Fæstingan** To fasten, make firm; firmare:—*Lev.* 26, 9, v. fæstnian.  
**Fæstingman** *A surety; fidejussor*:—*Heming. p.* 32, 48.  
**Fæstlic**; adj. **FÄSTLIKE**, firm; firmus:—*Cd.* 203.  
**Fæstlice**; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Firmly, fast, quickly; firmiter:—*Hig fæstlice weoxon, Jud.* 4, 24. *Færð micle fæstlicor goes much more firmly, Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 23.  
**Fæst-mod** constant in mind, steady, *Ors.* 6, 33.  
**Fæstmod-staðol** constancy, *Off. Episc.* 1.  
**Fæstn** a fasting, v. fæsten.  
**Fæstn** a fortification, v. fæsten.  
**Fæstnes**, se; f. **FASTNESS**, fortification, firmness, stability; propugnaculum:—*Bt.* 32, 3: *Gen.* 1, 6, v. fæsten.  
**Fæstnian** to fasten, v. afæstnian.  
**Fæstnung**, e; f. **A FASTENING**, confirmation; fixura:—*Jn.* 20, 25.  
**Fæst-ræd**; def. se fæst-ræda; adj. [*ræd an opinion*.] Bold, constant, inflexible; constans:—*Bt.* 19.  
**Fæst-rædlíce**; adv. Boldly, constantly; constanter:—*Wulfst. Par.* 5.  
**Fæst-rædnes**, se; f. *Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution; fortitudo*:—*Bt.* 5, 3.  
**FÆT**, fat, es; d. e; pl. fatu, a, um; n. [*Plat. Dut. vat n*: *Ger. fass n*: *Ker. faz*: *Ot. faza*: *Dan. fad n*: *Swed. Icel. fat n*.] *A vessel, cup, vat; vas*:—*Mk.* 4, 27: *Gen.* 40, 11. *Fætæs botm a vat's bottom, Cot.* 92.  
**Fætels** a small vessel, a bag, v. fetels.  
**Fæter**, fetor, feotur; pl. fætero [*Dut. veter*] **A FETTER**, band; compes:—*C. Mk.* 5, 4.  
**Fætere** light, negligent, Som.  
**Fæt-fellere** a vat-filler.  
**Fæð** commits; committit:—*R. Mt.* 5, 32.  
**FÆÐEM**, fæðm, feðm [*Plat. fadem*, faem m: *Dut. vadem*, vaam f: *Ger. faden*, fadem, faem m: *Ot. fadom*: *Dan. favn c*: *Swed. famn m*: *Ir. fead*] 1. *A cubit; cubitus*. 2. **A FATHOM**, the space of both arms extended; ulna. 3. *An enclosing of the arms, a grasp, an embrace; amplexus*. 4. *Whatever embraces or contains; as the bosom, the lap, an abyss, the deep, an expanse; sinus, gremium*:—1. *Fæðm betwux elboga and handwrist a cubit*

(is) betwix the elbow and wrist, *R.* 72: *Gen.* 6, 15, 16. 2. *Cot.* 162. 3. *On fæðm in a grasp, Cd.* 4. *Widum fæðmum wide embrace, Cd.* 146. 4. *Of fæðme from the bosom, Cd.* 187. *Ofer ealne foldan fæðm over all the earth's expanse, Cod. ex.* 116, b. 12.  
**Fæðer** a feather, v. fyðer.  
**Fæðmian** To FATHOM, embrace; amplecti:—*Cod. ex.* p. 89.  
**Fæðmlic**; adj. Bending, winding; sinuosus:—*Ct.* 202.  
**Fætian** To FETCH; adducere, *Lye*.  
**Fætyns**, se; f. **FATNESS**; pinguedo:—*Ps.* 16, 11.  
**FÆTT**, fett; adj. [*Plat. Ger. fett*: *Dut. vet*: *Dan. feed*, fedt: *Swed. fet*: *Icel. feitr*, fit.—*fedan* to nourish] **FAT**, fatted; pinguis:—*Ofsloh an fætt celf, Lk.* 15, 27, 23.  
**Fætian**; pp. gefetted. To **FATTEN**; pinguefacere:—*Ps.* 64, 13.  
**Fæx** deceit; fucus, *Lye*.  
**Fæx** hair, v. feax.  
**FAG**, fah; adj. [*Dan. Swed. fager*: *Icel. fagr*] Shining, beautiful, of various colours, dyed; versicolor:—*Fag wyrn a shining worm, Cd.* 42: *Ps.* 90, 13. *Golde fah shining with gold, Menol.* 491, v. bleo.  
**Fage** *A kind of fish, a flounder; flossus*:—*MS. Tib.* A. 3.  
**Fagen** glad, v. fægen.  
**Fagennian**, gefagenian, gefagnian. To rejoice, to be glad; lætari:—*Bt.* 14, 1, v. fægnian.  
**Fagetan** to vary, v. fagian.  
**Fagetung** inequality; inæqualitas, Som.  
**Fagian** To shine, glitter, vary; variare:—*Bt. R. p.* 164.  
**Fagmon** a foe man, an enemy.  
**Fagnian** to rejoice, v. fægnian.  
**Fagnys**, se; fagung; e; f. *A variety, an ornament; varietas*:—*L. Ps.* 44, 15: *Dial.* 2, 27.  
**Fah** of different colours, v. fag.  
**FAH**, fā, gefah. **A FOE**, an enemy, enmity, revenge; inimicus:—*Ic eom fah wið god, Cd.* 215. *Sy he fah wið pone cyng, L. Athel.* 20, *W.* 60, 27.  
**Fahnodon**, fahnude rejoiced, v. fagnian.  
**Fahnys** a rejoicing, v. fægnung.  
**Faht** fought, v. feohtan.  
**Falæcan** To kill; interficere:—*L. Athel.* 20.  
**Falæd**, fald, falde, falud. **A FOLD**, a sheep-fold, stable; ovile:—*Jn.* 10, 1: *Gen.* 18, 7.  
**Fald-gang** fold going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land. — *Fald-gang-penig fold going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to*



*fold on his lord's land.*—Fald-wurð *fold worthy, liberty of folding*; *falda, sive libertate faldagii dignus, donatus, Spel. Glos.*

Falewe *fallow or pale yellow colour, v. fealo.*

Falewende *yellow coloured.*

Fallende *falling.*

Falletan *To cut; concidere*:—*C. Mk. 5, 5.*

Falsan *To blaspheme; blasphemare*:—*R. Mt. 9, 3.*

False; *adj.* [*Dut. valsch: Ger. falsch*] FALSE, *untrue, adulterated; falsus*:—*L. pol. Cnut. 8.*

FALSE, *es* [*Frs. falsk: Dut. valsch*] *Falsehood, untruth; falsum*:—*Swa micles falses, Gen. 44, 7.*

Falster *an island in the Baltic, Ors. 1, 1.*

FAM [*Ger. faum, fam, feim m. in Bavaria, foam*] FOAM; *spuma*:—*pat fam of pam muðe eode the foam went out of the mouth, Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, 32: 5, 12.*

Fámgian *to foam, Cd. 167, v. fáman.*

Fámig; *adj.* *Foamy; spumous*:—*Famige flodas foamy floods, Cd. 100: Bt. R. p. 188.*

Famwastas *molles, Cot. 131.*

Fana [*Plat. faan f: Dut. vaan f: Ger. fahne f: Old Ger. fano: Dan. fane: Swed. fanaf: Icel. fanaf.*] *A standard, flag, VANE; vexillum*:—*Cd. 155.*

Fand *found; p. of findan.*

Fandere *a tempter, trier; tentator, Som.*

Fandian, fandigan, ic fandige; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To try, tempt, prove, seek, search out; tentare*:—*Ne fanda þu pines Godes, Deut. 6, 16. Ic wille fandigan I will seek, Cd. 109. ¶ Fandian eek to repeat, return.*

Fandlic *hostile.*

Fandung, afandung, e; *f. A temptation, trial, investigation, experience; probatio*:—*Cd. 72.*

Fang [*Frs. fangst: Dut. vang*] *A taking; captura*:—*Chr. 1016.*

Fangen *taken, v. fon.*

Fangennes *a taking, v. onfangennes.*

FANN [*Plat. Dut. Ger. wanne f: Swed. wanna: Fr. van*] A FAN; *ventilabrum*:—*Mt. 3, 12.*

Fant, fant-fæt A FONT; *baptisterium*:—*L. Alf. can. 35.*

Faran, gefaran; *ic fare, þu færst, he færð, we farað; p. för; pp. faren, gefaren; v. n. [Plat. faren: Dut. varen: Frs. fara: Ger. fahren: Dan. fare: Swed. fara: Icel. fer.—faru a journey, v. fer a way, journey] To go, proceed, march, travel, sail, depart, die, FARE, happen, wave;*

*ire*:—*Ic fare butan bearnum, Gen. 15, 2. Nu wylle ic faran, Lk. 14, 19, 31. We foron, Ps. 65, 11. Ic for fram þe, Gen. 31, 31. Þa gefor he then died he, Chr. 495. Hu mæg se man wel faran how can the man fare well, Elf. T. p. 40, 3, v. feran.*

*Fare in a journey, v. faru.*

<sup>u</sup> Fareld *a journey, v. færeld.*

Fariseic *A pharisee; pharisæus*:—*Mt. 15, 1.*

Farma *a supper, v. feorm.*

Faru, e; *f. A journey, fare, family, generation; iter*:—*Jos. 9, 4: Gen. 12, 5, v. far.*

Fas *a fringe, v. fæs.*

Fast *fast, v. fæst.*

Fatan *wif To marry; ducere uxorem*:—*C. Lk. 20, 35.*

Faðe, faðu *An aunt; amita*:—*Elf. gr. 6.*

Fatrete *fettlers, C. Mk. 5, 4, v. fæter.*

Fatu, fata *vats, vessels, v. fæt.*

Faul FOUL, *a sort of evil spirit; immundus spiritus*:—*L. M. 1, 45.*

Fea fee, money, v. feoh.

Fea few, v. feawa.

Fea joy, v. gefea.

Feagan *To rejoice; plaudere*:—*L. Ps. 97, 8.*

Feaht *fought; p. of feohtan.*

Feala *many, v. fela.*

Feala-for, feale-for, fealvor *A feldfare; turdus pilaris*:—*Cot. 174.*

Feald *a field, v. feld.*

Feald [*Plat. fole f: Dut. vouw f: Frs. fald: Ger. falte f: Swed. fall m: Dan. fold e: Pol. Boh. fald: as a termination of numerals, this word has been used by the Friesians; as, thrialfd three-fold, and by Ker. Isd. Tat. sibunfalta seven-fold; thrialfdu three-fold*] A FOLD; *plica, Som.*

-feald, the termination of numerals, as, an-feald *one fold, single; twy-feald two-fold, double; þry-feald three-fold, treble; feala-feald manifold.*

Fealdan, he fylt; *p. feold, befeold; pp. gefealden, befealden [Plat. foolden: Ger. falten] To fold up, wrap; plicare*:—*Feolde his fet, Gen. 49, 33.*

Fealewe *yellow, v. fealo.*

Fealga, fealh *A harrow; occa*:—*Cot. 197.*

Fealh *falls, consults, Ors. 4, 8, v. feallan.*

Feall *A trap, pitfall; decipula, Lye.*

FEALLAN, afeallan, gefeallan, he afylð, fealð, fealh; *p. feoll, gefeoll; pp. gefeallen; v. n. [Plat. Ger. fallen: Dut. vallen: Dan. falde: Swed. Icel. falla] To*

FALL, *fall down, fail; cadere*:—*Gif þæt afylð on pytt, Mt. 12, 11: 15, 14.*

Fealo, falu, fealewe, fealwe [*Plat. vaal: Ger. falb*] *A fallow or pale yellow or red colour, dun-red; flavus*:—*Fealolig a yellow flame, Cod. ex. 59, a.*

Fealvor *a feldfare, v. feala-for.*

Fealwe *yellow, v. fealo.*

Fealwian *To grow yellow, ripen; flavescere*:—*Bt. 21, v. wealwian.*

Fean joys, v. gefea.

Feanes *feunness, v. feawnes.*

FEAR, *res; m. A bull, an ox; taurus*:—*Mine fearras synt ofslégene, Mt. 22, 4: Lev. 2, 1.*

Fearh, færh, es; *m. A little pig, a FARROW, litter; porcellus*:—*Elf. gl. 13.*

Fearh-hama *A little stem; cauliculus*:—*R. 76.*

Fearlic *sudden; fearlice quickly, v. færlic.*

Fearn *a supper, v. feorm.*

Fearnian *to farm, v. feormian.*

Fearn; *m. [Plat. farn n: Dut. varen n: Ger. farn, fernkraut n.] FERN; filix*:—*Elf. gl. 16.*—*Fearnbed a fern-bed or ground, R. 85.*—*Fearnles without fern, Hem. p. 86.*

Fearn-don, Fearn-dun [*fearn fern, dun a hill*] *Farringdon, or Farndon, in Berkshire*:—*Chr. 925.*

Fearn-ham [*fearn fern, ham an habitation*] *Farnham, in Surrey. Æt Fearnhamme at Farnham, Chr. 894.*

Fearran *to depart, v. afaran.*

<sup>v</sup> Fearras *oxen, v. fear.*

Feasceaft; *adj.* *Having few things, poor, naked, destitute; destitutus*:—*Freonda feasceaft destitute of friends, Cd. 97: Cod. ex. 10, b.*

Feastlice *firmly, v. fæstlice.*

Feawa; *d. um; sup. feawosta; adj.* [*Dan. faa: Swed. få: Fr. peu*] FEW; *pauci*:—*Ps. 106, 39.*

Feawnes, feanes, se; *f. FEWNESS; paucitas*:—*L. Ps. 101, 24.*

FEAX, fex, gefeax. [*Plat. Ger. fassen m: fäse fine thread or hair: Frs. fax n: Wil. uses vachs, Ot. ther fase, thaz fahs, and Tat. fases for hair: Icel. fax n. juba the mane*] *Hair of the head, the locks; cæsaries*:—*Lk. 7, 38. He hæfde blæc feax, Bd. 2, 16, S. p. 519, 33.*

Feax-clað *a head cloth, fillet.*

Feaxed, gefeaxode *haired.*

Feax-fang *a taking hold by the hair.*

Feax-wreon *A hair-pin; calamistrum*:—*R. 4, Som.*



Feber-adl *A fever disease, a fever; febris*.—*C. Mt. 8, 15.*  
 Febrion to be sick of a fever, to be feverish.  
 Febrig feverish.  
 FECCAN, gefeccan. To FETCH, bring to, draw out, take; adducere, tollere.—*Ice fecce wæter, Gen. 18, 4: 27, 42: Lk. 12, 20.*  
 FEDAN, afedan, he fet; *p. fedde; pp. feded, fedd* [*Plat. voden: Dut. voeden: Frs. feda, Het. fieden Jap.: Dan. føde: Swed. föda: Icel. födra to nourish*] To FEED, nourish, bring up, educate; pascere:—*Eower heofonlica fæder hig fet, Mt. 6, 26. Hig afedde wæron, Gen. 25, 27. We þe feddon, Mt. 25, 37.*  
 Fedels fatlings.  
 Feder a father, v. fæder.  
 Feder a feather, v. fyper.  
 Fedesl *A feeder, provider; obsonator*.—*L. Eithelb. 12.*  
 Feding; *m. A feeding; pastio, pabulatio, Som.*  
 Fedness, se; *f. Nourishment; nutrimentum*.—*Bd. 1, 27. resp. 9.*  
 Fedra an uncle, v. fædera.  
 Feerlic sudden; feer-lice suddenly, v. færlíc.  
 Feer-stylt Astonishment; stupor.—*C. Mk. 5, 42.*  
 FEFER, fefor, fefer-adl [*Plat. fieber n: Ger. fieber n: Wil. fieber: Tat. fiobar, fieber: Dan. Swed. feber m: Pol. febra*] *A FEVER; febris*.—*Mt. 8, 15. Ælces dæges fefer an every day or quotidian fever.*  
 Fefer-fuge feverfew, a herb. *R. 40.*  
 Fefor a fever, v. fefer.  
 Fegan To join; jungere.—*Somn. 128, v. gefegan.*  
 Feger, fegr fair, v. fæger.  
 Fegre early.  
 Feh many, v. feoh.  
 Feh-gerefa, feh-groefa a money director, a steward.  
 Fehst takest; fehð takes, v. fon.  
 Fel a fell, skin, v. fell.  
 FELA, fæla, feala, feola; *adj. indecl. [Plat. Dut. veel: Ger. viel: Ker. fil, flu: Moes. filu: Icel. fiöl for fiöld, in composition, the same as the Ger. viel] Many, much; multi*.—*On feala wisan in many ways, Col. Mon. He ongan hig fela laran, Mk. 6, 34. Occasionally used in the singular; as Fela is þæra pinga many a one is there of the things, Bt. 41, 3.*  
 \*Fela-feald manifold.  
 Felan To FEEL; tangere, *Som.*  
 Fela-specol speaking much, loquacious.  
 Fela-specolnys loquacity.

Felcyrf Foreskin; præputium.—*Cot. 217.*  
 FELD, feald, fild; *g. es; d. a; pl. feldas, a, um; m. [Plat. Ger. feld n: Dut. veld n: Ot. Not. feld, felde: Wil. velt: Dan. felt c: Swed. fält n: Icel. feld f. terra] A FIELD, pasture, a plain, an open country; campus*.—*Deut. 34, 8: Ps. 103, 9.*  
 Feld-cyric a field church, a country church; *L. eccl. Cnut. 3.*  
 Feld-hus a field-house, tent, *Som.*  
 Feld-land Field-land, a plain; planities.—*Deut. 1, 7, opposed to dun a hill.*  
 Feldlic; *adj. Fieldlike, country, rural; agrestis*.—*On feldlicre stowe, Lk. 6, 17.*  
 Feld-wyrt field wort, gentian.  
 Fele much, many, v. fela.  
 Felg, felge a felly, v. fælga.  
 Feligean to follow, v. fylgean.  
 FELL [*Plat. Ger. fell n: Dut. vel n: Frs. fel n: Moes. fill: Icel. fellrm: Icel. felato cover*] *A FELL, skin; pellis*.—*Cealfes fell, Ex. 29, 14. On deora fellum in beasts' skins, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 21, 25, 26.*  
 Fell; *adj. [Frs. fel] FELL, cruel, severe; crudelis, Som.*  
 Fell gall, anger, *Som.*  
 Fellan, fellað; *pp. gefellen. To give, v. sellan.*  
 Fellen Belonging to a skin, skinny; pelliceus.—*Fellen gyrdel, Mk. 1, 6.*  
 Fellen hæf felt-hat, *R. 18.*  
 Felleread purple, a purple robe.  
 Felnys, se; *f. Cruelty, fierceness; crudelitas, Som.*  
 Felsan To recompense; expiare, *Som.*  
 Felt FELT; pannus, *Som.*  
 Feltun An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill; secessus.—*Swa swa meox under feltun as dirt on a dunghill, Bt. 36, 1.*  
 Fen a fen, v. fenn.  
 Fen-cerse Fen-cess; nasturtium aquaticum, *Som.*  
 Fen-fearn, fenfern Water-fern; salvia.—*R. 42.*  
 Feng, fengon took, v. fon.  
 Fenix a phoenix.  
 Fen-lic fenlike, marshy.  
 FENN, fen, fæn, fænn, foen, es; *m. [Plat. Ger. fenne f. fenn n: Dut. veen n: Frs. and fenne: Moes. fani dirtiness] A FEN, marsh, mud, dirt; palus*.—*Fenn þara þweandra dirt of the washers, Past. 16, 5: Ps. 17, 44. Fennas and moras fens and moors, Bt. 18, 1.*  
 Fenneg, fennig; *adj. [Dut. veenig] Fenny, marshy, muddy, dirty; palustris*.—*Past. 13, 1.*  
 FEOH; *g. feós; d. feó* [*Plat.*

*Dut. vee n. cattle: Frs. fian: Ger. vieh n. cattle: Ot. fihu: Moes. faihu: Dan. fæ n. cattle: Swed. få n. cattle: Icel. fé n.* This word is one of the oldest in all the European languages. Most likely, the idea of animation and motion is predominant in all the preceding words. Cattle was the first kind of property; and, by bartering, this word came to signify money in general.] 1. Money, value, price, hire, stipend, FEE, reward; pecunia. 2. Goods, property, riches, wealth; bona. 3. Property in living animals, cattle, sheep; pecus.—1. Ne feoh on eowrum bigyrdlum, *Mt. 10, 9: Gen. 23, 9.* 2. Ne wilniað nanes oðres feos wish for no other riches, *Bt. 14, 2.* 3. Gangende feoh walking property, cattle, *Cd. 129.*  
 \*Feoh-bote, a pecuniary recompence.  
 Feoh-fang a fee taking, taking a bribe.  
 Feoh-gestreon Treasure, riches; gaza.—*Cot. 119, Som.*  
 Feoh-gyrnes money, desire, avarice.  
 Feoh-gytsere A covetous man; avarus.—*Bt. 7, 4.*  
 Feoh-leas moneyless.  
 Feoh-sceatt money tribute, wages.  
 Feoh-strang money strong, rich.  
 Feoht a fight, v. gefeoht.  
 Feohtan, gefeohtan, he fyht, fih; *p. feaht, hi fuhtan; pp. fohten, gefohten* [*Plat. Ger. fechten: Ker. fehtan: Ot. fehtanne: Wil. in the p. vuchton: Dut. vechten: Frs. fiuchta: Swed. fäkta: Dan. fegte: Ir. fichim*] To FIGHT, contend, make war; pugnare.—*Cynung wyle feohtan, Lk. 14, 31. He gefeohtan ne mæg, Lk. 14, 32. Mine þegnas fuhtan, Jn. 18, 36.*  
 Feohtere A fighter; pugnator, *Lye.*  
 Feohtlác a fight.  
 FEOL [*Frs. fiel f: Dut. vyl f: Plat. fiel f: Ger. feile f.*] *A FILE; lima*.—*Elf. gr. 27.*  
 Feola many, v. fela.  
 Feoll fell; *p. of feallan.*  
 Feon a fen, v. fenn.  
 Feon, he feoð; *p. hi feodun. To hate; odisse*.—*Ps. 10, 6.*  
 Feónd, fiend, es; *pl. fynd, gefynd; a, um; m. [Plat. fiend, fynd m: Dut. vyand m: Frs. fiand m: Ker. Ot. fiant: Moes. fyand: Dan. Swed. fjende m: Icel. fióandi, fiándi, fiandi m.*—*feonde from feon to hate, fa,*



16, b. Fira bearn *children of men*, *Cd.* 21. Teode firum foldan *created earth for men*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 23.  
 Fird an *army*, v. fyrd.  
 Fird-craeft a *war design*, an *expedition*.  
 Firding an *army*, v. fyrdincg.  
 Firen, fyren *A sin, crime*; peccatum:—*Cod. Ex.* 18, b.  
 Firen-full *sinful, one who is sinful, a sinner*, v. fyrenfull.  
 Firenian, firnian; p. hi gefirenodon. *To sin*; peccare:—*C. R. Mt.* 18, 15.  
 \*Firen-lust *luxury*, v. fyren lust.  
 Firgen—streamas *extensive streams*.  
 Firgin-bucca, firgin-gat, firgin-gæt *A wild goat*; sylvestris caper, ibex:—*Med. Quadr.* 5, 1, *Lye*.  
 Firige *makes a fire*, v. fyrian.  
 Firna *A sinner, the author of sin, the devil*; peccator, diabolus:—*Cd.* 216.  
 Firne *a crime*, v. firen.  
 Firnian; p. firnade. *To sin*, v. firenian.  
 Firra farther; firrer latter, v. feor.  
 First first, v. fyrst.  
 First a *space of time*, v. fyrst.  
 Firðriende *furthering*, v. fyrðrian.  
 Firwet-georn *very inquisitive*, v. georn.  
 Fisc, es; pl. fixas, fiscus; m. [Plat. fisch, fisk m.: *Dut.* visch m.: *Ger.* fisch m.: *Ot.* fig: *Moes.* fisk: *Dan.* *Swed.* Frs. fisk m.: *Icel.* fiskr m.] *A FISH*; piscis:—Ofer þa fixas, *Gen.* 1, 26: *Mt.* 17, 27.  
 Fiscað *a fishing*, v. fixoð.  
 Fisc-cyn *fish kind*.  
 Fiscere, es; m. *A fisher*; piscator:—*Mt.* 4, 18.  
 Fiscian [*Dut.* visschen] *To fish*; piscari:—*Bt.* 32, 3.  
 Fiscoð *a fishing*, v. fixoð.  
 Fisc-wer; m. [wer a *dam, net*] *A fish taking, a fish netting*; captura piscium:—*Lk.* 5, 4.  
 Fisc-will *full of fish*.  
 Fiðele [Plat. fisch. fidel f.] *A fiddle*; fidicula, *Som*.  
 Fiðelere *A fiddler*; fidicen:—*Elf. gl.* 6.  
 Fiðer *a feather*, v. fyðer.  
 FITT; f. *A song*; cantilena:—þas fitte asungen hæfde had *this song*, *Bt.* 30, 1: *MS. Cott.* On fitte in *song*, *Cd.* 95.  
 Fittan [*Dut.* vitten] *To sing, dispute*; cantare:—*Cod. Ex.* 96, b.  
 Fixas *fishes*, v. fisc.  
 Fixen *A VIXEN, she fox*; vulpes fœmina, *Som*.  
 Fixoð, fixnoð *A fishing*; pisca-

tio:—Ic wille gan on fixoð, *Jn.* 21, 3.  
 FLA, flaa, flan; pl. flana, flanna; f. [Plat. Dut. flits n.] *An arrow, a dart, javelin*; jaculum:—*Deut.* 32, 23, 42.  
 Flacea *flakes of snow*, *Som*.  
 Flagee *A poultice*; cataplasma:—*Cot.* 55.  
 Flæc, flec *flesh*, v. flæsc.  
 Flæme *a flight*, v. fleam.  
 Flæne *a lance, sword*, *Ps.* 16, 14, v. fla.  
 FLÆSC, flæc; n. [Plat. fleesk n.: *Dut.* vleesch n.: *Ger.* fleisch n.] *FLESH*; caro:—Þæt flæsc is untrum, *Mt.* 26, 41: *Lk.* 3, 6.  
 Flæsc-homa *the body*.  
 Flæsclic; adj. *Fleshy*; carnalis:—*Bt.* 31, 1.  
 Flæsclicnes, se; f. *Fleshliness*, incarnation; incarnatio:—*Hom. Pasch.* p. 12, v. flæscnes.  
 Flæsc-mangere *a fleshmonger, butcher*.  
 \*Flæsc-met, flæsc-mete *flesh-meat*.  
 Flæscnes, geflæscnes, se; f. *Incarnation*; incarnatio:—*Hem. p.* 57.  
 Flæsc-wyrm *a flesh worm*.  
 Flan *an arrow*, v. fla.  
 Flaniht *belonging to darts*.  
 Flaxe, an [Plat. Dut. flesch f.: *Ger.* flasche f.: *Dan.* flaske f.: *Swed.* Icel. flaskaf: *Boh.* flasce: *It.*iasco: *Sp.* flascon: *Port.* frasco: *Lat. mid.* flasca, flacc, flaxa, flacta] *A FLASK, bottle*; lagena:—Twa fatu, on folcisc flaxan gehatene *two bottles, (by folk) commonly called fasks*, *Dial.* 1, 9.  
 FLEA [Plat. flo, foi m.: *Dut.* vloot, vlooi f.: *Ger.* floh m.: *Icel.* fló f.] *A FLEA*; pulex:—*Elf. gl.* 14.  
 Fleáh *A white spot in the eye*; albugo:—*Past.* 11, 4.  
 Fleah flew; p. of fleogan.  
 Fleám *A flight, banishment*; fugare:—*Ps.* 88, 23. On fleame, *Jos.* 7, 4, v. flyma.  
 Flean *To slay, pull off the skin*; excoriare:—*Cot.* 61.  
 Fleard, gefleard *A trifling, error, trifles*; nugæ:—*L. North.* pres. 54.  
 Fleardian *To trifle, err*; nugari:—*Off. Episc.* 7.  
 Flea-wyrt FLEA-wort; psyllium:—*Cot.* 167.  
 FLEAX, flex [Plat. flass m.: *Dut.* vlas n.: *Frs.* flax n.: *Ger.* flachs m.: *Old. Ger.* flahs: *Dan.* hör, hörr n. It signified, in earlier times, also *hair*, and all kinds of *hairy thread*. In *Austria* the *flax* is called *haar hair*. The *Dan.* hör

signifies the same. The *Old English* flix *down, soft hair*, is another instance that *flax*, in earlier ages, was used to designate *hair*; perhaps from the *Lat. mid.* Filacium *thread, linen*] FLAX; linum:—*Elf. gr.* 20.  
 Fleaxen flaxen.  
 Flec *flesh*, v. flæsc.  
 Flede, fledu; part. Flooded, overflowed; tumidus:—Tiber fledu wearð the *Tiber* was flooded, *Ors.* 4, 7.  
 Fleding, e; f. *A flowing, an inundation*; fluxus, *Som*.  
 Flega, flege *a fly*, v. fleoga.  
 Flegende flying, v. fleogan.  
 Flema fugitiue, v. flyma.  
 Flena *What is made soft, batter*; fluidum quid:—*L. M.* 1, 38.  
 FLEOGA, fleoge, flig, an [Plat. flege f.: *Dut.* vlieg f.: *Ger.* fliege f.: *Not.* fliege: *Dan.* flue c: *Swed.* Icel. fluga f.] *A FLY*; musca:—Adraf þa fleogan, *Ex.* 8, 31.  
 Fleógan, flógan; he flyhð; p. fléah, hi flugon; pp. flögen [Plat. flegen: *Dut.* vliegen: *Frs.* flega: *Ger.* fliegen: *Ot.* fligan: *Dan.* flyve: *Swed.* flyga: *Icel.* flíuga] 1. *To fly as a bird*; volare. 2. *To flee*; fugere:—1. Ic mæg flögan ofer þone hean hrof, þæs heofones *I can fly over the high roof of the heaven*, *Bt.* 36, 2. He fleah ofer fiðera winda, *Ps.* 17, 12. 2. Hi flugon fram me, *Ps.* 30, 15: 54, 7: *Mt.* 8, 33.  
 Fleogende flying, fleeing; fleo-gendlic volatile.  
 Fleogynde, an. *A flying creature*; volucris:—*Ps.* 49, 12: 77, 31.  
 FLEÓN, flíon, ic. fléð, hi fléóð, flíð; flyð; v. n. [Plat. flügenten: *Dut.* vlieden: *Ger.* fliehen: *Ker.* fliehen: *Ot.* fliahen: *Dan.* flyve: *Swed.* fly: *Icel.* flya] 1. *To FLEE, escape*; fugere. 2. v.a. *To rout, conquer*; fugare:—1. Netenu flyð cattle fleo, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Ps.* 138, 6. 2. Hundteontig eowre fléoð hira tyn þusendum, *Lev.* 26, 8.  
 Fleos *A FLEECE*, v. flys.  
 FLEOT [Plat. fleet m. *a small river*: *Ger.* flethe f. *a channel*] *A place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, the mouth of a river, a river*: hence the names of places, as *Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent*; and in *London, Fleetditch*; sinus:—Sæs fleot *a bay of the sea*, *Bd.* 1, 34.  
 Fleótan, flotian, ic. fléote, he flyt; p. fléat, we fluton; pp. flöten [Plat. flojen, floten, flöten,



*Dut.* vloeden: *Frs.* floeyen: *Ger.* fluten] *To* FLOAT, swim; fluctuate:—*Martyr.* 22, *Mar.*  
*Fleowan* *To* FLOW; fluere:—  
*Fleowð* meoloc and hunig, *Ex.* 3, 17, v. fLOWan.  
*Flere* a floor, v. flor.  
*Flering*, e; f. [*Dut.* vloeren] A FLOORING; contabulatio:—*Gen.* 6, 16.  
*Flesc* flesh, v. flesc.  
*Flet Cream*; flos lactis:—*Cot.* 37, *Lye.*  
*FLET*; g. tes; d. te; n. *A* dwelling, a habitation of a ceorl, or a person of inferior degree, a seat, hall; area, casa:—*pe* þæt flet age who owns the dwelling, *L. Hloth.* 11, 12, 13.  
 ¶ *Flet* gesteald a fixed habitation, a dwelling place, *Cd.* 52: 79.  
*Flewsa* a flowing.  
*Flewð* flows, v. fLOWan.  
*Flex* flux, v. flex.  
*Flicce* [*Plat.* flikke, flak, plek m: *Ger.* flicke, fleck m: *Dan.* flekke to cleave, slit: *Icel.* flieki n. massa carnea] A flicch of bacon; succidia:—*Elf.* gl. 27.  
*Fliccerian*, fliceran *To* move the wings, flitter, flutter, FLICKER; motare alas:—*Deut.* 32, 11.  
*Fliet* a ship.  
*Fliete* cream, v. flet.  
*Flig* a fly, v. fleoga.  
*Flint* A flight; volatus:—*Deut.* 32, 1.  
*Flima* a runaway, v. flyma.  
*Flind* *Genitrix*, *Cot.* 98, *Lye.*  
*FLINT* [*Old Ger.* flins n.] A flint; silex:—*Num.* 20, 10, 11.  
*Fliogan* to fly, v. fleogan.  
*Flionde* fleeing, v. fleon.  
*Flionne* to escape.  
*FLIT*, geflit *Scandal*, strife, contention; scandalum:—*Ps.* 49, 21.  
*Flitan*, ic flite, he flit; p. flát, we fliton; pp. fliten, gefliten. *To* strive, contend, dispute, quarrel, rebel; certare:—*Hwi* flitst þu við þine nextan, *Ex.* 2, 13: *Bt.* 36, 2.  
*Flitere* A wrangler, contender; rabula:—*Cot.* 208.  
*Flit-georn*, flitgern one desirous of contention, a quarreller.  
*Flit-mælum* by strife; certatim, *Som.*  
*Floc* a place, a kind of fish.  
*FLOCC* m. [*Dan.* flok c: *Swed.* flok m: *Icel.* flockr m.] A FLOCK, company, congregatio; grex:—*Se* oðer flocc, *Gen.* 32, 8.  
*Flocc-mælum* by flocks or herds, *Num.* 2, 34.  
*Flocdene* *Compositis*, *Cot.* 39.  
*Floc-ræde* A riding company, a troop; turma:—*Chr.* 917.  
*Flón*, es; n. [*Plat.* flood f: *Dut.* vloed m: *Frs.* flod f:

*Ger.* fluth f: *Dan.* flod c: *Swed.* flod m: *Icel.* flod n.] 1. A FLOOD, deluge; diluvium. 2. A flowing of water, a river, a wave; flumen:—  
 1. Þæt flod com, *Mt.* 24, 39.  
 2. Þæt flod ys toðæled on feower ean, *Gen.* 2, 10.  
*Floda*, flode A place where any thing flows, a channel, sink, gutter; cloaca:—*Cot.* 44.  
 ¶ *Flodlic*; adj. FLOODLIKE; fluvialis:—*Elf.* gr. 9, 28.  
*Flod-wæter* flowing water, a river.  
*Floege* a vessel, ship.  
*Flogen* flown; pp., v. fleogan.  
*Flogettan* to flow.  
*Floh* That which is flown off, a fragment, piece, FLAW; fragmen:—*Floh* stanes a piece of stone, *Cot.* 99.  
*FLÓR*; f. [*Plat.* floor: *Dut.* vloer m: *Ger.* flur f: *Icel.* flór m.] A FLOOR, pavement; pavimentum:—*On* þære flore to the floor, *Bt.* 36, 7: *Ps.* 118, 25: *Lk.* 3, 17.  
*Flota*, an. 1. A floater, a ship; navis. 2. A sailor; nauta:—  
 1. Flota wæs on yðum a ship was on the waters, *Beo.* p. 18.  
 2. Unrim flotan numberless sailors, *Chr.* 975, *Pr.*  
*Flotan* to float; flotigende floating, v. fleotan.  
*Flotmon* a floatman, a sailor.  
*Flot-scip* a floatship, a light bark.  
*Flouing* a flowing, wave.  
*FLÓWAN*, ic flówe, he fléwð; p. fleow, gefleow; v. n. [*Plat.* fleten: *Dut.* vloeyen: *Ger.* fliesen: *To* FLOW, issue; fluere:—  
 —Þat land flewð meolece and hunie, *Ex.* 3, 8. Fleow blod ut, *Jn.* 19, 34.  
*Flowednes*, flownes, se; f. A flowing, flux, wave; fluxus:—  
*Bd.* 1, 27.  
*Flox-fote* broad footed.  
*Flugol*; g. flugles; pl. fluglas. One that flies or flees, a bird, a runaway; fugax, volucris:—  
*Elf.* gr. 9, 60.  
*Flugon* flew; p. of fleogan.  
*Flustrian* *To* plat, WEAVE; plectere:—*Cot.* 176.  
*Flycð* for flyhð flees; 3 s. indef. of fleogan.  
*Flyge*, flyht A FLIGHT; fuga:—  
*Nicod.* 26.  
*Flyht-clað* A joining or binding together; commissura, *Som.*  
*Flyma*, fleam, flema One who flees, a runaway, vagabond; profugus:—*Gen.* 12, 16.  
*Flyman* to banish, v. asflyman.  
*Flying* A banished man; exul: hence *Noel* says, the Flemings, whose country was wild and strong, and therefore, a receptacle for outlaws, by whom it was inhabited, call their coun-

try Flanderland, in Saxon fleondra-land the land of runaways.  
*FLYS* A FLEECE, wool; vellus:—  
*L. In.* 69: *Ps.* 71, 6.  
*Flyte* Pontonium, *R.* 103.  
 ¶ *Flyð* flees, v. fleon.  
*FNAD*, fnæd, es; pl. nom. ac. fnadu; g. a; d. um. A hem, edge, fringe; fimbria:—*Mt.* 23, 5.  
*Fnæst*, fnæsta A puff, blast; flatus:—*Hexaem.* 4.  
*Fnæstiað* The wind-pipe; aspera arteria:—*L. M.* 2, 36.  
*Fneosing*, fnora [*Dut.* fniezing] A sneezing; sternutatio:—*R.* 79.  
*Fo* take, v. fon.  
*Foca*, an [*Lat.* focus a hearth] A cake baked on the hearth; panis sub cinere pistus:—*Gen.* 18, 6.  
*FODA*, fode, an [*Plat.* foder n. foctura: fodsæl n. nourishment: *Dan.* föde c: *Swed.* foda f: *Icel.* födr n.] FOOD, nourishment; alimentum:—*Foda* fyres, holt food of fire, wood, *Scint.* 12.  
*Fodder*, foddor, foddur, foder; g. fodres; d. fodre; m. [*Plat.* foder n: *Dut.* voeder: *Ger.* futter n.] FODDER for cattle, food; pabulum:—*To* þam fodre to the fodder, *Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 42, 27.  
*Fodnoð* Food, nourishment; alimentum, *Som.*  
*Fodre* with food, v. fodder.  
*Fodrerer* A fodderer; pabulator:—  
*Ors.* 4, 1.  
*Foedende* feeding, v. fedan.  
*Foera* a companion, v. gefera.  
*Foerde* went, v. feran.  
*Foereld* a company, relation, v. færeld.  
*Foerðmest*, first.  
*Foeð* going on foot; on foeðe on foot, v. feðe.  
*Foetmen* footmen.  
*Fog* an agreement; conjunctio, v. fegan.  
*Fogere* A suiter, wooer; procus, *Som.*  
*Fóh* take, v. fon.  
*Fohlic* what may be comprehended; comprehensibilis, *Som.*  
*FOLC*, es; n. [*Plat.* folk, volk n: *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* folk n: *Isd.* folc: *Ot.* *Not.* folk] The FOLK, people, common people, multitude, a people, a tribe, family; populus:—  
 —Þat folc, *Lk.* 1, 21. Micel folc much people, *Mt.* 26, 47. Folces man a man of the people, a common man, *Lev.* 4, 27: *Bt.* 30, 1.  
*Folc-cuð* known to the people, well known, public, celebrated.  
*Folc-driht* a company.  
*Folc-fry*, folc-fryg free, a freeman.  
*Folc-gefecht* a public battle.  
*Folc-gemot* a popular assembly.



Folc-gestæl, folc-gestæle *an adherent*, *Cd. 15.*

Folcisc; *adj. Folkish, common, vulgar, popular; rusticus:—Þe folciscen men the common people, Bt. 35, 6.*

Folc-læsung *common report.*

Folc-land **FOLKLAND**, *land held by the common people, on condition of paying some contribution in money or other property; Copyhold-land, as distinguished from boc-land freehold; fundus popularis, terra sine scripto possessa:—L. Edw. 2, W. p. 49, 4.*

<sup>1</sup> Folc-lære *popular instruction, a sermon.*

Folc-lic *folklike, common.*

Folc-mægð *a nation tribe, a tribe, Cd. 64.*

Folc-riht *folkright, common law, public right.*

Folc-sceare *a division of the people, a nation, multitude.*

Folc-sted *a public station, camp, a dwelling, village.*

Folc-toga *a commander of the people.*

Folc-welig *rich in people, populous.*

Fold-bold *a hall or palace of the land.*

Fold-buende *land dwelling, inhabitants.*

Folde, an; f. [feld *a field*] *The surface of the earth, the ground; terra:—Folde was græs ungrene the ground was not grass green, Cd. 6. Teode firum foldan frea Ælmihtig the Almighty Lord created the ground for men, Bd. 4, 24.*

Fold-weg *a field-way, a way.*

FOLE, an; m. [Plat. fool n.: *Dut. veulen n.: Ger. füllen n.*] *A foal, colt; pullus:—Mk. 11, 4, 5.*

Folen *full.*

Folgað *service, v. folgoð.*

Folgere [*Dut. volger m.*] **FOLLOWER**, *successor, servant, attendant; sectator:—Bt. 29, 1.*

Folgian *to follow, v. fyligean.*

Folgoð, folgað *That which follows, a train, retinue, attendance, service, employment; sequela:—Ors. 6, 53.*

Folm; d. pl. folmum. [*Old Ger. folmo, folmu palma: Ger. fummeln: Swed. famla to grope, to feel with the hands*] *In the pl. The members, limbs, especially, the hands and feet; membra, speciatim veet manus, et pedes:—Cd. 4: 52: 140: 154: 162: 229.*

Folneah *full-nigh, near, v. fullneah.*

Fón, afón, gefón, onfón, ic fô, fôh; þu fêst, he fêhð, we ge hi fêð; *imp. fôh; p. feng, we fengon; pp. gefongen, gefangen, fongen; v. a. [Plat. Ger.*

*fangen: Not. Isd. fangan: Dut. vangen: Dan. fange: Swed. fänga: Icel. fanga. Adelhung thinks that fon is related to fâhen to catch, the root of which is still found in the Swed. fâ: Icel. fâ: Dan. faa to obtain.] To take, undertake, accept, receive; capere, accipere:—Ne sceolde fon should not take, Bt. 35, 5. Ic ne onfo gewitnesse fram menn, Jn. 5, 34. Þu fêst thou receivest, Bt. 35, 5. Mid blisse onfêhð, Mt. 13, 20. Hig eow onfoð, Lk. 10, 8: 40, 47. Onfoh þu receive thou, Bd. 2, 1. Þa feng Cyneric to þam rice then Cyneric took to the kingdom, Bd. 3, 1: Jud. 13, 1. Gif þeof sy gefongen if a thief be taken, L. In. 12. Þonne þu hig gefangen hæbbe, Gen. 44, 4: Mk. 16, 19.*

Fon *a fan, v. fann.*

Fond *found, v. findan.*

Fon-fyre *a glowworm.*

Fongen *taken, v. fon.*

Font *a font, v. fant.*

Foor, foor, for *a hog, v. fearh.*

FOR; *prep. d. ac. [Plat. för, vör: Dut. voor: Frs. for, fora, forth, far, fara: Ger. für: Al. furi, fora: Moes. faur, faura: Dan. for: Swed. för: Icel. fyrir]* **FOR**, *on account of, because of, according to; pro:—For hig for taken, Lev. 4, 20. Yfelu for godum, Ps. 34, 14. Eage for eage, and toð for toð, Mt. 5, 38. For dæg oððe twam, Ex. 21, 29.*

**FOR** *is used in composition exactly as the English for: it often gives the idea of privation or deterioration to the words before which it is placed; in which case it seems to be a different word, like the Dutch and German ver, (different from vor). Forbeodan to forbid; forðeman to condemn; forcuð perverse, corrupt; forðon to destroy. For and fore are often confounded, though they are very different in meaning; as, forseon (Flem. versien) to overlook, despise; foreseon (Flem. veursien) to foresee. If a word, having for or fore prefixed, cannot be found under for, it must be sought under the simple term, and the sense of the preposition added; thus, foresendan is from sendan to send, and fore before, to send before, &c.*

For *a journey, step, approach, v. fæ.*

För *went, v. faran.*

For-abrigan *to bring out before, produce.*

Forad *broken, v. forod.*

For-aldd *antiquated, v. for-ealdian.*

Foran; *adv. Only; tantum:—Mk. 5, 36.*

Foran; *prep. [Plat. Ger. vor: Dut. voor: Dan. for: Swed. för: Icel. fyrir] Before; ante:—Foran to hlafmæssan before Lammas, Chr. 913. ¶ Foran ongean opposite, Foran ongean eow, Mt. 21, 2, v. beforan.*

Foran-bodig *the forebody, chest.*

Foran-heafde *forehead.*

Foran-sceawian *to foreshow, v. fore-sceawian.*

For-arn *ran before, v. yrnan.*

Fora-saga *foresay, a preface.*

Forað. 1. *A foreoath, an oath first taken; præjuramentum.*

2. *An oath taken for another: projuramentum:—1. L. Cnut. 20. 2. Som.*

For-bæran *to forbear; forbær bore, v. forberan.*

For-bærnan *to burn up, to consume, v. bæran.*

For-bærnde *burnt; exarsit, v. byrnan.*

For-bærst *burst, v. forberstan.*

For-beadende *forbidding.*

For-bearnan *to consume, v. for-bæran.*

For-beóðan; p. forbeað, hi forbudon; pp. for-boden, v. a. *To FORBID, prohibit, restrain, oppose, hinder, suppress; prohibere:—Gen. 3, 1: Mt. 19, 14.*

<sup>k</sup> For-beodendlic *forbidding-like, dissuasive.*

For-beran, for-bæran; p. forbær; pp. forboren; v. a. *To FORBEAR, suffer, allow, abstain, refrain; abstinere:—Mt. 17, 17.*

Forbernde, forberned *burnt, v. bæran.*

For-berstan; p. for-bærst; pp. for-borsten. *To break, burst asunder; dirumpere:—L. Ethel. ad Wanetungam. 8.*

For-bigan; p. igde, egde, ygde; pp. ed. *To bow, bow down, thrust under, diminish; detrudere:—He hell-werena forbyge in cwicwul he thrust down hell's inhabitants into burning sulphur, Cod. Ex. 6.*

For-bigels *an arch, v. bigels.*

For-bindan *to tie.*

For-biodan *to forbid, Bt. R. p. 161, v. forbeodan.*

For-birstan *to fail.*

For-bleaw *swollen, blown up, v. blawan.*

For-boc *a fare-book, a journal, Som.*

For-bod [*Dut. verbod*] *A forbidding, a countermand; inhibito:—L. Elf. 37.*

For-boda *a foreboder, forerunner.*



For-boden *forbidden*, v. *forbeo-*  
dan.  
Forbogen *avoided*, v. *forbugan*.  
For-boren *foreborne*, *allowed*, v.  
*forbæran*.  
For-borsten *burst*, v. *for-bers-*  
tan.  
For-brædan, *forbredan* *To throw*  
*down, precipitate*; *præcipita-*  
*re*:—*Ps.* 54, 9.  
For-brecan; p. *forbræc*, hi *for-*  
*bræcon*; pp. *forbrocen* [*Dut.*  
*verbreken*] *To break in two,*  
*break, bruise*; *confringere*:—  
*Jn.* 19, 31, 36.  
Forbret *Astraba*, *R.* 3.  
For-brytan; p. *for-brytte*; pp.  
*ferbryt*, *forbrut*. *To break in*  
*pieces, smash, bruise*; *confrin-*  
*gere*:—*Mt.* 12, 20: *Deut.* 28,  
24: *Lk.* 20, 18.  
Forbrytednys, se; f. *Bruised-*  
*ness, sorrow*; *contritio*:—*Ps.*  
13, 7.  
For-bugan; *imp.* *forbuh*; p. *for-*  
*beah*, hi *forbugon*; pp. *forbo-*  
*gen*; v. a. [*Dut.* *verbuigen*]  
*To bend from, pass by, decline,*  
*avoid, shun, eschew*; *declina-*  
*re, præterire*:—*He ne mihte*  
*forbugan*, *Num.* 22, 26. *He*  
*hine forbeah*, *Lk.* 10, 31:  
*Num.* 22, 23.  
Forbugennys *An avoiding, es-*  
*chewing, a declining*; *declina-*  
*tio, Som.*  
For-byrd *Forbearance, patience*;  
*patientia*:—*Ors.* 1, 2.  
For-byrdigað *Waiteth*; *susti-*  
*net*.  
For-byrnan *To burn*, v. *byrnan*.  
Forc [*Plat. Ger.* *forke* f: *Dut.*  
*vork* f: *Dan.* *fork* c. a *hay-*  
*fork*: *Icel.* *forkr* m: *Wel.*  
*ffwrch*, *forch*: *Bret.* *forch* f:  
*Sp.* *horca* f: *It.* *forca* f.] *A*  
*fork*; *furca*:—*R.* 66.  
For-ceawan *To chew off, bite off*.  
For-ceorfan *To cut or carve out,*  
*down, off or away*; *excidere*:  
—*Lk.* 13, 7.  
For-cirst *shalt cut*.  
For-clingan; pp. *forclungen*  
[*Dut.* *verslensen*] *To shrink*  
*up*; *marcescere*:—*Nath.* 8.  
For-cneow *A progeny, race*;  
*progenies, Lye.*  
For-cnidan [*Dut.* *versnyden*] *To*  
*beat or break into pieces*; *com-*  
*minuere*:—*Ps.* 17, 44.  
For-corfen *cut down*, v. *force-*  
*orfan*.  
For-cuman [*Dut.* *voorkomen*]  
*To fore come, go before, pre-*  
*vent*; *prævenire*:—*Ps.* 16, 14.  
For-cunnan *to tempt*, v. *cun-*  
*nian*.  
For-cuoepan; p. *forcuom*, hi  
*forcuoedon*. *To reprove*, v. *for-*  
*cwæðan*.  
For-cursed *cursed*.  
For-cuð; comp. *forcuðera*; *sup.*

*forcuðost*; *adj.* *Perverse, infa-*  
*mous, wicked*; *pravus*:—*Gen.*  
13, 13.  
For-cuðlice; *adv.* *Perversely,*  
*across*; *perverse*:—*Jos.* 10,  
24.  
For-cwæðan, *for-cwæðan* *To*  
*chide, rebuke, speak against*;  
*increpare*:—*Bt.* 27, 1.  
For-cwysð *shall shake*.  
For-cyman *to overcome, bind*.  
For-cyrfað *shall cut off*, v. *for-*  
*ceorfan*.  
For-cyrran *to turn again, subvert,*  
*avoid*.  
FORD, es; m. [*Ger.* *furt* f: *Old*  
*Ger.* *fuert*, related to this  
word is the *Dan.* *fjord*: *Swed.*  
*fjärd*: *Icel.* *fiördr* m. a *creek,*  
*an arm of the sea*: *Lat.* *mid.*  
*forda*] *A ford*; *vadium*:—  
*Gen.* 32, 22.  
For-dælan *to deal out, expend*.  
For-dëman *to judge, condemn,*  
*damn*.  
For-demednes; f. *Condemna-*  
*tion*; *proscriptio*:—*Bd.* 1, 6.  
For-demman *to shut or dam up*.  
For-dettan *to shut up*, v. *for-*  
*dyttian*.  
For-dilgan, *fordilgan* *to hide,*  
*blot out, destroy*.  
For-doan *To destroy*; *perdere*:  
—*C. Mt.* 11, 13.  
For-dôn; p. *fordide*, hi *fordi-*  
*don*. [*Dut.* *verdoen*] *To undo,*  
*destroy*; *perdere*:—*Mt.* 10,  
28: *Mk.* 3, 6.  
For-drencan; pp. *fordræncet*, *for-*  
*drenct*. *To make drunk, in-*  
*toxicate*; *inebriare*:—*Gen.* 19,  
32, 33.  
For-drifan; p. *fordraf*; pp. *for-*  
*drifen*. *To compel, drive out,*  
*eject, banish*; *pellere*:—*Bt.*  
38, 1.  
For-drifene *One driven out, a*  
*stranger*; *peregrinus*:—*Deut.*  
10, 18, 19.  
For-drgan, *fodrugan*, *fodrur-*  
*wian* *to dry up, parch*, *Jn.*  
15, 6.  
For-dwilman *to confound*.  
For-dwinan, *for-duinan* [*Dut.*  
*verdwynen*] *To vanish or dwin-*  
*dle away*; *evanescere*.—*Herb.*  
2, 2.  
For-dyttian *to close or shut en-*  
*tirely up*.  
Fore an access, journey, going  
together, an assembly, a sign,  
vehicle, v. *fær*.  
Fore for, v. *for*.  
Fore before, used in composition  
as the English *fore*.  
Fore-ealdian *to grow or wax old*.  
Fore-astreccan *to lay or stretch*  
*out before*.  
Fore-að *a foreoath*, v. *for-að*.  
Fore-beacen *A foretoken, pro-*  
*digy, wonder*; *ostensum*:—  
*Mt.* 24, 24.

Fore-beodan *to forbid*, v. *for-*  
*beodan*.  
Fore-beon *to be before, to pre-*  
*side*.  
Fore-betan *to amend*.  
Fore-birig *a vestibule*.  
Fore-bodian *To forebode, an-*  
*nounce, declare*; *annuntiare*:  
—*Ps.* 70, 16.  
Fore-breost *forebreast, the breast*.  
Fore-bysen *a foremodel, an ex-*  
*ample*, v. *bysn*.  
Forecennednes, se; f. *A gene-*  
*ration*; *progenies*:—*Lk.* 1,  
50.  
Fore-ceorfan *to cut off*.  
Fore-costigan *to profane*.  
Fore-cuman *To come forth, to*  
*come before, prevent*; *præve-*  
*nire*:—*Ps.* 17, 21.  
Fore-cwæðan, *fore-cwæðan* *to*  
*foresay, predict*.  
Forecyman *To come before, go,*  
*proceed*; *prævenire*:—*Ps.* 58,  
10.  
Fore-duru, *fore-dyru* *A fore-*  
*door, porch, an entry, hall*;  
*vestibulum*:—*Cot.* 190.  
Fore-fang, *fore-feng* *a fore-tak-*  
*ing, prevention*.  
Fore-fon *to take before, antici-*  
*pate*.  
Fore-fan, *foregangan* *to go be-*  
*fore, precede*.  
Fore-geblind *Blinded, hardened*;  
*obcæcatus*:—*C. Mk.* 6, 52.  
Fore-gehat *a promise, vow*.  
Fore-genga, an; m. [*Dut.* *voor-*  
*ganger* m.] *A fore-goer, prede-*  
*cessor*; *prædecessor*:—*Bd.* 2,  
7, S. p. 509, 6.  
Fore-gewitnys *a false witness*.  
Fore-gulpon *boasted*, v. *gilpan*.  
Fore-halg *particularly holy, de-*  
*dedicated, one who is so only be-*  
*fore others*; hence, *a dissembler*.  
Fore-mære; *def.* *se fore-mæra*;  
*adj.* *Fore-great, first, chief,*  
*honourable, illustrious, eminent*;  
*primus*:—*Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106,  
22. *Hu he fore-mærost seo*  
*how he may be most illustrious*,  
*Bt.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 190, 23.  
Foremærnas, se; f. *Greatness,*  
*eminence, renown, glory*; *cla-*  
*ritas*:—*Bt.* R. 34, 6.  
Fore-meahtig, *fore-mihtig* *Pre-*  
*potent, most mighty*; *præpo-*  
*tens*:—*Cd.* 80: 208.  
Fore-mearcod *fore-noted*.  
Fore-mearlic *eminent*, v. *mær-*  
*lic*.  
Fore-munt *a fore-mount, promon-*  
*tory*.  
Forene *Before*; *ante, citius*:—  
*L. Cnut.* 30, *Lye.*  
Fore-rym *A prologue, preface*;  
*prologus*:—*C. Mt.* Prol.  
Fore-rynel, *for-rynel* *a fore-run-*  
*ner*.  
Fore-sacan; p. *foresoc*. *To for-*  
*bid*; *prohibere*:—*C. Mt.* 3, 14.



- Fore-sæcgan, fore-secgan; *p.* foresæde; *pp.* foresæden. *To* FORESAY,  *speak before, to predict; præfari:—To þam foresædan ærendracum to the foresaid messengers, Jos. 6, 22: Mk. 13, 23.*
- Fore-sceawian *to foresheew, foresee.*
- Fore-sceawung, *e; f. A fore-shewing, providence.—Fore-sceawung Godes God's providence, Bt. 39, 4.*
- <sup>n</sup>Fore-secgan *to foresay, predict, v. fore-sæcgan.*
- Fore-sedla *First seats; primi recubitus:—C. Mt. 23, 6.*
- Fore-seon *to foresee, provide.*
- Fore-seonnes *a foreseeing, providence.*
- Fore-setnes, for-gesettenes *a thing proposed, intention, a preposition.*
- Fore-settan *to set before, place, shut, close in.*
- Fore-seuwenes *dishonour, v. for-sewennys.*
- Fore-singend, *es; m. A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes; præcantor:—R. 33.*
- Fore-sittend *one who sits before, a president.*
- Fore-slop *A long robe; stola:—C. Lk. 20, 46.*
- Fore-smean, fore-smeagean *to premeditate.*
- Fore-spæc *a preface, v. fore-spræc.*
- Fore-speca, fore-spræca, fore-speca *One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; prolocutor:—Lup. Serm. 1, 22.*
- Fore-specen, fore-sprecen; *adj. Fore-spoken; antedictus:—Bt. 37, 2.*
- Fore-spræc, fore-spæc, fore-sprecc; *f. A fore-speech, preface, introduction, defence, excuse, agreement; præfatio:—Bt. 38, 7.*
- Fore-spræca *an answer, a sponsor, v. fore-speca.*
- Fore-sprecc *a preface, an excuse.*
- Fore-spreca *an answer, a sponsor.*
- Fore-spreccen *forementioned.*
- Fore-stæppan, fore-stæpan, fore-steppan *To step or go before, precede; præcedere:—Lk. 22, 26.*
- Fore-standan *To stand before, to excel; præstare:—Cot. 149.*
- Fore-standend *A prelate, bishop; antistes:—Elf. gr. 9, 26.*
- Fore-steppan *to step before, to precede, v. fore-steppan.*
- Fore-stigan *to go before, to excel.*
- Fore-stihtud *fore-appointed or ordained, v. stigan.*
- Fore-stihtung, foretiohhung *a fore-appointment, Bd. 4, 29.*
- Fore-swerian; *p. foreswore. To fore-swear, declare before.*
- Fore-tacn, fore-tacen, fore-tacnu *a fore-token, presage, sign, wonder.*
- Fore-tacnian *to foretoken, fore-tel.*
- Fore-teod *preordained.*
- Fore-teohung *predestination, v. fore-tiohhung.*
- Fore-þanc *forethought, consideration.*
- <sup>o</sup>Fore-þanclice *considerately.*
- Fore-þencean *to fore-think, anticipate, forebode, despair, Bt. 40, 3.*
- Fore-þinger *An intercessor; præcator:—W. Cat. p. 117.*
- Fore-þingian *to beg pardon, intercede, defend, Bt. 38, 7.*
- Fore-þonc *providence.*
- Fore-þystrian *to obscure.*
- Fore-tige *A market-place; forum:—Mt. 11, 16.*
- Fore-timbrigende *building before, shutting up, Bd. 5, 1.*
- Fore-tiohhung, fore-teohung, fore-stihtung, *e; f. A fore-appointing, predestination, precision, providence; predestination:—Bt. 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.*
- Fore-tynd *hedged afore, fore enclosed, Bd. 5, 1.*
- Fore-weallas *fore-walls, Cd. 158.*
- Fore-weard, fore-wærd, foreward, for-ward; *n. [Dut. voorwaarde] A fore-ward or guard, a beginning, condition, an agreement, a compact, bargain; principium, conditio, pactum:—On foreweardum in the fore-guardings, in the beginning, Bd. 5, 2, S. p. 914, 24. To þat forewearde to or on the condition, Chr. 852. On heora forewardes on their agreement, Chr. 1091.*
- Fore-weard; *adj. Forward, fore, early; primus:—Foreward niht fore, early night, Bd. 2, 12. Foreward heafod the forehead, Elf. gl. 1.*
- Fore-weard, for-weard; *adv. [Dut. voorwaards] FORWARD, before, first; primo, præ:—Foreward fremman first to fulfil, Cd. 37. On foreward on forward, forward, before, Deut. 28, 13.*
- Fore-weosan, fore-wesan *To be before, to preside; præesse:—Bd. 1, 34.*
- Fore-wis *forewise, foreknowing, Cot. 149.*
- Fore-witega *a prophet, diviner, Elf. gl. 41.*
- Fore-wost *a' president, governor, prince.*
- Fore-writennes *a proscription, banishment.*
- Forf *a treasure.*
- For-fang *a seizing, apprehending.*
- For-fangen *taken.*
- For-faran; *p. forfor; pp. for-faren. To go away, perish, destroy; perire:—L. Edu. Guth. 11.*
- For-fleon *to flee away.*
- For-fyllden *Filled up, stopped, opposed; obstructus:—Cot. 148.*
- For-gædnas, forgædnys, *se; f. A transgression, pervarication, stubbornness; præteritio:—Jos. 6, 18.*
- For-gegan *To transgress, pervaricate; transgredi:—L. Ps. 118, 158.*
- For-gan, for-gangan *To forego, pass by, go away, flee; præterire:—Ps. 72, 7: Ex. 12, 23.*
- For-geatan *to expose, forget.*
- For-geldan *to repay, return; reddere:—C. Mt. 12, 36, v. for-gyldan.*
- For-gemelesian *To neglect; negligere:—L. Athel. 1.*
- For-geofan *to forgive, v. for-gifan.*
- For-gesettenys *a proposition, v. foresetnes.*
- For-getan *to forget, v. for-gitan.*
- For-gieldan *to recompence, Past. 63, v. for-gyldan.*
- For-gifan, for-gyfan; *p. forgeaf; pp. for-gifen. 1. To FORGIVE, remit; remittere. 2. To give, grant, supply, impart; dare:—1. De synt þine synna forgyfene, Lk. 7, 48. 2. Þæt wif þat þu me forgeafe, Gen. 3, 12.*
- <sup>p</sup>For-gifenic, forgifendlic; *adj. FORGIVING, pardonable, giving, dative; bearable; remis-sus:—Mt. 11, 22. Forgifendlic gebygednes a dative case, Elf. gr. 7.*
- For-gifennes, for-gyfennes, *se; f. [Dut. vergiffenis f.] FORGIVENESS, indulgence, a grant; remissio:—Gen. 4, 13: Mt. 26, 28.*
- For-gifung *a forgiving.*
- For-gitan, for-gytan *to forget, neglect.*
- Forgitennes, forgitennes *forgetfulness.*
- For-gnagan *to gnaw or eat up.*
- For-gnidan *To dash or throw down, break; allidere:—Lk. 9, 18: Mk. 9, 20.*
- For-gnidennys, for-gnisednys *Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—L. Ps. 13, 7.*
- For-grindan; *pp. forgrunden. To grind up, pound, bruise, demolish.*
- For-gripan *[Dut. vergrypen] To take before, prepossess, seize, snatch away; apprehendere:—Bd. 5, 7.*
- For-gyldan *To recompence, pay for, redeem; compensare:—Gen. 31, 39: Mt. 18, 25.*



For-gyltan *to become guilty, to commit, Scint., Lye.*  
 For-gyman, for-gymleasian *To neglect, pass by, transgress; negligere* :—*Mt.* 22, 5.  
 For-gyrd *A martingale; antela, antilena, Som.*  
 For-gytel *forgetful.*  
 For-habban, for-hæbban *To hold in, restrain, abstain, refrain, forbear; cohíbere* :—*Bd.* 4, 4 : *Lk.* 24, 16.  
 For-hæfdnes, for-hæfednes, se; *f. Restraint, abstinence; continentia* :—*Bd.* 3, 5.  
 For-hæfed; *comp. ra; sup. est; part. adj. Continent, abstemious; continens* :—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
 For-hælde *an offence.*  
 For-haten *foretold.*  
 For-headof *forehead; sinciput* :—*R.* 69.  
 For-healdan *To withhold, keep back; detinere* :—*Bt.* 29, 1.  
 For-headlen *Pollution, incest; incestus* :—*Cot.* 105.  
 For-heardan *to harden.*  
 For-helan, forhilð; *p. forhæl; pp. forholen. To hide, conceal, oppose; celare* :—*Gen.* 18, 17.  
 For-heragian, for-hergian; *p. ede; pp. ed. To lay waste, destroy, ravage, plunder; vastare* :—*Bt.* 16, 1.  
 For-hergung, forheriung, e; *f. A molesting, annoyance, trouble; infestatio* :—*Ors.* 2, 4.  
 For-hicgan, forhigan; *p. de; pp. ed. [hicgan to endeavour] To neglect, reject, despise, condemn; spernere* :—*Jn.* 12, 48.  
 For-hilð *hides, v. forhelan.*  
 For-hogan, for-hogian; *p. ode; pp. ed, od. [hogian to be anxious] To neglect, despise, accuse; negligere* :—*Deut.* 9, 23.  
 For-hogednes, forhogodnes, se; forhogung, e; *f. Contempt, disdain; contemptus* :—*Bd.* 3, 22 : *Ps.* 122, 4.  
 For-holen *concealed, hidden, v. forhelan.*  
 Forhorwade *Was dirty; obsorduit, Hymn.*  
 For-hradian *to hasten before, prevent, overtake.*  
 For-brered *made void.*  
 Forhspebung *a storm, T. Ps.* 106, 25.  
 Forht, geforht; *adj. Fearful, timid, affrighted; timidus* :—*Deut.* 28, 65.  
 Forhtfull *Fearful; formidolosus* :—*Coll. Monast.*  
 Forhtian, forhtgean; *part. igen-de; p. ode; pp. od. To fear, dread, tremble, to make afraid, to frighten, affright; pave-re* :—*Ps.* 13, 9 : *Jn.* 14, 27 : *Deut.* 1, 21.  
 Forhtiendlic, forhtigendlic; *adj.*

*Timorous, fearful; meticulo-sus* :—*Cot.* 129.  
 Forhtlice *Fearfully, tremblingly; trepide* :—*R. Ben. interl.* 5.  
 Forht-mod *a frightened mind, timid, pusillanimous.*  
 Forhtnys, fyrhtnis, se; *f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread; timor* :—*Gen.* 27, 33.  
 Forhtra *more fearful, Cd.* 156.  
 Forhtung *fear.*  
 For-hule *concealed, v. forhelan.*  
 For-hwæga *at least.*  
 For-hwām *wherefore, why.*  
 For-hwerfed, v. forhwyrfan.  
 For-hwi, forhwig *for why, wherefore.*  
 For-hwon *why.*  
 For-hwyrfan, for-hwerfan; *p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. To cast aside, pervert, subvert, deprave, defile; pervertere* :—*Lk.* 23, 14 : *Deut.* 27, 17.  
 For-hygan, forhyccgan; *part. forhyccende. To despise, v. forhicgan.*  
 For-hygdelic *Despicable; contemptibilis* :—*L. Ps.* 118, 141.  
 For-hynan; *p. de. To cast behind, hinder, oppress, injure; impedire* :—*Ors.* 6, 1 : 4, 10.  
 For-lædan; þu forlætst; *p. de; pp. ed. [lædan to lead] To mislead, seduce; seducere* :—*Cd.* 32 : *Elf. gr.* 47.  
 For-læge *neglected, disgraced, v. liegan.*  
 For-læran [Dut. verleenren, læran to learn] *To mislearn, deceive, seduce; decipere* :—*Num.* 31, 16.  
 For-lætan; *p. forlet; pp. forlæten. [Dut. verlaten] 1. To let go, permit, suffer; permittere. 2. Relinquish, quit, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere* :—*1. Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5. *2. Gen.* 2, 24 : *Ps.* 15, 10.  
 For-lætennys, for-lætnys, se; *f. A leaving, omission, desolation; prætermisio* :—*Bd.* 2, 14 : *Ps.* 72, 19.  
 For-læs *lost; p. of forleosan.*  
 For-léc *deceived.*  
 For-legen *fornicated, committed fornication, v. forlicgan.*  
 For-legennys, forlegnes, se; *f. Fornication; fornicatio* :—*Mt.* 5, 32.  
 For-legere *An adulterer; fornicator, Som.*  
 For-legis, forlegystre *An adul-tress; adultera* :—*Past.* 52, 2.  
 For-leogan; *pp. od. To bely; ementiri, Som.*  
 For-leósan, leósan, he forlyst; *p. ic, he forleas, þu forlure, we forlurun; pp. forloren. [Dut. verliezen] To lose, let go; amittere* :—*Gif he forlyst an of þam, Lk.* 15, 4. *Ic forleas, Lk.* 15, 9.  
 Forlet *left, v. forlætan.*  
 For-letenes *an omission, v. for-lætennys.*  
 For-licgan, for-licgan [licgan to lie] *To fornicate, commit fornication; fornicari* :—*Edw. Guth.* 4.  
 For-licgenys *fornication, v. for-legennys.*  
 For-liger; *adj. Adulterous; adulterus* :—*Forliger cneorys, Mt.* 12, 39.  
 For-ligere; *pl. ru, eru. A fornicator, fornication; fornicator, fornicatio, adulter* :—*Mt.* 19, 9 : 15, 19.  
 For-liggan *Lupanar, prostibulum, Cot.* 194.  
 For-ligrian *to fornicate.*  
 For-longe *for long, long ago.*  
 For-lor *Destruction; perditio* :—*Ors.* 3, 9.  
 For-loren *forlorn, lost, v. forleosan.*  
 For-lorenes, se; *f. FORLORN-NESS, destruction; perditio* :—*Deut.* 32, 35.  
 For-loosan *to lose, v. for-leosan.*  
 For-lure *lost; p. of for-leosan.*  
 For-lustice; *adv. Willingly, gladly; libenter* :—*Bt.* 22, 2.  
 For-lyst *loses, v. for-leosan.*  
 Form; *def. se forma; seo, hit forme; adj. Early, first; primus* :—*Se forma ys Simon, Mt.* 10, 2 : 22, 25, *v. comp. furðra; sup. fyrmost.*  
 For-mæl, for-mal *An agreement, a treaty; fœdus* :—*L. Ethel.* 1.  
 For-mærnes, se; *f. Brightness, glory; claritas* :—*Bt.* 34, 6.  
 For-manega *many.*  
 For-meltan, for-mylt; *p. formælt, hi formulton; pp. formolton. To melt, liquefy; li-quescere* :—*Cot.* 125.  
 For-mengan [Dut. vermengen] *To join, mingle; conjungere* :—*Past.* 21, 1.  
 Formest *foremost, first, v. fyr-mest.*  
 For-met *fare-meat, provision for a journey.*  
 For-molsnian; *pp. formolsnod, gemolsnod. To putrify, corrupt, to make rotten; putrefacere* :—*W. Cat.* p. 20.  
 For-mylt *dissolves, v. for-meltan.*  
 For-myrðrian *to kill, murder.*  
 Forn [Ger. fore a trout] *Turnus piscis, R.* 102.  
 For-naht *for naught, vain, void, Som.*  
 Forne; *adv. Before, sooner; prius* :—*Forarn Petrus forne, Jn.* 20, 4. *Prep. for; pro, propter, L. Ethelb.* 5.  
 For-neah, for-nean; *adv. Fore-nigh, nigh, near, almost; prope* :—*Ps.* 118, 87.  
 For-nefa, for-nefe *a nephew's son.*



For-niman; *p.* fornam; *pp.* fornumen; *v. a.* To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume; consume:—*Lk.* 9, 54: *Mt.* 6, 16.  
 For-nydan; *p.* ydde. To force, compel; cogere:—*Lup. Ser.* 1.  
 Forod, forad, forud, often contracted to fród; *adj.* [*Moes. frods*] 1. Old, ancient, advanced in years; senex. 2. Debilitated, enfeebled, weakened, as by age, broken; debilitatus. 3. Wise, prudent, provident, as from age; sapiens:—1. *Cot.* 96. 2. Frod fyrr debilitated by age, *Cd.* 57. Gif se earm bið forod if the arm be broken, *L. Alf.* 40, *W.* p. 45, 26. 3. *Menol.* 34.  
 For-oft often, oftentimes.  
 Foron went, *v.* faran.  
 For-þæran, aparan, þæran To pervert; pervertere:—*Past.* 39, 3.  
 For-radian to go before, *v.* forhadian.  
 For-rædan [rædan to consult] To miscounsel, deceive, seduce; seducere:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 12.  
 For-raðe very quickly.  
 For-riðel an outrider.  
 For-rotian to rot, putrify, *v.* rotian.  
 For-rotadnes, *se*; *f.* Rottenness, corruption; putredo:—*Elf.* gr. 8.  
 For-rynel a forerunner, *v.* forerynel.  
 For-sacan, for-sæcan; *p.* soc; *pp.* soocen. To forsake, withdraw; detrahere:—*L. pol.* *Edg.* 8.  
 For-sæd foresaid, accused.  
 For-sawon despised, *v.* for-seon.  
 For-scapung An escaping, an error, a bad action, sin; perversa actio:—*Ors.* 1, 7.  
 For-sceaden separated, dispersed, *v.* sceadan.  
 For-sceaf cast down, *v.* scufan.  
 For-sceamian to have shame, to blush, *Scint.* 8.  
 For-sceap a fault, *v.* forscapung.  
 For-sceapan transformed, *v.* forscoppan.  
 For-sceawian toforeshew, provide.  
 For-sceading perplexity, *R.* *Lk.* 21, 25.  
 For-sceóppan; *p.* forscópf, forscéop; *pp.* forscæpan. [*Dut. verscheppen*] To re-create, transform, deform; transformare:—*Bt.* 38, 1.  
 For-sceotan to shoot before, anticipate.  
 For-scepen transformed, *Cd.* 214, *v.* for-sceóppan.  
 For-scip foreship.  
 For-scræncan; *pp.* for-scrænct, forscrenct. To supplant, press, *v.* gescrencean.

For-scræh Abdicavit, *Cot.* 205.  
 For-scrifan; *p.* hi forscrufon; *pp.* for-scrifen. To shave or cut away; corradere:—*Ors.* 5, 4, *Som.*  
 For-scrincan, scrincan, gescrincan, he forscrinð; *p.* forscranc, we forscruncun; *pp.* forscruncun. To shrink, wither, contract; areocere:—*Pa* sona forscranc þat fic-treow, *Mt.* 21, 19: *Mk.* 4, 6.  
 Forscunian to blush, *Scint.* 4.  
 For-seydgod vicious, wicked, *Som.*  
 For-scyldigað condemns; for-scyldigod condemned, damned, *v.* gescyldgian.  
 For-scyttan Prævenire, *L. Ps.* 48, 10.  
 For-seapung an error, *v.* forscapung.  
 For-searian; *pp.* forseared. To sear, dry up, wither, *v.* searian.  
 For-seegan To foresay, missay, pretend, deny; injuste insimulare:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 15: *Edg.* 4.  
 For-sendan to send away.  
 For-seón, þu forsiht, forsiuxt, he forsyhð; *p.* forseáh, for-sawe, þu forseage, hi forsa-won; *imp.* forseóh; *pp.* for-sewen; *v. a.* To overlook, despise, scorn, neglect; contemnere:—*Se* þe þone mannes sunu forsyhð, *Lk.* 9, 26.  
 For-settan; *p.* forset; *pp.* forseten; *v. a.* To stop, hinder, obstruct, cause delay, neglect; obstruere:—*Ps.* 21, 11. Hæfdon þone weg forseten, *Ors.* 4, 6.  
 For-settendys, *se*; *f.* That which is set before, an intention, proposition; propositio:—*Ps.* 77, 2.  
 For-sewen despised, *v.* forseon.  
 For-sewennys, foresewenness, *se*; *f.* Contempt, dishonour; contemptus:—*Ps.* 122, 4, 5: *Ors.* 4, 4.  
 For-singian to sin against.  
 For-sion to despise, *v.* forseon.  
 For-sið Chlamys, *R.* 65.  
 For-siðe death, destruction.  
 For-siitan to mis-sit, to be absent from, *L. Athel.* 20.  
 For-slaehð breaks.  
 For-slagen beaten, slain.  
 For-slawian; *p.* wode. To be slow, unwilling, to grieve; pigere:—*Bt.* 10.  
 For-slean, he forsyhð; *p.* for-sloh; *pp.* forslagen, forslagen. To kill, slay, beat, *v.* slean.  
 For-slitnys desolation.  
 For-soð; *adv.* FORSOOTH, truly, certainly; certe:—*Bt.* 14, 3.  
 For-spanc, forspanc; *pl.* forspaningca, forspanningca. An enticement, allurement.  
 For-spanan to entice, seduce, *v.* spanan.

For-speca a sponsor, *v.* forespeca.  
 For-spen spoken in vain.  
 For-spedian to forespeed, flourish.  
 For-spendan To forespend, consume; consumere:—*Ors.* 1, 1.  
 For-spennestre A bawd; *lena*:—*Elf.* gr. 9, 3.  
 For-spillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [*Dut. verspillen*] To spill, lose, destroy, disperse; perdere:—*Mt.* 16, 25. Darius wolde hine sylfne forspillan Darius would destroy himself, *Ors.* 3, 9, *v.* spillan.  
 For-spillednes, *se*; *f.* A spilling, perdition, destruction; perditio:—*Mt.* 7, 13.  
 For-spreca a sponsor, advocate, *v.* fore-speca.  
 Forst, frost [*Dut. vorst f.*] Frost; gelu:—*Ps.* 77, 52.  
 For-stælan to steal; forstæl stole, *v.* stelan.  
 For-stæpan to step before, go before.  
 For-stal a forestall, a stoppage of the way.  
 For-stalian To FORESTALL, hinder; impire:—*L. In.* 24.  
 For-standan, standian, he forstent; *p.* forstód; *pp.* forstanden; *v. a.* 1. To stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail; defendere, prodesse. 2. To stand before, preside, understand; intelligere. 3. To stand against, to oppose; impire:—1. Willað forstandan will protect, *Cd.* 117: *L. In.* 62. Hwæt forstent hit þam what profits it those, *Bt.* 18, 4. 2. Ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can understand thy questions, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 7: *Cd.* 37. 3. Engel forstod þone weg, *Num.* 22, 22: *Cd.* 131: 148.  
 For-stelan to steal, *v.* stelan.  
 For-stylð steals, *v.* stelan.  
 For-stylian to astonish, *v.* stylian.  
 For-styntan To break, knock; contundere:—*Cot.* 48, 177.  
 For-sugian, forsuwian; *p.* for-sugod. To be silent, *v.* forswigian.  
 For-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. To inflame, set on fire, burn; inflammare:—*Seo* sunne hyt forswælde, *Mk.* 4, 6.  
 For-swærian to forswear, *v.* forswerian.  
 For-swæpian to cast down.  
 For-swelgan; *p.* forswæalh, we forswulgon; *pp.* forswolgen; *v. a.* [*Dut. verzwellen*] To swallow up, devour; absorbere:—*Pa* þe wudewena hus forswelgað, *Mk.* 12, 40. *Seo* eorðe forswæalh Daðan, *Deut.* 11, 6.  
 For-sweltan to die, *v.* sweltan.  
 For-swerian; *p.* forswor; *pp.* forsworen. To FORSWEAR, to



*swear falsely, perjure*: pejerare:—*Mt.* 5, 33.  
**For-swigian**; *pp.* forswugod. *To pass over in silence, to dissemble, conceal*; silentio præterire:—*Bt.* 17.  
**For-swīðe** *very great, vehemently*.  
**For-sworcen** darkened.  
**For-sygian**, *to conceal, v.* forswigian.  
**For-tende** [fortend seared, burned] *Amazons, Scythian women, so called, because hi fortendon þat swyðre breost they burnt off the right breast, Ors.* 1, 10.  
**Forð**; *adv.* [færð goes, *v.* faran] *Forth, thence, further, directly, forward*; inde:—*Balaam rad forð, Num.* 22, 35. ¶ *Forð dagas the forth or going out of the day, far in the day. Forð nihtes far in the night.*  
**Forða** because.  
**Forð-agan** gone forth, passed, *Mt.* 14, 15.  
**Forð-aðraen** to rise or rush forth.  
**Forþam**, forþan, forþon, forþamþe, forþan þe; *conj.* [for that which] *For this reason that, on this account that, because, for that cause, for, therefore, quoniam, nam*:—*Mt.* 5, 3, 4: 6, 25: 14, 2.  
**Forð-ateon**; *p.* forðateah *to draw forth, produce.*  
**Forðating** exhortatio, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
**Forðsaurnen** elapsed, gone, *Bd.* 4, 6.  
**Forð-bæran**, forðberan, *to bring or carry forth.*  
**Forð-bæro** bringing forth; *productive*:—*Cd.* 7.  
**Forð-becoman** to come forth, proceed, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.  
**Forð-boren** born forth, noble born; opposed to læs-boren.  
**Forð-bringan** to bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish.  
**Forð-bylding** an instigation, incitement, *Chr.* 999.  
**Forð-clipan** to call forth, to provoke, *Gal.* 5, 26.  
**Forð-cure** preferred, *Cd.* 79.  
**Forð-cure** chose, preferred, *v.* ceosan.  
**Forð-cyme** a coming forth, egress, *Gen.* 38, 28.  
**Forð-cypan** to declare, pronounce, *Hymn.*  
**Forð-don** put forth, protrude, *Bd.* 5, 2.  
**For-pearle** very much, greatly.  
**For-pearlice** Shortly, sharply; district:—*R. Ben.* 2.  
**For-pencan** To misthink, disdain, distrust, despair; diffidere:—*Bt.* 8.  
**For-þeon** to go or proceed before, to excel.  
**Forþ-fæderas** forefathers, *Elf. T.* p. 7.

**Forð-faran** to go forth, depart, die.  
**Forð-fering** a going forth, decreasing, dying.  
**Forð-fore** [fore went, *v.* faran] *A going forth, death*; mors:—*He læg æt forðfore, Jn.* 4, 47.  
**Forð-forlætenes**, se; *f.* *A free permission, license, a fault; derelictio*:—*Bt.* 5, 1.  
**Forð-framian** to shoot forth, grow large.  
**Forð-gætan** to explain, solve.  
**Forð-gan** to go forth.  
**Forð-gang** a forth going, progress.  
**Forð-geclypan** to call forth, incite, *Scint.*  
**Forð-gelang** Conducing, profitable, available; conduens:—*Forð-gelang* beon to conduce, *L. Can. Edg. Poent.* 1.  
**Forð-geunge** a forthcoming, increasing.  
**Forð-gewat** went forth.  
**Forð-gewendan** to go out.  
**Forð-gewitan** to go forth, proceed, pass over, depart, die.  
**Forð-gyrd**, for-gyrd *A tablet, a brooch, a stud on a bridle*; antela, antilena:—*Elf. gl.* 23, Som.  
**Forð-hald** stooping forward.  
**Forð-healdan** to hold forth, to hold continually, retain.  
**Forð-herge** the front or van of an army.  
**Forþi**, forþy, forþig, forþy þe, forþi þonne; *conj.* *Therefore, wherefore, for, because*; ideo:—*Bt.* 19: *Jn.* 7, 22.  
**Forðian**, geforðian *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform*; promovere:—*Chr.* 675.  
**For-þingan** to beg pardon, intercede, *v.* fore-þingan.  
**For-þiofan** to thief, steal, *C. Mk.* 10, 19.  
**Forð-lædan** to forth-lead, produce.  
**Forð-læstan** to fulfil.  
**Forð-letan**; *pp.* forðleten, forðloten. *To let forth, send forth, emit, to incline, to be prone.*  
**Forð-lifan** to stand out, appear.  
**Forðmest** foremost, first, *C. Mt.* 20, 27.  
**For-þoht** despaired, *v.* for-þencean.  
**For-þon** for that, for, *v.* forþam.  
**For-þoncl** forethoughtful, prudent, *R. Mt.* 11, 25.  
**Forðonloten** Provolutus, *Dial.* 1, 8.  
**Forðor** further, *v.* furðor.  
**For-præstan**; *pp.* ed. *To entirely bruise, break, to be contrite.*  
**For-priccan** to tread under, oppress.  
**For-pricednes**, se; *f.* *A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety*; pressura:—*Lk.* 21, 25.  
**Forð-rihte** right forth, down right, distinct, plain, direct; hence, forðrihte spræc *prose.*

**For-þryct** oppressed.  
**For-þrysmān**; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed. *To suffocate, choke, strangle*; suffocare:—*Mt.* 13, 22.  
**Forð-scencan** to drink to.  
**Forð-scian** to die.  
**Forð-scepe**; *m.* *A going forth, an expedition*; profectus:—*Bd.* 1, 34.  
**Forð-sið** [sið a journey] death.  
**Forð-spownes**, se; *f.* *Profit, gain, advantage*; profectus:—*Bd.* 2, 4.  
**Forð-stæppan**; *p.* stop. *To step forth, proceed*; procedere:—*Mk.* 14, 35.  
**Forð-steallian** to have a place forward, to happen.  
**Forð-swefian** to prevail, profit; proficere:—*C. Ps.* 88, 22.  
**Forð-teg**, forð-tige a porch, an entrance.  
**Forð-tihting** an exhortation.  
**For-þunden** swollen.  
**Forðung**, e; *f.* *A going forth, things necessary for going forth, a provision for travelling*; apparatus:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 10.  
**Forð-weard** forward, *v.* forward.  
**Forð-weaxan** to grow or break forth.  
**Forð-weg** [weg a way] a going forth, progress, departure.  
**Forð-wesan** to be out.  
**Forð-wif** a matron.  
**For-þyldian**, for-þyldigian, for-þyldegian to bear, endure, *v.* geþyldgian.  
**For-þymlend** obscured.  
**Forð-yppan** to publish, lay open.  
**Forð-yrnan** to run forth.  
**Fortio**, fortif affrights, *Bt.* 35, 1, *v.* forthian.  
**For-togen** tugged together, gathered.  
**For-togennes**, se; *f.* *A drawing or shrinking together*; contractio:—¶ *Fortogennesse* innan a contraction within, the cholic, *L. M.* 2, 33.  
**For-tredan**, þu fortrydst; *p.* -træd; *pp.* -treden. *To tread upon, tread under foot*; conculcare:—*Mt.* 5, 13, *v.* tredan.  
**For-trugadnes**, fortruwednes, se; *f.* *Precipitancy, presumption, arrogance*; precipitatio.  
**For-truwian**; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. *To be over confident, rash, to presume*; præsumere:—*Bt.* 7, 3.  
**For-truwung**, e; *f.* *Overconfidence, presumption*; præcipitatio:—*Bt.* 3, 1.  
**For-trydst** treadest, *v.* fortreddan.  
**For-tymbrian** to misbuild, stop up, hinder.  
**For-tynan** To shut in, stop, hinder.  
**Forud** broken, *v.* forod.  
**Foruerd** worn, *C. Mt.* 9, 16, *v.* forwerd.  
**Foruord** A point, jot; apex:—*C. Mt.* 5, 18.



Foruost first.  
 For-utan without, besides.  
 For-wærnan to deny, v. for-wyr-  
 nan.  
 For-wandian To fear greatly, to  
 have in honour, to reverence;  
 revereri:—Mt. 21, 37.  
 For-wandung a reverencing.  
 For-ward a fore ward, precaution.  
 For-warð destroyed, v. for-weorð-  
 an.  
 For-weard forward, v. foreward.  
 For-weaxan to grow immode-  
 rately, to swell.  
 For-wel very well, much; forwel  
 oft very often.  
 For-wened proud.  
 For-weornian; p. de; pp. ed.  
 To grow old, wear away, to re-  
 fuse; senescere:—Dial. 2, 15.  
 For-weorpan, forwyrpð; p. wearp;  
 pp. worpen. [Dut. verwerpen]  
 To cast away, reject, reprobate;  
 præcipitare, Som.  
 For-weorðan, for-wurðan; þu  
 forwyrst, he forwyrð; p. for-  
 wearð, we forwurdon. To be-  
 come nothing, to be undone, to  
 perish, die; perire:—Sceolon  
 hig forweorðan, Gen. 18, 24.  
 For-weorðenes a deficiency.  
 For-weorðfullic very worthy, ex-  
 cellent.  
 Forwered worn, old.  
 For-werednys old age.  
 For-weryð shall destroy.  
 For-wesnian, for-wisnian to  
 wither or wizen away.  
 For-wirð destruction, v. forwyrð.  
 For-wlencean [wlance pomp]  
 To exalt, fill with pride; exal-  
 tare:—Past. 26, 2.  
 For-word a bargain, v. fore-  
 ward.  
 For-wordenes deficiency, destruc-  
 tion.  
 For-worht one condemned, a  
 malefactor.  
 For-worpen rejected, reprobated,  
 v. forweorpan.  
 For-wostas Magistrates; pri-  
 mates:—C. Mk. 6, 21.  
 For-wrecen a stranger.  
 For-wreged accused, v. wregan.  
 For-wriðan to bind up.  
 For-wundian; ic forwundige;  
 pp. den, dod. To wound, ulce-  
 rate; vulnerare:—Chr. 882:  
 Lk. 16, 20.  
 For-wurðan to perish, v. for-  
 weorðan.  
 For-wyrcean; pp. forworht, for-  
 wyrht. [Dut. verwerken] 1.  
 To miswork, to lose, forfeit;  
 amittere. 2. To oppose, cor-  
 rupt, spoil, destroy; obstruere,  
 perdere:—1. L. Hloth. 15, 2:  
 Chr. 896.  
 Forwyrð [wyrd fortune] Loss,  
 damage, destruction, death,  
 slaying; internecio:—Mt. 16,  
 26: Lk. 9, 25.

For-wyrht lost, destroyed, v.  
 forwyrcean.  
 For-wyrman To FOREWARN, pro-  
 hibit, deny, refuse, restrain;  
 prohibere:—Bt. 21.  
 For-wyrnednes a restraining,  
 continency, forbidding.  
 For-wyrpnes a rejection.  
 For-wyrst destroyest; forwyrð  
 destroys, v. forweorðan.  
 For-yrman to afflict, v. yrman.  
 Foster [Dan. Swed. foster n. a  
 fœtus] Food, nourishment, a  
 nurse; victus:—Past. 18, 6.—  
 foster-bearn a nurse-child.—  
 foster-broðor a food-brother,  
 foster-brother.—foster-cild a  
 foster-child.—foster-fæder a  
 foster-father.—foster-lean a  
 food-loan, a payment, mainte-  
 nance, L. Edm. 2.—foster-ling,  
 foster-ling a fosterling, nurse-  
 child.—foster-moder a foster-  
 mother, nurse, Bt. 3, 1.—foster-  
 noð (not, noð use) a pasturing,  
 pasturage.—foster-sweoster a  
 foster-sister.  
 Foster food, v. foster.  
 Foster-ling, v. foster.  
 Foster-rað food; pl. fostraðas  
 soldiers' pay.  
 Fostrian To FOSTER, nourish;  
 alere, Som.  
 Fót; pl. fét; n. [Plat. foot m:  
 Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m:  
 Ger. fuss m: Ker. fuazz: Ot.  
 fuaz: Not. fuoz: Moes. fatus:  
 Dan. fod, foed c: Swed. fot  
 m: Fr. pied m: Sp. pie:  
 Port. pe: It. piede, pié: Grk.  
 ποῦς: Pers. پا pa; pl. پاين  
 payan: Heb. פֶּדַע pom: Sans.  
 padas] A foot; pes:—Fot  
 wið fet, Ex. 21, 24. Fota sor  
 soreness of feet, FOOT-SORE. ¶  
 Fot-adl a foot-disease, the gout,  
 Bd. 2, 7.—Fot-cops a fetter,  
 Mk. 5, 4.  
**FOPER**, fopur, fopur FOTHER,  
 Fodder, food, a basket, a mass,  
 load, a fother of lead; pabulum,  
 cophinus, massa plumbi:—  
 Chr. 852.  
 Fot-læst a footstep.  
 Fot-mælum, fotmæl by steps,  
 gradually.  
 Fot-scamul, fot-sceamol a foot-  
 stool.  
 Fot-spure a foot-stool.  
 Fot-swað a footstep.  
 Fot-welm, fot-wylm, an. A sole  
 of the foot; planta pedis:—  
 Fram þam fotwolmum, Deut.  
 28, 35: Gen. 25, 26.  
 Fower four, v. feower.  
 Fox, es; m. [Plat. voss m: Dut.  
 vos m: Ger. fuchs m: Not.  
 fuhs: Tat. fohu: Wil. vohu:  
 in the 13th century, fusz. Ihe  
 derives it from the yellowish  
 colour of the animal, in the

north of England, called faws,  
 and Fr. fauve] A fox; vul-  
 pes:—Lk. 9, 58.  
 Foxes-clife, foxes-glofa Fox-  
 glove; digitalis:—Herb. 143.  
 Fra from, fro, v. fram.  
 Fraced, fracad, fracedlic, fraceð,  
 fracoðlic; adj. Vile, filthy,  
 obscene, unseemly, abominable;  
 turpis:—Jos. 7, 15.  
 Fracoðlice, fracedlice; adv.  
 Shamefully, lewdly; probrose:  
 —Past. 8, 2.  
 Fracoðnes, se; f. Vileness, ob-  
 scenity; turpitude:—Cot. 143.  
 Fræ- [Lat. præ before] before, in  
 a greater degree, very, exceed-  
 ingly.  
 Fræ-beorht exceeding bright, Lye.  
 FRÆC, frec; adj. Voracious,  
 greedy, dangerous; gulosus:  
 —Mor. Præc. 76: Cd. 121.  
 Fræcðlice danger, v. frecenis.  
 Fræcen, fræcn, frecen, frecn,  
 fræcenful; adj. Dangerous;  
 periculosus:—Obs. Lun. 12,  
 17: Bd. 1, 23.  
 Fræccenes destruction, danger,  
 v. frecenis.  
 Fræcð reproach.  
 Fræc-genga A fugitive, apostate;  
 profugus, apostata, Som.  
 Fræclice; adv. Dangerously,  
 greedily; avide:—Dial. 1, 4.  
 Fræcn dangerous, v. fræcen.  
 Fræcnys danger, v. frecenis.  
 Fræ-fætt exceeding fat.  
 Fræfelnes, se; f. Sauciness, fac-  
 tion; procacitas:—Cot. 213.  
 Fræge sharpness, anxiety, v. ge-  
 fræge.  
 Frægn asked; p. of fregnan.  
 Fræ-mere, fræ-micle exceeding  
 great, renowned.  
 Fræmðe strange.  
 Fræt fretted by gnawing, v. fre-  
 tan.  
 Frætew, frætuw, frætewung An  
 ornament, adorning, garnishing,  
 decking; ornamentum:—Gen.  
 2, 1: Bd. 1, 29.  
 Frætlæppa Dew-lap; rumen:—  
 R. 99.  
 Frættewian, frætwan, frætwan;  
 pp. gefrættwed, gefrættwed.  
 To adorn, deck, embroider, trim;  
 ornare:—Bd. 3, 19: Elf. gr.  
 30.  
 Frætwednes, gefrættwodnes, se;  
 f. An adorning, ornament, a  
 trifle; ornatio:—Bd. 1, 29.  
**FRAM**, from; prep. d. g. ac.  
 [Plat. Dut. van: Frs. fram:  
 Ger. von: Isd. Ker. fona:  
 Wil. vone: Moes. fram: Dan.  
 fra: Swed. ifrån, från: Icel.  
 frá] FROM; a, ab:—Fram  
 þam wodne from this Woden,  
 Chr. 449: Mt. 1, 17, 22.  
 Fram firm, v. from.  
 Framað does good, avails, for  
 fremað, v. fremian.



Fram-gewitan *to depart*.  
 Framian *to avail*, v. fremian.  
 Framlice *strongly*, v. fromlice.  
 Framwisum *Wisely*; sapienter:  
 —Ps. 57, 5.

Francan; g. Francana, Franc-  
 na; d. Francum. *The Franks*;  
 Franci, Francones: —Chr.  
 780: 854: 885: Bd. 1, 25.  
 Franc-land, Franc-ric *Franks'*  
*land, France*, Bd. 1, 25.  
 Frasian, gefrasian [*Dut. vragen*]  
*To ask, inquire*; interrogare:  
 —C. Jn. 21, 12.

Frea, freo, fri, friga, frigia [*Frs.*  
 fria m: *Ot. fro dominus, frowa*  
*domina: Moes. frauja dominus*]  
*A lord, master, the goddess Frea*;  
 dominus: —Cd. 1: 101: Bt.  
 R. p. 171.

Frea-bodian *to speak, declare*, L.  
 Ps. 118, 171.

Frec *a devourer*: hence, ravenous,  
 greedy, v. fræc.

Frecednes *danger*, v. frecenis.  
 Frecelsod *endangered*.

<sup>b</sup>Frecendlic, frecenlic; *adj. comp.*  
 ra. *Dangerous, perilous*; pe-  
 riculosus: —Bt. 38, 3.

Frecene, frecenfull *dangerous*, v.  
 fræcen.

Frecenis, fræcennes, frecennes,  
 frecnes, fræcnys, frecednes,  
 frecednys, se; f. *Danger*,  
*mischieff, ruin, destruction*; pe-  
 riculum: —Bd. 2, 7: Ps. 114,  
 3.

Freclice; *adv. Dangerously*;  
 periculose: —Ors. 4, 8.

Frecn *dangerous*, v. fræcen.

Frecnes *A dormouse*; glis: —Cot.  
 96, *Lye*.

Fræfrian; *part. igende*; p. -frede;  
 pp. -fred, gefrefred, afroefred;  
 v. *To comfort, console*; conso-  
 lari: —Jn. 11, 19.

Fræfriend; m. *The comforter*;  
 paracletus: —Jn. 16, 7.

Fræfrung, e; f. *Comforting, re-*  
*conciling, consolation*; conso-  
 latio: —Gen. 37, 35.

Fregnan, gefrægnan; p. frægn,  
 frægin, fræng, we frugnon;  
 pp. frugnen, gefrugnen [*Dut.*  
*vragen: Lancashire, frayne*]  
*To know by asking, inquire*,  
*interrogate*; interrogare: —  
 Bd. 2, 1.

Fremd foreign, strange, v. fre-  
 med.

Fremdian *To alienate, estrange*;  
 alienare: —R. Ben. 4.

FREME *Profit, advantage, gain*,  
*kindness*; commodum: —Bt.  
 14, 1: Cd. 12.

FREMED, fremd, fremð [*Plat.*  
 freemd: *Dut. vreemd: Frs.*  
 fremeth: *Ger. fremd strange*;  
*Ker. Ot. Not. fremed: Dan.*  
*fremmet: Swed. främmande:*  
*Icel. framandi hospes, advena.*  
 —Fram from afar: *Old Eng.*

fren, forenne *foreign: Chau.*  
*uses fremde, fremed strange.*  
*Spen. appears to use fren as*  
*a contraction for frenne a*  
*stranger] An alien, a stranger,*  
*a guest, used as an adjective,*  
*foreign, strange; alienus:—Of*  
*fremedum, Mt. 17, 25, 26: Ps.*  
*68, 11. Ac fremdum menn,*  
*Deut. 23, 20.*

Fremfull; *adj. Beneficent, pro-*  
*fitable; beneficus:—Lk. 22,*  
*25.*

Fremfullice *Effectually, benefi-*  
*cially; efficaciter:—R. Ben.*  
*interl. Prol.*

Fremfulnes, se; f. *Profitable-*  
*ness, utility; utilitas:—R.*  
*Ben. 53.*

Fremian; *part. fremiende, freo-*  
*migende; p. ede [Dan. frem-*  
*me to forward, promote: Swed.*  
*främja: Icel. frama artes edo-*  
*cere, nomen et famam acquirere]*  
*To profit, do well, prosper,*  
*advance, avail; prodesse:—*  
*Hwæt fremað ænegum menn,*  
*Mt. 16, 26. Hwæt him his*  
*swefn fremion, Gen. 37, 20.*

Fremman, gefremman; p. de;  
 pp. ed [*Icel. fremia: Celt.*  
*Bret. framma to join] To*  
 FRAME, *form, make, do, effect,*  
*execute, benefit; facere:—*  
*Ærest fremman first to frame,*  
*Cd. 1. Ic hæla gefremme to*  
*dæg, Lk. 13, 32.*

Fremming, fremmincg, e; f.  
*A framing, an effect, efficacy,*  
*power; fabricatio:—Elf. gr.*  
 11.

Fremsum; *adj. Kind, benign,*  
*courteous; benignus:—Bd. 3,*  
 6.

Fremsumlice; *adv. Kindly, be-*  
*nign, Bd. 1, 25.*

Fremsumnys, se; f. *Kindness,*  
*benefit, liberality; benignitas:*  
 —Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 8.

Fremð *a guest-stranger, v. fre-*  
 med.

Fremðian *to make as an alien, to*  
*excommunicate, to curse.*

Fremung, freomung, e; f. *Ad-*  
*vantage, profit; enolumen-*  
*tum, v. freme.*

Frencisc; *adj. Belonging to*  
*France; Francus:—Chr. 650.*

<sup>c</sup>Frend *a friend, v. freond.*

Frendlicre *more kindly, bear-*  
 able.

FREÐ, frio, freoh, frig; *adj.*  
 [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. fri:*  
*Dut. vry: Ger. frey: Ker.*  
*fri, frig: Moes. frya] FREE,*  
*having liberty or immunity:*  
*liber, sui juris:—Bd. 4, 10:*  
*Ps. 87, 4.*

Freo *a lord, v. frea.*

Freo-bearn *free-born.*

Freo-borh; g. freoborges. *A free*  
*surety, pledge, bondman.*

Freod, freode *Liberty, affection,*  
*good will; dilectio:—Cot. 48.*  
 Freóðom, es; m. [*Dut. vrydom*  
 m.—freo free; dom power,  
 state] FREEDOM, *liberty*;  
 emancipatio: —Bt. 41, 2: Bd.  
 3, 24.

Freofestlice *Quickly; propere,*  
 Som.

Fréogan, gefreogan *To free;*  
 manumittere: —Lev. 25, 10.

Fréoh free, v. freo.

Fréolic; *adj. [freo a lord, lic*  
*like] Liberal, ingenuous, good-*  
*ly; liberalis:—Cd. 9.*

Fréolice, friolice; *comp. or; adv.*  
 FREELY; *libere:—Ps. 93, 1:*  
 Bt. 18, 4.

Freols; m. *A time of freedom,*  
*a holy day, a feast, festival;*  
 festum: —Lk. 2, 42.

Freols-dæg *a feast-day.*

Freolsdóm *Freedom, liberty; li-*  
 bertas: —L. With.

Freolsgefan *to give a holy day or*  
*freedom.*

Freols-gear *a feast-year, jubilee.*  
 Freolsian; pp. gefreolsod, ge-  
 frylsod [*Ker. Not. frihalse:*  
*Dan. frelse to save: Swed.*  
*frälsa: Icel. frelsa to free] To*  
*keep holy day, to celebrate, to*  
*deliver, free; celebrare diem*  
*festum:—L. eccl. Cnut. 17;*  
 Lev. 25, 2.

Freolslice *Solemnly, freely; so-*  
 lemniter: —Bd. 3, 10.

Freols-tid *a feast-time.*

Freol-stow *a feast-place, ban-*  
 queting room.

Freolsung, e; f. *A feasting,*  
*celebrating a feast; solenne:*  
 —Ps. 73, 5.

Freom firm, strong, v. from.

Fréomæg *A relation, kinsman;*  
 germanus: —Cd. 47.

Fréo-man frig-man *Freeman;*  
 liberæ conditionis homo: —  
 L. Edw. Guth. 7, 8.

Freomic; *adj. Firm, strong;*  
 fortis: —Bd. 1, 3.

Freomon *a freeman, v. freoman.*

Freomung *profit, v. fremung.*

Freon; p. gefreode; pp. gefreod  
 [*Plat. fryen: Dut. vryen: Frs.*  
*fryen to woo: Ger. fryen to*  
*free, love: Dan. frie: Swed.*  
*fria: Icel. fria to free] To FREE*  
*liberate, love; liberare:—Deut.*  
 15, 12.

Freo-nama *A surname; cognom-*  
 en: —Bd. 2, 5.

Fréond, friend, friend; *pl. nom.*  
 ac. frynd, gefrynd; g. frynda;  
 d. fryndum; m. [*Plat. fründ*  
 m: *Dut. vriend, vrind m:*  
*Frs. vriend m: Ger. freund m:*  
*Ker. Ot. friunt: Moes. frionds:*  
*Dan. frende m. a kinsman:*  
*Swed. frände m. a relation:*  
*Icel. frændi c.—freonde; part.*  
*of freon to love] A FRIEND;*



amicus:—Hwylc eower hæfð sumne freond, *Lk.* 11, 5, 6. Ge synt mine frynd, *Jn.* 15, 14.

<sup>d</sup>Freondheald *friend inclined, friendly.*

Freondleās; *adj.* *Friendless; absque amicis:—L. pol. Cnut.* 32.

Freondleaste *Want of friends, indigence; indigentia:—L. pol. Cnut.* 32.

Freondlic; *adj.* *Friend-like, friendly; amicus, benignus:—Bd.* 5, 14.

Freondlice; *adv.* *Like a friend, kindly; amice:—Cd.* 76.

Freond-lufu *friend-love, friendship.*

Freond-rædenn, freondrædene *A friend-condition, friendship; amicitia:—Bt.* 21: *Gen.* 37, 4.

Freondscape; *m.* [*Dut. vriendshap f.*] *Friendship; amicitia:—Bd.* 3, 5.

Freora manna of freemen; *g. pl. of freeo.*

Freó-riht *a free-right, common-right, right of a free-man.*

Freót; *m.* *Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free; libertas:—L. Eduw.* 9.

Freoðan *To rub, froth; fricare:—Cod.* *Exn.* 36.

Freoðe, freoðo, freðo, friðo *Liberty, peace, love; libertas, amor:—Cd.* 48.

Freoðian; *p. ode.* *To consider kindly or affectionately, to pursue; amore consulere:—Bd.* 2, 6.

Fresan *Frisans; Frisones:—Bd.* 3, 13.

Fresisc; *adj.* *Belonging to Friesland, Frisian; Friscus:—Chr.* 897.

FRETAN, he frit, fryt; *p. fræt, we fræton, freton; pp. freten* [*Plat. freten: Dut. vreten: Ger. fressen: Ot. Not. frezzen: Moes. fretan, frætan: Dan. fraadse: Swed. fräta.*—This word has, in all dialects, a contemptible meaning. *Ot.* uses it only once in a good sense. *Ni frázum sie iz allaz, Ot. Krist.* iii. 6. v. 56.] *To FRET, gnaw, break, eat up, devour; devorare:—Deut.* 28, 38.

Fretere *A glutton; lurco, Som.*

Freðo *peace, v. freoðe, frið.*

Fretnes, se; *f.* *A devouring, ravening; edacitas, Som.*

Fretol, frettol [*Dut. vreter m.*] *A glutton; edax:—R.* 88.

Fri, fria *a lord, v. freea.*

Friborges of a freeman, v. freo-borh.

Fric [*Dut. vrek m.*] *A devourer; devorator:—C. Mt.* 11, 19, v. fræc.

Fricgean *to ask, v. fregnan.*

Frician *To dance; saltare:—Mt.* 11, 17.

Friclan *To desire, seek for; appetere:—Cd.* 89.

Friclo *An appetite; appetitus:—L. M.* 2, 16.

Frico *With interest; cum usura: C. Mt.* 25, 27.

Friend *a friend, v. freond.*

Frig *free, v. freeo.*

Friga, frigea, frigia *a lord, v. freea.*

Frigan *to free, v. freeogan.*

Frig-dæg [*Plat. freedag m: Dut. vrydag m: Frs. frede m:*

—from Freja, Friga, Frea, the goddess of love, and the consort of Woden] *Friga's day, FRIDAY,*

*the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga,*

*or Venus; dies Veneris:—L. Athel.* 3. *On frige-dæg, Mt.* 4, 11, 22.

Frige *Love; amor:—Cod. Ex.* 8, b. 1.

<sup>e</sup>Frigenes, frignys, gefrygnys, se; *f.* *An asking, a question; interrogatio:—Bd.* 5, 13.

Frig-læta *one let free.*

Frigman *a freeman, L. Cnut.* *pol.* 43.

Frignes, se; *f.* *Freeness; libertas:—Chr.* 796.

Frignan *to inquire, v. fregnan.*

Frignys *a question, v. frigenes.*

Frihtan *To fright, terrify; terrere, Som.*

Frihtrung, e; *f.* *Divination, sooth-saying; hariolatio:—Cot.* 21.

Fri-lic *free, liberal, Prov.* 28.

Friman *a freeman, L. Ethelb.* 28.

Frimdie, frimdig; *adj.* *Inquisitive, asking; inquisitivus:—*

*With beon To be inquisitive, to ask, require; requirere:—*

*Ex.* 12, 31.

Frinan, befrinan, frinð; *p. fran, we frunon, gefrunon; pp. gefrunen; v. a.* [*Dut. vragen: Frs. fregia: Plat. Ger. fragen: Ker. frahen: Isd. fraghen: Moes. fraihnan: Swed. fråga, v. fregnan*

*To ask, consult; interrogare:—Hi frunon me, Ps.*

*34, 13. He befran hi, Mt.* 2, 7:

*Ps.* 34, 13.

Frio *free, v. freeo.*

Friodóm *freedom, v. freedom.*

Friolice *freely, v. freeolice.*

Friolsend, friolsiend *A deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—T.*

*Ps.* 69, 7, v. frolsian.

FRID, freðo, es [*Plat. frede contracted freð m: Dut. vrede m: Frs. freda: Ger. friede m: Isd. frido: Dan. fred e: Swed. fred, frid m: Icel. fridm: Lat. mid. fredus.*—from freon, or

*Moes. frion to love*] *Peace, love, agreement, league; pax:—He*

*nam frið wið þat folc, he made*

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*peace with that people, Ors.* 5, 2. *Friðes bot a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace, L. pol. Cnut.* 8.—*Frið-dom liberty, freedom.*

Frið-bena *a peace-petitioner, refugee.*

Frið-candel *a peace-candle, the sun, Cd.* 118.

Frið-geard *a peace-guard, an asylum.*

Frið-gedal *life or spirit-separation, death.*

Frið-gewritu *peace-writing, articles of peace.*

Frið-hus *peace-house, an asylum.*

Friðian; *p. friðode, gefriðode; pp. gefriðod; v. a.* 1. *To make peace; pacem ferire.* 2. *To protect, defend, keep, deliver, free; protegere:—L. L. Ethel.* 1, W. p. 104, 21. 2. *Eall þat friðian woldon þat he friðode would protect all that which he protect-*

*ed, Chr.* 921.

Friðleās *peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace.*

Friðlic; *adj.* *Peaceable; pacificus:—L. pol. Cnut.* 2.

Frið-man *a peace or league-man, an envoy.*

Friðo *peace, love, v. freeoðe.*

Frið-socn, *a peace-refuge, an asylum.*

Frið-stol *a peace-stool or seat, an altar, asylum, Chr.* 1006.

<sup>f</sup>Frið-stow *a peace-place, asylum.*

Friðsum, *peace-some, pacific.*

Frocca, frocga *a frog, v. froga.*

Fród *old, prudent, debilitated, broken, v. forod.*

Frófer; *g. frófre; f. Comfort, solace, convenience, profit; solatium:—Ps.* 17, 1: 31, 9.

Frofre sunu *consolation's son, son of consolation; Barnabas, Martyr.* 11. *Jun.*

Frófer-boc *consolation book.*

Frófer-gast *consolation ghost, the Holy Ghost, Jn.* 14, 26.

Frofrian *To comfort; consolari, Som.*

Frofrung *A comfort; consolatio, Som.*

Froga, frogga, frocca, frocga, frox; *m.* [*Plat. Frs. poggef: Dut. vorsch or kikvorsch m: Ger. frosch m: Not. frosog: Mons. frosk: Dan. frøe c: Icel. froska f.*] *A frog; rana:—Ps.* 104, 28.

Frohto *Fearful; timidi:—C. Mk.* 4, 40.

FROM, from; *comp. ra; sup. esta; adj.* [*Plat. fraam: Dut. vroom: Frs. from: Ger. fromm: Dan. Swed. from: Icel. fróm*] *FIRM,*

*strong, stout, bold; strenuus:—Bd.* 2, 23.

From *A physician; medicus:—R. Matt.* 9, 12.



From *from*, v. *fram*.  
 From *FROME*; *fluvii nomen in agro Dorsetensi, Som.*  
*Fromawælted rolled away, C. R. Lk. 24, 2.*  
*From-cumen to be rejected, R. Lk. 9, 22.*  
*From-cyme a coming from, a race, progeny.*  
*From-cyn a from-kin, progeny.*  
*Fromian to be well, strong, v. fremian.*  
*Fromlic; adj. Strong, stout; strenuus:—Jðth. 10.*  
*Fromlice, framlice; adv. Strongly, stoutly, effectually; strenue:—Bd. 5, 7.*  
*Fromscipe; m. Exercise, use, a proceeding, courage; exercitatio:—Bd. 1, 34.*  
*From-slitnis desolation, C. Mk. 13, 14.*  
*From-swican to withdraw, desert, Cd. 46.*  
*Fromung, e; f. A going, journey; profectio:—Bd. 5, 8.*  
*Fronc, Froncland France, Chr. 836, v. Francan.*  
*Frost frost, v. forst.*  
*Frostig Frosty; gelidus, Som.*  
*Frouer A favourer; fautor:—Chr. 1089.*  
*Frox a frog, v. froga.*  
*Frugnen asked, v. fregnan.*  
*FRUM; def. se fruma; adj. [Icel. frum n. prima proles] Original, primitive, first; nativus, primitivus:—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—Þone fruman sceaft geþencan to remember the first creation, Bt. 30, 2. Fram fruman gesceafte, Mk. 10, 6.*  
*Fruma, an; m. [Moes. fruma] Beginning, origin, author, founder; principium:—Bd. 1, 13: Bt. 39, 13. Æt fruman, Jn. 6, 64. On fruman, Mt. 19, 4, at or in the beginning.*  
*Frum-bearn first-born.*  
*\*Frum-cenned first-begotten, primitive.*  
*Frum-cerr first turn.*  
*Frum-cneow a progenitor, Cd. 161.*  
*Frum-cyn original kind, race, offspring, seed.*  
*Frum-gar, frum-gara [frum first, gear a year] A patriarch, father of a family, a prince; patriarcha:—Cd. 58: Jðth. 11.*  
*Frum-gesceap first creation.*  
*Frum-gyld the first payment made to the kindred of a slain person, in recompence of his murder.*  
*Frum-heowung first formation.*  
*Frumo the beginning, C. Mk. 13, 8, v. frum.*  
*Frum-ripan the first fruit.*  
*Frum-sceaft first creation, the creation.*

*Frum-sceateas, frum-sceattas first fruits.*  
*Frum-sprece an original speech, a promise, a covenant.*  
*Frum-stol a chief seat, mansion-house, a proper residence or station.*  
*Fry free, v. freo.*  
*Fryccea A crier, preacher; præco:—Past. 15, 3.*  
*Frydom freedom, Bt. 40, 7, v. freedom.*  
*Frymlíc, frymðelic; adj. Primitive, first; primitivus:—Bd. 1, 26.*  
*Frymð, es; f. A beginning; initium:—Of middan geardes frymðe, Mt. 25, 34.*  
*Frymðelic primitive, v. frymlíc.*  
*Frynd, gefrynd friends, v. freond.*  
*Frysa A Friesland; Friso:—Bd. 5, 9.*  
*FRYSAN; pp. gefroren [Dut. vriezen] To FREEZE; gelare:—Elf. gr. 22.*  
*Frysisc Friesic; Frisius, Som.*  
*Fryslanð Friesland; Frisie:—Ors. 1, 1.*  
*Fryt consumes, v. fretan.*  
*Fryð a peace, league, v. frið.*  
*Fryðing a making peace.*  
*Fugel, es; pl. fugelas, fuglas; m. [Plat. fagel, vagel m: Frs. fugel f: Dut. Ger. vogel m: Ot. Not. fogal: Moes. fugls: Dan. fugl c: Swed. fogel m: Icel. fugl m.—from fleogan to fly; pp. of flogen flown; hence fug syncope fug-el] A fowl, bird; volucris:—Lk. 13, 34: Mt. 6, 26.*  
*Fugel-cynn fowl kind, Gen. 1, 30.*  
*Fugeler, es; pl. fugeleras; g. a; d. an; m. [Dut. vogelaar m.] A FOWLER; auceps:—Elf. gl. 6.*  
*Fugeles-wise fowl-wise, in the manner of a fowl, a dolphin from its swiftness.*  
*Fugel-hælsere, fugel-hweolere A soothsayer; augur:—R. 4.*  
*Fugel-hwate a divination by birds, R. 48.*  
*Fugelian, fuglian [Dut. vogelen] To fowl, catch birds; aucupari:—Elf. gr. 35.*  
*Fugel-lime birdlime, Cot. 194.*  
*Fugel-noð a fowling, Ethel. privil.*  
*Fugla of birds; fuglas birds, v. fugel.*  
*Fuglian to fowl, v. fugelian.*  
*Fugol a bird, v. fugel.*  
*Fugol-wyll bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds.*  
*Fugul a bird, v. fugel.*  
*Fuhlas for fuglas fowls, v. fugel.*  
*Fuht; adj. [Plat. fucht, fuchtig: Dut. vocht, vochtig: Ger. feucht: Dan. fugtig: Swed. fuktig: Icel. fugt f. odour] Moist; humidus:—Herb. 9, 1.*

*FU'L, es [Moes. fuls] Foulness, impurity, a fault; impuritas:—Ne naht fules, Jud. 13, 4. Þæs fules gewita conscious of the fault, Jud. C. L. 4, Mann.*  
*<sup>b</sup>Ful; adj. [Plat. fuul: Dut. vuil: Frs. ful: Ger. faul: Ot. ful: Moes. fuls: Dan. fuul rotten, malicious: Swed. ful ugly: Icel. full putrid] FOUL, dirty, impure, corrupt, guilty; sordidus:—Nic. 27.*  
*Full-, full-, in composition, denotes the fulness, completeness or perfection of the meaning of the word with which it is joined, v. full.*  
*Full-betan to give full satisfaction.*  
*Fulbete, fulbot full satisfaction, Som.*  
*Full-boren full born, noble born.*  
*Full-brecan to violate; violare:—L. Cnut. 2.*  
*Full-cuð well-known, public.*  
*Fule A stink, foulness; fætor, Som.*  
*Full-fealdan To explain; explicare:—Elf. gr. 24.*  
*Full-fremed full or quite perfect.*  
*Full-fremedlice perfectly.*  
*Fulfremednes, se; f. A perfection; perfectio:—Job. p. 167.*  
*Full-fremian; p. de; pp. od. To perfect, accomplish, fulfil, practice; perficere:—Bt. 35, 6.*  
*Full-gan, ful-gangan, full-gan; p. fulleode. To go to the full, to accomplish, perfect, fulfil; perficere:—Bt. 39, 2.*  
*Full-gehende full high, neighbourhood, Som.*  
*Full-georne very well.*  
*Full-hare gray-haired or headed.*  
*Fúlian, befylan, befulan, ic fulige; p. fulode; pp. gefúlod. To FOUL, rot, corrupt; putrescere:—Ors. 1, 1.*  
*Fullice Foully; sordide:—R. Ben. 82.*  
*Full; adj. [Plat. full, vull: Dut. vol: Frs. full: Ger. voll: Ot. and all the authors of the 8th and 9th century, full: Moes. fulls: Dan. fúld: Swed. full: Icel. fullr.—fyll the full] FULL, entire, complete; plenus:—Lk. 6, 38. Full mona full moon. Tyn winter full ten years full or complete, Bt. R. p. 188. Par hig wæron seofon dagas fulle, Gen. 50, 10.*  
*Full-, full, v. ful-.*  
*Fullafreed a defender.*  
*Fullan-ham (A foul or dirty habitation, Som.) FULHAM, Middlesex.*  
*Full-betan to make full satisfaction, Elf. gr. 37.*  
*Fullere, es; m. A FULLER, bleacher; fullo:—Mk. 9, 3.*  
*Full-fleon to chase away, rout.*



Full-fremian *to perfect*, v. ful-fremian.  
 Full-fyllan *To fulfil, accomplish; imple*:—*Elf. gr.* 26.  
 Fullgan, fullgangan *to fulfil*, v. fulgan.  
 Full-getreow *full true, altogether true*.  
 Fullian, fulwian, gefullian, ic fullige, he fullað; *p.* fulode; *pp.* fullod, gefullod; *v. a.* *To baptize, whiten; baptizare*:—*Ic eow fullige on wætere, Mt.* 3, 11.  
 Fullian *To fulfil; exequi*:—*Cd.* 106.  
 Fállic foul, base, v. ful.  
 Fullice; *comp.* icor; *adv.* Fully, perfectly, completely; plenè:—*Bd.* 2, 3; 4, 25: *Ors.* 2, 5.  
 Fállice; *comp.* icor; *adv.* Foully, shamefully; sordide:—*L. Can. Edg. poen.* 42.  
 Fulligead baptize, v. fullian.  
 Full-mannod *full manned*, *Bt.* 17.  
 Full-neh, full-neáh; *adv.* Full nigh, near, almost; *prope*:—*Bt.* 4.  
 Fállnes, se; *f.* FOULNESS; *fætor*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.  
 Fulloc baptism.  
 Full-soð full sooth, most truly.  
 Fulluht, fulwiht, es; *m.* A baptism, baptizing; baptismus:—*Mt.* 21, 25: *Bd.* 1, 27.  
 Fulluhtere, fulwihtere, es; *m.* A baptizer, baptist; baptista:—*Mt.* 3, 1.  
 Full-wiht baptism.  
 Full-wyrcan *to accomplish*, v. fulwyrcan.  
 Fálnes foulness, v. fullnes.  
 Ful-oft full oft, very often.  
 Ful-rihte full right, quite right.  
 Fultemian *To assist, help; juvare*:—*Past.* 34, 3.  
 Fulpiclice very thickly, frequently.  
 Fultom help, v. fultum.  
 Ful-truwian *to trust fully in, confide in*.  
 Fultum, fultom, fultume, fylst, gefylst. 1. *Help, aid, assistance, emolument, favour; auxilium.* 2. *An helper, army, force; adjutor, copie*:—1. *He asende þe fultum, Ps.* 19, 2. 2. *Ps.* 17, 2: *Chr.* 913.  
 Fultumian, gefultumian; *p. ade; pp. od.* *To help, assist; juvare*:—*Bd.* 2, 13.  
 Fultumiend *A helper; adjutor*:—*Bd.* 3, 30.  
 Ful-wacor very watchful.  
 Ful-wærlic full wary, cautious.  
 Fulwer *A baptist; baptista*:—*Menol.*  
 Fulwian *to baptize*, v. fullian.  
 Fulwiht baptism, v. fulluht.  
 Fulwihtere *a baptist*, v. fulluhtere.

Fulwihte *a full mulct or fine*.  
 Fulwiðe baptism, v. fulluht.  
 Fulwun, fulwod baptized, v. fullian.  
 Ful-wyrcan *to finish, accomplish*.  
 Funde, funden found, v. findan.  
 Fundian, ic fundige; *p. ode.* *To endeavour to find, tend to, strive, go forward; tendere*:—*Twegen men fundiað to anre stowe two men are going to one place, Bt.* 36, 4. *Fyr fundige up fire tends upward, Bt.* 34, 11. *Þe fundode wið his, Num.* 22, 6, v. findan.  
 Fundung *a departure, absence*.  
 Fur, furh [*Plat.* fore *f.* *Dut.* voore, vore *f.* *Ger.* Not. furche *f.* *Dan.* furre *c.* *Swed.* fära *m.*] *A FURROW; sulcus*:—*Bt.* 5, 2.  
 Furlang, furlung FURLONG; stadium:—*Lk.* 24, 13.  
 Furðan, furðon, furðum *Also, too, even, indeed, further; etiam, quidem*:—*Mt.* 6, 29.  
 Furðor, furður; *adv.* FURTHER; ulterius:—*Jos.* 10, 12.  
 Furðra, seo het furðre; *adj. def.* FURTHER, greater; major:—*Nis se þeowa furðra þonne his hlaford, Jn.* 13, 16, v. form.  
 Furðrung *a furthering*, v. fyrðrung.  
 Furðum also, indeed, v. furðan.  
 Furðumlic; *adj.* Effeminate; mollis:—*Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Furður further, v. furðor.  
 Fu's; *adj.* [*Dan.* fuse *to rush violently forth, to hasten on; Icel.* fás *pronus; Eng.* fuss *a bustle*] Ready, prompt, quick, willing; promptus:—*Swiðe fus very quick, Elf. T.* p. 30: *Cd.* 8.  
 Fuslice; *adv.* Quickly; promptly:—*Bd.* 4, 27.  
 Fyht *a fight*, v. gefeoht.  
 Fyht fights, v. feohtan.  
 Fyhtling, e. *A fighting, soldier; præliator*:—*Dial.* 2, 3.  
 Fyht wite *a fine for fighting*.  
 Fylc *A company, troop; agmen*.  
 Fyld, es; *m.* A fold, a volume; volumen, Som.  
 Fylging, e; *f.* That which follows, a barrow; occa:—*Cot.* 143.  
 Fylgean, fylgean, filian, feligean, folgan, befyrgan; *p.* fylgde, filide. *To follow, succeed; sequi*:—*Wyle me fyligean, Mk.* 8, 34. *He ne let hym ænig ne fylgean, Mk.* 5, 37.  
 Fylynes, se; *f.* A following, completing, executing; successio:—*Bd.* 3, 5.  
 FYLL, fill [*Ger.* fülle *f.* *Ker.* fullii; *Not.* fulli; *Swed.* fylle *n.* *Icel.* fylfi *f.*] *The FILL,*

fulness; plenitudo:—*Ge etað to fylle, Lev.* 26, 5.  
 Fyll, es; *m.* A FALL, ruin, destruction; casus:—*Ors.* 3, 2.  
 Fyllan; *p. de; pp.* gefyllid; *v. a.* [*Plat.* Dut. vullen; *Ger.* füllen; *Ker.* fullen; *Isd.* fullan; *Moes.* fulljan; *Dan.* fylde; *Swed.* fylla; *Icel.* filli] *To FILL, replenish, satisfy, finish; imple*:—*Þu fylst ælc, Ps.* 144, 17. *He fylde hig, Ps.* 104, 38. *Hig fylde oðende, Deut.* 31, 30, v. gefyllan.  
 Fyllan; *p.* fylde; *pp.* gefyllid; *v. a.* [*Plat.* Dut. vellen; *Ger.* fällen; *Not.* Ot. fallan; *Dan.* fælde; *Swed.* fälla; *Icel.* fella *from feoll fell; p. of feallan to fall*] *To fell, cut down, destroy; prosternere*:—*Fyllan, Jðth.* 11, p. 24, 18. *Seo nædre gefyllid wæs the serpent was destroyed, Ors.* 4, 6.  
 Fylle *a fall, ruin, destruction, Som.*  
 Fylle Wild thyme; serpyllum, Som.  
 Fyllen Omentum, R. 74.  
 Fylle-seoc *a lunatic*.  
 Fylle-seocnys falling sickness, epilepsy, lunacy.  
 Fylmen, es. A FILM, thin skin, prepuce; præputium:—*Gen.* 17, 11.  
 Fylnes, se; *f.* A FOULNESS; fuligo:—*Cot.* 83.  
 Fylst help, assistance, v. fultum.  
 Fylstan, gefylstan *To help, aid; adjuvare*:—*Lk.* 5, 7.  
 Fylð FILTH, impurity; spurcitia:—*Mt.* 23, 27.  
 Fynd enemies, an enemy, v. feónd.  
 Fynegean, fyngean *To become musty, filthy; L. Alf. Can.* 35.  
 Fynig; *adj.* Musty; mucidus:—*L. Alf. Can.* 35.  
 FYR, fyryn, es; *n.* [*Plat.* für, vüer *n.* *Dut.* vuur *n.* *Frs.* fior, fiure *n.* *Ger.* feuer *n.* *Ker.* fuire; *Ot.* fur; *Isd.* fyor; *Tat.* fuir; *Dan.* fyr *n.* *Swed.* Icel. fyr *m.* *New Guinea, for; Fr.* feu *m.* *Grk.* πῦρ] *A FIRE, hearth; ignis*:—*Swa scearp andget swa þat fyr as sharp an understanding as fire, Bt.* 39, 4: *Mk.* 9, 44.  
 Fyr far, v. feor.  
 Fyran *To castrate, FIRE; castare*:—*Obs. Lun.* 3, v. afyran.  
 Fyrbeta *One who looks after the fire; focarius*:—*R.* 30.  
 Fyr-bryne *a fire, burning*.  
 Fyrelian *To bring upon; ingere*:—*Chr.* 1106, *Lye.*  
 Fyr-clómmas fire-bonds, *Cd.* 213.  
 Fyr-cruse *a fire-cruse or pot*.  
 FYRD, feord; *f.* [*Ger.* fahrt *f.* *an expedition; heerfahrt f.* *a military expedition; Not.* uses faren *to lie in ambush, to lay snares*.—*ferde; p. of feran to*



go, proceed] *An expedition, army, chiefly of citizens; expeditionio:—L. In. 5, 1: Bd. 1, 3.*  
 Fyrd a ford, v. ford.  
 Fyrdung *A preparation or provision for a journey; expeditionis apparatus, Som.*  
 Fyrd-esne a warlike youth or man.  
 Fyrd-færelde, fyrd-fare *military expedition or service of citizens, inhabitants.*  
 Fyrd-gesteal a martial comrade, Cd. 93.  
 Fyrd-getrum a martial band, Cd. 147.  
 Fyrdian; p. hi fyrdedon. *To go, go out, send, proceed; ire:—Chr. 443.*  
 Fyrdineg, fyrding, firdineg, e; f. *An expedition, army, an army prepared for battle; expeditionio:—Chr. 1016: L. pol. Cnut. 10: 75: 80.*  
 Fyrdlic like an army, military.  
 Fyrd-man a military man, a soldier.  
 Fyrd-rinc a man of arms, a warrior.  
 Fyrdingnes, se; f. *A promotion; exaltation, Som.*  
 Fyrdscip a ship of war, naval expedition.  
 Fyrd-timber a sacrifice.—Fyrdtruma an army, Som.  
 Fyrdwæn a travelling wain or waggon.  
 Fyrd-wic *An army-station, a camp, tent; castra:—Gen. 32, 2.*  
 Fyrd-wite an army-fine, a fine for leaving the army.  
 Fyre-bryne *A burning; incendium:—Ors. 4, 7.*  
 Fyren a crime, v. firen.  
 Fyren; adj. *Fiery, flagitious, wicked; igneus:—Gen. 3, 24.*  
 Fyrenan *To commit adultery, sin; mœchari:—Lk. 18, 20.*  
 Fyren-cylle, fyren-cylne a fire-kiln, an oven.  
 Fyren-dæd a wicked deed, Cd. 191.  
 Fyren-full, firen-ful; adj. *Sinful, unjust, wicked; iniquus:—Used as a noun, One who is sinful, a sinner; peccator, Ps. 9, 18: 72, 3.*  
 Fyrenfullnes, se; f. *Luxury, riot; luxuria, Som.*  
 Fyren-gata a wild goat, v. firginbucca.  
 Fyren-lust, firen-lust *Impure pleasure, luxury; luxuria:—Bt. 15.*  
 Fyren-pecelle an oven.  
 Fyres furz, v. fyrs.  
 Fyrest first, v. fyrst.  
 Fyr-faran to travel far.  
 Fyr-fluge flee far away, v. fleogan.  
 Fyrh a furrow, v. fur.

Fyrhtnisfear, trembling, v. forhtyns.  
 Fyrhto, afyrhto, fyrhtu *Fear, fright, dread, terror, trembling; tremor:—Ps. 2, 11.*  
 Fyr-hus a fire-house, chimney.  
 Fyrian, frige *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish; focum præbere:—L. Can. Edg. 14.*  
 Fyrian *To make a furrow, to plough, till; proscindere aratro:—Scint. 32.*  
 Fyrlen; adj. *Far, distant; longinquus:—Gen. 20, 13.*  
 Fyrlic suddenly, v. færlic.  
 Fyrloran fire bonds, Cd. 214.  
 Fyrme *A feast, epulæ:—Jud. 16, 27.*  
 Fyrmest, formest; def. se fyrmesta, seo, þæt fyrmeste, adj. *FOREMOST, first, utmost; primus:—Se þe wyle beon fyrmest he who will be first, Mt. 20, 27. Þis ys þæt mæste and þæt fyrmeste bebod, Mt. 22, 38. Se fyrmesta and se besta the foremost and best, Cot. 153. Fyrmyste nama primitive names, Et. gr. 5. Swa we fyrmest magon as the utmost we could, Bd. 5, 21, v. form.*  
 Fyrmða, fyrmðe [from feormian to purify, to procure food.] *1. A receiving to food, a reception, an entertainment, a table, harbouring; receptio ad victum. 2. A washing, baptizing; ablutio:—1. L. In. 46. 2. Mk. 7, 4.*  
 Fyrn Fire; ignis:—Cd. 216.  
 Fyrn [Luther. firn, fernd; *Al. forn: Not. firnen: Moes. fairnja, fairni: Old Sued. fyrrnas: Icel. fyrnd f.] Antiquity, age; antiquitas:—Frod fyrrn broken with age, Cd. 57. Fyrn-dagum with length of days, Cd. 52.*  
 Fyrn; adj. *Ancient, old, former; antiquus:—Fyrn geweorc ancient work, Cod. Ex. 57, a. 15. In fyrrn dagum in former days, Cd. 170.*  
 Fyrn, gefyrn; adv. *Formerly, long ago, of old; olim:—Mt. 11, 21: Cd. 25.*  
 Fyrrum; adv. *With horror, horribly, intensely; horribiliter:—þonne cymð forst fyrrum cold then cometh frost intensely cold, Cd. 17.*  
 Fyr-panne a fire-pan.  
 Fyrre farther; fyrrest farthest, Bt. 39, 7, v. feor.  
 Fyrs, es; m. *Furze, furze-bushes, brambles; genista, rhamnus:—Bt. 23.*  
 Fyr-scoff a fire-shovel.  
 Fyr-secan; p. yde. *To shade the fire.*  
 Fyrsian; p. syde [Plat. vers-

ten: *Frs. versta to delay: Ger. fristen, fernen: Icel. fersta to delay] To put far, remove, separate, drive away; elongare:—L. Edw. Guth. 11, v. afyrrian.*

Fyrsn [Dut. verzenen; f. pl. the heels: *Ger. ferse f: in the south of Germany fersn, versan, fiersen: Not. fersenu: Tat. fersna] The heel; calca-neum:—Cot. 38.*  
 Fyr-spearcan fire-sparks.  
 Fyrst [Dan. fyrste m: *Swed. första m. a prince: Plat. Frs. forst m: Dut. vorst m: Ger. fürst m: Ot. furisto: Icel. fyrsti, fursti m.—Plat. furst, vaste f. the ridge of a thatched roof: Dut. Kil. vorst f. culmen: Frs. forst f: Ger. firste, forste, f. forst m. the ridge of a roof. In the south of Germany it signifies a house, and also the top of a mountain.—fyrst first; sup. v. feor.] 1. The first in station, a prince, chief; princeps. 2. The first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber; laquear, culmen. 3. The first entrance, a threshold, door; limen:—1. Fyrst forð gewata a prince went forth, Beo. 3, 43. 2. Et. gl. 20: R. 29. 3. Cot. 118.*  
 Fyrst, first [Plat. ferst f: *Frs. ferst n: Ger. Dan. frist f: Ker. Mons. first an occasion: Ot. frist: Swed. frist m: Icel. first f.] A space, time, space of time, respite, truce; spatium:—Nu binnan litlon fyrste, Ex. 17, 4. Wunode mid hire oð þone first dwelt with her to the time, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 31. Æfter litlan fyrste, Mt. 26, 73.*  
 Fyrst, first, fyrrest; adj. [Dan. Swed. förste: *Icel. fyrstr.—sup. v. feor] FIRST; primus:—Chr. 973.*  
 Fyr-stan a fire-stone, a flint to strike fire with.  
 Fyrstan *To give respite; inducias facere, Som.*  
 Fyrste a torch.  
 Fyrstig; adj. *Frosty; gelidus:—Bd. 3, 19.*  
 Fyrst-mearc a space-mark, a space of time, a respite, setting of the sun.  
 Fyr-polle an oven.  
 Fyrðrian, gefyrðrian; p. ede; pp. ed. *To further, support, advance, promote, prosper; provehere:—Friðað and fyrðrað protects and supports, Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Fyrðrung *A furthering; promotio:—Som. 166.*  
 Fyr-þung, e; f. *What relates to the hearth, home, domestic af-*



*fairs*; res domesticæ:—*L. pol. Cnut. 10.*

*Fyr-tor a fire-tower, light-house.*

*Fyryn a fire, v. fyr.*

*Fysan*; pp. gefysed. *To prepare, haste, to hasten*; festinare:—*Sona onganf fysan soon began to hasten, Cd. 138: Jðth. 11.*

*FYST* [*Plat. fuust f: Dut. vuist f: Frs. fest f: Ger. faust f: Tat. fust: Ger. faustel m. a club: Lat. fustis, fausten, fus-*

*ten, signify to take in the hand, also, to beat, to fight. A faustler m. is a fighter. Faustrecht the earlier privilege of the German nobility, to settle their differences, (armatamanu) without applying to a court of justice*] *A FIST*; pugnus:—*Ex. 21, 18.*

*Fyst-gebeat A fist*; pugnus:—*Past. 1, 3.*

*Fyfer, fæper, feper, fîper, es; pl. fyperu; m. [Frs. feer: Dut.*

*veder*] *A FEATHER, wing, pen; penna:—Mt. 23, 37.*

*Fyðer* feathered.

*Fyðer-fete, fyðer-fot four-footed, quadruped.*

*Fyðerlinc A fourth part*; quadrans, v. feower.

*Fyðer-scyt four-cornered, quadrangular.*

*Fytung, e; f. A fighting*; rixæ:—*L. Ænh. p. 122.*

*Fyxas fishes*; pl. of fisc.

## G

<sup>a</sup> When *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, as *burh*, for *burg a town*; *g. burge; stáh (he) ascended, from stigan to ascend*.—*G* is always inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making *-ige*, *-igende*, etc. the first sing. indef. and part. of verbs in, *-ian*. Thus, from *lufian to love, blestian to bless*, &c., are formed *ic lufige I love, ic blestige I bless, lufigende loving, blestigende blessing*. In English words, directly formed from the Anglo-Saxon, *g* is often changed, in the beginning and end, into *y*; and, in the middle, into *i*: as, *gear a year*; *gealew yellow*; *gildan to yield*; *ganian to yawn*; *dæg a day*; *cæg a key*; *sægl a sail*; *stæger a stair, step*; *tægl a tail*, &c.

*Gá go, v. gan.*

*Ga, gaad a goad, v. gad.*

*Gaarleec garlic, v. garleac.*

*Gaast a ghost, C. Jn. 4, 23, 24, v. gast.*

*Gabban To scoff, mock, delude, jest*: hence, perhaps, *GABBLE, GIBBERISH*; deridere, *Som.*

*Gabbung, e; f. A scoffing, mocking, GIBING, jesting*; derisio, *Som.*

*Gabere, es; m. An enchanter, a charmer*; incantator, *Som.*

*Gabote A platter*; paropsis, *Som.*

*Gabul-roid A line, rod, staff, compass*; radius, *Som.*

*Gád, gæd, gaad* [*Swed. gadd m. a sting*; *Icel. gaddr m. a pin, peg*] *A point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting,*

*prick, GOAD*; stimulus:—*Ne wyrð inc wilna gæd let (it) not be to you a goad of desires, Cd. 13: Elf. gl. 8. ¶ Gad-*

*isen a gad-iron, a goad, R. 1.*

*Gaderian, gadrian, gædrian, gegaderian, ic gaderige*; *p. ade; pp. od* [*Plat. gaddern, gadern: Dut. gaderen: Frs. gaderia, gradia: Ger. gattern:*

*Icel. gadda*.—*The Dut. have gade f. a consort, and gader together*] *To GATHER, assemble, join, collect, store up*; colligere:—*Hi fic-æppla ne gaderiað, Lk. 6, 44: Ps. 38, 10.*

*Gaderigendlic; adj. Collective, that is gathered together*; collectivus, *Som.*

*Gadertang, gædertang, gæderteng; adj. Continuous, Scint. 1.*

*Gadertangnys, gædertangnys, se; f. A continuation, Scint. 12.*

*Gadertengan To continue, join; continuare, Som.*

*Gaderung, gegaderung, e; f. A gathering congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd; congregatio:—Jn. 5, 13. ¶*

*Geleafful gaderung a lawful congregation, a church; Elf. gr. 18. Gegaderung, oððe gegaderede word to anum gebede*

*words collected into one prayer, a collect.*

<sup>o</sup> *Gador-wist, gegador-wist An assembly for feasting, a feast, club; contubernium:—Cot. 43.*

*Gadrian to gather, v. gaderian.*

*Gæ yea, yes, R. Mt. 17, 25, v. gese.*

*Gæc* [*Plat. Ger. gauch m. the cuckoo, but also the name of some other birds, as chough:*

*Dan. giög m: Swed. gök m: Icel. gaukr m.*] *A cuckoo, GAWK*; cuculus:—¶ *Gæcesure cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel; acetosa:—Herb.*

*Gæd a goad, Cd. 13, v. gád.*

*Gædeling, e; f. A companion; comes, v. gegada.*

*Gædrian to gather, v. gaderian.*

*Gæf gave, Bd. 3, 24, v. gifan.*

*Gæfel a gift, offering, tribute, R. Lk. 2, 24, v. gafol.*

*Gæfel-gereofe a tribute reeve, a publican.*

*Gæfil, gæf a tribute, v. gafol.*

*Gægl wanton, v. gagol.*

*Gægl-bærnes Wantonness, luxury, riot; lascivia:—Cot. 118.*

*GÆLAN, agælan; p. lde; pp. led, wed. 1. To hinder, delay, keep in suspense; impede.*

*2. To relax, remit, neglect; negligere. 3. To con-*

*geal, as with fear, to astonish, terrify; congelare:—1. Bt.*

*R. p. 152. Hu lange gælst þu ure lif, Jn. 10, 24. 2. Ic*

*agælde I neglected, L. Edg. conf. 8. 3. Þa wearð ic agæl-*

*wed then was I astonished, Bt. 34, 5, Card. p. 218, 10: Bt.*

*34, 5.*

*Gælnys, se; f. Wearisomeness; tædium:—Ps. 118, 28.*

*Gælsa, an. Luxury; luxus:—Lk. 15, 13.*

*Gæmnian; part. gæmnigende. To play, game; lusitare:—*

*Bd. W. p. 386.*

*Gængans Pregnant; prægnans:—L. Ethelb. 83, Lye.*

*Gæp; adj. Cautious, shrewd, subtle; sagax, cautus, Lye.*

*GÆRS, gers, gears, græs, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. gras n: Frs.*



gærs, gres, gers, ges n: *Moes.*  
 gras: *Dan.* græs n: *Swed.*  
 gräs n: *Icel.* gras n.—*Heb.*  
 שֵׁרֶשׁ grs to shoot forth, *Deut.*  
 32, 2: *Mk.* 4, 28. ¶ *Gærs-*  
*hoppa* GRASS-HOPPER; *cica-*  
*da*, *Ps.* 77, 51.—*Gærs-stapa*  
 GRASS-STEPPER, a locust;  
 locusta, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Ex.* 10,  
 14.—*Gærs-tun* A grass-enclo-  
 sure, a meadow; passuum:  
 hence, GERSTON, now used in  
 Surrey and Sussex, in the  
 same sense.

*Gærsuma*, an. *Expense*, riches,  
*treasure*, a premium, fine, an  
*earnest*; opes:—*Chr.* 1070:  
 1035.

*Gæsne*; *adj.* Dear, rare; carus:  
*Cod. Ex.* 20, a.

¶ *Gæst* a guest, v. gest: also, a  
 ghost, v. gast.—*Gæst-hus* a  
 guest-house.

*Gæstliðnes*, *gestliðnes*, *giest-*  
*liðnis*, *angestliðnes*, se; f.  
 [gest] a guest, liðnes kind-  
 ness] Hospitality, entertainment  
 of guests; hospitalitas:—*Bd.*  
 4, 5.

*Gæt* a gate, *Bd.* 3, 11, v. geat.  
*Gæt* a goat, *Cod. Ex.* 26, a, v.  
 gat.

*Gætan-rocc* a garment made of  
 goat-skin, v. broccen.

*Gæð* goes, v. gan.

*GAF*, *gegaf*; *adj.* Base, vile, lewd;  
 turpis:—*L. Alf. can.* 35.

*Gaf* gave; p. of gifan.

*Gafel* a tribute, *L. Lund.* p. 71,  
 v. gafol.

*Gafellic*; *adj.* Tributary; tribu-  
 to sive fisco pertinens:—*Cot.*  
 85.

*Gaffas*; m. pl. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*  
*Swed.* gaffel f: *Ger.* gabel f:  
*Icel.* gaffal m: *Bret.* gaolod]  
*Forks*, props, spars of a build-  
 ing, a gallows; furcæ, patibu-  
 lum, *Som.*

*Gafol*, *gafel*, *gæfel*, es; m. [*From*  
*gaf*; p. of gifan to give, el. *The*  
*Eng.* gabel a tax seems nearly  
 allied to gafel] *Tax*, tribute,  
 rent; tributum:—*Mt.* 17, 25:  
 25, 27. ¶ *Gafoles* manung a  
 levying of tribute, *Cot.* 73.—  
*Gafol-gyld* tribute-money, usury.  
*Gafol-gylða*, *gafol-gylða*  
 a tribute-payer, debtor, usur-  
 er.—*Gafol-gyldan* to pay tri-  
 bute.—*Gafol-hwitel* a tribute  
 cloak, a kind of livery; saga  
 vectigalis, *Som.*—*Gafol-land*  
 tribute-land, land granted or  
 demised on condition of paying  
 some contribution in money or  
 other property.

*Gaful* a tribute, *Elf. gr.* 9, 2, v.  
 gafol.

*Gaful-ford* [*The tribute ford*]  
*Camelford*, *Cornwall*, *Chr.* 823.

*Gagates* The agate or jet, a pre-  
 cious stone; gagates:—*Her* bið  
 eac gemeted gagates, se stan  
 bið blæc gym here is also found  
 the agate, the stone is a black  
 gem, *Bd.* 1, 1.

*Gagol*, *gægl*; *adj.* [*Icel.* gagl]  
*Lascivious*, wanton; lascivus:  
 —*R.* 106, v. gal.

*Gagol* - bærnas wantonness, v.  
 gægl-bærnes.

*GA'L*, an. *Lust*, lightness, folly;  
 levitas:—*Hyra gal* beswac  
 their folly deceived, *Cd.* 18, v.  
 hælga.

*Gal*; *adj.* [*Plat.* gail: *Dut.* geil:  
*Dan.* Ger. geil: *Bret.* gadal]  
*Light*, pleasant, wanton, licen-  
 tious, wicked; levis, libidi-  
 nous:—*Bt.* 37, 4: *Cd.* 209.  
*Galan* gastas wicked spirits,  
*Bd.* 5, 13.

*GALAN*, *agælan*; *part.* galende,  
 agælende, he gælð; p. gól,  
 we gólon; *pp.* galen, gegalen  
 [*Dan.* gale: *Swed.* gala to sing:  
*Icel.* gala] To sing, enchant;  
 canere:—*C. T.* *Ps.* 57, 5.

*Galdere* An enchanter, sorcerer;  
 augur, v. galere.

*Galdor*; *pl.* galdru; g. galdra.  
 An incantation, enchantment,  
 a charm; incantatio:—*Þurh*  
 heora galdor, *Bd.* 4, 27, *S. p.*  
 604, 8: *Ex.* 7, 11: *Deut.* 18, 11.

*Galdor-cræft* the art of enchant-  
 ing.

*Galdor-cræftiga* one crafty or  
 skilful in enchantments, an en-  
 chanter.

¶ *Galdra* of enchantments, v. gal-  
 dor.

*Galere*, *galdere*, es; m. An  
 enchanter; incantator:—*Elf.*  
 gl. 7.

*Gal-ferhð* a lustful mind, lustful.

*Gal-full* lustful, luxurious.

*Gal-fullice* lustfully, luxuriously.

*GALGA*, *gealga*, an [*Plat.* galg,  
 galge m: *Dut.* galg f: *Frs.*  
 galgam: *Ger.* galgen m: *Moes.*  
 galga: *Ot.* galgen: *Dan.* *Swed.*  
 galge m: *Icel.* galgi m.] A gal-  
 lows, gibbet, cross; crux:—  
 On galgan on the cross, *Cd.*  
 225.

*Galga-mod* gallows-minded, evil-  
 minded, *Beo.* 19.

*Galleisc* Galilean, *Mk.* 14, 70.

*Galleas* Gauls, the French, *Bd.*  
 5, 11.

*Gallia-ric* the kingdom of Gaul  
 or France.

*Galloc* Sowbread; malum terræ,  
*Som.*

*Galmanho* A Saxon abbey at  
 York, afterwards St. Mary's.

*Galnes*, se; f. Lustfulness, lust,  
 luxury; lascivia:—*Cot.* 150.

*Gal-scepe*, es; m. [gal lust, scepe

ship] Lustfulness, luxury; lux-  
 uria:—*Deut.* 21, 20: *L. Cnut.*  
*eccl.* 24.

*Galsere* lustful.

*Gal* - walas, Gal - wealas Gauls,  
 Frenchmen, *Chr.* 1.

*Gamele* old.

*GAMEN* [*Frs.* geane c: *Icel.* ga-  
 man n.—*The Moes.* 2 *Cor.* 13,  
 13, has gaman κοινοvia; but  
 this is not the root, as the  
 stress of the accent is on the  
 second syllable, and in gamen  
 upon the first. The word is  
 connected with gheenen sub-  
 ridere, *Kil.* and γαῖνα, γα-  
 vos: *Frs.* geane a public feast.  
*The Old Frs.* has the m, like  
 A. S. Tha dede God use he-  
 ra en grate gama then God,  
 our Lord, caused us great joy,  
*Asegabok*, p. 332. H.] *GAME*,  
 joy, pleasure, sport, gaming,  
 taunt, scoff; ludus:—*Him*  
 macian sum gamen, *Jud.* 16,  
 27. Ic mæg swegles gamen  
 gehyran I can hear heaven's  
 joy, *Cd.* 32.

*Gamenian* To joke, be merry;  
 joculari:—*Scint.* 55.

*Gamenlice*; *adv.* Sportingly, de-  
 ceitfully; jocosely:—*Jos.* 9, 3.

*Gaming*, e; f. A GAMING, play-  
 ing, gesticulation; lusus:—  
*Cot.* 203.

*Gamnigende* jesting, joking, v.  
 gamenian.

*Gamol*, *gamul* old, Lye:—a ca-  
 mel, *Som.*

*Gamol-feax* old, grey or flaxen  
 hair.

*Gamol-ferhð* camel spirit, brave,  
 magnanimous.

*GA'N*, *gangan*, ic gá, gange, he  
 gæð, we gáð, gæð; *imp.* gá,  
 gang; p. ic eðde, we eðdon;  
*pp.* gán, agán, agán, gangen;  
 v. n. [*Plat. Dut.* gaan, gaen:  
*Frs.* ga, gean: *Ger.* gehen:  
*Old Ger.* kan: *Ot. Moes.* gag-  
 gan, pronounced gangan: *Dan.*  
 gaa: *Swed.* gå: *Icel.* gánga:  
*Heb.* הָיָה gea to rise] To go,  
 walk, happen; ire:—*Þu* gæst  
 on þinum broeste, *Gen.* 3, 14.  
 Ealle hi eodon, *Lk.* 2, 3. He  
 wæs þanon agán he was gone  
 from thence, *Mt.* 26, 39. *Þa*  
*sæternes dæg* was agán, *Mk.*  
 16, 1. Ga or gang hider come  
 hither, *Gen.* 27, 21, 26. Her  
 gæð comes here, *Gen.* 37, 19.  
*Agæð*, *Deut.* 13, 2.

*Gandis*, *gandes* the river Ganges,  
*Ors.* 1, 1.

*Gandra*, *ganra* A GANDER; an-  
 ser masculus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18.

¶ *Ganet* a fen-duck, v. ganot.

*Gang*, *gong*, es; m. [*Dut.* gang]  
 A journey, step, going, way,  
 path, a passage, drain, privy;  
 iter:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 139, 5.



Gangan, agangan to gang, go, v. gan.  
 Gang-dagas gang-days, Rogation-days, the time of perambulating parishes, *Mt.* 27, 5.  
 Gangere [*Dut.* ganger m.] *A* ganger, footman; pedestrian, *Som.*  
 Gang-here a foot-army, *Ors.* 4, 1.  
 Gang-pytte, gang-settl, gang-tun *A* privy; latrina:—*Alb. Resp.* 48.  
 Gang-wæfre *a* spider.  
 Gang-weg *a* gang-way, *a* way.  
 Ganian *To* YAWN, gape, open, spread; aperire:—*Cot.* 147.  
 Ganot *A* sea-fowl, fen-duck; fulica:—Ganotes bæð the sea-fowl's bath, the sea, *Chr.* 975.  
 Ganra *a* gander, v. gandra.  
 Ganung, e; f. *A* yawning; oscitatio:—*R.* 78.  
 GA'R *A* dart, javelin, arms, weapon; jaculum:—*Cd.* 17.  
 Gara; g. pl. garena. *An* angular point of land, *a* promontory, gulph, whirlpool; prominens ora, gurgis:—*An* þara gerana one of the promontories or points of land, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* p. 66, 15.  
 Gár-beam the wood or handle of the javelin.  
 Gár-berend *a* javelin-bearer, soldier.  
 Gare yare, ready, v. gearo.  
 Gár-getrum *A* javelin-soldier, *a* soldier; jacular:—*Cod. Ex.* 17, b. 14.  
 Gar-leac, garlec GARLICK; allium:—*R.* 41.  
 Garsecg, garsege, garsegg *The* ocean, main sea; oceanus:—*Bd.* 1, 1, s. p. 473, 8.  
 Garwan to prepare, v. gearwian.  
 GA'ST; m. [*Plat. Dut.* geest m: *Frs.* gast m: *Ger.* geist m: *Ker.* keist: *Isd.* gheist: *Ot.* geist: *Dan.* geist m: *Swed.* gast m.—The first signification of this word as well as the *Lat.* spiritus is breath, *a* blowing. In *Old Ger.* geisten is used for to blow. *Gen.* 2, 7, is translated in *a* German Bible, of the year 1483, den geist des lebens the breath of life] 1. *The* breath; halitus. 2. *A* spirit, ghost; spiritus. 3. *A* guest; hospes:—1. Gast muðes his, *Ps.* 32, 6. 2. Se unclæna gast, *Mt.* 12, 43. Se gast is hræd, *Mt.* 26, 41. Se Halga Gast the Holy Ghost, *Lk.* 1, 35. 3. *Cot.* 102, v. gest.  
 Gást-cýning king of spirits, God, *Cd.* 139.  
 Gástlic; adj. GHOSTLY, spiritual, holy, mystical, fearful; spiritualis:—*Þat* gastlic folc spiritualis populus, *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 9. Þa gastlican þearfan, *Mt.* 5, 3.

Gástlice; adv. Spiritually; spiritualiter:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
 GAT, gæt [*Plat. Dut.* *Frs.* geit f. geitbok m. *a* he-goat: *Ger.* gaiss, geisse f: *Wil.* geizzo: *Ker.* geizzi: *Moes.* gaitei: *Dan.* geed, gjed f. gedebuk m. *a* he-goat: *Swed.* get f. *Icel.* gæt f: *Turc.* geitzi: *Heb.* גִּדְי gdi *a* kid] *A* goat, *a* she-goat; caper, capra:—*Twa* hund gata and twentig bucena two hundred she-goats and twenty he-goats, [*bucks*] *Gen.* 32, 14. Gif seo ofþrung beo of gatum, *Lev.* 1, 10. ¶ Gata-house *a* house of goats, *a* goat-house, *R.* 108.—Gata-hierde goat-herd.  
 \* Gat *a* gate, *Lk.* 7, 12, v. geat.  
 Gates—heued [*Goat's* head] GOATE'S HEAD, *Durham, Som.*  
 Gað go, v. gan.  
 Gaðerian to gather, v. gaderian.  
 Gaeul *a* tribute, v. gafol.  
 Gaeul-sester *a* measure of rent ale; sextarius vectigalis cerevisiae.  
 Ge ye, you; pl. of þu.  
 Ge-, or æg-, prefixed to pronouns, v. æg.  
 Ge- [*Dut. Ger.* ge-, *Moes.* ga-] which sometimes forms *a* sort of collective, as, gebroðru brothers; gehusan housefolk; gemagas kinsmen; gemacan mates; gegylða *a* member of *a* corporation or guild; gewita *a* witness, accomplice; gefera *a* companion, attendant; gescy shoes; gegadrian to gather. It sometimes gives *a* active signification, like *a* preposition placed after *a* neuter verb in English, as, neuter, to laugh; active, to laugh at, deride; and then forms verbs out of substantives; as, geendian to end; gescyldan to shield; getimbian to build. It often seems void of signification; as, gesælð bliss; gelic like; gesund sound, healthy. In verbs, it seems sometimes to be *a* mere augment and to be prefixed to all the imperfects, not, as in German, to the participles only. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan to hold; gehealdan to observe, preserve; fyllan to fill; gefyllan to fulfil; biddan to bid, require; gebiddan to pray.  
 Ge; conj. And, also; et:—Ge—ge, both—and, as well—as. He bebyt ge windum ge sæ he commanded both the winds and sea, *Lk.* 8, 25. God wat beforan, ge god ge yfel God foreknows both good and evil, *Bt.* 41, 3.  
 Gea; adv. Yea, yes; etiam:—*Jn.* 21, 15, 16, v. gese.

Geac *a* cuckoo, v. gæc.  
 Geacian to ask, inquire, find out by asking, v. acsian.  
 Geadlud diseased, v. adlian.  
 Geador together, v. togædere.  
 Geabylian to offend, be angry, v. æbyligan.  
 Geæfenlæcan to imitate, v. efenlæcan.  
 Geæmttigan, ge-æmtian, ge-æmtigan to be at leisure, desist from, v. æmtian.  
 Geærrendian to go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede, v. ærendian.  
 Geærnian to deserve, v. earnian.  
 Gearwe; adj. Perverse; pravus:—*T. Ps.* 100, 4.  
 Geæt ate, v. etan.  
 Geæðed sworn.  
 Geæðel natural, v. æðel.  
 Geættred poisoned, v. ættrian.  
 Geæwnod married; nupta:—*Elf. T.* p. 12, 17, v. æw.  
 Geaf gave; p. of gifan.  
 Geafa, geafe *a* gift, favour, sacrifice, v. gifu.  
 Geafas The jaws; fauces:—*Cot.* 91.—Geafas nædle gaffles, cock's spurs, *Cod. Exon.* 100, a.  
 GEAGL *A* jaw, laugh, GIGGLE; mandibula, rictus:—*Cot.* 128.  
 Geaglis lascivious, v. geglesc.  
 Geagnian to own, possess.  
 Geagnendlic, ge-agnendlic possessive, owning, v. agniendlic.  
 Geagnod owned, consecrated, v. agnian.  
 Geahlas the jaws, v. geafas.  
 Geahned owned, v. agnian.  
 Geahsian to inquire, v. acsian.  
 Geahtige values, v. ehtian.  
 Geal-adl yellow-addle, yellow-disease, jaundice.  
 Geald paid; p. of gyldan.  
 Gealder-cræftas, v. galdor.  
 Gealew Yellow; flavus, *Som.*  
 Gealgas *a* gallowes, v. galga.  
 Gealh; adj. Sad; tristis:—*R.* 88.  
 Geal all, v. eal.  
 GEALLA, an; m. [*Dut.* gal f: *Frs.* galle c.] GALL, bile; fel:—*Mt.* 27, 34. ¶ Se swearta gealla the black bile, melancholy, *Cot.* 133.  
 Gealled galled, fretted.  
 Gealp boasted, v. gilpan.  
 Gean to give, v. unnan.  
 Gean opposite, against, v. ongean.  
 Gean-bæran to oppose, resist, v. geonbæran.  
 Geanbidian to expect, abide, v. bidian.  
 Geanbyrde opposed, v. geonbæran.  
 Geancsumed vexed, v. angsumian.  
 \* Gean-cyme, gean-cyr *a* coming against, meeting, an encountering.  
 Geandettan to confess, v. andettan.  
 Geandswarian to answer, v. andswarian.



Geandweardod *presented*, v. and-weardian.  
 Geandwyrdan *to answer*, v. and-werdan.  
 Geanede *made one, united*, v. unnan.  
 Gean-fare *returned*, v. faran.  
 Geangsumian *to vex*, v. angsumian.  
 Geanlæcan *To unite, make one, atone*; unire:—*Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Geanlician *To liken*; assimilare:—*Mt.* 4, 30.  
 Geanryne *a running against, meeting*.  
 Geanwyrdan *To arraign, accuse*; convincere:—*Chr.* 1055.  
 GEAP; comp. ra; adj. 1. *Crooked, bent*; curvus. 2. *Deceitful, cunning*; fallax:—*l. Cot.* 50. 2. *Gen.* 3, 1.  
 Geapan *To GAPE, open*; pandere:—*Cot.* 158.  
 Geaplic; adj. *Deceitful*; subdolos:—*Jos.* 9, 4.  
 Geaplice; adv. *Deceitfully*; pro-caciter:—*Prov.* 21.  
 Geapscipe, es; m. *Deceit, fraud, guile*; fraus:—*Jos.* 9, 17.  
 GEAR, ger, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. jaar n*: *Frs. jer n*: *Ger. jahr n*: *Ker. jar*: *Isd. jaar*: *Moes. jer*: *Dan. aar n*: *Swed. år n*: *Icel. ár n*.] A YEAR; annus:—*Pis* was feorðes gearas *this was in the fourth year*, *Chr.* 46.  
 Geara, geare, gearwe, gere; adv. [*gear a year*] 1. *YORE, formerly, for a long time*; olim. 2. *That which has been known for a long time, is well known*: hence, well, certainly, enough; bene:—*l. Bd.* 2, 3. 2. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 1: *Lk.* 20, 6.  
 Geara *Provision, furniture, GEARS for horses*; apparatus, v. gear-wa.  
 Gearcian, gegearcian, ic gear-cige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To prepare, make ready*; parare:—*Ps.* 7, 14: *Gen.* 19, 3.  
 Gearcung, gegearcung, e; f. *A preparation, preparing*; præparatio:—*Ps.* 9, 41.  
 Geard, es; m. [*gird, gyrd a rod*] A YARD, enclosure, region, the earth, world, turf, peat; sepes:—*Mt.* 4, 16: *Chr.* 852. Grene geardas *green regions, places*, *Cd.* 25: 35.  
 Gear-daga yore-days, days of yore, of old.  
 Geara *formerly, certainly*, v. gear-ara.  
 Gearfoð *difficult*, v. earfeð.  
 Gearian *to pardon, honour*, v. arian.  
 Gearlic; adj. *Yearly, annual*; annuus:—*L. Athel.*  
 Gearlice; adv. *Yearly, quickly*; annuatim, *Cot.*

GEARN [*Plat. Dut. garen n*: *Frs. jern n*: *Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. garn n*: *Ot. garno*] YARN, spun wool; pensa:—*Cot.* 85.  
 \*Gearnfull; adj. *Anxious*; sollicitus:—*Lk.* 12, 11.  
 Gearnian *to earn, deserve*, v. earnian.  
 Géaro, gearu, gearow, gearuw, gearw, ageara, agearwa, gare; comp. gearor, gearwur; adj. YARE, ready, prepared; paratus:—*Gearo* wyrde on ges-præce *was ready in speech*, *Bd.* 5, 2, *S. p.* 615, 29: *Ors.* 5, 14. Ealle mine þing synt gear-we, *Mt.* 22, 4.  
 Gearo *formerly*, v. geara.  
 Gearod clothed, v. gegyrian.  
 Gearow prepared, *Ors.* 4, 4, v. gearo.  
 Gearowita, an; m. *Intellect, understanding*; intelligentia:—*Bt.* 39, 8.  
 Gears grass, *Deut.* 32, 2, v. gærs.  
 Gearu ready, *Jn.* 7, 6, v. gearo.  
 Gearuw prepared, *Bd.* 4, 2, v. gearo.  
 Gearw ready, *Mt.* 22, 4, v. gearo.  
 Gearwa Clothing, preparation; habitus:—*Cd.* 30.  
 Gearwe YARROW; millefolium:—*Elf. gl.* 15.  
 Gearwe *formerly, well*, v. geara.  
 Gearwian, agearwian, gearwan, gegearwian, gearwigean, gïrian, gyrian. *To prepare, procure, supply*; parare:—*Jn.* 14, 2: *Ps.* 27, 48.  
 Gearwung, gegearwung, e; f. *A making ready, preparation*; præparatio:—*Ps.* 64, 10.  
 Gearwurðod *honoured*, v. arwurðian.  
 Geascale asked, inquired, heard, v. acsian.  
 Geasung asking, v. acsung.  
 Geasmyred smeared, anointed, v. smirian.  
 Geasyndrod *sundered, separated*, v. asyndrian.  
 GEAT, gat, gæt, es; pl. geatu, gatu; n. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Icel. gat n. a hole, aperture*] A GATE, door; porta:—*Mt.* 7, 13, 14.  
 Geat poured out, v. geotan.  
 GEATAN; p. hi geottan, getton. *To grant, confirm*; concedere:—*lc* geate þe I grant thee, *Chr.* 658. *lc* Ædgar geate and gift to dæi I Ædgar grant and give to-day, *Id.* 963: 675: 656.  
 Geatas the Jutes, the Goths, v. Iutas.  
 Geatelod deformed, v. atol.  
 Geatolic like the Jutes, warlike.  
 Geatweard a gate-ward, door-keeper.  
 Geaxian *to ask after, inquire, hear*, v. acsian.  
 Gebacen, gebæc baked, v. bacan.

Gebæc a back; gebæcu back parts, v. bæc.  
 Gebæd prayed, v. biddan.  
 Gebæded driven, compelled, v. biddan.  
 \*Gebælded animated, v. bælded.  
 Gebær; d. pl. gebærum. *A bearing, a state or habit of body or mind, practice, society, fellowship, deportment, demeanour*; gestus:—*Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Gebæran *to carry, bear, pretend*, v. beran.  
 Gebærscype a feast, v. gebeor-scipe.  
 Gebæte, gebætel bit of a bridle, a bridle, v. bæte.  
 Gebætte bridled, v. bātan.  
 Geban, geben *A proclamation, edict, BANNS*; edictum:—*Elf. gl.*  
 Gebannian *to proclaim*, v. abannan.  
 Gebasnian *to expect*, v. basnian.  
 Gebatad, gebatod Abated; mitigatus:—*Cot.* 135.  
 Gebæcnian *to point out*, v. bician.  
 Gebearscape a feast, v. gebeor-scipe.  
 Gebeaten beaten, v. beatan.  
 Gebecnan *to point out*, v. bician.  
 GEBED, gebedd, bead; pl. gebedu, gebedo [*Plat. bede, bidde f*: *Dut. Frs. gebed n*: *Dut. bede f*: *Ger. gebeth n*: *Ker. pet*: *Wil. gebete*: *Ot. gibet*] 1. *A prayer, petition, supplication*; oratio. 2. *A command, demand*; mandatum:—*l. Ps.* 34, 16: *Lk.* 6, 12. 2. *Geheal-dað* his gebed, *Ex.* 12, 24.  
 Gebed-clyfa a den, *C. Ps.* 9, 31.  
 Gebedda a bed-fellow, a wife.  
 Gebeden demanded, intreated, v. biddan.  
 Gebedgiht Bed-time; conticinium:—*R.* 16.  
 Gebed-hus a prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer.  
 Gebed-man a praying man, a supplicant.  
 Gebed-ræddenne the office of prayer, prayer.  
 Gebed-scipe bed-fellowship, marriage.  
 Gebed-stow a prayer-place, oratory.  
 Gebegan *To recline, lie down*; reclinare:—*R. Lk.* 9, 58.  
 Gebegd bowed, bent, crooked, v. bigan.  
 Gebegean *To crown, to bend*; coronare:—*C. Ps.* 102, 4.  
 Gebeged bowed, constrained, v. bigan.  
 Gebelg Anger, offence; offensio, *Bd.*  
 Gebelgan *to be angry, displeased*, v. belgan.  
 Gebelimpe the event, v. gelimp.  
 Gebend bound.



Gebeoda *prayers*, v. *gebed*.

Gebeodan *to command*, v. *bebeodan*.

Gebeon *for gebonn*, v. *geban-nian to proclaim*.

Gebeon *been*, v. *beon*.

GEBEOR, *es*; *m.* *A guest*; *hospes*:—*Bd.* 3, 10.

\*Gebeoran *to bear*, v. *beran*.

Gebeorc *barked*, v. *beorcan*.

Gebeorgan *to defend*, v. *beorgan*.

Gebeorge *for a defence*, v. *gebeorh*.

Gebeorglic, *gebeorhlic*; *adj.* *Defensible, mitigated, bearable, pardonable, cautious, safe*; *tolerabilis*:—*L. Edg. pol.* 1.

Gebeorh *a refuge*, v. *beorh*.

Gebeorhlic, v. *gebeorglic*.

Gebeorhyns, *se*; *f.* *A refuge*; *refugium*:—*C. Ps.* 30, 3.

Gebeorhtian *to glorify*, *Jn.* 17, 5, v. *beorhtian*.

Gebeorscipe, *beorscipe*, *es*; *m.* [*beor beer, strong drink*] *A drinking together, feast, entertainment, banquet*; *convivium*:—*Mt.* 23, 6.

Gebeot *a threatening*, *Elf. T.* p. 39, 12, v. *beot*.

Gebeotan *to threaten, try, beat*; *minari*:—*Ors.* 2, 4, v. *beatan*.

Gebeotung *a threatening, beating*, v. *beotung*.

Geberan *to bear*, *Ors.* 4, 1, v. *beran*.

Gebered *Moved, teased, steeped*; *vexatus, maceratus*:—*C. Mt.* 9, 36.

Geberhtan *to enlighten*, v. *beorhtian*.

Gebernian *to light, burn*, v. *ber-nian*.

Gebétan *to make better, amend*, *Bt.* 39, 11, v. *betan*.

Gebetered *bettered, amended*, v. *betrian*.

Gebeðod *bathed, washed*, v. *bað-ian*.

Gebett *amended*, v. *betan*.

Gebette *Defended, walled*; *muratæ*:—*Num.* 13, 20.

Gebetung, *e*; *f.* *A bettering, amending, renewing, restoring*; *emendatio*:—*L. Athel.* 13.

Gebicgan; *p.* *gebohte*. *To buy*, *Past.* 59, 2, v. *bycgan*.

Gebicianian *to shew, indicate*, v. *bicianian*.

Gebicnigende, *gebicnigendlic* *Indicative, shewing*; *indicativus*:—*Elf. gr.* 21.

Gebicnung *A presage, prophecy*; *præsigium*, *Bd.*

Gebidan *to abide, remain, expect*, *Bt.* 38, 3, v. *bidan*.

Gebiddan, *gebidan* *to pray, worship, adore*, *Ex.* 32, 8, v. *biddan*.

Gebigan *to bend, turn*, *Elf. T.* p. 30, v. *bigan*.

Gebigednys, *se*; *f.* *A bending, declining, case*; *declinatio*:—*Elf. gr.* p. 17, 30.

Gebige [*bigan to bend*] *A case*; *casus*:—*Nemnigendlic nominative*; *gestrinendlic, gægnigendlic* *genitive*; *forgifendlic dative*; *wregendlic accusative*; *clpygindlic vocative*; *ætbrendendlic* *gebig* *ablative case*, *Elf. gr.* 7: *Som.* p. 6, 16.

Gebigð *buys*, *Mt.* 13, 44, v. *bycgan*.

Gebind *A binding, bundle*; *fasciculus*:—*R.* 11.

Gebindan *to bind, feign, pretend*, *Ps.* 31, 12, v. *bindan*.

Gebirað, *gebireð* *happens, becomes*, v. *gebyrian*.

Gebirhtan; *pp.* *gebirht*. *To enlighten, illuminate*; *illuminare*:—*Bt.* 34, 5, 8.

Gebirigan *to taste*, v. *onbirian*.

Gebitered *made bitter*, v. *biterian*.

Gebæðfæst; *adj.* [*blæd fruit*]

*Fruitful*; *fertilis*:—*Cd.* 5.

Geblecte *destroyed*; *exterminavit*:—*C. Ps.* 79, 14.

Gebled *blinded*, v. *blendian*.

Geblandan; *p.* *gebland*, *geblende*, *hi* *geblendon*; *pp.* *geblanden*, *geblonden*. 1. *TO BLEND*, *mix, mingle*; *miscere*. 2. *To stain, colour, corrupt*; *inficere*:

—1. *Ors.* 4, 8: *Bt. R.* p. 155. 2. *Cot.* 112, v. *blendan*.

Gebloed *Of different colours, variegated, versicolor*:—*Prov.* 31.

Geblew *blew*; *p.* *of blawan*.

Gebletsian; *p.* *ode*. *To bless, consecrate*, v. *bletsian*.

Geblinnan; *p.* *geblann*. *To cease*, v. *blinnan*.

Gebliissian *to rejoice*, *Lk.* 15, 32, v. *blissian*.

Gebliissung *rejoicing*, v. *blissung*.

Geblogod; *part.* *Beblooded, blooded, covered with blood*; *cruentatus*:—*L. Hloth.* 8.

Geblooden *mixed*, v. *geblendan*.

Geblot *a sacrifice*, v. *blot*.

Geblowan *to blow, flourish*, v. *blowan*.

Gebocian, *bocian*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od* [*Dut. boeken*] 1. *To book, register or enter in a book*;

*libro aliquid donare*. 2. *To furnish with books*; *instruere*:

—1. *Chr.* 854. 2. *Elf. ep.* 43.

Gebod *a command*, v. *bod*.

Gebodian *to command, tell, offer*, *L. Alf. pol.* 5, *Wilk.* p. 36, 8, v. *bodian*.

Gebodscipe *a commandment*, v. *bodscipe*.

Geboetan *to improve, amend*, v. *betan*.

Gebogon *subjected*, v. *bugan*.

Geboht *bought*, v. *bycgan*.

Gebolgen *offended, angry*, v. *belgan*.

Geboned *like a bone*; *osseus*.

Geboren *born*, v. *beran*.

Geborgen *defended, safe*, v. *beorgan*.

Geborh-fæstan *to determine or fasten by a surety*, v. *borh-fæstan*.

Geborsnung *corruption*, v. *gebrorsnung*.

Gebræc *a noise*, *Cd.* 119, v. *gebrec*.

Gebræc broke, *struck down, destroyed*, v. *brecan*.

Gebræcseoc *a lunatic*, v. *bræc-seoc*.

Gebrædan, *gebrægan* *to spread, draw out, pave, pretend, roast*, *Bd.* 5, 20, v. *brædan*.

Gebrægdas; *pl. m.* *Deceits, frauds*; *fraudes*:—*C. Mt.* 13, 22.

Gebrægdnys, *se*; *f.* *Craft, deceit*; *astus*:—*Cot.* 18.

Gebrec, *gebræc* *a noise, crashing, storm*; *fragor*:—*Bd.* 5, 1.

Gebredan; *p.* *gebræd*, *hi* *gebrudon*. *To enlarge, spread*, v. *gebrædan*, *bredan*.

Gebregan *to frighten*, v. *bregean*.

Gebreman *to make famous, honour*, v. *bremen*.

Gebrengnis *Food, support*; *victus*:—*C. R. Mk.* 12, 44.

Gebrice *a breaking*, v. *brice*.

Gebridlian *to bridle in, restrain*, v. *bridlian*.

Gebrihted *clear, lucid*.

Gebringan *to bring*, v. *bringan*.

Gebrocc *pain, affliction*, v. *broc*.

Gebrocod, *gebroced*, *gebrocod broken, afflicted*, v. *brocian*.

Gebroccen *broken*, v. *brecan*.

Gebroccen *exercised, discharged*, v. *brcan*.

Gebroht *brought*, v. *bringan*.

Gebroiden *placed*.

Gebrosnad, *gebrosnod* *corrupted*, v. *brosnian*.

Gebrosnung, *e*; *f.* *A decaying, corruption*; *corruptio*:—*Ps.* 15, 10.

Gebroðorscipe, *es*; *m.* *Brothership, brotherhood, fraternity*; *fraternitas*:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Gebroðra, *gebroðro*, *gebroðru*; *chiefly used as the pl. of broðor brethren*, *Mt.* 1, 11.

Gebrotu, *gebrote*; *pl.* *Fragments*; *fragmenta*:—*Lk.* 9, 17.

\*Gebrowen *cooked*, v. *briwan*.

Gebrucan *to eat*, v. *brcan*.

Gebrysed *bruised, contrite*, v. *brysan*.

Gebūgan, *he* *gebyhð*; *p.* *gebeah*, *we* *gebugon*; *pp.* *gebogen*. *To bow, bend, submit*, *to bend or swerve from, revolt*, *Jos.* 10, 4, v. *bugan*.

Gebāgian; *p.* *gebūde*; *pp.* *gebūen*, *gebūn*. *To dwell, occupy, inhabit*; *incolere*:—*Bt.* 13, 1, v. *būan*.

Gebuh *departs from, declines*, *for* *gebug* *or* *bug*, v. *bugan*.



Gebundenes, se; *f. An obligation; obligatio*:—*L. Ps.* 124, 5.

GEBUR, es; *m. [Plat. buur m: in earlier time a neighbour, a citizen; now a farmer, a peasant: Dut. Frs. boer m: Ger. bauer m: in Silesia gebaur m. The Old Franc. and Al. writers designate by puarre, buara an inhabitant, and by gibura, giburo a peasant, a farmer: Heb. בר br open fields, country. From the A.-S. byan to inhabit, buan to till] A husbandman, farmer, countryman, boor; colonus*:—*L. In.* 6.

Geburhscepe a neighbourhood, village.

Gebycgan to buy, v. bycgan.

Gebycnian to beckon, v. bicnian.

Gebydan to abide, wait, v. bidan, gebidan.

Gebyde, hi gebyedon inhabited, v. gebugian.

Gebygle; *adj. Subject, obedient; subjectus*:—*Gebyle to donne to make obedient, Chr.* 1091.

Gebyld boldness, courage, v. byld.

Gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous; audax*:—*Gebyld swiðe þurh God, Jud.* 4, 14.

Gebylded emboldened, animated, v. byldan.

GEBYRD; *f. 1. A birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage; nativitas, origo. 2. Quality, nature, state, condition, opulence; qualitas*:—*1. Syn ealle men anra gebirda all men are of one origin, L. Can. Edg.* 13. *Be þam gebyrdum concerning their families, Bt.* 30, 1. *2. By his gebyrdum by his qualities, nature, Ors.* 1, 1.

Gebyrd; *adj. Birth, natal; natalis*:—*On gebyrd dæge, Mt.* 14, 6.

Gebyreð bears, produces, v. beran.

Gebyrgde tasted, v. byrgan, onbirian.

Gebyrged buried, v. birgan.

Gebyrhte declared.

Gebyrian, gebyrgan, gebiran; *p. ede; pp. ed [Dut. gebeuren] To happen, fall out, become, behove, concern, belong to; often used impersonally. It behoves, becomes, happens; accidere, oportere*:—*Pat hit scyle gebyrian that it may happen, Bt.* 40, 5.

<sup>b</sup>Gebyrigednes a burial, v. byrignes.

Gebyrmed; *adj. BARMED, fermented, leavened; fermentatus*:—*Ex.* 12, 15, 19.

Gebyrnan; *pp. geburnen. To burn, consume, v. byrnan.*

Gebyrned, gebyrnod clothed with armour, v. byrn.

Gebysgian; *pp. od. To occupy, v. bysgian.*

Gebysmarian to deride, v. bysmarian.

Gebyssnung an example, v. byssnung.

Gebythla, gebythlu Instruments, foundations; fundamenta:—*Deut.* 6, 10.

Gebythlian to build, v. bythlian.

Gecælan to cool, v. cælan.

Gecænenis, gecænes a calling, vocation, v. gecigednes.

Gecænnan [cænnan to know] To make himself known, to clear, purify; manifestare:—*L. Hloth.* 2.

Gecafstrod bridled, restrained, v. cæfester.

Gecamp warfare, v. camp.

Geceapian; *p. ode; pp. ed. To buy, purchase; emere*:—*Ors.* 5, 7: *Bar. p.* 188, 12: *Gen.* 43, 21.

Gecearfan To kill, cut off or up; interficere:—*R. Mt.* 3, 10.

Geceas chose, v. ceosan.

Gecegan, geceigan, gecigeian to call, to call together, *Gen.* 16, 11, v. cyan.

Gecelan to cool, v. acolian.

Gecele an icicle, v. gicel.

Gecelfe cy an in-calved cow, a cow great with calf, *Gen.* 33, 13.

Gecelness coolness, v. celnes.

Gecenned begotten, born, brought forth, v. cennan.

Gecæolan to cool, v. acolian.

Gecæosan to choose; geceas chose, v. ceosan.

Gecerran; *p. de; pp. ed. To turn, return, Bt.* 35, 1, v. cerran.

Gecerringe a turning, v. cer.

Gecid strife, v. cid.

Gecidan; *pp. en. To chide, v. cidan.*

Gecigednes, se; *f. A calling, profession; vocatio*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.

Gecind, a kind, nature, sort, generation, *Gen.* 7, 3, v. gecynd.

Gecist chooses, v. ceosan.

Gecladad; *adj. Clothed; vestitus*:—*C. Mk.* 5, 15.

Gecleānsian to purify, cleanse, v. clēnsian.

<sup>c</sup>Gecleānsung a cleansing, v. clēnsung.

Gecleānsian to cleanse, v. clēnsian.

Gecleofede cleaved to, v. clifian.

Gecleibs, gecleps, geclebs, geclysp. *A clamour, outcry; clamor*:—*L. Eccl. Alf.* 41.

Geclungne; *adj. CLINGING; adherens*:—*Cod. Exon.* 59, a.

Geclutod; *adj. [clut a patch] CLOUTED, patched, nailed; consutus, clavatus*:—*Jos.* 9, 5.

Gesceod mid geccludedum soon shod with clouted shoes, *Dial.* 1, 4.

Geclypode, ycleped, called, invited, v. clypian.

Gecnaw knowledge, witness.

Gecnawan, he gecnawð; *p. gecnæow. To know, Bt.* 23, v. oncnawan.

Gecnedan, cnedan, cnædan; *pp. gecneden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. kneden: Frs. knetten, knetjen: Ger. kneten: Dan. knede: Swed. knåda: Icel. gnyda] To mix, mingle, spread, knead; depere*:—*Gecned nu hræddice þri sestras smedeman, Gen.* 18, 6.

Gecnedan sealf cataplasma, *Cot.* 209.

Gecneord Intensive, diligent; intent:—*Bd.* 4, 28.

Gecneordlæcan to study, be diligent, v. cneordlæcan.

Gecneordlice; *adv. Diligently; studiose*:—*Hom.* 8, Jan.

Gecneordnys, se; *f. Study, diligence; studium*:—*Ps.* 105, 28.

Ge-cneowian to bend the knee, v. cneowian.

Ge-cnocian; *pp. oced, uced. To knock, beat, v. cnucian.*

Gecnodan given, dedicated, v. cnodan.

Gecnyrdlæcan to study, v. cneordlæcan.

Gecnysan; *p. þu gecnysydyst; pp. gecnysed. To beat down, afflict, v. cnysan.*

Gecnytt, ge-cnytt knitted, fastened, tied, v. cnnytan.

Gecope, gecoplic fit, proper, v. coplic.

Gecoren chosen, select, beloved, *Deut.* 3, 25, v. ceosan.

Gecorenes a choice, v. corenes.

Gecorfen carved, v. ceorfan.

Gecostan to prove, try, v. costian.

Gecostnes, se; *f. A trial; probatio*:—*Bd.* 3, 19.

Gecraeft art, v. craeft.

Gecraeftgad made, fabricated, v. craeftan.

Gecrangan; *p. gecrang, gecrong, gecrung. To die, v. crangan.*

Gecristnad, gecristod christened, v. cristnian.

Gecuelled quelled, killed, v. cwellan.

<sup>d</sup>Gecumen come, derived, v. cumman.

Gecundelic; *adj. Natural; naturalis*:—*Bt.* 14, 2.

Gecunnian to try, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. cunnian.

Gecure, gecuron chose; gecoren chosen, v. ceosan.

Gecuð known, v. cunnan.

Gecwæðan, gecwæðan to say, v. cwæðan.

Gecwed, gecwid, gecwydea word, command, v. cwide.

Gecweman to please, *Mk.* 15, 15, v. cweman.

Gecweme; *adj. Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit; gratus*:—*Gen.* 6, 8: *Jn.* 8, 29.

Gecwemedlic well pleased.



Gecwemednes *a pleasing*, v. gecwemmys.  
 Gecweming, *e*; *A pleasing*; beneplacitum:—*Ps.* 88, 7.  
 Gecwemlic; *adj. Agreeable, well pleased*; congruus:—*L. Ps.* 149, 4.  
 Gecwemmys, *se*; *f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing*; beneplacitum:—*Ps.* 68, 16.  
 Gecwican; *pp. od. To revive, create, v. acwician.*  
 Gecwidræddan, cwydræden; *f. An agreement, a contract, statute*; conventio:—*Ors.* 3, 6; *Mt.* 20, 2.  
 Gecwime *please, appease*, v. gecweman.  
 Gecwis *A conspiracy, consent*; conspiratio:—*Cot.* 46.  
 Gecwyman *to kill*, v. cwyman.  
 Gecygan, gecygean *to call upon, invoke, intreat*, v. cygan.  
 Gecygd *Strife, contention, debate; jurgium*;—*Bd.* 1, 14, v. cid.  
 Gecygednes *a calling*, v. gecigednes.  
 Gecynd, gecind, CYND; *f. 1. Nature, kind, manner, condition; natura. 2. Generation, birth, nakedness; generatio*:—1. For his agene gecynde from its own nature, *Bt.* 13. On swiðe lytton hæfð seo gecynd genog with very little, nature has enough, *Bt.* 14, 1. 2. *Gen.* 9, 23.  
 Gecyndelic; *adj. Natural; naturalis*:—Gecyndelic god natural good, *Bt.* 27, 3.  
 Gecyndelice; *adv. Naturally; naturaliter*:—*Bt.* 35, 4.  
 Gecynd-lim *a birth-limb, womb.*  
 Gecyndnys, *se*; *f. A nation; natio*:—*Ps.* 72, 15.  
 Gecynn *Nature; natura*:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
 Gecypsed *fettered*, *Ps.* 78, 11, v. cypsan.  
 Gecyrran *to return*, v. cerran.  
 Gecyrrrednes, gecyrringe *a turning, conversion*, v. acyrrrednes.  
 Gecyspyd *fettered*, *C. Ps.* 78; 11, v. cyspan.  
 Gecyssed *kissed*, v. cyssan.  
 Gecyst chose, v. ceosan.  
 \*Gecyðan *to make known*, *Ps.* 101, 24, v. cyðan.  
 Gecyðelic; *adj. Manifest, made known; manifestatus*:—*Alb. resp.* 10.  
 Gecyðnes *testimony, testament, v. cyðnes.*  
 Gecyððe *a country*, v. cyððe.  
 Ged *a song, proverb, v. gyd, geddung.*  
 Gedæitan; *pp. gedæft. To do a thing in time, to take the opportunity, to be fit, ready, prepared, prepared in mind, mild, humble; in tempore aliquid facere*:—*Lk.* 22, 12; *Mt.* 21, 5.

Gedæftlice, gedæftelice *fitly, v. gedefelice.*  
 Gedælan *to separate*, v. dælan.  
 Gedæledlice; *adv. Apart, separately; separatum*:—*Cot.* 201.  
 Gedeman *To obstruct, dam; obstructuere*:—*Serm. Creat.*  
 Gedarsted, gedersted; *part. Leavened, fermented; fermentatus*:—*R. Lk.* 13, 21.  
 Gedafelic, gedafenlic; *adj. Decent, fit, convenient, agreeable; decens*:—*Swa it gedafenlic is as it is fit, Alf. Can.* 22.  
 Gedafenigendlice; *adv. Consequently; consequenter*:—*Scint.* 11.  
 Gedafenlicnes *an opportunity, v. dafenlicnes.*  
 Gedafnian; *p. -fenode; pp. -dafen. To come, behave, to be agreeable, fit. Often used impersonally, it behoves, it concerns, it ought; decere: impers. decet*:—*Lk.* 4, 43.  
 Gedal, dal *A separation, division, difference, part; separatio*:—Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after the separation of the body and soul, *Bt.* 18, 4; *Ex.* 8, 23.  
 GEDDIAN, giddian, giddigan, gyddigan, gieddian; *p. ode; pp. od. 1. To sing, chant, praise; cantare. 2. To be GIDDY, elevated, troubled; vertigine corripit*.—1. Ongean he eft giddigan he began again to sing, *Bt.* 16, 4: 21: 31, 2. 2. Gyddigan þurh gylp micel to be giddy through great pride, *Cd.* 205. Gyddedon troubled, *Cd.* 210.  
 Geddung, giddung, *e*; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle; similitudo*:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 6, v. gyd.  
 Gedeadd dead, v. adeadan.  
 Gedeagod dyed, coloured, v. degagan.  
 Gedecan *to cover*, v. decan.  
 GEDEFE; *comp. fre; adj. Quiet, tranquil, mild, fit, proper, convenient, agreeable; quietus*:—*Swa hit gedefe ne was as it was not fit, Bt. R. p.* 190. On gedefre yldo in a more proper age, *Bd.* 4, 1.  
<sup>f</sup>Gedefelice, gedæftlice, deaftlice, gedestlice; *adv. Properly, fitly, decently, commodiously; decenter*:—Gedefelice bebyriged decently buried, *Bd.* 2, 3.  
 Gedefen due, v. gedafnian.  
 Gedefenic; *adj. Due, proper; debitus*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
 Gedefnes, *se*; *f. Quietness, mildness; tranquillitas*:—*L. Ps.* 89, 12.  
 Gedeflice, v. gedefelice.  
 Gedefre *To sow; seminare*:—*C. Mt.* 13, 3.

Gedeigeled *hidden*, v. digelan.  
 Gededmed *judged, condemned*, v. deman.  
 Gedeoful-geld *idolatry, v. deofolgeld.*  
 Gedeorf Labour, tribulation; tribulatio:—*Mt.* 24, 21.  
 Gedeorfan *to labour, v. deorfan.*  
 Gedeorfnys, *se*; *f. Tribulation; tribulatio*:—*L. Ps.* 45, 1.  
 Gedeorf-sum *afflictive.*  
 Gederede *injured, v. derian.*  
 Gederian, ic gederige, *to gather, join, v. gaderian.*  
 Gedician *to mound, v. dician.*  
 Gediegled *hidden, v. digelan.*  
 Gedihten, gedihton *arranged, v. dihtan.*  
 Gedihtnan *to order, v. dihtan.*  
 Gedihtnung *a disposing, v. dihtnung.*  
 Gedon; *p. he gedyde. To make, cause, effect, give, conduct, v. don.*  
 Gedræfnes *a disturbance, v. gedrefednes.*  
 Gedraf driven, wrecked, v. drifan.  
 Gedrecednes *tribulation, v. gedrefednes.*  
 Gedrecte *oppressed, v. dreccan.*  
 Gedrefan; *p. de; pp. ed. To disturb, offend, Jn.* 11, 33, v. drefan.  
 Gedrefedlic; *adj. Troublesome; turbulentus*:—*Ors.* 1, 7.  
 Gedrefednes, gedrofednes, gedrecednes, gedræfnes, gedrefnys, *se*; *f. Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tribulation, offence, scandal; perturbatio*:—*Mt.* 13, 21: *Lk.* 17, 1.  
 Gedreht *oppressed, afflicted, v. drecan.*  
 Gredem, gedrym; *adj. Loud, shrill, harmonious, melodious; sonorus*:—*Hom. 8. Jan.*  
 Gedrenched *drenched, sunk, v. drencan.*  
 Gdreog *A retreat, bearing, modesty; modestia*:—*R. Ben.* 3.  
 Gdreogan *to bear, to be modest, v. adreogan.*  
 Gdreohlice; *adv. Discreetly, modestly, cautiously; prudenter*:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 73.  
<sup>s</sup>Gdreosan *to fall together, v. dreosan.*  
 Gedrif *What is driven, stubble; stipula*:—*T. Ps.* 84, 12.  
 Gedrif *a fever, v. drif.*  
 Gedrifan *driven, wrecked, v. dri-fan.*  
 Gedrigan; *p. gedrugade. To dry, v. drigan.*  
 Gedriht *a lord, leader, v. drihten.*  
 Gedrincan; *pp. gedruncen. To drink, v. drincan.*  
 Gedripan *to drip, v. driopan.*  
 Gedrof muddy, v. drof.  
 Gedrofednys *trouble, v. gedrefednys.*



Gedrym *harmonious*, v. gedrem.  
Gedrync *drink, drinking together*, v. drinc.

Gedrysneð *vanished, extinguished*, v. drysnian.

Gedryt *a lord*, v. gedriht.

Gedufian, dufian, gedyfð; *p. gedēaf, we gedufon; pp. gedofen, gedyfed. To plunge in water, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned; mergere* :—He wearð gedofen, *Mt. 14, 30: Ors. 1, 7.*

Gedurfon *perished*, v. deorfian.

Gedwælan, gedwelan, gedwellan; *p. gedwealde; pp. gedwelled. To deceive*, *Bt. 33, 3, v. dwelian.*

Gedwola, gedweola, gedweolda, gedwild, gedwyld, dwola, dwala, an; *m. An error, deceit, imposture, heresy; error* :—Se mennisca gedwola *the human error*, *Bt. 33, 2. On gedwolan geledde*, *Mt. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14.*

Gedwolene; *adj. Wandering, erroneous; erraticus* :—*Cd. 91.*

Gedwol-goda *false gods, idols.*

Gedwol-man, gedwol-mon *an erring man, an impostor, a heretic.*

Gedwolode *erred, wandered*, v. dwelian.

Gedwolsum; *adj. Erroneous; erroneus* :—*Elf. pref. Gen.*

Gedwol-ping *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.*

Gedwymer, gedwimor. 1. *A phantasy, false representation; phantasma. 2. A juggler; praestigiator* :—*1. L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Jud. 15.*

Gedwymorlic; *adj. Like a juggler, illusive; phantasticus* :—*Dial. 2, 10.*

Gedygdan, for gedydon, dydon *did, effected, escaped*, *Chr. 978, v. gedon.*

Gedyn *a clang, loud sound*, v. dyne.

Gedynged *dunged*, v. dyngan.

Gedyre *a door-post*, v. duru.

Gedyrsum *Afflictive; calamitous, Lye.*

Gedyrneð *shall hide*; *pp. gedyrneð. Hidden*, v. dyrnian.

<sup>h</sup> Gedyrstelice *boldly*, v. dyrstelice.

Gedyrstig *bold*, v. dyrstig.

Gedyrstigan *To dare, presume; audere* :—*Bd. 5, 21.*

Gedyrstignes *boldness*, v. dyrstignes.

Gedyrstlæcan; *pp. gedyrstlæht. To dare, v. dyrstlæcan.*

Gedysig *foolish*, v. dysi.

Gee, geeac *yea, yes, v. gea.*

Geeacnian ic geeacnige; *p. geeacnode, we geeacnodon; pp. geeacnod. To conceive, to be pregnant, bring forth, produce, add, increase; concipere* :—

Elizabeð *his wif geeacnode*, *Lk. 1, 24. Pu on innoðe geeacnast*, *Lk. 1, 31. Ic hine bletsige and geeacnige*, *Gen. 17, 20: Jud. 4, 1, v. eacnian. Geeacnung, eacnung, e; f. A conceiving, conception; conceptio* :—*Gen. 3, 16.*

Geeadmedan, geeaðmedan, he geeadmedeð; *p. medde, mette; pp. moded, met; v. a. [ead happiness; eað mild; mod mind] To be humble, to become humble, adore; humiliare* :—*Hine to him geeaðmedde*, *Mt. 8, 2: 18, 4: 23, 12. Geeadmedum þe ealle mægða*, *Gen. 27, 29: Jud. 11, 33.*

Geeadmoded *humbled*, v. eadmodan.

Geeadmodlice *humbly*, v. eadmodlice.

Geeaðlæanian, ic geaðlæanige *to repay, reward*, v. edlæanian.

Geeærfoðod *troubled*, v. eærfoðian.

Geealden *grown old*, v. ealdian.

Geealgian *to defend.*

Geeane *yeaned*, *Gen. 33, 13, v. eanian.*

Geeardod *dwelt*, v. eardian.

Geearnian *to earn, deserve*, *Bt. 13, v. eanian.*

Geearning *merit*, v. earning.

Geeaðmodað *deigned, vouchsafed*.

Geeawian *to shew.*

Geebalsadon *they blasphemed*, v. ealsan.

Geebbod *ebbed*, v. ebban.

Geeceð, geecte *increased*, *Bt. 31, 1, v. ecan.*

Geeðcenned *Regenerated; regeneratus* :—*R. Jn. 3, 5.*

Geeðcucude, geedcucod *revived*, v. edcucian.

Geeðlæanian *to reward, renew, remit*, v. edlæanian.

Geeðleht *repeated*, v. edlæcan.

Geeðniwian *to renew, restore*, *Mt. 17, 11, v. edniwian.*

Geeðstaðelung *repairing*, v. edstaðelung.

Geeðstaðolian *to restore*, v. edstaðelian.

Geeðwyrpen *improved, revived*.

Geefenlæcan *to be like*, *Mt. 6, 8, v. efenlæcan.*

Geeðsod *shaved*, *Jud. 16, 16, v. efsian.*

Geeðgesad *frightened*, v. egesian.

Geeagian *to excite*, v. eagian.

Geeðled *troubled*, v. eagian.

Geeðsode, geegsod *frightened*, v. egesian.

Geeld, geelded *put off*, v. eldan.

Geelnode *contended*, v. elnian.

Geembhtan, geambihtan *to minister*, v. embehtan.

Geemnet *equals*, v. emnian.

Geemnitan *to equal*, v. emnytan.

Geende *an end*, v. ende.

Geendebyrdan *to set in order*, *Lk. 1, 1, v. endebyrdan.*

Geendian, ENDIAN; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To END, finish; finire* :—*Lk. 14, 30. Ic geendige on heom*, *Deut. 32, 23.*

Geendode *his dagas*, *Jud. 3, 11.*

Geendung *an end, finish, death*, *Gen. 6, 13, v. endung.*

Geengd, geenged *anxious, sad*, v. ange.

Geode *overcome, vanquished, happened*, v. gegangan.

Geofot *a debt*, v. eofot.

Georsod *enraged*, v. yrsian.

Geeowian *to shew, discover*, *Bt. 39, 8, v. ywan.*

Geerod *ploughed*, v. erian.

Gees *eaten; pl. of gós.*

Geeten *eeen*, v. etan.

Geeðcucigan *to revive*, v. edcucian.

Gef *if*, *Bt. 36, 4, v. gif.*

Gefa *an enemy*, v. fah.

Gefadian *to set in order; gefadod, gefæd arranged, ordered*, v. fadan.

Gefadung *a disposing*, v. fadung.

Gefæde *in order*, v. gefadian.

Gefædren *paternal*, v. fæderen.

Gefægnian *to rejoice*, v. fægnian.

Gefægnung *a joy, an exultation*, v. fægnung.

Gefægon *united*, v. gefegan.

Gefælan *to overturn*, v. afælan.

Gefælsian; *p. ode. To recompense, expiate; expiare* :—*Cod. Ec. 10, a.*

Gefær *a journey, going*, *Ps. 104, 36, v. fær.*

Gefæran *To go, to act; proficisci* :—*L. Can. Edg. poen. 12, v. faran.*

Gefærreden, gefærscipe, gefærscipe *a society, company, college*, v. gefærreden.

Gefæst, gefæsted *fasted*, v. fæsttan.

Gefæstan *to commit*, v. befæstan.

Gefæstnian *to fix, fasten, confirm, betroth*, *Ors. 5, 13, v. afæstnian.*

Gefætian *to fetch, send for*, v. fetian.

Gefætnodest *hast fattened; gefætted fattened*, v. fættian.

Gefagen *glad*, v. fægen.

Gefagenian, gefagnian *to rejoice*, *Lk. 1, 14, v. fægnian.*

Gefah, gefahmon *an enemy*, v. fah, fagmon.

Gefandod *tried*, v. afandian.

Gefara *a companion*, *Bd. 1, 15, v. gefera.*

Gefaran *to go, proceed, depart, die*, *Num. 11, 31, v. faran.*

Gefe *a gift*, *Bd. 2, 13, v. gifu.*

Geféa, FEA, an; *m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour; gaudium* :—*Jn. 3, 29: 15, 11. On gefean with joy*, *Ps. 20, 6.*



Gefealden *folded*, v. fealdan.  
 Gefealic; *adj.* *Pleasant, joyous; laetus*:—*Somn.* 335.  
 Gefeallan *to fall*, *Ps.* 7, 4, v. feallan.  
 Gefearh-sugu *a farrowing sow*.  
 Gefeax *hair*, *Bd.* 2, 1, v. feax.  
 Gefeaxode *haired*, v. feaxod.  
 Gefeccan, gefecccean *to fetch, to send for*, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. feccan.  
 Gefed, gefedd *fed, nourished*, v. fedan.  
 Gefedera, an. *A nurse, a god-mother; susceprix*:—*L. Eccl. Cnut.* 7.  
 GEFEG *A joining, juncture; commissura*:—*Gefeg borda a joining of boards*, *R.* 62.  
 Gefegan, fegan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* *To join, unite; jungere*:—*God gefegð folc God joins people*, *Bt.* 21. *Gefegð fela folca to somne joins many people together*, *Bt. R.* p. 165. *Fæste gefeged firmly joined*, *Bt. R.* p. 176.  
 Gefegean *to rejoice*, v. fægian.  
 Gefegincg, gefegung *A joining, composing; compositio, Som.*  
 Gefelan, FELAN; *p. gefelde, gefoelde* [*Dut.* *gevoelen: Frs. fiele*] *To FEEL, perceive; palpare*:—*Ors.* 1, 7: *Bd.* 3, 2, 9.  
<sup>k</sup> Gefelled *filled, finished*, v. gefillian.  
 Gefelnes, se; *f.* *A feeling, perception, sense; sensus*:—*Bd.* 4, 11.  
 Gefelsode *expiated*, v. gefælsian.  
 Gefeng *took*, v. fon.  
 Gefeoht, gefioht, FEOHT, fyht, es; *pl. u, a, um; m.* [*Dut.* *gevecht n: Frs. gefocht n.*] *A FIGHT, contest, battle, war; bellum*:—*Ge gehyrað gefeoht and gefeohta hlisan*, *Mt.* 24, 6: *Ors.* 1, 9.  
 Gefeohtan *to fight*, *Lk.* 14, 32, v. feohtan.  
 Gefeol fell upon, insisted, v. feallan.  
 GEFEOÐN, ic gefeó; *p. gefeáh; pp. gefagen, gefægen.* *To be glad, to rejoice, exult; gaudere*:—*Ps.* 9, 15: *Bd.* 5, 23, v. fægian.  
 Gefeorðon *came upon*, v. gefaran.  
 Gefeorðman *to entertain, farm, cleanse*, v. feorðman.  
 GEFER, es. *A company, society; comitatus*:—*Eart þu ures geferes?* *Jos.* 5, 13: *Lk.* 2, 44.  
 Gefera, gefara, foera, an [*Chaus. fere: Prov. fiera*] 1. *A companion, associate, fellow, comrade, colleague; socius.* 2. *A bailiff, steward, agent, man; villicus*:—1. *Þæt wif þat þu me forgeafe to geferan*, *Gen.* 3, 12: *Jn.* 11, 16. 2. *Cd.* 100.  
 ¶ Wordes gefera *a word's*

*companion, an adverb, Elf. gr.* 5, v. gerefa.  
 Geferod supported, v. fercian.  
 Geferðon sustained, v. ferian.  
 Gefered, gefered brought, carried, v. ferian.  
 Geferlæcan; *pp. læht.* *To keep company or fellowship, accompany, associate; associare*:—*Elf. gr.* 30.  
 Geferræden, geferræden, geferrædnes, geferscipe; *m.* [*gafer a society; ræden or scipe a state*] *An agreement, familiarity, society, company, fellowship, family, college, congregation; societas, pactum*:—*Bt.* 29, 1. *Sæge hyt geferrædenne*, *Mt.* 18, 17. *He hæfde on his geferrædene*, *Gen.* 50, 9.  
 Gefestnian *to fasten*, v. gefæstnian.  
 Gefetelsod; *adj.* *Polished; perpolitus, Som.*  
 Gefeterian; *p. rode; pp. rod, rad.* *To FETTER, bind; compedire*:—*Cod. Ex.* 114, b.  
 Gefeseran, gefeserian, gefisæran; *p. ede; pp. ed.* *To give wings, cover with feathers, plume; alas addere*:—*Ic sceal ærest þin mod gefisærian I must first give wings to thy mind*, *Bt.* 36, 1, 2.  
<sup>l</sup> Gefette brought, gefetod sent for, v. fetian.  
 Gefian *to hate*, v. fian.  
 Gefiht *a battle*, v. gefeoht.  
 Gefild *a field*, v. feld.  
 Gefillan; *p. ds; pp. ed; v. a.* *To fulfil, finish, complete; complere*:—*God þa gefilde hys weorc*, *Gen.* 2, 2.  
 Gefindan *to find*, v. findan.  
 Gefinogod mouldy, v. finie.  
 Gefioht war, v. gefeoht.  
 Gefirenodon sinned, v. firenian.  
 Geflæscnes incarnation, v. flæscnes.  
 Gefleard *a trifling*, v. fleard.  
 Gefleman, geflieman *to drive away*, v. aflyman.  
 Gefleow flowed, v. flowan.  
 Geflit *A fan to clean corn; vanus*:—*Cot.* 33.  
 Geflit contention, strife, v. flit.  
 Gefliten, geflioten, gefliotun contended, v. flitan.  
 Geflitfull, geflitfullic; *adj.* [*flit strife*] *Contentious; contentious*:—*Chr.* 785.  
 Geflitlice by strife.  
 Geflyman *to rout*, v. aflyman.  
 Gefoedod fed, v. fedan.  
 Gefog *a joining*, v. gefeg.  
 Gefol giving suck, full.  
 Gefolc people, a troop, v. folc.  
 Gefolgian *to fill*, v. fyllan.  
 Gefon; *part. gefonde; pp. gefongen.* *To take*, v. fon.  
 Geforht timid, v. forht.  
 Geforðian *to further*, v. forðian.

Geforweorðan *to perish*, v. forweorðan.  
 Geforword; *part.* *Agreed upon, covenanted, bargained; compactus*:—*L. Foed. Athelr. Anlæw.* 4.  
 Gefotcypsed; *part.* [*cysp a fetter*] *Bound with fetters; compeditus*:—*Ps.* 101, 21.  
 Gefrage, FREG E Inquiry, information, sharpness, mind, sagacity; solertia:—*On mine gefrage in my mind, on my inquiry, as I hear, understand, know, as I am informed*, *Chr.* 975: 973: *Cd.* 58, *Lye.*  
 Gefrage, gefragen; *adj.* *Perceived, known, celebrated, remarkable; notus*:—*Bt. R.* p. 175: *Cd.* 162.  
<sup>m</sup> Gefragnan *to inquire, know, hear*, v. fregan.  
 Gefraetan *to devour*, v. fretan.  
 Gefraetwed, gefraetwed adorned, v. fraetwian.  
 Gefraetwodnes an ornament, v. fraetwednes.  
 Gefrasan *to ask*, v. frasian.  
 Gefrean *To free; liberare*:—*C.* *Ps.* 43, 29.  
 Gefreodnod evil minded, angered.  
 Gefredan, gefret; *p. dde.* *To feel, perceive, know, give ear to, regard, free; sentire*:—*Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer cannot feel whether*, *Bt.* 41, 4. *On hyre gefredde þat*, *Mk.* 5, 29: *Ps.* 30, 1.  
 Gefredendlic; *adj.* *Sensible, perceptible; sensibilis*:—*Elf. gr. Som.* p. 2, 31.  
 Gefrednes, se; *f.* *A feeling, sense, perception, taste; sensus*:—*Bt.* 41, 4.  
 Gefrefred consoled, v. frefrian.  
 Gefremednes, se; *f.* *An achievement, effect; effectio*:—*Bd.* 1, 4.  
 Gefremian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* *To finish, effect, bring to pass, commit; efficere*:—*Þe he gefremode*, *Gen.* 2, 2: *Mt.* 14, 2.  
 Gefremman *to effect, perform*, v. fremman.  
 Gefreed, gefreode freed, set at liberty, v. freon.  
 Gefreogan *to free, emancipate*, *L. In.* 7, 3, v. freogan.  
 Gefreolsod, gefrylsod consecrated, liberated, freed, v. freolsian.  
 Gefricgeað hear, understand, *Beo.* 41, 121, v. fricgean.  
 Gefrigen inquired, understood, heard of, v. fregan.  
 Gefrihtan *to frighten*, *Bd.* 1, 7, v. frihtan.  
 Gefrinan; *p. we gefrunon.* *To ask, hear, perceive*, v. frinan.  
 Gefriðod, gefriðode saved, protected, delivered, liberated, *Bt.* 39, 10, v. friðian.



Gefrozen *frozen*, v. frysan.  
 Gefrunan *asked, understood*, v. frunan.  
 Gefrygnys *a question*, v. frigenes.  
 Gefrynd *friends*, Lk. 23, 12, v. freond.  
 Gefryðsum, *adj. Safe, fortified*; *salvus*:—Ps. 70, 3.  
 Gefullan *to fill*, Ps. 15, 11, v. fyllan.  
 Gefullfremman *to perfect*, v. fulfremian.  
 Gefullod baptized, v. fullian.  
 Gefultumian *to help*, v. fultumian.  
 Gefulwian; *pp. lwad, luhtod. To baptize*, Bd. 5, 6, v. fullian.  
 Gefunden *found*, v. findan.  
 Gefungon *took*, v. fon.  
 Gefylan *to pollute*, v. befylan.  
 Gefylc [folc people] *A troop, people*; *turma*:—Jud. 16. Gefylceo *camp, forts*, Past. 21, 5.  
 Gefylced *collected as an army*.  
 Gefylde *cut down*, v. fyllan.  
 Gefyllan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a. To fulfill, accomplish, satisfy*; *implere, saturare*:—Pus unc gedafenað ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. He gefylde bi, Ps. 80, 15.  
 Gefylled *cut down, destroyed*, v. fyllan.  
 Gefyllnednes, *se*; *f. A fulness, perfection, finishing*; *plenitudo*:—Jn. 1, 16.  
 Gefyllendlic; *adj. Filling*; *expletivus*:—Elf. gr. 44.  
 Gefylst *help*, v. fultum.  
 Gefylsta, *an*; *m. A helper, an assistant*; *adjutor*:—Ps. 17, 2: 27, 9.  
 Gefylstan *to help*, v. fylstan.  
 Gefynd *foes, enemies*, v. feond.  
 Gefyndig; *adj. Capable*; *capax*:—Elf. gr. 9, 60.  
 Gefyrht, gefyrhted; *adj. Fearful, affrighted, doubting*; *timidus*:—Bd. 1, 7.  
 Gefyrn *long ago, of old*, Jos. 10, 11, v. fyrrn.  
 Gefyrðrian *to promote*, v. fyrðrian.  
 Gefysed *hastened, prepared*, v. fysan.  
 Gefystlian; *pp. lad. To beat with the fists, to buffet*; *pugnis impetere*:—Scint. 2.  
 Gefyðered *feathered, winged*, v. gefeðeran.  
 Gegada, *an, gad, gædeling. A fellow traveller, a companion, associate*; *comes*:—Elf. gr. 27.  
 Gegaderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.  
 Gegaderung *a collection*, v. gaderung.  
 Gegadorwist *an assembly*, v. gadorwist.  
 Gegæde *A collection, congregation*; *congregatio*:—R. Ben. interl. 2.

Gegæderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.  
 Gegælen, gægalen *enchanted*, Ps. 57, 5, v. galan.  
 Gegæncg *A society, meeting, an assembly*; *cœtus*:—Elf. ep. 1st, 50.  
 Gegærwan *to prepare*, v. gearwian.  
 Gegaf *base*, v. gaf.  
 Gegafelod *Confiscated*; *iniscatus*:—Cot. 108, 194.  
 Gegan *to go, observe*, v. gegangan.  
 Gegang *an event, a fate*, v. gegong.  
 Gegangan, gegan; *p. geeode. To go, happen, enter into, overrun, go against with hostile intention, to subdue, overcome*; *superare*:—Gif friman edor gegangeð if a freeman forcibly enter a residence, L. Ethelb. 29, Pr.  
 Gegealt *keep, hold*, v. gehealdian.  
 Gegearcian; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To prepare*, v. gearcian.  
 Gegearcung *a preparation*, v. gearcung.  
 Gegearwian, gegearwigan *to prepare, procure*, v. gearwian.  
 Gegearwung *a preparation*, Ps. 88, 14, v. gearwung.  
 Gegerela, gegyrela, gegyrila, gegerla, gyrila, *an. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe*; *amiculum, stola*:—Bringað raðe þæne selestan gegyrelan, Lk. 15, 22, Mk. 12, 38.  
 Gegerelad, gegerlad; *part. Cloth-ed*; *indutus*:—L. Ps. 92, 1.  
 Gegladian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a. To please, make glad, gladden*; *oblectare*:—Ps. 103, 17.  
 Geglæncan, geglengcan, geglengan *to adorn, set in order, compose*, v. glengan.  
 Geglesce; *adj. Lascivious, wanton*; *lascivus*:—Bd. 5, 6.  
 Geglidan *to glide*, v. glidan.  
 Gegn, gegnes, v. geng.  
 Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, Chr. 1013.  
 Gegnidan *to rub*, v. gnidan.  
 Gegnunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly*; *omnino*:—Cd. 32.  
 Gegnysan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12, v. forgnidan.  
 Gegodian *to please, enrich*, v. godian.  
 Gegogud *Relying on*; *fretus*:—R. Conc.  
 Gegolden; *part. Paid, performed*; *præstitus*:—L. In. 71.  
 Gegong, gegang *Fate, a falling out, an accident*; *fatum*:—Cot. 48.  
 Gegongan *to go over*, v. gegangan.  
 Gegoten *poured out, molten, melted*, v. geotan.  
 Gegrapian *to grope, touch*, Bt. 41, 4, v. grapian.

Gegremian *to irritate, provoke*, v. gremian.  
 Gegretan; *p. gegrette. To greet*, v. gretan.  
 Gegrewð *grows*, Bt. 34, 10, v. grown.  
 Gegrin *a snare*, v. grin.  
 Gegrinan; *pp. nod. To ensnare*; *illaqueare*:—Prov. 6.  
 Gegrind *A grinding or rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing*; *fragor*:—Cd. 95.  
 Gegrip *a gripe, seizing*, v. gripa.  
 Gegripan; *p. grap*; *pp. gripen. To gripe, seize*, v. gripa.  
 Gegripennis, gegripnes, *se*; *f. A taking, seizing, snare*; *corruptio*:—T. Ps. 34, 9.  
 Gegriðian *to make peace*, v. griðian.  
 Gegrunderd *grounded, founded*, v. agryndan.  
 Gegrundon *ground*, v. grindan.  
 Gegrundweallian *To ground a wall, to found, lay a foundation*; *fundare*:—Ps. 23, 2.  
 Gegyddode *sang*, v. geddian.  
 Gegyfan *to bestow*, v. gifan.  
 Gegyld *gilded*, v. gylden.  
 Gegylda, GYLDA, gilda, *an*; *m. A person who belongs to a guild or corporation, a companion, fellow*; *socius*:—Healf þæm gegyldan half to the companion, L. Alf. 27, W. p. 41, 17: *Hickes's Ep. dis. p. 20, 51, &c.*  
 Gegyldan *to pay*, v. gyldan.  
 Gegyldscipe *a society*, v. gildscipe.  
 Gegyltan *To become guilty, to offend*; *peccare*:—Ors. 1, 12.  
 Gegymmod; *adj. Gemmed, set with gems*; *gemmatus*:—Elf. gr. 43.  
 Gegyrela, gegyrila *a garment*, v. gegerela.  
 Gegyrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, wed*; *v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow*; *vestire*:—Pu gegyrydist, C. Ps. 103, 2. Pone lichoman gegyredon clothed the body, Bd. 4, 30. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3.  
 Gegyrnendlic; *adj. Desirable*; *desiderabilis*:—T. Ps. 18, 11.  
 Gegyrwan *to prepare*, Ors. 1, 7, v. gearwian.  
 Gehabban *to have*, v. habban.  
 Gehaccod *hacked, cut*, v. haccan.  
 Gehada, *an*; *m. One of the same state, condition*; *qui ejusdem status est*:—L. Cnut. 5, W. p. 128, 33, 35, 37.  
 Gehadian *to ordain, consecrate*, Bd. 3, 7, v. hadian.  
 Gehæftan, HÆFTAN; *pp. gehæfted, hæfted, gehæfed, gehæfd, gehæft, hæft [Dut. hechten: Frs. heftje] To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind*; *captare*:—Hi gehæftað on sawle rihtwises, Ps.



93, 21. Abraham geseah anne ramm be þam hornum gehæft, *Gen.* 22. 13. On ecesse gehæft for ever binds, *Bt.* 19: *Ex.* 12, 29.

<sup>a</sup>Gehæftednes, gehæftnys, se; *f. A captivity; captivitas:—L. Ps.* 125, 5.

Gehæged *hedged*, v. hegian.

Gehælan *to heal*, *Mt.* 9, 28, v. hælan.

Gehæld *A keeping, regarding; observatio:—Bd.* 4, 23.

Gehæld; *comp.* gehældra, gehældra, gehaldre; *adj.* Safe, secure, good; tutus:—*Bd.* 2, 2.

Gehæman *to cohabit*, v. hæman.

Gehænan *to accuse*, *C. Jn.* 8, 6, v. gehenan.

Gehæt *made warm*, v. hatian.

Gehætan *To promise; promittere:—Bt.* 20.

Gehafa *have*, *Mt.* 18, 26; *imp.* of habban.

Gehafen *Heaved up, fermented; tumefactus:—R.* 66.

Gehal; *adj.* [*Dut.* geheel] *Entire, whole; integer:—Bt.* 34, 12.

Gehaldan; *pp.* gehalden. *To keep, hold, v. healdan.*

Gehalding, e; *f. A holding, keeping; custodia:—Ps.* 118, 9.

Gehaldre *better*, v. gehæld.

Gehalgian; *p. ode; pp. od. To consecrate, dedicate, Jn.* 11, 55, v. halgian.

Gehalgung *a consecration, a sanctuary, v. halgung.*

Gehamettan *To appoint a home; domum assignare:—L. Athelst.* 2.

Gehát *a promise, vow, Bd.* 3, 27, v. behat.

Gehata *A hater, an enemy; inimicus:—Cot.* 74.

Gehatan; *pp. en. To promise, vow, v. behatan.*

Gehatan *called*, v. hatan.

Gehæðrian; *p. erod. To restrain, v. heaðerian.*

Gehatude *heated, grew warm, v. hatian.*

Gehawade *looked around, v. hawian.*

Gehead *exalted, v. geheed.*

Geheahtendlic; *adj. Eminent; insignis:—Pref. Wiht.*

Geheald *What is held, a territory, keeping, regarding; custodia:—Bd.* 5, 21: *Chr.* 1055.

Gehealdan, þu gehiltst, he gehylt; *p. geheold, gehold; pp. gehealden; v.a. 1. To keep, preserve; custodire. 2. To observe, regard; observare:—1. Fiftyne winter geheold he kept it fifteen years, Chr.* 189. *1c* þe geheolde, *Gen.* 20, 6. *Þat sæd si gehealden, Gen.* 7, 3. *2. Gif þu hig gehiltst,*

*Deut.* 7, 12. ¶ *Mid gehealdan to satisfy, Bt.* 13. Wel gehealden *contented, satisfied, Bt.* 18, 3, v. heald.

<sup>r</sup>Gehealdnys *a keeping, v. healdnes.*

Gehealdsum; *adj. Keeping, stinging, modest, chaste; parcus:—Past.* 20.

Gehealdsumnes *a keeping, v. healdnes.*

Gehealgian *to consecrate, v. halgian.*

Gehealtsumnys *captivity, v. healdnes.*

Geheapod *heaped, v. heapian.*

Geheaw *A gnashing; stridor:—Cd.* 221.

Geheawan *to heu, cut, v. heawian.*

Gehede *seized.*

Geheed *lifted up.*

Gehefgod, gehefegud, gehefgod, gehefgad *made heavy, troubled, aggravated, v. hefigan.*

Gehelan, ed, god *to hide, conceal, deceive, v. helan.—to heal, v. hælan.*

Gehelcian; *p. ode; pp. od [helm a helmet] To crown, crest; coronare:—Ps.* 5, 15: 8, 6.

Gehelpian *to assist, preserve, Bt.* 14, 1, v. helpian.

Gehenan *to accuse, R. Lk.* 23, 2, v. hynan.

Gehend; *adj. Neighbouring, next; vicinus:—On gehende tunas, Mk.* 1, 38.

Gehende, gehened *humbled, opposed, condemned, v. hynan.*

Gehende; *prep. d; adv. Nigh, near at hand; prope:—Me gehende, Gen.* 45, 10. *Sumor ys gehende, Lk.* 21, 30.

Gehendnes, se; *f. Nearness; proximitas:—Elf. gr.* 5.

Gehentan *to take, pursue, Bt.* R. p. 168, v. hentan.

Geheold *a regard, v. healdnes.*

Geheoran *to hear, v. hyran.*

Geheordnes, geheordung *a custody, keeping, v. healdnes.*

Geheorte, geheorted; *comp. ra; adj. Hearted, animated, Mk.* 10, 49.

<sup>a</sup>Geheran *to hear, v. hyran.*

Gehered *praised, v. herian.*

Gehergian *to ravage, afflict, destroy, v. hergian.*

Gehernes, se; *f. A hearing; auditus:—Bt.* 41, 4.

Gehet *promised, v. behatan.*

Gehhol *Christmas, v. geol.*

Gehicgan, gehicggan, gehicgean, gehiggan *to study, search out, v. hicgan.*

Gehienan *to humble, v. hynan.*

Gehierstan *to fry, v. hyrstan.*

Gehihtan *to hope, rejoice, increase, v. hihtan.*

Gehilt *a hilt, handle, v. hilt.*

Gehiltst *keepst, Ex.* 34, 6, v. gehealdan.

Gehinan *to oppress, v. hynan.*

Gehindred *hindered, v. hindrian.*

Gehiorað *hear, v. hyran.*

Gehiowan, gehiowan, gehiwan *to form, pretend, v. hiwian.*

Gehiscian *to hate.*

Gehiwung *a pretence, v. hiwing.*

Gehlæden, gehlæden laden; *pp. of hladan.*

Gehlænian *to make lean, thin, v. lænian.*

Gehlæst, gehlæsted *loaded, v. hlæstan.*

Gehlaðen *invited, v. laðian.*

Gehleapan *to dance, v. hleapan.*

Gehleat *appointed by lot, ordained, v. hleotan.*

Gehleoð; *adj. Agreeable, harmonious; consonus:—Bt.* 1, 25.

Gehleow *a lowing, v. gehlow.*

Gehlid *a lid, covering, v. hlið.*

Gehlhidad, gehlyd *covered, v. hliðan.*

<sup>t</sup>Gehlihan, hi gehlogun *to deride, v. hlihan.*

Gehlioran *to pass over, v. leoran.*

Gehlið [hleoð a top] *A covering; tectum:—Cd.* 36.

Gehlodon *laden, v. hladan.*

Gehlót *a lot, Jos.* 7, 14, 17, v. hlót.

Gehlóten *appointed by lot, v. hleotan.*

Gehlow, gehleow *A lowing of beasts; mugitus:—Elf. gr.* 1.

Gehlyd, hlyd, hlyd [*Frs.* luid n.] *A clamour, muttering, disturbance, noise, tumult; clamor:—Mt.* 27, 24.

Gehlyst *hearing, v. hlyst.*

Gehlystan *to listen, obey, v. hlystan.*

Gehlyt *A companion; consors:—Ps.* 44, 9.

Gehnad, es *A conflict, fight; immanitas:—Chr.* 938, v. gehnæst.

Gehnægde; *part. Subdued, oppressed; oppressus:—Bd.* 4, 15, v. hnæcan.

Gehnæst, gehnast *A conflict, slaughter; conflictus:—Æfter þam gehnæste after the slaughter, Cd.* 94: *Chr.* 938.

Gehnesctun, gehnescod *softened, v. hnescian.*

Gehoered *heard, v. hyran.*

Gehogode, gehogod *studied, determined, despised, v. hogian.*

Geholen *hidden, v. helan.*

Gehopp *A little bag; folliculus:—Cot.* 87.

Gehorsad, behorsud, gehorsud; *part. Behorsed, set or mounted on horseback; equo impositus:—Ors.* 3, 9: *Chr.* 885, *Ing.* p. 108, 14.



Gehradod *Hastened, prospered*; acceleratus:—*Bd. 4, 19, v. hradian.*

Gehran *touched, v. gehrinan.*

Gehraes *rushed, v. hreosan.*

Gehrec *government, v. gerec.*

Gehremmed *hindered, v. hremman.*

Gehreosan *to rush, v. hreosan.*

Gehrero *banishment, v. gehrore.*

Gehrifede *brought forth, v. hrif.*

<sup>u</sup>Gehrinan, gerinan, hrinan, ic

gehrine; *p. gehran, hi geh-*

hrinon; *pp. gehrinen. 1. To*

*touch, to take hold of; tangere.*

*2. To touch with an instrument,*

*to brush, clean, adorn, deck;*

*vertere:—1. Gehrinen mid*

*adle, Bd. 4, 8. 2. Gehrinæd*

*mid besum, C. Mt. 12, 44.*

Gehrinenes *a touch, v. hrinenes.*

Gehrist *falls, v. hreosan.*

Gehroden *adorned, v. hroden.*

Gehrore, gehrero, gerora *Ba-*

*nishment, exile, a casting away;*

*exilium:—Bd. 4, 7.*

Gehroren; *pp. Fallen, forsaken,*

*desolate, v. hreosan.*

Gehrorenes, se; *f. Affliction,*

*ruin; æruma:—L. Ps. 31, 4.*

Gehruron, gehryred, gehried,

geghored, gehroren *rushed*

*down, destroyed, was desolate,*

*v. hreosan.*

Gehrul *A noise, disturbance;*

*tumultus:—Dial. 2, 10.*

Gehryne *a sacrament, v. geryne.*

Gehrysed *shaken, v. hrysede.*

Gehð *a station, Ex. MS. Conb.*

*p. 233, v. giht.*

Gehugod *studied, intended, pur-*

*posed, v. gehogod.*

Gehúsan *Housefolk, those of the*

*household; domestici:—Mt.*

*10, 36.*

Gehwa; *m. gehwæt; n. g. ge-*

*hwæs; pron. Every one, who-*

*ever, who; quisque, quis:—*

*Mk. 15, 24, v. hwa.*

Gehwædnes, gehwednes, se; *f.*

*Sparingness, paucity, fewness,*

*subtilty; parcity, paucitas:*

*—Ps. 101, 24.*

Gehwær, gehwar *On every side,*

*everywhere; undique, ubique:*

*—Bd. 2, 1.*

Gehwæðer *Both, each, either,*

*doubtful; uterque, promiscus:*

*—Bd. 5, 7.*

Gehwæðeres; *adv. Anywhere,*

*on every side, every way; un-*

*diqne.*

<sup>v</sup>Gehwanon *on all sides, round*

*about.*

Gehwearf *returned, v. hweorfan.*

Gehwearf, gehweorf, gehwyrf *a*

*change, v. hwearfung.*

Gehweled *heated.*

Gehwyrnes *a conversion, v. ge-*

*hwyrfednes.*

Gehweted *wetted, v. wætan.*

Gehwider *Whithersoever, any-*

*where, everywhere; alicubi:—*

*Bd. 3, 17.*

Gehworfen *returned, v. hweor-*

*fan.*

Gehwylc *Each, every one, all,*

*whoever, whatever; quisque,*

*unusquisque:—Lk. 19, 15:*

*Deut. 24, 16.*

Gehwyrfednes, gehwyrfenes, se;

*f. A conversion, change; con-*

*versio:—Bd. 1, 26: 4, 5, v.*

*hwearfung.*

Gehwyrfð *turns; gehwyrfed*

*turned, v. hweorfan.*

Gehydan, he gehyt; *p. gehyd,*

*gehydde; pp. gehyden, gehe-*

*ded. To hide, v. hydan.*

Gehydnas, se; *f. An inn; di-*

*versorium:—Past. 50, 1.*

Gehygd *A thought; cogitatio:—*

*Cd. 221.*

Gehyht *a hope, refuge, v. hiht.*

Gehyhtan *to hope, v. hihtan.*

Gehyhtlic; *adj. Seasonable, fit,*

*commodious; opportunus:—*

*R. Ben. 53, v. hihtlic.*

Gehyld *Regard, observation, keep-*

*ing, concealing; observantia,*

*custodia:—Bd. 2, 4.*

Gehyldre *Safer; tutius.*

Gehyld keeps, v. gehealdan.

Gehynan; *p. de; pp. ed. To*

*humble, oppress, waste, destroy,*

*Ex. 1, 10, v. hynan.*

<sup>v</sup>Gehyran *to hear, obey, v. hyran.*

Gehyrde *kept, oppressed, v. hyr-*

*dan.*

Gehyrned *Horned, covered with*

*horn or scales, glazed or bright-*

*ened; cornutus:—Moises wæs*

*gehyrned, Ex. 34, 29, 30.*

Gehyrnes, se; *f. A hearing, re-*

*port; auditus:—Mt. 13, 14.*

Gehyrst, gehyrsted *fried, baked,*

*v. hyrstan.*

Gehyrsted *adorned, Bt. 37, 1, v.*

*hyrstan.*

Gehyrsum *obedient, v. hyrsum.*

Gehyrsumian *to obey, v. hyrsu-*

*mian.*

Gehyrsumnes *obedience, v. hyr-*

*sumnes.*

Gehyst *hides, v. gehydan.*

Gehyðelic; *adj. Favourable,*

*seasonable; opportunus:—Ps.*

*31, 7.*

Gehyðnes *opportunity.*

Gehywung *a deception, deceit, v.*

*hiwung.*

Geicean; *p. geichte, hi geihton;*

*imp. geic; pp. geiced, geict,*

*gecht. To add, eke, Cd. 56, v.*

*ecan.*

Geicendlic; *adj. Added to, ad-*

*jective; adjectivus:—Geicend-*

*lic nama a noun adjective, Som.*

Geichte, geihton *added; p. of*

*geicean, v. ecan.*

Geillerocað *Surfeited; crapula-*

*tus:—Ps. 77, 71.*

Geimpod *grafted, v. impan.*

Geinnian; *p. geinnod. To*

*bring in, include, to fill, supply,*

*charge; præstare, includere:*

*—Wolde God geinnian þone*

*lyre God would supply the loss,*

*Ser. Creat. p. 9: L. In. 62.*

Susle *geinnod with sulphur*

*filled, Cd. 2. He hæfð gein-*

*nod þat ær geutod wæs he has*

*included what before was ex-*

*cluded, Cod. Ex. p. 1.*

<sup>x</sup>Geirged *affrighted.*

Gelad *a way, road, v. lad.*

Geladian *to excuse, v. ladian.*

Gelæccan, gelæccæan, læccan;

*he gelæcð; p. he gelæhte,*

*læhte, hi gelæhton, gelæhton;*

*pp. gelæht. To take, catch,*

*seize, apprehend; capere, ar-*

*ripere:—Þat hig woldon hine*

*gelæccæan and to cýninge don,*

*Jn. 6, 15. Hig gelæhton hys*

*hand, Gen. 19, 16: Mk. 9, 18.*

Eac *menne læhte also took*

*men, Chr. 1094: Gen. 12, 15.*

Gelædan, he gelæt; *p. gelædde;*

*pp. gelæded. To lead, v. læ-*

*dan.*

Gelædenlic; *adj. What is easily*

*led or beaten out, malleable;*

*ductilis:—Ps. 97, 6.*

Gelæfa *permission, v. leaf.*

Gelæfan *to believe, v. gelyfan.*

Gelæfed *left; pp. of læfan.*

Gelæmed *Lamed; claudus fac-*

*tus:—L. Ethelb. 39, v. lam.*

Gelænde *lent, v. lænan.*

Gelænde *One accusing, a stand-*

*er; detrahens:—C. Ps. 100,*

*5, v. getelan.*

Gelænged *lengthened, drawn out,*

*v. langian.*

Gelær *Void, empty; vacuus,*

*Som.*

Gelæred *Taught, persuaded, learn-*

*ed, skilful; doctus, v. læran.*

Gelærednes, se; *f. Learnedness,*

*knowledge, skill; eruditio:—*

*Gelærednes to spræcenne, Bd.*

*4, 27.*

Gelæstan *to last, continue, follow,*

*perform, v. læstan.*

Gelæswod *fed, v. læsian.*

<sup>y</sup>Gelæte, es; *pl. gelætu; n. [læ-*

*tan to let go, leave] A going*

*out, ending, meeting; exitus,*

*occursus:—To wega gelætan*

*to the meetings of ways, Mt. 22, 9.*

Twegra wega *gelætu meetings*

*of two ways, Cot. 110. Æt*

*þæra wega gelæte, Gen. 38,*

*21.*

Gelæten *let, let go, omitted, v.*

*lætan.*

Gelagod *Lawed, sanctioned by*

*law; lege sancitus:—Elf. ep.*

*40.*

Gelamp *happened; p. of gelim-*

*pan.*

Gelandian. 1. *To land, arrive;*

*accedere ad terram. 2. To*

*enrich with lands or possessions;*

*terris locupletare:—1. Som.*



2. *pe* gelandod sy *who has lands*, *L. Lund*. 11. Opposed to be-landian.

Gelang, geleng; *prep.* ALONG *of, owing to, in consequence of*; opera, causa, cuiusvis:—*Et pe ys ure lyf gelang it is along of thee that we live. Hi sohton on hwon þat gelang were they inquired long of whom that was, Bd. 3, 10. Gif hit on preoste gelange sy if it be along of the priest, L. Edg. impon. pp. 44.*

Gelangian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* To call for, send for, deliver, liberate; accersire, vocare, liberare:—Gelangast to be pine frynd, *Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode, Dial. 2, 3. Gelangod, Elf. T. p. 32, 26.*

Gelast *Path, duty*; officium:—*L. Lund. 3, W. p. 66, 14, 27.*

Gelaðian, ic gelaðige; *p. de*; *pp. od.* To invite, bid, desire to come, to assemble, congregate, allure; invitare, congregare:—Magon we Ioseph to us gelaðian *can we invite Joseph to come to us? Nicod. 20. Gelaðian to gepeahte to invite to consultation, R. Ben. 3: Lk. 14, 8, 16: Jn. 2, 2. Beforan Roman witan gelaðode assembled before the Roman senators, Ors. 3, 6.*

\*Gelaðung, laðung, e; *f.* A congregation, church; congregatio:—On middele gelaðunge or circean ic herige þe, *Ps. 21, 21: 88, 6.*

Gelaured Of or belonging to laurels; laureus, *Som.*

Geld a change, society, *v. gild.*

Geldan to pay, *v. gyltan.*

Gelde Yeanned, brought forth; enixa:—*Cot. 75.*

Gelden golden, *v. gyltan.*

Geleaf leave, license, *v. leaf.*

Geleafa, an; *m.* Belief, faith, confidence; fides, fiducia:—*Þu þone geleafan hæfst thou hast this belief, Bt. 5, 3. Habbað geleafan, Mt. 14, 27. Geleafan nom belief adopted, Cd. 30.*

Geleafful, leafful LAWFUL, believing, faithful, holy; licitus, fidelis, credulus:—*Ps. 77, 41. On geleafullum bocum in lawful or holy books, the Scriptures, Elf. T. p. 13, 22. Geleafull gaderung, oððe cyrce a faithful congregation or church, Elf. gl. 18.*

Geleafunes Faithfulness, belief, trust; fidelitas:—*Elf. gr. 9, 25.*

Geleafeleást, geleaflyst Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaithfulness; incredulitas:—*Deut. 1, 40.*

Geleafic What may be believed, credible; credibilis:—*Ps. 92, 7.*

Geleafsum Faithful, credible, credulous; fidelis:—*Bd. 3, 11: Ors. 3, 9.*

\*Geleánian; *pp. geleanod. Toreneder, repay, Cd. 21, v. leanian.*

Geleas false, *v. leas.*

Geleas Carelessness, negligence; incuria, *Som.*

Geleccan; *p. geleht. To wet, moisten, v. leccan.*

Geleccnian to cure, *v. lacnian.*

Geled laid, *v. lecgan.*

Geled Malleable, easily beaten out; ductilis:—*T. Ps. 97, 6.*

Gelefan to believe, *v. gelyfan.*

Gelefe trusted, allowed, *v. lyfan.*

Gelefed permitted, *v. lyfan.*

Gelefanscipe Permission, excuse; excusatio:—*C. R. Jn. 15, 22.*

Gelefst believest, for gelyfst, *v. gelyfan.*

Gelegen laid, *v. lecgan.*

Geleht wet; *p. of leccan.*

Geleht rich, *v. gelynd.*

Gelenda, gelanda A man of landed property, a rich man; dives, *Som.*

Gelengede prolonged, *v. lengian.*

Gelent approached, *v. gelandian.*

Geleofod lived; *pp. of lybban.*

Geleofst believest, for gelyfst, *v. gelyfan.*

Geleogan to lie, falsify, *v. leogan.*

Geleoran to depart, die, permit, *v. leoran.*

Geleorednys, se; *f.* A departing, passing, emigration; transitus:—*Mt. 1, 17.*

Geleornian to learn, read, inquire, *v. leornian.*

Geleosan to lose, *v. losian.*

GELESE, gelise, es; *n.* [Dut. lezen; *pp. gelezen: Frs. lase to read*] Care, study, learning; studium:—On gelesum haligra gewrita gelaered learned in the study of the Holy Scriptures, *Bd. 5, 20.*

\*Geleswian To feed; pascere:—*C. Jn. 21, 17.*

Gelet an ending, a meeting, *v. gelæte.*

Gelettan; *p. gelette; pp. gelett, gelet; v. a.* To hinder, delay, let; impedit:—*Hi hine magon gelettan, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 24: Ps. 77, 35: Ors. 2, 4, v. lætan.*

GELEW [Plat. Dut. geel: *Ger. gelb: Dan. guul: Swed. gul*] YELLOW; flavus:—*Somn. 88.*

Gelewan; *p. ge Leah; pp. gelewed. To betray, deceive, weaken, injure; prodece:—Seo wen ge Leah that hope deceived, Cd. 4: Ex. 22, 10, 14.*

Gelic like, *v. lic.*

Gelice; *adv.* Likewise, also, as; pariter:—*Ps. 67, 7. Gelice swa swa heo behead likewise as she commanded, Bd. 4, 19. El-*

pendes hyd wyle drincan wætan gelice an spinge deð an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth, *Ors. 5, 7: Bar. p. 189, 29.*

Gelicgan to lie together, *v. licgan.*

Gelicgean To loiter, delay; cessare:—*Ors. 3, 11.*

Gelician to please, delight, *v. lician.*

Gelices, se; *f.* A likeness, resemblance, comparison, proverb, resemblance, image; similitudo, proverbium:—*Ps. 143, 15: Lk. 4, 23.*

Gelicung a liking, *v. licung.*

Geliden sailed, carried, *v. liðan.*

Gelifan, gelifan; *p. gelifde. To believe, v. gelyfan.*

Geliese care, learning, *v. gelese.*

Gelifdest believedst, for gelyfdest, *v. gelyfan.*

\*Gelifedlice lawfully, *v. gelyfedlice.*

Gelifæstan to make alive, *v. lifæstan.*

Gelifgean, gelifan to live, *v. lifian.*

Geligere, geligre A prostitute, a lying with, adultery, fornication; adulterium:—*Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 5, 8.*

Geligernes, se; *f.* Fornication, adultery; fornicatio:—*Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 36, 2.*

Geliht alighted, *v. onlihtan.*

Gelihtan. 1. To lighten, mitigate, assuage; alleviare. 2. To enlighten; illuminare:—*1. R. Conc. 2: L. Can. Edg. de mag. 1. 2. R. Mt. 5, 15.*

Geliman; *pp. ed. To glue or join together, connect; conglutinare:—Gelimð þa friend togedere joins the friends together, Bt. 24, 3. Gelimed fæste to some joined fast together, Bt. 35, 2.*

Gelimp, belimp; *m.* An event, accident, a chance; accidens:—*Job. p. 166.*

Gelimpan; *p. gelamp, gelomp, hi gelumpan; pp. gelumpen* [limpian to regard] To happen, occur; evenire:—*Gyf hyt gelimpð, Mt. 18, 13.*

Gelimplic Fit, seasonable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal; opportunus:—*Bd. 3, 19. On tide gelimplice, Ps. 144, 16.*

Gelimplice opportunely, *v. limplice.*

Gelioran to pass over, *v. leoran.*

Geliornes a going, death, *v. geleornednes.*

Gelirde emigrated, *v. leoran.*

Gelise study, learning, *v. gelese.*

\*Gelisian, gelissian To fail, glide away; cadere:—*Past. 51, 2.*

Gelisdelicnis, se; *f.* Opportunity; opportunitas:—*T. Ps. 9, 9.*



Geliðewæhte *appeased*, v. liðe-wæcan.  
 Geliððod, geliðegod; *pp.* geliðe-gode; *p.* of liðian. *To soothe.*  
 Gelitian *to diminish*, v. litian.  
 Gellet *A large vessel or cup*;  
 alveus, poculum majus:—*L.*  
*M.* 3, 48.  
 Gelm *a handful*, v. gilm.  
 Gelo *Saffron, yellow*; crocus,  
*Som.*  
 Geloca, geloce, behold, v. locian.  
 Geloccian *To stroke gently*; de-mulcere, *Som.*  
 Gelocian *to look upon*, v. loci-an.  
 Geloda *joints of the back*, v. ge-lyndu.  
 Gelodan *brothers*; fratres:—*R.*  
*92, Lye.*  
 Geloden *loaden*, v. hladen.  
 Gelodr *A part of the body about the chest*; pars corporis circa thoracem:—Se maga bið neah þære heortan and þære gelodr the stomach is near the heart and the gelodr, *L. M.* 2, 1.  
 Gelogian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To place, dispose, regulate*, v. lo-gian.  
 GELOMA, loma LOOM, household-stuff; furniture, utensils, tools; suppellex, instrumenta:—*Bd.* 4, 28.  
 Gelome, gelomelice; *comp.* gelomlicor; *sup.* gelomlicost; *adv.* Often, frequently; sæpe:—Gelome on gebedum frequent in prayers, *Bd.* 4, 11: *Mt.* 9, 14: *Mk.* 7, 3.  
 Gelomed Shining; radiatus:—*Æqu. vern.* 33, *Lye.*  
 \*Gelomelic, gelomlic; *adj.* Frequent, general; frequens:—*Bd.* 2, 7.  
 Gelomelice often, v. gelome.  
 Gelomlæcan *To frequent, to use often*; frequentare:—Gelomlæcende word frequentative verb, *Elf. gr.* 36.  
 Gelomlæcing, gelomlæcung, e; *f.* Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort; frequentatio:—*Elf. gr.* 36.  
 Gelomlæcnys, gelomlicnes, se; *f.* A frequented or public place; locus condensus:—*Ps.* 117, 26.  
 Gelomp happened, v. gelimpan.  
 Gelondan brothers, v. gelodan.  
 Gelong along, on account of, v. gelang.  
 Gelostr *Agathering to form matter, impostume*; suppuratio, *Som.*  
 Geloten dæg oððe ofernon *Later part of the day*; pomeridiana:—*R.* 95.  
 Gelp, gelpnes *a boasting, glory*, v. gilp.  
 Gelpð boasts, v. gilpan.  
 Gelsa *Luxury*; luxuria:—*Con-fes. Pec.*  
 Gelt *a debt, cause*, v. gylt.

Geludon descended, v. ludon.  
 Gelufad, gelufed loved, beloved, v. lufian.  
 Geluggian *To pull, lug*; vellere, *Som.*  
 Gelugon falsified; *p.* of gelegogan.  
 Gelumpðe, gelumpen happened, v. gelimpan.  
 Gelustfullian *to delight, covet*, v. lustfullian.  
 Gelustfullice Earnestly, studiously; studioso:—*Bd.* 2, 13.  
 Gelustfulling, e; *f.* That which delights or pleases; oblectamentum:—*Scint.* 81.  
 †Gelustfulnys delight, v. lustfulnes.  
 Gelutian *to lie hid*, v. lutan.  
 Gelycost *A twin*; gemellus:—Didymus, þat is gelicost, *Jn.* 20, 24: 21, 2.  
 Gelydan *to arrive*, v. gelandian.  
 Gelyfan, þu gelyfst, he gelyfð, we gelyfað; *p.* gelyfde, we gelyfdon; *pp.* gelyfed; *v. a.* To believe, trust; credere:—Gyf þu gelyfan miht, *Mk.* 9, 23. Ge ne gelyfdon him, *Mt.* 21, 32. He gelyfð on God, *Mt.* 27, 43. Gelyfst þu þys-ses, *Jn.* 11, 26.  
 Gelyfedlic; *adj.* Lawful; licit-us:—*L. Eccl.* 9.  
 Gelyfedlice; *adv.* With leave or licence, assuredly, lawfully, patiently; patienter, cum licentia:—*Ors.* 2, 5.  
 Gelymp an accident, v. gelimp.  
 Gelymplicnys, se; *f.* Opportunity, occasion; opportunitas:—*C. Ps.* 9, 9.  
 Gelynd, gelend, LYND. Grease, fat, fatness; adeps:—*Lev.* 3, 10.  
 Gelyndu Joints of the backbone; spondyli, juncturae vertebrarum:—*R.* 74.  
 Gelysed redeemed, v. alysan.  
 Gelysednes redemption, v. alysednys.  
 Gelystan *to please, desire*, v. lystan.  
 Gelysted pleased; delectatus:—*Bt. R.* p. 150.  
 Gelytfullice; *adv.* Prosperously; prospere:—*Ps.* 44, 5.  
 Gelytlian *to diminish*, v. lytlian.  
 Gemaad mad, v. gemæd.  
 Gemaca, MACA, gemæcca, gemeca [*Dut.* makker *m.*] A MATE, an equal, companion, wife; socius, conjux:—Twegen gemacan, *Gen.* 6, 19: 4, 1: 28, 1.  
 †Gemacene Like; similis:—*L. Withr.*  
 Gemacian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. *To make, do*, v. macian.  
 Gemæcca, gemæccea, gemæcga, gemæc a wife, v. gemaca.  
 Gemæclie; *adj.* Relating to a wife, conjugal; conjugalis:—*Scint.* 58.

Gemæcnes, se; *f.* A companionship, mixture; commixtio:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. B.  
 Gemæd Troubled in mind, mad; amens:—Gemæded, *Cot.* 10, 169.  
 Gemægened Established, confirmed, strengthened; confirmatus:—Gemægenad and gestrongad beon to be confirmed and strengthened, *Bd.* 4, 16.  
 Gemægð Power, greatness; potentia:—*Bt.* 17.  
 Gemægð a family, tribe, v. mægð.  
 Gemænan *to mean, intend*, v. mænan.  
 Gemænan *to mourn*, v. mænan.  
 Gemæncgan, gemængan; *p.* gemænced. *To mix*, v. mengan.  
 Gemæne, gemænelic, gemænlic [gemana a company] COMMON, general, universal; communis:—Gemæne win common labour, *Bd.* 2, 1. Hwæt is þe and us gemæne what is common to thee and us, *Mt.* 8, 29. Ne beo þe nan þing gemæne ongen þysre rihtwisne ne sit tibi nulla res communis versus hunc justum, *Mt.* 27, 19. Hæb-be him wið Gode gemæne be it between God and him; habeat ipsi cum Deo commune, *Bd.* : *L. Cnut. eccl.* 26. Eow gemæne common to you, *Jos.* 8, 2. Hi sceoldon habban sunu him gemæne they should have a son [common to them] between them, *Jud.* 13, 3. Gemænelicne naman an appellative or common noun, *Elf. gr.* 9.  
 †Gemænelic, gemænlice; *adv.* Commonly, generally, one amongst another; communiter, invicem:—Þæt ge lufion eow, gemænelic, *Jn.* 15, 12, 17.  
 Gemænigfyldan; *p.* de. *To multiply, enlarge*; multiplicare:—Þu gemænigfyldest sunu man-na, *Ps.* 11, 9: 17, 16. Gemænigfylde beon, *Ex.* 1, 7.  
 Gemæne Care, attention, study, cura:—*Bd.* 2, 7.  
 Gemænnes, se; *f.* A mixing, fellowship; commixtio:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. What is had in common, common pasture: hence the Kent word, mennys.  
 Gemænscepe *m.* [*Dut.* gemeenschap *f.*] Communion, fellowship; communio:—*W. Cat.* p. 49.  
 Gemænsuman, gemænsuman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [*Plat.* sammen gedan to be married] To join, communicate, marry; communicare, nubere:—*Bd.* 1, 25, *S. p.* 487, 14. Opposed to ærænsuman to excommunicate.  
 Gemænsunnys, se; *f.* A communion, fellowship, sacrament; communio:—Gemænsunnys



Cristes lichoman and blodes,  
Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

Gemænsunung, e; f. *A communion*; *communio*:—*R. Ben.* 38.

<sup>1</sup>Gemære, MEARE, es; n. pl. nom. a, o, u [*Frs. inaren c. canals which bound a district*] *An end, a MERE, boundary, termination, limit*; *finis*:—*Gemære þu settest, Ps. 103, 10.* Oð gemære Humbre streamas to the boundary of Humber river, Bd. 5, 23. To þæm gemæran to the borders, *Cot.* 21. Gemæro eorðan, *Ps. 2, 8.* Landgemæra land boundaries, land marks.

Gemæred Celebrated, enlarged; divulgatus:—*Bd. 3, 10.*

Gemærsian; p. ode; pp. od. *To praise, v. mærsian.*

Gemærsung magnificence, v. mærsung.

Gemæst; adj. *Fat*; *pinguis*:—*Deut. 32, 15.*

Gemæstan to fatten, v. amæstan.

Gemæt Fitted, meet; aptus:—*Mod. conf. 1, v. gemet.*

Gemetfæst; adj. [*mæte modest, fæst fast*] *Moderate, modest; modestus*:—*Bd. 1, 16: Bt. 10: 11, 1.*

Gemetfæsted Compared; comparatus:—*L. Ps. 48, 21.*

Gemetfæstnes moderation, temperance, v. gemetfæstnys.

Gemæðegode Bestowed, honoured, given with honour; honoravit, benigne contulit:—*Elf. T. p. 4, 11.*

Gemæðrian To gratify, honour; honorare:—*L. pol. Cnut. 12, 14.*

Gemætte dreamed, v. mætan.

Gemagas relations, v. mæg.

Gemagðnes, gemagnes, se; f. *Babbling, urgency, importunity; garrulitas, Som.*

Gemah, gemagn, gemahlic; adj. *Greedy, shameless, wicked, resolute, importunate*; *prociac*:—*Elf. gl. 28: Ors. 1, 10.*

<sup>3</sup>Gemah watered, v. migan.

Gemahlice; adv. *Stoutly, importunately*; *importune*:—*Dial. 1, 8.*

Gemahlicnes, gemahnes, se; f. *Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty; importunitas*:—*Past. 3, 2.*

Gemal mægene an assembly, v. mal.

Gemaleca Importunate; importunus:—*Cot. 2.*

Gemallice; adv. *Importunately; importune*:—*Cot. 189.*

Geman The hollow of the hand, sole of the foot; vola:—*Cot. 198.*

Geman, þu gemanst, we gemunon, gemunan; p. gemunde,

gemundon; v. a. *To remember*; *recordari*:—*Jn. 16, 21, v. gemunan.*

Geman care for, regard, v. gyman.

GEMANNA, an; m. [*Plat. meente f: Dut. gemeente f: Frs. mente f: Ger. gemeine f: Not. kemeine: Ot. gimeinda: Dan. gemeene f.*] *A company, society, association, fellowship, familiarity, commerce, conjunction; consortium, copula*:—*Bd. 2, 9. Þu mines gemanþa bruce, Gen. 38, 16.*

Gemang, gemong, anang, onmang; prep. d. ac. [*gemang a mixture, being marked mixed; pp. of menga*] *AMONG*; *inter*:—*Aris gemang hym, Mk. 3, 3: Mt. 10, 16: Jn. 21, 23.*

¶ On gemang þam, *Jn. 4, 31, or Gemang þam in the mean time, then, Gen. 43, 1.*

Gemang A mixture, an assembly, encumbrance, burden; mixture:—*L. With: Ex. 23, 3: Deut. 1, 12.*

Gemangnys, se; f. *A mingling, confection*; *commixtio, Som.*

Gemangode gained, v. mangian.

Gemannian; pp. gemannod. *To man, supply with men, v. mannian.*

<sup>k</sup>Gemanode, gemanod admonished, v. manian.

Gemartyrad [*Dut. gemarteld*] *Martyred, suffered as a martyr*; *martyr factus*:—*Hi gemartredan, Ors. 6, 5.*

Gemaðel conversation, v. meðel.

Gemdon regarded, gyman.

Gemear an end, v. gemære.

Gemearc, es; m. [*Dut. merk n.*] *A boundary, limit*; *locus designatus*:—*Cd. 139.*

Gemearcian to describe, appoint, determine, v. mearcian.

Gemearr a boundary, impediment, *L. Can. Edg. 16, v. gemære.*

Gemearra Bad, wicked; malus:—*L. Edw. 1.*

Gemeca, gemecca a wife, companion, v. gemaca.

Gemed mad, v. gemæd.

Gemedemian to honour, moderate, humble, v. medemian.

Gemeded godmother: whence our GAMMER, *Som.*

Gemedred, gemedren Related on the mother's side, by a mother; a materna parte:—*Gemedryda broðor, Gen. 43, 29: Ors. 3, 7.*

Gemeldod betrayed, v. meldian.

Geme-leas negligent, v. gyme-leas.

Gemeleaslice negligently, v. gyme-leaslice.

Gemelest negligence, v. gyme-least.

Gemeltan to melt, v. meltan.

<sup>1</sup>Gemen care, v. gymen.

Gemencednys, gemencgdnys, gemengcdnys, gemengednys. *A mixture, mixing, mingling together, connexion, copulation; mixtura, admistio*.—*Gemengcdnys þæs gesinscypes admistio conjugalis, Bd. 1, 27. ans. 8.* Wifes gemencgdnys admistio cum muliere, *id.*

Gemend a memorial, v. gemynd.

Gemendfull; adj. [*gemynd a mind*] *MINDEFUL, memorable, attentive; memor*:—*Obs. Lun. 7.*

Gemenelic; adj. [*gemæne common, lic*] *Common; communis*:—*L. Pol. Cnut. 10.*

Gemengde, gemenged, gemenged, gemenencged, gemengced mixed, mingled, confused, v. mengan.

Gemengung, e; f. *A mixing, confusing*; *mixtura*:—*Cot. 35.*

Gemenigfealdan, gemenigfildan; p. de [*menig many, feald a fold, plait*] *To multiply, increase, extend; multiplicare*:—*Ex. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.*

Gemenis, gemenn care, v. gymen.

Gemercad marked out, described, v. mearcian.

Gemere a boundary, v. gemære.

Gemerran to mar, spoil, v. myrran.

Gemet, mete, es; n. [*gemet; pp. of metan to measure*] *1. A measure, size, quantity, limit, bounds; mensura. 2. A manner, way, sort; modus*:—*1. On þrim gemetum melewes, Mt. 13, 33. And gefylle ge þat gemet eowra fædera, Mt. 23, 32. On þam gemete þe ge metað, Mk. 4, 24: Deut. 25, 15. Gysung gemet nat avarice knows no bounds, Scint. 25. Gemetta and gewihta measures and weights, L. pol. Cnut. 9. 2. On þat ylce gemet in the same manner, Bd. 4, 24. Ealle gemete by every way, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5. On þam gemetum, on þam gemete, Ps. 32, 22: 36, 2, 21.*

<sup>m</sup>Gemét; adj. *MEET, fit, proper; aptus*:—*Swa him gemet þinceð as to him seemeth meet, Cd. 140: Bt. R. p. 195.*

Gemet met, found, painted; pp. of metan.

Gemet an assembly, v. gemot.

Gemét, gemétte met, found, v. mêtan.

Gemétednes, se; f. *An invention, a discovery; inventio*:—*L. Ps. 27, 5.*

Gemetegod moderated, v. gemetgian.

Gemetegung, gemetgung, metgung, e; f. *Measure, limit,*



guidance, moderation, temperance; temperantia:—*Bd.* 3, 5: *Bt.* 39, 5.

Gemeten *measured, painted*; *pp.* of metan.

Geméteng, *a meeting, v. gemeting.*

Gemetfæst *modest, moderate, v. gemetfæst.*

Gemetfæstlice; *adv. Modestly; modeste*:—*Bd.* 5, 19.

Gemetfæstnys, *se; f. Modesty, moderation, sobriety; modestia*:—*Bd.* 3, 3, 14.

Gemetfæt, *es; n. A measuring vat, a measure; mensura quævis definita*:—*An gemetfæt full, þe hig Gomor heton, Ex.* 16, 16, 33.

Gemetgian, METGIAN, gemetian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To temper, moderate, regulate, order, govern, restrain; temperare*:—*A secal þæt widerwearde gemetgian, ever must the contrary moderate, Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 18. *Se gemetgað þone bridel he regulates the bridle, Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 22: 39, 8. *Se God se þat eall metgað the God that governs all, Bt.* R. p. 165.

Gemétung, gemétung, *e; f. Meeting; conventus*:—*Ors.* 4, 9. *Fram gemetunge, Ps.* 15, 4: 63, 2. *Gemetung folces a congregation of folk, V. Ps.* 61, 8.

Gemetlic; *adj. Fit, moderate, modest; aptus*:—*Bt.* 14, 2: 40, 3,

Gemetlice; *adv. Meetyly, soberly, modestly; apte*:—*Bd.* 4, 24.

Gemetlicung *e; f. Due, measure, moderation; moderatio, Som.*

Gemétnes, *se; f. A discovery, invention; inventio*:—*Bd.* 5, 10.

Gemetod *painted, v. metan.*

Gemetian *To compare; comparare*:—*T. Ps.* 48, 21.

Gemettan *Eaters; comestores, Som.*

Gemetu *Metre, verse; metrum, Som.*

Gemiclian; *p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To praise, extol; magnificare*:—1. *Ors.* 1, 12: *Ps.* 103, 1. 2. *Gemicliað hine, Ps.* 21, 22: 49, 16.

Gemiclung, myclung, *e; f. [mycel much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificentia*:—*Ps.* 144, 5: 70, 21.

Gemidlian, gemiddlian; *p. de; pp. od [middle middle] 1. To divide, to separate in the middle; dimidiare. 2. To keep in the middle, to restrain; frænare*:—1. *C. Ps.* 54, 27. 2. *Scint.* 12: *Past.* 38, 8.

Gemidlige *a bridle, v. midl.*

Gemeltan *to boil thoroughly, v. gemeltan.*

Gemigan *To water, mingere, v. migan.*

Gemilician *to milk, v. meolcian.*

Gemildscad *Any thing mixed with honey; mulsus, v. milisc.*

Gemildsian *to pity, v. gemiltsian, miltsian.*

Gemilt *Consumed, melted; absumptus, Som.*

Gemiltsian, ic gemiltsige *to pity, pardon, v. miltsian.*

Gemiltung *mercy, v. miltsung.*

Gemimor Known, cunning, skilful, expert; notus:—*Bd.* 5, 20.

Gemimorlice; *adv. Knowingly, by heart, extempore; memoriter*:—*R. Ben. inter.* 13.

Gemincged *mixed, v. mengan.*

Gemind memorial, v. gemynd.

Gemindbliðe [bliðe cheerful] *A grateful remembrance, a memorial; memoriale*:—*T. Ps.* 101, 13.

Gemindig, gemyndig; *adj. Mindful; memor*:—*Ps.* 8, 5: 110, 5.

Gemindiglicnys, *se; f. [licnes likeness] A remembrance, memorial; memoriale*:—*Ps.* 101, 13.

Gemittan *to meet, find, v. metan.*

Gemittinge, gemitting, gemittung, *e; f. A meeting, assembly; congressus*:—*Ors.* 4, 6, 8. *Wega gemittung a meeting of ways, Lye.*

Gemme AGEM; gemma:—*Sweor-gemme a neck-gem or lace; monile*:—*Cot.* 170.

Gemnis, *se; f. Care, anxiety; cura*:—*Ne is þe gemnisse non est tibi curæ, C. R. Lk.* 10, 40.

Gemod [mod mind] *Of one mind, agreed, plotted; concors*:—*Soil.* 8.

Gemodsumian *To agree; concordare*:—*Past.* 46, 6.

Gemodsumnes, *se; f. An agreement, concord; concordia*:—*Past.* 46, 5.

Gemodpencende [pencende thinking] *Agreeing; consensu*:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.

Gemolsnad Rotten, putrified; tabefactus:—*R.* 12, v. formolsnian.

Gemolten molten, melted, v. meltan.

Gemon, for genom *laid hold of, took, C. Mk.* 5, 41, v. niman.

Gemong among, v. gemang.

Gemonian, ic gemonige; *p. ode; pp. od. To remind, remember, recollect; monere, meminisse*:—*Seo leo gemonð þæs wildan gewunan the lion remembers the wild manner, Bt.* 25, *Card.* p. 136, 16: *Bd.* 4, 19, v. monian.

Gemonigfealdan; *p. ode. To increase, multiply; amplificare*:—*Bd.* 5, 20.

Gemonnad manned, supplied with men, v. gemannian.

Gemot; *adj. Agreeing, according; consensu*:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.

Gemot; *n. [gemet; pp. of metan to meet] 1. A meeting, MOET or MOOT, assembly, council; conventus. 2. A deliberation, consultation, advice, counsel; consilium*:—1. *Eall þat gemot sohton lease saga, Mt.* 26, 59. *Pa gesomnedon hi gemot then summoned they a meeting, Bd.* 1, 14, *S. p.* 482, 35. *Ær þat gemot sy ere the meeting is, L. Athel.* 20, *W. p.* 60, 7. *On þæm gemote, id. 2. Hig hæfdon micel gemot, þat hig woldon þone Hæled ofsean, Mt.* 26, 4. *Pa gesamnudun þa ealdras hig and worhtun gemot, Mt.* 28, 12. ¶ *Witena gemot an assembly of the wise; (sapientum conventus, Bd.* 3, 5.) *the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament*.—*The king, the gentry or thegns, knights, bishops and abbots, were members of it. Some were elected, Mr. Turner says (Hist. of A.-S. b. 8, ch. 14. vol. iii. p. 180) after many years' consideration, I am inclined to believe, that the Anglo-Saxon witena gemot very much resembled our present parliament, in the orders and persons that composed it; and that the members, who attended as representatives, were chosen by classes, analogous to those who now possess the elective franchise*.—*Synodlice gemot a synod; synodale consilium, Pref. R. Conc.*—*Biscop a gemot a bishop's meeting, Bd.* 1, 14.—*Folc gemot an assembly of the people, L. Alf.* 30, *W. p.* 41, 35.—*Gemot ærn a meeting place, a hall, Ors.* 5, 12. *Gemot man a senator, preacher, Elf. gl.* 5.—*Gemot stow a meeting-place, T. Ps.* 25, 4.—*Scir gemot a meeting of a shire, Hicke's Dis. p. 2.*

Gemotod *disputed, discussed, v. motian.*

Gemultan *to melt, v. meltan.*

Gemunan, MUNAN; *p. de; pp. en; v. a. To remember, call to mind, consider, reflect; reminisci*:—*Gemunan his halegan cyðnesse, Lk.* 1, 72. *Gemunad wundra his, Ps.* 104, 3. *Ne bið gemunen naman, Ps.* 82, 4: 108, 4, v. munan.

Gemund Meditation; meditatio, Som.

Gemundbyrdan, gemundian; *p. de [mund a defence, byrd birth] To protect life, defend, patronize; protegere*:—*Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 15: *Cd.* 113.



<sup>r</sup> Gemung, e; f. *A marriage; nuptiae*:—*R. Mt.* 22, 2, 3.  
 Gemunglic *Marriage-like, nuptial; nuptialis*:—*R. Mt.* 22, 12.  
 Gemyltan *to melt, v. meltan.*  
 Gemyntan *to remind, admonish, v. gemyntan.*  
 Gemynd, es; m. *Mind, memory, memorial, commemoration, intention, purpose, consideration; mens*:—*Elf. T.* p. 24. *To his gemynde to his mind, Bt.* 35, 1, *Ex.* 17, 14: *Mt.* 26, 13. *Purh modes gemynd by thought of mind, Cd.* 52. ¶ *Gemynd dag commemoration day, Bd.* 3, 8. *Gemynd drepe mind's swoon, delirium.*  
 Gemyndelic; *adj. Belonging to memory, memorable; memorabilis*:—*Bd.* 3, 16.  
 Gemyndelice; *adv. By memory, without book; memoriter*:—*Butan bec, Deut.* 31, 19.  
 Gemyndgian, gemyndan; p. de, te; pp. ded, ted, t. *To remember, commemorate, remind, attend, determine, resolve; reminisci, attendere, statuere*:—*Pu gemyndest þa word thou rememberest the word, Bt.* 35, 2, *Card.* p. 244, 24. *Gemynted hafð hath resolved, Bd.* 3, 9. *Hæfde gemynt, Gen.* 18, 33: *Num.* 24, 11, v. myngian.  
 Gemyndig *Mindful; memor*:—*Bd.* 4, 26, s. p. 600, 14.  
 Gemynt remembered, v. gemyntan.  
 Gemyð *mouth of a river, v. mæða.*  
 GE'N, géna, gien, giena; *adv. [Frs.] in Again, moreover, besides, at length, as yet, hitherto; iterum*:—*Pa gen then again, Cd.* 98: *Bd.* 2, 7.  
 Genacian, genacodian, benacan; p. ode; pp. od, nacod, genacod. *To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
 \* Genæf *Necessity, need; necessitas*:—*Bt.* 14, 1.  
 Genægdon *approached, v. nægde.*  
 Genægð [*Dut.* geneigd *inclined*] *Subdued, humbled; subactus*:—*Mt.* 23, 12.  
 Genæs, genæson *saved, v. genesan.*  
 Genæte *oppressed, afflicted, v. gehnægde.*  
 Genamode *named, called, v. nemnan.*  
 Genap *Shaded, extinguished, destroyed; extinxit*:—*Cd.* 166.  
 Gend-geotan; p. gendgute. *To pour out fully, v. geond.*  
 Geneadian *to compel, v. neadian.*  
 Geneah, geneahe, geneahhe *nigh, sufficient*:—geneahht *sufficiently, v. neah.*  
 Genealæcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, we læhton. *To approach, draw near, adhere, hasten; appropinquare*:—*Hit to him na to ge-*

nealæcað, *Ps.* 31, 8: 33, 5. *Folce genealæcendum him, Ps.* 148, 14. *Geneolacende, C. Mt.* 4, 3.  
 Genealæcnung, e; f. *An approach; appropinquatio*:—*Herb.* 156.  
 Genear, gener *A refuge, protection; refugium*:—*Genear min eart þu, Ps.* 90, 2: *Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Genearwod, wad, wotstraighened, vexed, oppressed, v. nearwian.  
 Geneat, geneat-mann, es; m. [*neat, nitan cattle*] *A cowherd, farmer, bailiff, husbandman, vassal, associate, servant; bubulcus, colonus*:—*Be cyninges geneate, L. In. Titi.* 19, 22. *Strange geneatas strong associates, Cd.* 15.  
<sup>t</sup> Genec *A light ship, a frigate; liburnica*:—*Cot.* 120.  
 Genedde, genidde, geniedde, geneded, genieded, genided, genied, gened forced, compelled, urged, invited, v. nydan.  
 Genededlic; *adj. Compulsive, coercive; compulsorius*:—*Bd.* 1, 26.  
 Genefæne *nephew, Ors.* 6, 1, v. nefæ. *Genehhe near, v. neah.*  
 Genehlice chiefly, v. neahlice.  
 Geneh was, genh was *adheres, cleaves to; geneh wade adhered, C. Mt.* 19, 5.  
 Genemned, genemnod, genemnd named, v. nemnan.  
 Geneop destroyed, *Cd.* 166, v. genap.  
 Geneosian; p. ode; pp. od. *To visit, Ps.* 8, 5, v. neosian.  
 Geneosing *a visiting, Lk.* 19, 44, v. neosing.  
 Geneoðerian *to condemn, v. niðerian.*  
 Gener *a refuge, v. genear.*  
 Generenes, se; f. *A taking, delivrance; ereptio*:—*Bd.* 4, 22.  
 Generian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. *To save, deliver, Ps.* 34, 12, v. nerian.  
 Generwde *vexed, v. nearwian.*  
 Genesan he genist; p. genæs; pp. genesen [*Dut.* genezen] *To heal, to be recovered, saved, preserved; sanare, servari*:—*Guðe genæs saved in battle, Cd.* 94: *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 157, 8.  
 Genesburuh *Gainsborough, v. Gernesburh.*  
 Geneðan; p. de. *To subdue, bring under, decline; subjugare*:—*Ne dorste he geneðan, Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 48, 15: 41, 8: *Cd.* 170. *Nihtes geneðeð, Bt. R.* p. 169, 16.  
<sup>a</sup> Geng, genga *a privy; latrina; Cot.* 123, v. gang.  
 Gengdon *passed, v. gangan, gan.*  
 Genge *A gang, flock, company; grex*:—*Chr.* 1070.  
 Genge *would go, v. gan.*

Genge beon *To prevail; multum posse*:—*Bd.* 3, 12, *Lye.*  
 Gengyme *A meeting, assembly; conventus*:—*T. Ps.* 63, 2.  
 Genhlade, genlade *An unloading, a discharging, an arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself; exoneratio, brachium oceani, Som.*  
 Genian *to yawn, v. ganian.*  
 Genierede, wodvexed, v. nearwian.  
 Geniht abundance, v. genyht.  
 Genihtlice; *adv. Abundantly; abunde*:—*Cot.* 6.  
 Genihtsum; *adj. Abundant, plentiful, fruitful; abundans*:—*Bd.* 5, 11.  
 Genihtsumian; p. ode; pp. od. *To suffice, abound; abundare*:—*Ps.* 64, 14: 72, 12: 127, 3.  
 Genihtsumlice; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly, plentifully; abunde*:—*Ps.* 30, 30: *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.  
 Genihtsumnes, se; f. *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency; abundantia*:—*Ps.* 29, 7: 64, 12.  
 Geniman; p. genam, genom; pp. gemenum. *To take, obtain, enter into, v. niman.*  
 Genioman *to take, seize, v. niman.*  
 GENIP, es; pl. u. *A cloud; nubes*:—*On þat genip, Lk.* 9, 34. *Of þam genipe, Lk.* 9, 35. *And hig ealle gesawon þat þat genip stod, Ex.* 33, 10: *Ps.* 76, 16.  
 Genirwed vexed, v. nearwian.  
<sup>v</sup> Geniðerian, geniðrian; p. ode; pp. od. *To condemn, Elf. gl.* 28, v. niðerian.  
 Geniðle, an. *Hatred, enmity; odium*:—*Ic onfeng feonda geniðlan I took the hatred of enemies, Cod. ex. p.* 29: *Jdth.* 11, *Thw.* p. 24, 37.  
 Geniwiun *to renew, Ps.* 50, 11, v. niwian.  
 Geniwung, e; f. *A renewing, recovering; renovatio, Som.*  
 Genlade *a discharging, v. genhlade.*  
 Genneahhe *nigh, v. geneah.*  
 Gennelung, e; f. *Greatness; magnificentia*:—*Ps.* 67, 37.  
 GENOG, genoh, noh; *adv. [Plat. Ger. genug: Dut. genoeg: Frs. genoeg: Moes. genog: Al. ginuoh: Dan. nok: Swed. nog: Icel. gnógr, nógr: Heb. נֶחֱם nuh, nuch a rest, from נָח nh to settle: in Hiph. to give rest]* *Sufficiently, abundantly, ENOUGH; satis, abunde*:—*Genog sweetol hit is it is sufficiently manifest. Genog riht þu segst rightly enough thou sayest, Bt.* 33, 1. *Genoh hit is, Mk.* 14, 41. *Hæfð genoh, Mt.* 6, 34. *Habbon genoh, Jn.* 10, 10.  
 Genogan *to multiply; multiplicare, Lye.*



Genoh; *g. es, re, es*; *adj. Sufficient, abundant*; abundans:—Dugeða genohra of abundant blessings, *Cd.* 42.  
 Genotud, benotod *used, noted, v. notian.*  
 Gent *Ghent, in Flanders*; Gandavum:—*Chr.* 879.  
 Gentod *Driven*; pulsus:—*Chr. Gib.* 975, p. 123, 39.  
 Genyced *Knuckled, crooked*; obuncus, *Som.*  
 Genydan, he genyt; *p. de*; *pp. ed. To compel, v. nydan.*  
 Genydmagas, genyhemagas *those necessarily related, related by blood.*  
 \*Genyht, geniht *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment*; abundantia:—*Bt.* 33, 1, *Card.* p. 186, 18: 35, 3: *Cd.* 90.  
 Genyhtfull, genyhtsum *plentiful, v. genihtsum.*  
 Genyman *to take, Ps.* 49, 17, *v. niman.*  
 Genyrwan *to narrow, restrain, press, Lk.* 19, 43: *Ps.* 68, 19, *v. nearwan.*  
 Genyt *compels, v. nydan.*  
 Genyðerian, genyðrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ad, ud. To humble, condemn, Ps.* 17, 29: *Lk.* 6, 37, *v. niðerian.*  
 Genyðerung *humility, condemnation, v. nyðerung.*  
 GEO; *adv. [Frs. ea] Formerly, of old*; olim:—*Bd.* 1, 1: 4, 3, 4. ¶ Geo ær, geo hwilum, geo dagum, geo gara, geo geara *heretofore, long ago, Bt.* 31, 1.  
 GEÓC; *n. [Plat. juk, jok n: Dut. juk n: Frs. jok n: Ger. joch n: Per. يوح yogh: Sans. yuga] A Yoke*; jugum:—*Ps.* 2, 3: *Mt.* 11, 29, 30.  
 GEOC; *adj. [Plat. Dut. gek foolish: Kil. gheck: Ger. geck foolish: Moes. juk] Rash, violent, troublesome*; præceps:—*Cd.* 183: 205.  
 Geocan *To keep, save*; servare:—*Geoca user preserve us, Cd.* 188. Geocend *saving, a saviour, Cod. ex.* p. 10, b.  
 Geocboga *a yoke, v. geoc.*  
 GEÓCE *Safety, help, succour*; salus:—*Bd.* 5, 13. Geoce *gefremede might afford succour, Cd.* 77.  
 Geocend *a saviour, v. geocan.*  
 Geocsa, geocsing *A sobbing*; singultus:—*Bt. R.* p. 152: *R.* 99.  
 Geoc-stecca, geoc-sticca *A bolt of a door, a bar; obex:—Cot.* 145.  
 \*Geof *a gift, Bd.* 1, 33, *v. gifu.*  
 Geoffrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To offer, sacrifice, Elf. T.* p. 8, 13.  
 Geofian *to give, Cd.* 26, *v. gifan.*  
 Geofon, *es. The sea, deep*; mare:—*Cd.* 171. Geofonhus *a sea-house, Cd.* 66.

Geogelere *A juggler*; præstigator, *Som.*  
 GEOGUD, geoged, geogod, geogað, iuguð; [*Plat. jögd f: Dut. jeugd f: Frs. jeucht c: Ger. jugend f.*] YOUTH, *a youngling, the young*; juvenus:—*Of minre geoguðe, Mk.* 10, 20: *Gen.* 8, 24.—Geogað *hád youth, the state of youth, docility.*  
 Geogudlic; *adj. YOUTHLIKE*; juvenilis:—*Bd.* 5, 6.  
 GEOL, geohol, gøhol, iule [*Dan. juul: Swed. jul: Icel. jól: Norse, jaul: Arm. gouel, gouil a feast*] YULE, Christmas; festum nativitatis Domini:—*On geol at Christmas, L. Alf.* 5: 38. ¶ Se ærra geola *ere or before yule, December.* Se æftera geola *the after yule, January.* Se monað *is nemned on Leden, Decembria, and on ure gepeode se ærra geola; Januarius se æftera geola, Cott. Tiberius, b. 1: Hiccs's Thes. vol. i. p. 212, 55, v. Fox, Menol. p. 59, n. 1.3.*  
 Geolca, gioleta *A YOLK*: ovi vitellus:—*Serm. in Nat.*  
 Geoleccan; *v. a. To allure*; blandiri:—*Pa hi þe mæst geoleccan when they most allured thee, Bt.* 7, 2.  
 GEÓLEWE, geolu, geoluwe, geolwa, geolwe *yellow, v. gelew.*—Geolo-read *yellow red*; croceus.—Geoluhwit *yellow white*; mellinus, color stramineus.—Geolwe-blac *yellow black*; fulvus, *L. M.* 3, 62.—Geoluwe adl, geolwa adl *yellow addle, jaundice*; icterus.  
 \*Geolhstor, geolster *matter, corruption, poison, venom*; sanies: *Bd.* 4, 19.  
 Geolstru *Full of poison, virulent*; virulentus, *Som.*  
 Geomeleaslice *carelessly, v. gy-meleaslice.*  
 Geomen *care, v. gymen.*  
 GEOMER, geomor, geomre [*Plat. Dut. Ger. jammer m. pity*] GRUM, *sad, sorrowful*; querulus, maestus:—*Geomre gastas sad spirits, Cd.* 4. Pu scealt geomor hweorfan thou shalt sad depart, *Cd.* 48. Geomor-mod *sad minded, Gen.* 27, 34: *Cd.* 40.  
 Geomerian, geomrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To grieve, groan, mourn, lament, bewail*; gemere:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9. Se Hæled geomrode on hys gaste, *Jn.* 11, 33, 38. Geomriende, geomrigende, *Mk.* 5, 38: 8, 12: *Gen.* 42, 38.  
 Geomerung, geomrung; *e; f. A groaning, lamentation*; ge-

mitus:—*Ps.* 6, 6: *Bd.* 1, 13: *Ps.* 30, 12.  
 Geomian *to take care of, v. gyman.*  
 Geomoric *Doleful, afflictive*; queribundo similis:—*Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Geona, geone *hitherto, through, during, Ps.* 7, 12, *v. gen.*  
 Geonan, geonian *to yawn, chatter, v. gynian.*  
 Geon-bæran; *p. geonbyrde. To bear against, oppose, resist*; opponere:—*L. Edw. and Guth.* 6.  
 Geonc *young, Bt.* 8, *v. geong.*  
 Geond, geonda; *prep. ac. [Plat. ginner: Dut. ginder: Frs. gint: Moes. jaind.—ge, Frs. ond to, as far as, by] Through, over, as far as, after, beyond*; per, ultra:—*He gæð geond drige stowa, Mt.* 12, 43: 14, 35: *Lk.* 19, 1: 21, 12. Geond to pam stane, *Num.* 20, 8. Geond feowertig daga *after forty days, Num.* 13, 22. Fram geondan sæ from beyond sea, *Chr.* 1047, *v. begeond.*  
 \*Geond; *adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond*; illuc:—*Hide and geond hither and thither, Bd.* 5, 13. Hyder geond yonder, *Mt.* 26, 36.  
 Geondettan *to confess, L. Alf.* 14, *y. andettan.*  
 Geondfolen *beyond full, filled throughout, Cd.* 2.  
 Geond-send, geondsended *overspread.*  
 Geondspettan *to spit or squirt out.*  
 Geond spregde *poured out*; perfudit:—*Guthl. vit.* c. 6.  
 Geonduarde *Answered*; respondit:—*C. Mt.* 3, 15.  
 Geone *through, v. geona.*  
 Geonetan; *pp. geonet. To occupy, fill up, hasten*; occupare:—*C. Lk.* 13, 7: *Cot.* 149.  
 Geong *a journey, path, C. Lk.* 10, 33, *v. gang.*  
 Geong Sighs; *gemitus:—Bd.* 1, 13.  
 GEONG, ging, geonc, giung, gung; *def. se geonga*; *comp. gyngra, geongra*; *sup. gyn-gest*; *adj. [Plat. junk: Dut. jong: Ger. jung: Swed. Dan. ung] YOUNG, tender*; juvenis:—*Pa ic geong was when I was young, Bd.* 4, 19. Se geonga man, *Mt.* 19, 22. Geongra *younger, a younger, one obedient, a servant, vassal. Geongra weorðan to be a vassal, Cd.* 15: *Bd.* 4, 23.  
 Geongerdóm, geongordóm, *es; m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service*; juvenilis status:—*Cd.* 14: 15: 30: 35.  
 \*Geonglic; *adj. Youthful, young*; juvenilis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.



Geonglicnys, se; *f.* *Youth*; juvenitus:—*Scint.* 32.

Geongling, gungling, es; *m.* [*Dut.* jongeling] *A Youngling, a boy*; juvenis:—*Elf. gr. pref.*: *R. Mt.* 18, 2.

Georne *There, yonder*; illuc, *Som.*

Geonung, e; *f.* *A YAWNING, braying, chattering*; oscitatio, barritus:—*Cot.* 95.

GEORN; *adj.* [*Plat.* georn: *Dut.* gaarne: *Frs.* jern: *Ger.* gern: *Dan.* gierne: *Swed.* gerna: *Icel.* giarn] *Desirous, eager, studious, intent, careful, diligent*; cupidus:—*Þæs gefeohtes georn eager for the fight, Ors.* 3, 8. *Þat ic seo teonum georn that I be anxious for mischief, Cd.* 27.

Georne; *comp. or; sup.* ost, est; *adv.* Earnestly, diligently; diligenter:—*Herodes* befran hi georne, *Mt.* 2, 7. *He geornor wolde sibbe he more earnestly desired peace, Ors.* 3, 1: *L. Cnut. secu.* 11, *W. p.* 135, 12. *Swa mon geornest mæg to his utmost*; pro virili.

Geornes, gynnes, se; *f.* *Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour*; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 6, 11, 17, 23, 28, 30.

Geornest earnest, vehement, *Som.*, *v.* georne.

Geornfull, geornfullic; *adj.* *Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, intent*: sollicitus:—*Lk.* 10, 41: *Bd.* 2, 1: 5, 11, *v.* georn.

Geornfullice; *adv.* *Most anxiously or diligently*; studioso:—*Bd.* 5, 13, 20.

<sup>b</sup> Geornfulness, se; *f.* *Diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour*; solertia:—*Bd.* 3, 7, 23, 30: *L. eccl. Edg.* 5.

Geornian, girnan, gyrnan; *p. de* [georn eager] *To desire, study, seek for, YEARN, require*; desiderare:—*Satanas* gyrnde, *Lk.* 22, 31: *Bt.* 18, 2. *Þat ge georniað þam þinga that ye earnestly desire the things, L. Athel. pref., W. p.* 55, 56, 61. *Girn þu fram me, Ps.* 2, 8: *Chr.* 674, *Ing.* p. 52, 2.

Geornlic; *adj.* *Earnest, diligent*; diligens:—*Ors.* 4, 12.

Geornlice; *adv.* *1. Diligently, anxiously; diligenter. 2. Therefore, on that account*; ergo:—*1. Mt.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 7, 4. *2. Bd.* 3, 8, *Lye.*

Geornung, gyrning, e; *f.* *1. An endeavour, industry*; industria. *2. A petition*; petitio. *3. Merit, desert*; meritum:—*1. Lye.* *2. Chr.* 675, *Ing.* p. 50, 30. *3. R. Conc.* 1.

Georrettan. *1. To defame, slan-*

*der*; infamare. *2. To defile, disfigure, deface*; turpare:—*1. Cot.* 111. *2. Som.*

Georsod enraged, *L. Ps.* 105, 37, *v.* georsian.

Georst heath, *v.* gorst.

Georstan-dæg yesterday, *v.* gyrstan-dæg.

Geortruwian *to distrust, despair, Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 44, 28, *v.* ortruwian.

Georwenan; *pp. ed* [wen hope] *To despair, to be out of hope*; desperare:—*Georwened out of hope, desperate*; desperatus:—*Bd.* 5, 14.

Georwyrðed Disgraced; traductus:—*Cot.* 171, *v.* orwurðet.

Geosterlic yesterday, *v.* gysterlic.

<sup>c</sup> Geot yet, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* gyt.

GEOTAN, he gyt; *p.* geát, get, we guton; *pp.* goten, gegoten; *v. a.* [*Dut.* gieten: *Frs.* jiette: *Plat.* geeten: *Ger.* giesen: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* gjuta] *To pour, pour out, shed*; fundere:—*He get þat blod, Lev.* 8, 24. *Geat tearas shed tears*; fundebat lachrymas:—*Bd.* 2, 6.

Geotende *A pouring out, an artery or vein*; arteriæ:—*Cot.* 8.

Geotere *A melter*; fusor:—*Ors.* 1, 12.

*Geoton confirmed, v.* geatan.

Geoweorða Jugurtha, *Ors.* 5, 7.

Geoweðan *To subdue*; subjugare, *Som.*

Geoxa, geoxung *a sobbing, hiccup, Cot.* 109, *v.* geocsa.

Gep sly, cunning, *Scint.* 3, 24, 65, *v.* geap.

Gepilod heaped or piled up, *Ex.* 16, 14.

Geplægde danced, *v.* plægan.

Gepose *The pose, stuffing of the head*; gravedo, dolor capitis:—*Herb.* 46, 1, *Som.*

Geprice *A point or comma*; comma, *Som.*

Gepunian *TO POUND, bray, break*; comminuere:—*Herb.* 100, 3, *v.* punian.

Gepyndan *TO POUND, empound, shut in*; circumcludere:—*Past.* 39, 1.

Ger *a year, Lk.* 2, 36, *v.* gear.

Gerad invaded, *v.* geridan.

Gerad; *n.* [ræd advise] *Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner*; ratio, conditio:—*Þa he þæt gerad sette, Mt.* 18, 24. *Se hlaforð dyhte hym gerad, Mt.* 25, 19: *Elf. gr. pref., Som.* p. 1, 33. ¶ *On þæt gerade, (Ors.) 12.* ¶ *On þa gerad (Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 32, 16,) *on the condition or account.*

<sup>d</sup> Gerad; *adj.* *Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, pru-*

*dent, suited, conditioned*; prudens:—*Of geradra worda from considerate words, Bt.* 2, *Card.* p. 4, 25. *Gif ic þe geradne gemete if I find thee instructed [skilful], id.* 5, 1. *Gerad beon wið his wyrd to be suited to his fortune, id.* 11, 1. ¶ *Þus gerad, swa gerad such, of such sort, Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 352, 12.

Geradnes, se; *f.* *An agreement, a conspiracy*; conjuratio:—*Cot.* 209.

Geradod quickened, moved, arranged, *Bt.* 35, 2, *v.* hradian.

Geradscipe, es; *m.* [gerad consideration, seipe condition] *Prudence*; prudentia:—*Bt.* R. p. 183.

Geræc Opportunity, season; opportunitas:—*Ps.* 9, 9.

Geræcan; *p.* geræhte; *pp.* geræht; *v. a.* *To reach, occupy, obtain, earn, seize, lay hold of, reach to, to extend*; attingere, assequi:—*Sio fyrð hie geræcan ne mihte the army could not reach them, Chr.* 895. *Þu scealt þine and lifne geræcan thou shalt earn thy sustenance, Cd.* 43: *Chr.* 921. *Geræcan tearas of eagum fundere lachrymas ab oculis, L. Can. Edg. poen. magn.* 3, *W.* p. 97, 27. *Geræhte þa burh seized the city, Ors.* 2, 4.

<sup>e</sup> Geræd prudent, *v.* gerad.

Geræd ready, quick, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 648, 27, *v.* hrad.

Gerædde, geræded arranged, prepared, determined, decreed, *v.* rædan.

Geræde, geræd read, considered, imagined, *v.* rædan.

Geræde, gerædu, gereda, gerædro. *Trappings*; phaleræ:—*Elf. gl.* 23.

Geræding Decrees; consulta:—*Cot.* 59.

Gerædnys, se; *f.* *An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution*; consilium:—*L. Edg.* pol. 1.

Geræf Fixed; fixus:—*L. Alf.* pol. 28.

Geræft Torn, distracted; dispersus:—*Bt.* 37, 1.

Geræpan *to bind, Bt.* R. p. 167, *v.* ræpan.

Geræsde rushed, *v.* ræsan.

Geræstan *To rest, sit*; quiescere:—*Geræstan mid þone Hæland, C. Mt.* 9, 10, *v.* ræstan.

Geræwen, geræwud *Set in rows, plaited, embroidered*; segmentatus:—*R.* 63.

Gerafende, gerawende RIFTING, cleaving; infidens:—*Cot.* 181.

Gerar *A roaring, howling*; boatus, ululatus:—*Martyr.* 10. *Jan.*



*Geras* It became, it ought; de-  
cruit:—*Bd.* 3, 8, 17, v. riseð.

*GERD* A yard, rod, reed, twig,  
young shoot; virga, arundo:—  
*Solil. pref. C. R. Mt.* 9, 7: 12,  
20.

*Gerdel* a girdle, *Prov.* 31, v.  
gyrdel.

*Gere well*, v. geara.

*Gereafod* bereaved, spoiled, v.  
reafian.

*Gereahst ruled*, explained, guided,  
corrected, v. recan.

*Gereapan to bind*, *Bt. R. p.* 187,  
v. ræpan.

*Gerec*, *gehrec* *Rule*, government,  
direction, exposition, correction;  
regimen:—*Bd.* 4, 12.

*Gereca* A governor, ruler; præ-  
fectus:—*Heah gereca*, *Hom.*  
*Nat. Greg. p.* 21, 1.

*Gerecan*, *gereccan*, *gereccan* to  
tell, say, shew, instruct, ex-  
plain, define, fix, establish, rule,  
govern, compel, subdue, *Bt.* 11,  
2: 20, *Card. p.* 108, 22, v. re-  
can.

*Gerecednys*, *gerecednys*, *gere-*  
*cennes*, se; f. A narration,  
history, report, an interpreta-  
tion, a direction, correction,  
heap; relatio:—*Ps.* 98, 4.  
Æfter *Matheus gerecednysse*,  
*Mt.* 1, 1, *Lye*.

*Gerecelic*; *adj.* Drawn, ex-  
tended, firm, steadfast; stric-  
tus, *Som*.

*Gereclie*; *adv.* Widely, far  
and near; extensive:—*Bt.* 35,  
4, *Card. p.* 252, 13.

*GEREFA*, an; m. [*Plat. gräve*,  
greve m: *Dut. graaf m: Frs.*  
greef c: *Ger. graf m: Dan.*  
greve m: *Swed. grefw.* The  
same as *gefera* a companion;  
from *fer*, *fær* a journey, *ge*  
together, a travelling together,  
*Wach.*] 1. A companion, an  
associate, a fellow; socius. 2. A  
person having a delegated au-  
thority, a governor, prefect,  
commander, reeve, bailiff, a-  
gent; præpositus. A *gerefa*  
or reeve was an officer ap-  
pointed by the executive pow-  
er, and in rank inferior to the  
earl, or ealdorman. There  
was one in every byrig; he  
was a judicial officer and was  
ordered to judge according to  
right judgment, and the  
*domboc* or book of judgment.  
He delivered over offenders  
to punishment, and was pres-  
ent at the *folgemot*, where  
he was to do justice. He  
was ordered to convene a *ge-*  
*mot* every four weeks to end  
lawsuits. He took bail or  
security in his shire for every  
one to keep the peace; and  
if he omitted to take the bail

and neglected his duty, he  
lost his office and the king's  
friendship, and forfeited to  
him one hundred and twenty  
shillings, *Turner's Hist. of the*  
*A.-S. b.* 8, ch. 7, p. 225:—1.  
*Bd.* 4, 1, v. *gefera*. 2. And  
se sette *gerefan* geond eall  
*þat rice*, *Gen.* 41, 34: 43, 16:  
*Mk.* 15, 43. *þa cwæð se ge-*  
*refa*, *Lk.* 16, 3. ¶ *Margrave*,  
*mær-gerefa finium præpositus*.  
—*Palsgrave*, *palant-gerefa* *pa-*  
*latii præpositus*, etc. Our *sher-*  
*riff* or *shire-reeve*, i. e. *scire-*  
*gerefa* a governor of a shire.

*Geref-land* Tributary land; tri-  
butarium territorium:—*Cot.*  
106.

*Geref-mæd* a governor's wages,  
*Heming. p.* 138, v. med.

*Geref-scipe* office of a sheriff.

*Gerefsire* Stewardship, a county,  
shire; villicatio, locus in quo  
officium exercetur:—*Lk.* 16,  
3.

*Geregnian* To dye, stain, colour;  
inficere:—*Cot.* 112.

*Geregnong* A making up; con-  
fectio:—*Cot.* 44.

*Gerehtad* Made whole, set up;  
erectus:—*C. Lk.* 13, 13.

*Gerehte* Rules; regit:—*Ps.* 22,  
1.—*Gerehtest* explainedst, v.  
recan.

*Gerela* a robe, v. *gegerela*.

*Gerelian*; *pp. od.* To adorn,  
enlarge; ornare:—*Ors.* 3, 8:  
*Bt.* 14, 3, *Card. p.* 70, 15, 16:  
27, 1.

*Gerenu* Ornaments; ornamenta:  
—*Bt.* 14, 3.

*Gereofage* seizes, v. reafian.

*Gereohnung*, e; f. A making  
up; confectio:—*Cot.* 171.

*Gereonian* To conspire, conjure,  
adorn; conspirare:—*Elf. gr.*  
47.

*Gereonung*, e; f. A conspiracy,  
confederacy; conjuratio, *Som*.

*Gereord*. 1. Language, speech;  
lingua. 2. A table, food, re-  
past, feast, supper; mensa,  
convivium:—1. *Bd.* 1, 1. 2.  
Æt *gereorde*, *Mt.* 26, 20: *Mk.*  
14, 14: *Lk.* 11, 38. ¶ *Ge-*  
*reord*-hus a dining-room, *R.*  
207, v. reord.

*Gereordian*; p. ode; *pp. od*;  
v. a. To refresh, take food, to  
dine, satisfy; saturare:—*þat*  
*ge eow gereordian*, *Gen.* 18,  
5: *C. Ps.* 80, 15.

*Gereordig*-hus a dining-room.

*Gereordnes*, *gereordnys*, se; f.  
A repast, dinner, fullness; re-  
fectio:—*C. Ps.* 22, 2: *Bd.* 4,  
28.

*Gereordung*, e; f. A dinner, re-  
past; prandium:—*Ps.* 22, 2.

*Gereosan* to fall, *Ps.* 9, 33, v.  
reosan.

*Geresp* Convicted; convictus:—  
*L. Alf. pol.* 28.

*Gerestan*; p. t; *pp. ed*; v. a.  
1. To rest, be at leisure; qui-  
escere. 2. To rest, lie with,  
to cohabit; coire:—1. Ic me  
*gerest I rest*, *Elf. gr.* 28. *Ge-*  
*rest þe*, *Lk.* 12, 19. 2. *Heo*  
*nam Balan* and *sealde Jacobe*  
to *gerestan*, *Gen.* 30, 4.

*Gerestscipe*. 1. Rest, ease; oti-  
um. 2. A cohabitation; con-  
cubitus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Bd.* 1,  
27, resp. 8.

*Geretan* to refresh, v. aretan.

*Gereðra*, *gereðre*, *gereð* a sailor,  
rower, an oar, the oars, *Chr.*  
891, v. reðra.

*Gerian* To clothe; vestire:—*Bd.*  
4, 31.

*Gerice* a kingdom, *L. Ps.* 67, 35,  
v. rice.

*Geridan*; p. gerad; *pp. geriden*.  
To ride, to ride through or over,  
invade; equitando peragra-  
re, invadere:—*Geridon* *West*  
*Seaxna lond rode over the*  
*West Saxon's land*, *Chr.* 878.  
*Gerad* to *Ecgyrhtes-stane*  
*rode to Brixton*, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.*  
*p.* 105, 12: 1015: 1016. *Se*  
*cynig* *let geridan ealle þa land*  
*the king determined to invade*  
*all the land*, *Chr.* 1043, *Ing. p.*  
214, 12.

*Gerid-men* horsemen, knights.

*Gerif* [reafian to seize] 1. A  
seizing, capture; raptura. 2.  
An impediment, obstacle, a de-  
lay; mora:—1. *Gerif fiska* a  
taking of fishes, *R.* 98. 2. *Lye*.

*Gerifen* seized, v. reafian.

*Gerihtright*, justice, custom, duty,  
reason, *L. pol. Crut.* 12, v. riht.  
*Geriht*; *adj.* Riht, direct; di-  
rectus:—*Beoð on gerihthe*, *Lk.*  
3, 5.

*Gerihthan* to make right or straight,  
to correct, direct, *Jn.* 1, 23, v.  
rihtan.

*Gerihthæcan*, *rihtthæcan*; p. læh-  
te; *pp. læht*. To justify, cor-  
rect, direct, rectify, reprove;  
corrigerere:—*þat hys weorc ne*  
*syn gerihthæte*, *Jn.* 3, 20: *L.*  
*Ps.* 36, 24.

*Gerihtnes*, se; f. Setting right,  
correcting; correctio:—*Bd.* 5,  
22.

*Gerihthwisan*; p. ode; *pp. od*;  
v. a. To justify; justificare:  
—*Lk.* 10, 29: *Mt.* 3, 7.

*Gerim* a number, computation,  
calendar, *Ps.* 38, 6, v. rim.

*Geriman* to number, *Gen.* 13, 16,  
v. riman.

*Gerinan* to touch, *Bd.* 3, 12, v.  
gehrinan.

*Gerino* Buildings; ædificatio-  
nes:—*R. Mk.* 13, 2.

*Gerip* a harvest, *Gen.* 8, 22, v.  
rip.



Geriped *grown old, ripe*, *Gen.* 18, 12, v. ripian.  
 Gerisan *To take, seize; rapere*:—*R. Mt.* 11, 12.  
 Gerisen *A seizing, plunder; rapina*:—*On gerisne, Guthl. vit.* c. 18.  
 Gerisene, gerysene, gerisn; *adj.* *Convenient, agreeable, fit, worthy; congruus*:—*Gerisene stowe, Bd.* 1, 26, *S. p.* 488, 19: *Cd.* 9: *Ors.* 4, 6.  
<sup>k</sup>Gerisenlic; *adj.* *Convenient, suitable, fit; aptus*:—*Bt.* 41, 2, *Card.* p. 374, 9.  
 Gerisenlice; *comp. or; adv.* *Filly, agreeably; apte*:—*Bd.* 4, 9, *S. p.* 588, 27.  
 Gerisennes, gerisnes, se; *f.* *Convenience, agreeableness, congruity; convenientia*:—*Cot.* 58.  
 Gerislic *convenient*, *Bd.* 5, 19, v. gerisenlic.  
 Gerisian *To agree, accord; convenire*:—*Cot.* 38.  
 Gerist, ariseð, geriseð *It becometh, becomes, agrees, suits; convenit, decet*:—*Rihtwise gerist, Ps.* 32, 1: *Bt.* 34, 10: 64, 1.  
 Geriw Sorrow, affliction; ærumna:—*T. Ps.* 31, 4.  
 Gerlic Yearly; annuus:—*Cot.* 18.  
 Germanie Germany; Germania:—*Chr.* 449.  
 Gernde *Is busy; satagit*:—*Cot.* 178, *g.* from geornian.  
 Gernwinde Yern-wind; conductum [apud textores]:—*Cot.* 39, 161, *Lye*.  
 Gerora banishment, v. gehrore.  
 Gerosed Rosy, belonging to roses; rosaceous, *Som.*  
 Gerostod Roasted; assus, *Som.*  
 Gerowen rowed, v. rowan.  
 Gers grass, v. gær̃s.  
 GERST [Plat. garste, gast f: Dut. gerst, garst f: Dan. byg n: Swed. bjugg n: Ger. gerste f:]  
 GRIST, pearled barley; frumentum quodvis tritum, *Lye*.  
 Gerume room, space, *Bt.* 21, v. rum.  
 Gerumpen Rough, wrinkled; rugosus:—*Gerumpenu nædre cerastes, coluber*:—*Cot.* 38.  
<sup>l</sup>Gerunnen Run together, congealed, joined; coagulatus:—*Ps.* 67, 16: 118, 70.  
 Gerwigan To prepare; parare:—*Somn.* 204.  
 Geryman; *p. de; v. a.* *To extend, enlarge, make room, open, lay waste; dilatare*:—*lc geryme, Ex.* 34, 24. *Geryman wæg to open a way, R. Ben.* 59, 71.  
 GERYNE, gehryne; *pl. u; n.* *A mystery, sacrament; mysterium*:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9: *L.*

*Ecol.* 4, *Willk.* 178, 27: *Mt.* 13, 11.  
 Gerynelic Mystical; mysticus:—*Bd.* 2, 1.  
 Gerynelice Mystically; mystice:—*Cot.* 131.  
 Gerypan to reap or mow, v. ripan.  
 Gerysene *fit, v. gerisene*.  
 Gés geese, v. gos.  
 Gesaca An adversary, accuser; adversarius:—*Bd.* 2, 2. *On gesacum, Cd.* 4.  
 Gesadelod saddled, *L. pol. Cnut.* 69, v. sadelian.  
 Gesadod filled, *L. Ps.* 103, 18, v. sadian.  
 Gesæd said, told, v. secgan.  
 Gesæga A saying, relation; narratio:—*Bd.* 5, 13.  
 Gesægan to say, tell, relate, *Bd.* 1, 12, v. sægan.  
 Gesægdnis A mystery; mysterium:—*C. Mt.* 13, 11.  
 Gesæged Sacrificed; immolatus:—*Jdth.* 12.  
 Gesægen a saying, relation, tradition, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. sægen.  
 Gesæhtlad reconciled, v. sæhtlian.  
 Gesælan; *p. de* [sæl an opportunity] *To happen, come to pass; provenire*:—*Gif hit æfre gesælð if it ever happen, Bt.* R. p. 168.  
<sup>m</sup>Gesæld, gesæled tied, united, sealed, *Cd.* 37, v. sælan.  
 Gesælge; *adv.* *Happily; fauste*:—*Cot.* 89.  
 Gesælig, gesæli, sælig, gesæliglic, gesælic; *comp. ra; sup. ost; adj.* *Happy, prosperous, fortunate; felix*:—*Elf. gr.* 7, *Som.* p. 1, 34. *Swiðe gesælige very or most happy, Cd.* 1, *Th. p.* 2, 12. *Fram gesælgum tidum from happy times, Ors.* 5, 2. *Se seo se gesælgosta who is the happiest, Bt.* 26, 1, *Card.* p. 140, 9. *Gesæli, Bt.* 26, 1.  
 Gesæliglice, gesæillice, gesælice; *adv.* *Happily; felicitate*:—*Bt.* 11, 1: *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 Gesælignys, gesælignes, se; *f.* *Happiness; felicitas*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.  
 Gesælð happiness, felicity, wealth, good, advantage, *Bd.* 26, 1, v. sælð.  
 Gesæt sat, sat down, v. gesittan.  
 Gesæt̃nys, se; *f.* 1. *A site, situation; collocatio.* 2. *A thing settled, a decree, law; decretum, Som.*  
 Gesæt̃u, gesetu Seats, dwellings; sedes:—*Past.* 50, 1.  
 Gesam, in composition, denotes together, with; simul, con, v. sam.  
 Gesamhiwan companions, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8, v. hiwan.

Gesamnian to assemble, collect, unite, *Bt.* 21, v. somnian.  
 Gesamnung, gesomnung, samnung, e; *f.* *A congregation, union, assembly, synagogue, church; congregatio, synagoga*:—*On gesamnungum, Mt.* 23, 6. *Þære gesamnung ealdor, Lk.* 8, 41.  
<sup>n</sup>Gesanco Suckers; exugia:—*Cot.* 167.  
 Gesargod, gesaroged grieved, afflicted, torn, *Chr.* 897, v. sargian.  
 Gesawan; *pp.* gesawen. *To sow; seminare*:—*C. Mt.* 13, 3, v. sawan.  
 Gesawen seen, v. seon.  
 Gescað reason, difference, v. gescead.  
 Gescadenlice, gescadlice Separately, distinctly; separatim:—*Can. Edg. Con.* 3: *Cot.* 198.  
 Gescadwis, gescadwite reasonable, intelligent, v. gesceadwis.  
 Gescadwislice; *comp. or; adv.* *Wisely, prudently, clearly; pruderiter*:—*Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Gescaft a creation, v. gesceaft.  
 Gescæncstest Thou hast given drink; potasti:—*L. Ps.* 59, 3.  
 Gescænednes, gesceaningnes, se; *f.* *A dashing together, a breaking; collisio*:—*Cot.* 59.  
 Gesceanian to lessen, shake, v. sceanian.  
 Gescafen shaven, v. scafan.  
 Gescaldwyrt Groundsel; senecio:—*Cot.* 174.  
 Gescamian, ic gescamige to shame, blush, *Ps.* 69, 3, v. sceamian.  
 Gescapa pudenda, *Herb.* 94, 4: 102, 1, *Lye*.  
 Gesceapen formed, created, v. sceapian.  
 Gescappennys, se; *f.* *A formation; figmentum*:—*L. Ps.* 102, 13.  
 Gescea A sobbing; singultus:—*Cot.* 174.  
<sup>o</sup>Gescead Reason, discretion, prudence, distinction, difference, respect, regard; ratio:—*Gescead agyldan, Mt.* 12, 36. *For hwylcum gesceade for which reason, wherefore, Elf. gr.* 44.  
 Gesceadan to separate, *Cd.* 167, v. sceadan.  
 Gesceadlice; *adv.* *Reasonably, rationally; rationabiliter*:—*Bt.* 39, 2, *Card.* p. 244, 3.  
 Gesceadwis; *adj.* *Reasonable, intelligent, prudent, cautious; rationalis*:—*Bt.* 41, 2: 42.  
 Gesceadwislic; *adj.* *Reasonable; rationalis*:—*R. Ben. interl.* 2.  
 Gesceadwislice, sceadwislice; *adv.* *Rationally; rationabiliter*:—*Bt.* 21: 33, 4.  
 Gesceadwisnes, sceadwisnes, se; *f.* *Reason, discretion; ratio*:—*Bt.* 33, 4; *Card.* p. 384, 18.



**Gesceaft, SCEAFT, es; n. m.** 1. *A creation, origin; creatio.* 2. *A created being, a creature; creatura.* 3. *A thing created, an element, the world; elementum*:—1. *Fram fruman gesceafte, Mk. 10, 6. Gif ge willað þone fruman sceafte gepencan if you will remember the first origin, Bt. 30, 2, Card. p. 170, 18. 2. God is fæder eallra gesceafte God is the father of all creatures, id. p. 170, 9. Bodiað godspell ealre sceafte, C. Mk. 16, 15. 3. On feower gesceafte into four elements, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 200, 4: 39, 8.  
**Gesceamian to blush, to make ashamed, L. Ps. 6, 10, v. sceamian.**  
**GESCEANDNYS confusion, Ps. 68, 23, v. sceonde.**  
**Gesceanian To shake; conquassare**:—C. Ps. 109, 7.  
**Gesceap A creation, forming, shaping; creatio**:—Bd. 4, 24, v. gesceaft.  
**Gesceapen formed, created, v. scyppan.**  
**Gesceapenis, se; f. A creation; creatio**:—*Alb. resp. 1.*  
**Gesceaplice; adv. Properly, fitly, well; apte**:—Bd. 4, 19.  
**Gesceapu. 1. Beauty, form; forma. 2. Verenda, pudenda. 3. Commands, precepts, destinies; mandata**:—1. *Cd. 25, Th. p. 32, 14. 2. Gen. 9, 22. 3. Cd. 40, Th. p. 52, 12: 76: 136.*  
**Gesceatan, he gescytt; p. gesceot, we gesceoton; pp. gesceaten [sceat a part] To fall to, give up, divide; dividere, cedere in partem alicujus**:—*Hit gescitt to his dæle, Ex. 29, 26. Eower earde us gesceote, Jos. 9, 8. Hig gesceatað to Aarones dæle, Ex. 29, 28.*  
**Gesceadan to injure, hurt, L. eccl. Cnut. 26, v. sceadan.**  
**Gesceawian; p. ode; pp. od. To regard; considerare, v. sceawian.**  
**Gescendan, gescindan, SCENDAN; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [Dut. schenden] To confound, deprave, defile, SHEND, mar, disgrace, defeat; confundere**:—*Nylle þu me gescendan, Ps. 118, 31. Þu gescendest, Ps. 43, 11: 24, 3: 30, 1: Gen. 20, 6.*  
**Gescendnys, gescyndnys, se; f. A confounding; confusio**:—*Ps. 34, 30.*  
**Gesceod shod, covered, rendered, Mk. 6, 9, v. sceadan.**  
**Gesceop created, v. scyppan.**  
**Gesceortan To shorten; defecere**:—*C. Jn. 11, 3.**

**Gesceot, gescot. 1. A SHOT, spear, dart, an arrow; pila, jaculum. 2. A SHOT, reckoning, lattices, a most sacred place; symbolum, cancelli gradus ligneus, propitiatorium**:—1. *Þa wænna flugon mid swiftum gesceote tela volabant, celeri jactu, Jud. c. 16, p. 162. Nim þin gesceot, Gen. 27, 3. 2. Gesceot bæftan þam heah weofode a lattice or step behind the high altar, R. 109.*  
**Gesceppan to create, Elf. gr. 26, v. scyppan.**  
**Gescerian To bestow, give; tribuere**:—*Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 12.*  
**Gescerpte adorned, Bt. R. p. 170, v. gescryped.**  
**Gescierpan to sharpen, Past. 35, 1, v. scyrpan.**  
**Gescild a refuge, shield, Ps. 71, 1, v. scyld.**  
**Gescildnes, se; f. A protection, defence; tuitio**:—*Bd. 2, 5: Gen. 14, 20.*  
**Gescinan to shine, Bt. 34, 5, v. scinan.**  
**Gescindan to confound, deprave, defile, Gen. 20, 6, v. gescendan.**  
**Gescipan To ship, to go on board a ship, to load; navem conscendere, in navem imponere**:—*Chr. 893.*  
**Gescippan to create, Elf. gr. 26, Som. p. 29, 16, v. scyppan.**  
**Gescirpan to sharpen, Deut. 32, 41, v. scyrpan.**  
**Gescod Shod; calceatus**:—*Somn. 49, 50.*  
**Gescola A fellow-debtor; condebitor**:—*Cot. 208.*  
**Gescomian to blush, Ors. 4, 12, v. sceamian.**  
**Gescored, gescoren shorn, v. sceran.**  
**Gescot; pl. gescotu. An arrow, Ors. 3, 9, v. gesceot.**  
**Gescoten brought, bestowed, Can. Edg. 7, v. sceotan.**  
**Gescraepe, gescreop Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated; aptus**:—*Gescraepe on læswe, accommoda pasturæ, Bd. 1, 1.*  
**Gescreaded [pp. of screadan to shred] Cut, pruned; amputatus**:—*Gescreaded wingearð sarpia vinea, R. 99.*  
**Gescrencean, forscrencean, screncan, he gescrencð; p. þu gescrencyst. To supplant, overturn; supplantare**:—*C. Ps. 17, 41: Past. 2, 6, v. ascrencan.*  
**Gescrencednes, se; f. A supplanting, an overturning; supplantatio**:—*C. Ps. 40, 10.*  
**Gescreop fit for, apt, v. gescraepe.**  
**Gescrepelice; adv. Aptly, conveniently, fitly; apte**:—*Bd. 4, 19.*

**Gescrif A reproof, command, ceremony; censura**:—*Cot. 59.*  
**Gescrifan to strive, impose, assign, appoint, prescribe, to impose penance or censure, Can. Edg. conf. 2, W. p. 87, 13, v. scrifan.**  
**Gescrincan; p. hi gescringun; pp. gescrunced. To shrink, contract; arescere**:—*Gescrunced him ealle ædra contracti erant ei omnes nervi, Ors. 3, 9, v. scrincan.*  
**Gescropelice fitly, meetly, v. gescrepelice.**  
**Gescropenys, se; f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation; accommodatio, Som.**  
**Gescrydan; p. gescridde; pp. gescryd, gescrydde. To clothe, Gen. 3, 21, v. scrydan.**  
**Gesculdre The shoulders; humeri**:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 71, v. seoulder.*  
**Gescy shoes, Mt. 3, 11, a shoe, Deut. 25, 9, v. sceo.**  
**Gescyft [scyft a division] Divided, distributed, parted, shifted; distributus**:—*L. Cnut. pol. 68, W. p. 144, 14.*  
**Gescyldan to shield, protect, defend, Ps. 16, 10, v. scyldan.**  
**Gescyldend a protector, an avenger, Ps. 8, 3, v. scyldan.**  
**Gescyldgian, bescyldigan, forscyldigan; p. hig gescyldgudun; pp. gescyldgad [from scyldig or scildi guilty] To be guilty, to find guilty, to catch, condemn, cast away, damn; reum facere, carpere**:—*Lk. 20, 20.*  
**Gescyldnes, se; f. A protection, defence, safeguard; defensio**:—*Ps. 17, 37: Bd. 1, 12.*  
**Gescyldruthe shoulders, v. scoulder.**  
**Gescyndnys a confusion, L. Ps. 43, 17, v. gescendnys.**  
**Gescyppan to create, form, v. scyppan.**  
**Gescyred decreed, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 28, v. sceran.**  
**Gescyrcped, gescyrcpt Sharpened, adorned, decked; acutus, ornatus**:—*Bt. 28: Bd. 2, 13, v. ascyrcpan.*  
**Gescyrtan; p. gescyrte; pp. gescyrte; v. a. [scyr short] 1. To shorten, contract; abbreviare. 2. To fail, to be sick; ægrotare**:—1. *He gescyrte þa dagas, Mk. 13, 20. Þa dagas beoð gescyrte, Mt. 24, 22. 2. Gescyrte æger est, C. Jn. 11, 3.*  
**GESE, gise, gyse, gæ, gea; adv. [Plat. Dut. Ger. ja: Old Frs. jes: Dan. Swed. ja, jo: Icel. já: Moes. ja, jai: Ot. io, ja: Wel. ys] Yes, yea; immo**:—*Gise, la gese, yes, oh yes, Bt. 16, 4, v. gea.*



Geseagone *to be spoken*, v. secgan.  
 Geseah *saw*, v. seon.  
 Geseald *given, sold*, v. gesyllan.  
 Gesean *to see*, v. seon.  
 Gesēcan, gesecean *to seek, inquire, make for, to advance*, *Bd. 1, 23: 4, 19, v. secan*.  
 Gesechednes, se; *f. A search, an inquiry, appeal; inquisitio, Som.*  
 Gesecgan, geseگان, gesecean; *pp. gesed, gesegen. To say, confess, relate, declare, prove, Bd. 4, 3, v. secgan*.  
<sup>1</sup>Geseġlian *to sail*, *Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 25, 5, v. segelian*.  
 Gesegnian, gesenian *to mark, sign, bless*, *L. Eccl. 29, W. p. 187, 50, v. senian*.  
 Gesehtodan *settled*, *Chr. 1101, v. sehtian*.  
 Gesele *A tabernacle; tabernaculum* :—*T. Ps. 14, 1, v. sel, sele*.  
 Geselenis *tradition*, *C. Mk. 7, 3, v. selenis*.  
 Geselig *happy*, *Somn. 188, v. gesælig*.  
 Geselignes *happiness*, v. gesælignys.  
 Gesellan *to give*, *C. Mt. 22, 17, v. syllan*.  
 Geselð *happiness*, *Chr. 1009, v. sælð*.  
 Geseman, gesemian; *pp. gese-mod. To compose, settle*, *Ors. 3, 7, Bar. p. 100, 28, v. seman*.  
 Geseme *An agreement, compromise; reconciliatio* :—*L. Hloth. 10, W. p. 8, 49*.  
 Gesencan *to sink*, v. sencan.  
 Gesene; *adv. Clearly; manifeste* :—*C. Jn. 11, 14*.  
 Geseon, gesion, ic geseo, þu gesiht, he gesyhð; *p. geseah, þu gesawe, we gesawon; imp. gesyht, geseoh; pp. gesawen. To see*, v. seon.  
 Geseotu *dwelling*, *Cd. 227, Th. p. 302, 20*.  
 Gesete *possess; imp. of gesettan*.  
 Geseted, gesetted *placed*, *C. Mt. 7, 25, v. gesettan*.  
 Gesetednes, gesetenes, gesetnes, gesettednys, se; *f. Position, foundation, institution, constitution, decree; positio, fundatio* :—*Fram middan-eardes gesetednesse, Mt. 13, 35: Mk. 7, 5: Ec. 12, 25, 26: Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 31*.  
 Geseten *settled*, *Cd. 37, v. gesettan*.  
 Geseten *placed*, *Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 112, 18, v. gesettan*.  
 Geseðan; *pp. geseðed. To utter, speak, say, testify, prove, shew, affirm*, *Bt. 7, 3, Card. p. 30, 4, v. seðan*.  
<sup>u</sup>Gesel *a seat, settle*, *R. Mk. 12, 39, v. setl*.  
 Gesetnian *To lay wait, to deceive,*

*to have a quarrel against; insidiari* :—*C. Mk. 6, 19*.  
 Gesettan; *p. gesette; pp. geset, gesett, geseten. To set, appoint, ally, settle, populate, plant, replace, possess, put, expose, constitute, sanction, provide*, *Bd. 3, 8, S. p. 532, 16, 38: Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 20, v. settan*.  
 Gesetu *seats*, *Cod. Exon. 26, a, v. gesætu*.  
 Gesewling *A servant; minister* :—*Chart. Canuti*.  
 Geseunes *The sea; æquor* :—*Cot. 15*.  
 Gesewenlic *Visible; visibilis* :—*Bt. 33, 4*.  
 Gesib; *g. gesibbe; f. [sib peace, a relation] One of the same stock or tribe, a neighbour, a relation; cognatus, propinquus* :—*Pe him gesibbe wæron who were relations to him, Job. p. 167*.  
 Gesibbian *to pacify, appease*, *Bd. 4, 21, v. sibbian*.  
 Gesiblice; *adv. Peaceably; pacifice* :—*Bt. R. p. 175*.  
 Gesibling *a relation*, *R. 92, v. sibling*.  
 Gesibnes, se; *f. Relationship; affinitas* :—*Cot. 7*.  
 Gesibsum *peaceable, loving peace*, *Mt. 5, 9, v. sibsum*.  
 Gesibsumian *To be reconciled, made at peace; reconciliari* :—*Mt. 5, 24*.  
 Gesibsumlice *peaceably*, *Ps. 34, 23, v. sibsumlice*.  
 Gesibsumnes *concord, agreement, reconciliation*, *Lev. 7, 32, v. sibsumnes*.  
 Gesiced *Weaned; ablactatus*, v. asicyd.  
 Gesicelod, gesiclod, gesyclod, gesiclud. *Become sick, infirm, sick, in danger; ægrotatus* :—*Gen. 48, 1: Jn. 4, 46*.  
<sup>v</sup>Gesida *Sides; latera* :—*Lev. 3, 3, v. side*.  
 Gesiehðe *sight*, *Bt. 5, 3, v. gesiht*.  
 Gesigan *to set as the sun*, v. sigan.  
 Gesigefæst *Triumphant; triumphans* :—*Cd. 188, Th. p. 234, 8*.  
 Gesigefæsted *Crowned; coronatus* :—*Bd. 2, 6*.  
 Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, gesihtð, gesið. 1. *Sight, view, aspect, respect; visus*. 2. *A vision, apparition; visio* :—1. *þu wast þat gesiht, and gehernes thou knowest that sight, and hearing*, *Bt. 41, 4*. 2. *Yfel gesyhð, Mk. 7, 22. Secarp gesihð a sharp sight, Elf. gr. 5: Lk. 4, 18: Cd. 49, Th. p. 63, 20. Of heora gesihðum, Jud. 16, 3. Butan gesyhðe without respect*, *Bd. 4, 12*. 2. *On*

gesyhðe *in a vision*, *Ps. 88, 19*.  
 He on þam temple sune gesihtðe geseah, *Lk. 1, 22: 24, 23*.  
 Gesingallice *Continually; continuatim* :—*V. Ps. 140, 7, v. singallice*.  
 Gesingan *to sing*, *C. R. Jn. 13, 38, v. singan*.  
 Gesinhiwan, gesinhiwode *those joined together, partners, mates*, *Past. 52, 8, v. sinhiwan*.  
 Gesinhiwe *Marriage; conjugium* :—*Bd. 4, 5*.  
 Gesinigan *to marry*, *R. Lk. 20, 34, v. sinigan*.  
 Gesinlice *Curiously, strictly; curiose* :—*R. Ben. 58*.  
 Gesinscipe, es; *m. Marriage, wedlock, matrimony; conjugium* :—*Bd. 4, 5, 19*.  
 Gesinsciple; *adj. Conjugal, matrimonial; conjugalis* :—*L. Eccl. 43*.  
 Gesion *to see*, *Bt. 38, 5, v. geseon*.  
 Gesiowed *sewed together*, v. siwian.  
 Gesirian; *pp. gesired. To conspire, deliberate*, *Past. 56, 6, v. syrian*.  
<sup>w</sup>Gesið; *g. gesiðdes; d. gesiðde; m. [sið a path] 1. A companion, fellow, associate, a partner; socius. 2. A president, noble, head; præpositus* :—1. *Se gesið ah healf the companion has half*, *L. In. 23, W. p. 18, 34. Gesiððas allies*, *Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 23: 91. On gesiððe is as a companion*, *Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 3. 2. L. In. 50, W. p. 23, 4: Bd. 3, 14*.  
 Gesiðcund *of the same condition*, *L. In. 45, W. p. 22, 14, v. siðcund*.  
 Gesiðcundlic *Of the same condition, social; socialis* :—*Bd. 2, 9*.  
 Gesiðman *a companion, ruler*, *L. In. 30, v. gesið*.  
 Gesiðscipe, es; *m. A fellowship, society; comitatus* :—*Bd. 3, 28*.  
 Gesittan; *p. gesæt. To sit, possess, inhabit; sedere* :—*Ps. 126, 3: Lk. 7, 36. Gesetton land inhabited a land*, *Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 9*.  
 Gesiwed, gesiwod, gesiwued *sewed*, v. siwian.  
 Geslao, *C. Mk. 14, 65, v. slean*.  
 Geslagen, geslagen *slain, beaten, forged*, v. slean.  
 Geslapan *to sleep*, *Ps. 67, 14, v. slapan*.  
 Geslefed *Having sleeves; manicatus* :—*R. 3*.  
 Gesleht, es. *Clashing, slaughter; cædes* :—*Bill geslehtes of sword clashing*, *Chr. 938: Price's Walt. vol. i. p. xcvi, 21*.



Geslöh *struck*, v. slean.  
 Gesmæccan *to taste*, *R. 5*, v. smæccan.  
 Gesmead *considered, feigned*, *R. 100*, v. smeān.  
 Gesmeagan *to search, consider*, *Pecc. Med. 1*, v. smeān.  
 Gesmered, gesmirwed, gesmyred, gesmirode *besmeared, anointed*, *Ex. 29*, *29*, v. smyrian.  
 Gesmeðian, smeðian; p. gesmeðde; pp. gesmeðed; v. a. *To make smooth or even, to soothe, soften; complanare:—Se ele gesmeð þa wunda the oil soothes the wounds, Past. 17*, *10*.  
 \* Gesmicerad [smicere elegant] *Worked, neatly made; fabricatus:—Cot. 88*, *184*.  
 Gesmiten *anointed, smeared, smutted; litus, unctus, Som.*  
 Gesmiðed, asmiðod *made, forged*, *R. 64*, v. smiðian.  
 Gesmyltan [smylt serene] *To appease, quiet; placare:—Bd. 5*, *1*.  
 Gesnað *cut off*, *C. Mk. 14*, *47*, v. snidan.  
 Gesne *cut off*, v. snidan.  
 Gesnid *A killing, slaughter; occisio:—R. Ben. 7*.  
 Gesnidan; pp. gesniden. *To cut, make even, cut off*, *Ex. 20*, *25*, v. snidan.  
 Gesniðung, e; f. *A smoothing, making even; dolatio, Som.*  
 Gesnote *snot*, v. snote.  
 Gesoc *suck*, *Gen. 21*, *7*, v. soc.  
 Gesod *A boiling, seething; cocctio:—Elf. gl. 21*.  
 Gesoden *sodden, boiled*, v. seoðan.  
 Gesoecan *to seek, follow*, *C. R. Jn. 13*, *37*, v. secan.  
 Gesoht *sought*, v. secan.  
 Gesome *Unanimous, peaceable; concors:—Gen. 45*, *24*.  
 Gesomnian *to assemble*, *Jn. 11*, *52*, v. somnian.  
 Gesomnung *a congregation, church, synagogue, a union*, *Mt. 4*, *23*, v. gesamnung.  
 Gesoð *A soother, flatterer; parasius:—Cot. 152*.  
 Gesoðfæstad [soð truth, fæst fast] *Justified; justificatus:—C. Mt. 12*, *37*.  
 Gesoðian, ic gesoðige; p. ode; pp. od. 1. *To prove the truth, to assert; probare.* 2. *To soothe; assentari:—L. Edw. Guth. 6*. 2. *Som.*  
 \* Gespænnung *A provocation; incitamentum, Som.*  
 Gespan *The tamarisk tree; myrica:—Cot. 131*.  
 Gespan *A prompting; suggestio:—Past. 53*, *7*.  
 Gespannan *to join, span*, v. spannan.  
 Gesparrade *shut; clausus:—C. Mt. 6*, *6*, v. sparran.

Gespearn *perched*, *Cd. 72*, v. gespearnan.  
 Gespedan *to prosper, succeed, effect*, *Cd. 75*, *Th. p. 92*, *12*, v. spedian.  
 Gespediglice *Prosperously, successfully; prospere:—L. Ps. 44*, *5*.  
 Gespelia, gespeliga *A substitute, deputy, vicar; vicarius:—L. Const., W. p. 147*, *13*.  
 Gspellian *to speak, tell*, *C. Lk. 24*, *15*, v. spellian.  
 Gespeon *persuaded, joined*, v. spannan.  
 Gespeow *prospered*, *Jdth. 11*, v. spowan.  
 Gesperod *A spearman; hastatus:—Elf. gr. 43*.  
 Gspillan *to waste*, *C. Lk. 16*, *1*, v. spillan.  
 Gespinnan *to stretch out; extendere:—C. Mt. 8*, *3*.  
 Gespitted *spit*, *C. Lk. 18*, *32*, v. spittan.  
 Gespon *A persuasion, an artifice; suasio:—Cd. 33*, *Th. p. 45*, *2*, v. spannan.  
 Gespon *enticed*, *Chr. 905*, *Ing. p. 127*, *4*, v. spanan.  
 Gespon, gespong *A joining, clasping; junctio, nexus:—Cd. 35*, *Th. p. 47*, *17*; *19*, *Th. p. 24*, *14*, v. spannan.  
 Gesponnen *persuaded*, *Bd. 3*, *21*, *S. p. 551*, *5*, v. spanan.  
 Gesporn; p. gespearn. *To perch, tread upon, to spurn*, *Cd. 72*, *Th. p. 87*, *33*, v. ætspurnan.  
 Gespræc, gesprec *a speaking, discourse, conversation, advice*, *Bd. 3*, *14*. Gespræcu, gesprecu *oracula*, *Cot. 143*, v. spræc.  
 \* Gespræc *spake with*, v. sprecan.  
 Gespræce; adj. *Eloquent; facundus:—Ex. 4*, *10*.  
 Gespræcelice *Loquellaris*, *Elf. gr. 47*, *Som. p. 48*, *49*.  
 Gesprang *went*, v. springan.  
 Gespreccen *spoken*, v. sprecan.  
 Gespredan *To SPREAD; extendere:—C. Mt. 12*, *13*.  
 Gesprengan *to sprinkle*, v. sprengan.  
 Gesprucg *Discord, strife; seditio:—Somn. 171*.  
 Gespryng *a spring*, v. spring.  
 Gespunnen *Spun; netus, Som.*  
 GEST, gæst, gast, giest, gist, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Frs. Moes. gast m: Ot. gesto: Ker. kasto, kesto: Dan. giest m: Swed. gäst m: Icel. giestur m: Böhm. host: Pol. gosć: Russ. gost: Wel. gwęst] GUEST, stranger; hospes:—*Bd. 1*, *27*, resp. 1.  
 Gestæflæred *Literate, learned; literatus:—Obs. Lun. 1*, *7*, *21*.  
 Gestæl, gestælan *An ordinance, establishment, a decree; constitutio, decretum:—Cd. 15*, *Lye.*

Gestælan *to accuse*, *Cd. 21*, *Th. p. 25*, *10*, v. stelān.  
 Gestænc *stinking; odor:—Herb. 154*, *1*, v. stincan.  
 Gestæppan *to step*, v. steppan.  
 Gestærn *a guest-place, an inn*.  
 Gestæððig *steadfast*, *Bt. 39*, *5*, v. stæðig.  
 Gestæððignys, se; f. *Gravity, constancy, maturity; gravitas:—Bd. 3*, *15*.  
 Gestah *ascended*, v. stigan.  
 Gestal *An obstacle, objection; objectio:—Cot. 144*.  
 Gestala *A thief; fur:—L. In. 25*.  
 Gestalian *to steal*, *L. Edw. Guth. 3*, v. stelān.  
 Gestandan; pp. gestanden, gestonden. *To stand, remain, detain, exist, be, urge, attack, seize*, *Bd. 4*, *6*, v. standan.  
 Gestarian *to stare*, *Cod. Exon. 12*, *2*, v. starian.  
 Gestæðelian, *Bd. 3*, *23*, gestað-  
 olfæstan, *Ps. 20*, *11*, *to found, establish, confirm, fortify, repair, restore*, v. stæðelian.  
 \* Gestæðolung, e; f. *Firmness; stabilitas:—T. Ps. 103*, *6*.  
 Gestæld *A settled place, a station, an abode; statio:—Cd. 4*, *Th. p. 4*, *36*.  
 Gestedhors *A stallion; equus admissarius:—Bd. 2*, *13*.  
 Gestefnde *fixed*, *Cd. 8*, *Th. p. 10*, *21*, v. stefnian.  
 Gestenc *Odoriferous; odor:—Herb. 154*, *1*.  
 Gestentan *To remind; admonere:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 5*.  
 Gesteoran, gestioran *to steer, rule, direct*, *Edw. Guth. pref., W. p. 51*, *16*, v. styran.  
 Gesteped *One introduced, a beginner; initiatus:—Cot. 108*.  
 Gesteppe *raised*, *Cd. 158*, *Th. p. 196*, *26*, v. stepan.  
 Gestern *a place for guests, an inn*.  
 Gesthus *a guest-house, an inn*.  
 Gesticcæd, gesticcæd *stuck, prickled, transfixed*, *Bd. 4*, *19*, v. stician.  
 Gestigan *to ascend*, *Cd. 101*, *Th. p. 134*, *22*, v. stigan.  
 Gestihtan; p. gestihtade, gestihtode, gestitode; pp. gestihtod. *To dispose, order, determine*, *Bd. 1*, *14*, v. stihtian.  
 Gestihung *a dispensing, disposing*, *Ors. 2*, *1*, v. stihung.  
 Gestillan, STILLAN; p. de; pp. ed. 1. *To restrain, stop, stay, keep in; compescere.* 2. *To be quiet, still, mute; quiescere:—1. Gestillende restraining, Cot. 34: Elf. gr. 24*, *33*; *C. Ps. 84*, *3*. Heht fyrdæ gestillan *command (the) march to stay*, *Cd. 156*, *Th. p. 194*, *2*. 2. Gestildon *rested*, *Lk. 23*, *56*.



Gestille *be still*, Mk. 4, 39.  
 Gestilled *stilled*, Bd. 3, 9.  
 Gestincan *To smell, to perceive by the sense of smelling*; odorari:—Sume magon gehyron, sume gestincan *some can hear, some smell*, Bt. 41, 5, Card. p. 384, 11. Hi lyft gestuncan *they smelled air*, Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 474, 35.  
<sup>b</sup> Gestilðian [styð *a pillar*] *To increase, become stronger*; fortior fieri:—Guth. Vit. c. 2.  
 Gestlið *Hospitable*; hospitalis, Som.  
 Gestliðnes *hospitality*, Bd. 1, 7, v. gestliðnes.  
 Gestod *stood*, v. standan.  
 Gestolen *stolen*, v. stelan.  
 Gestondan, gestonden *detained, confined*, Bd. 5, 3, p. 616, 3, v. gestandan.  
 Gestrandæg *yesterday*; hesternadies:—F. Ps. 89, 4, v. gyrstan dæg.  
 Gestrangian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. *To strengthen, confirm, establish*; corroborare:—Ic gestrangie I *confirm*, Coll. Mon. Bebeod Iosue and gestrangiahine, Deut. 3, 28. Gestrangod, Ex. 1, 7.  
 Gestredd *spread, sprinkled, seasoned*, v. stredan.  
 Gestreht *spread*, v. streccan.  
 Gestreon, gestrion, es; n. *Gain, product, emolument, riches, treasure, usury, business*; lucrum:—Gestreones wæstm *mercis fructus*, Ps. 126, 4: Ors. 5, 13. Beran gestreon *to bring treasures*, Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 4. Eorðan gestreona ongenimeð *takeh earth's treasures*, Cd. 60, Th. p. 73, 22: Ps. 54, 11. Mid gestreone, Lk. 19, 23: Ps. 90, 6: Bt. R. p. 150, 44.  
 Gestreonan, Cd. 226.—gestrie-nan, L. In. 27.—gestrionan, C. Mt. 18, 15, *to gain, get, acquire, procreate*, L. In. 27, v. strynan.  
 Gestreonde *placed out, hired*, C. Mt. 21, 41, v. strynan.  
 Gestric *strife, mutiny*; seditio:—Somn. 159, v. stric.  
 Gestridan *to stride*, v. bestridan.  
<sup>c</sup> Gestrod *Banishment*; proscription:—Cot. 194.  
 Gestroden *brought into the treasury*, v. strynan.  
 Gestrodu *Deceits*; fraudes:—Bt. 3, 4.  
 Gestrudan *plundered*, v. strudan.  
 Gestrynan *to gain, obtain, get, procreate*, L. In. 27, Roff., v. strynan.  
 Gestrynedlic, gestrynendlic *Producing, genitive*; genitivus:—Gestrynedlic oððe geagniendlic *genitive or possessive*, Elf. gr. 7, 17.  
 Gestrynge *A wrestler, champion*;

athleta:—Gestrynga plegstow *a place of wrestlers, a theatre*; athletarum locus:—Cot. 151.  
 Gestun *A noise*; strepitus:—purh gestun *per turbinem*, Cot. 157.  
 Gestungen *pierced*, L. eccl. 21, v. stingan.  
 Gestyldton *astonished*; p. of styltan.  
 Gestyran; p. gestyde; pp. gestyred. *To rule, correct, restrain, withhold, remove*, Bt. 38, 2: Cd. 27, v. styran.  
 Gesufel *Sifted, fine*; pulmentaris:—L. Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 36.  
 Gesugian *to be silent*, Bt. R. 18, 4, C, v. swigan.  
 Gesuifred *Polished, filed*; politus, Som.  
 Gesund, sund; adj. *Sound, healthy, safe*; sanus:—Beogesund *be healthy*; ave, salve. Beoð gesunde *salvete*, Elf. gr. 33, 66. Beon hig ealle gesunde, Deut. 20, 11.  
 Gesund *a swimming, sea*, v. sund.  
 Gesundelic, gesundlic *Prosperous, successful*; prosperus:—Ps. 117, 24: Bd. 4, 23.  
 Gesundfull *full or quite sound, prosperous*, Ps. 67, 21, v. gesundlic.  
 Gesundfullian; p. ode; pp. od. *To make prosperous, to be successful*; prosperare:—Ps. 1, 4: 36, 7.  
 Gesundfullc *Prosperous, successful*; prosperus:—Bt. 39, 7.  
<sup>d</sup> Gesundfullce; adv. *Successfully*; prospere:—Ps. 44, 5.  
 Gesundfulness, se; f. *Soundness, healthiness, prosperity*; sanitas corporis:—Elf. T. p. 43, 16: Bt. 6.  
 Gesundig *prosperous*, Bd. 5, 1, v. gesundlic.  
 Gesúndrian, asyndrian; p. de; pp. od, asindrod. *To separate, divide, sunder*; separare:—Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 18: 8, Th. p. 10, 26.  
 Gesundsumlice; adv. *Soundly, without loss, peacefully*; pacifice:—Chr. 920.  
 Gesungen *sung, said*, v. singan.  
 Gesuwian *to be silent*, Solil. 16, v. suwian.  
 Geswæled *lighted, kindled*, R. 60, v. swelan.  
 Geswenced *fatigued, afflicted*, v. swencan.  
 Geswæpa, geswæpo *Sweepings*; peripsema, sordes:—Cot. 149, 169. Geswapa *ruina*, R. 17.  
 Geswæs *pretty, sweet*, Ass. S. Jofan. v. swæs.  
 Geswæslæcan *to flatter*, Elf. gr. 31, v. swæslæcan.  
 Geswæsnys, se; f. *A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty*; blanditia:—Elf. gr. 13.

Geswæðrung, e; f. *A failing, a want*; deliquium:—Modes geswæðrunge *animi deliquium*, L. M. 2, 21, v. sweðerian.  
 Geswearc *failed*; p. of gesweorcan.  
 Geswearf, gesweorf, geswyrf. *The scum of metals, rust*; spuma metallorum:—Geswearf of seolfre *the scum of silver*, Med. ex. quadr. 2, 8.  
 Gesweccan *To smell*; odorari:—Na Gesweccað, Ps. 113, 14, M.  
 Geswefian; pp. geswefed, geswefod. *To cast asleep, to lull, appease*; sopire:—Elf. gr. 30: L. Ps. 3, 5.  
 Gesweg *a noise*, v. sweg.  
 Geswel, geswell *A swelling, tumour*; tumor:—Herb. 4, 12.  
<sup>e</sup> Gesweltan *to die*, Ps. 81, 6, v. sweltan.  
 Geswenc *trouble*, v. geswinc.  
 Geswencan; p. geswence; pp. geswenced. *To fatigue, molest, afflict*, Lk. 21, 16, v. swencan.  
 Geswencednes, geswincendnis, geswencnes, se; f. *Sorrow, affliction, tribulation*; afflictio:—Ps. 9, 9: Mk. 13, 24.  
 Geswegode *was silent*, Bt. 39, 2, v. swigian.  
 Gesweopornes, geswiopernis, se; f. *Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy*; astutia:—C. R. Mk. 12, 15.  
 Gesweor *swore*; p. of swerian.  
 Gesweorc, gesworc *A cloud, mist, smoke*; nubes:—Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 19: 38, Th. p. 50, 12.  
 Gesweorcan, he geswyrcð; p. geswearc, we geswurcon; pp. gesworceon. 1. *To fail, leave one, faint*; deficere, deficere animo. 2. *To fail as light, to darken, obscure, thicken*; deficere, caligare:—1. Ic geswearc *excidit*, V. Ps. 30, 15. Geswearc se Godes *man the man of God fainted [failed]*; deficit Dei vir, Bd. 4, 25, S. p. 600, 29. Aswearc ure mod, Jos. 2, 11. 2. Geswearc *thickened*, Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 4.  
 Gesweornes, se; f. *Cloudiness, horror, affliction*; horror:—Ecc. p. 176.  
 Gesweorf *the scum of metals, rust*, v. geswearf.  
 Gesweostor *a sister*, Cd. 123, Th. p. 157, 16, v. sweoster.  
 Gesweotolad *manifested*, v. sweotolan.  
 Geswetan; p. geswette; pp. geswet, gesweted [swete *sweet*] *To sweeten, season*; condire, indulcorare:—Gesweted win *geswet win sweetened wine*; indulcoratum vinum, melicraton, R. 32: Herb. 110, 2.  
 Geswet *water sweet water*;



indulcorata aqua, *Herb.* 33, 2: 111, 3.

<sup>f</sup> Gesweðerad, geswiðrad, geswiðrod. *Dispersed, decayed, soothed, mitigated*; mitigatus:—Gesweðerad was se swyle the swelling was (*decayed*) soothed, *Bd.* 5, 3: *Jdth.* 12, v. sweðerian.

Gesweðodest hast searched; investigated:—*T. Ps.* 138, 2.

Geswetton afflicted; vexaverunt:—*C. Ps.* 93, 5, v. swencan.

Geswic an offence, *T. Ps.* 49, 21, v. beswic.

Geswican, geswicean, geswician. *To leave off, desist, clear, avoid, cease, to deceive, seduce*, *Deut.* 32, 26, v. swican.

Geswicenes, se; *f. A ceasing, repentance, an amendment*; cessatio:—*Purh geswicenysses* by the ceasing of evil; percessionem a malo, *Wan. Cat.* p. 2: *Elf. T.* 29.

Geswincful laborious, v. geswincful.

Geswicing, e; *f. A ceasing, an intermission*; cessatio:—*R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.*

Geswigan, geswigan *to be silent, keep secret*, v. swigan.

Geswigung silence, *Off. Hom. Chr.* 4, v. swigung.

Geswinc, swinc, geswung *Labour, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, torment, temptation, banishment*; labor:—*On hyra geswinc*, *Jn.* 4, 38. Under tungan his geswinge and sar, *Ps.* 9, 29. On geswinc, *Ps.* 54, 2. On minum geswincum, *Lk.* 22, 28. For þam com þis geswinc ofer us, *Gen.* 42, 21. Sum heard geswinc some hard torment, *Cd.* 17, *Th.* p. 20, 30.

Geswincfull, swincfull *Full of labour, difficult, troublesome, wearisome*; laboriosus:—*Hit bið swiðe geswincfull it is very laborious*, *Past.* 60. Geswincfullan, *Bt.* 14, 1, *Card.* p. 64, 28.

Geswincfulnys, se; *f. Sorrow, affliction*; tribulatio:—*L. Ps.* 33, 6.

Geswiopernis cunning, v. gesweopornes.

Geswipe *A scourge, whip*; flagellum, *Som.*

Geswiporlice; *adv. Cunningly*; astute:—*V. Ps.* 82, 3.

<sup>\*</sup> Geswipp; *adj. Cunning, crafty*; astutus:—*Bd.* 2, 9.

Geswiria *A sister's son*; sororis filius:—*Cot.* 35.

Geswiðian, geswiðrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To prevail, strengthen, surmount, conquer, subdue*; praevalere:—*Hæfde he þageswiðed he had then strengthened*, *Cd.* 143, *Th.* p. 179, 17. Geswiðde strong, *Cd.* 226, *Th.* p. 300, 29, v. swiðian.

Geswiðrod subdued, v. geswiðian.

Geswogen silenced, dead, *Elf. T.* 14, 5, v. geswugian.

Geswogung Silence, dumbness; silentium, *Som.*

Geswor swore; gesworen sworn, v. swerian.

Geswugian; *p. ede*; *pp. geswogen.* *To be silent*, *Bt.* 18, 4, *Card.* p. 104, 2, v. swigian.

Geswurdod Armed with a sword; gladio cinctus:—*Elf. gr.* 43.

Geswuster *A sister*, *Mk.* 10, 29, v. swuster.

Geswutelian, geswuteligan, swutelian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To declare, publish, make known, to manifest, shew, glorify*; monstrare, publicare:—*Geswutelude þa æ*, *Deut.* 1, 5. *Geswutelige hym me sylfne*, *Jn.* 14, 21: 14, 22: 13, 32. Nan þing þat ne sy geswutelod; *Lk.* 8, 17.

Geswyrf the scum of metals, *Herb.* 3, v. geswearf.

Geswyrfian *To file off, to polish*; elimare:—*Cot.* 71.

Geswystrena of sisters, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. swuster.

Geswytelian; *pp. geswytelod.* *To make known*, *L. Edw.* 3, v. geswutelian.

Gesyð *A place for rolling*; volutabrum:—*R.* 56.

Gesyfled sifted; gesyfled hlaf sifted bread, fine bread, v. gesufel.

Gesyft sifted, *Ex.* 12, 34, v. siftan.

Gesyhð sight, *Cd.* 188, v. gesiht.

Gesyhlð *A plough*; aratrum, *Som.*

<sup>h</sup> Gesyllan *to give, deliver, say, betray, sell, give up*, *Bd.* 4, 19, v. syllan.

Gesylt Salted; sale conditus:—*Mt.* 5, 13.

Gesyld happiness, v. gesæld.

Gesymed loaded, *Gen.* 45, 23, v. syman.

Gesyndlic Prosperous, happy; prosperus:—*Bd.* 4, 23.

Gesyndred, gesyndrod separated, v. syndrian.

Gesyneelic What can be seen; visibilis:—*Bd.* 3, 19.

Gesyngalian; *p. ade.* *To continue, to hold on, hold together, to be diligent*; continuare:—*C. Ps.* 88, 49.

Gesyngian *to sin*, *Mt.* 5, 28, v. singian.

Gesyndice More frequently; sæpius:—*R. Ben.* 56.

Gesyndra manifest, from gesyne; *pp. of seon to see.*

Gesynto, synto Health, prosperity, success, advantage, profit; prosperitas:—*Bd.* 2, 13.

Get, geta yet, as yet, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. gyt.

Get a she-goat, *Somn.* 126, v. gat.

Get a gate, v. geat.

Get poured out, v. geotan.

Getacnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* 1. *To denote by a sign, signify, instruct*; significare. 2. *To witness, seal*; obsignare:—1. *Elf. gr.* 37: *V. Ps.* 118, 27. 2. *Jn.* 3, 33: 6, 27, v. tacnian.

Getacniendlic, getacniendlic Bearing a sign, significative, typical; significativus:—*Hom. Pasch.* p. 11.

Getacnung a signification, *Jud.* 16, v. tacnung.

Getade Went, was spread; abiit, diffusus est:—Getade mersung his, *C. Mt.* 4, 24.

<sup>i</sup> Getæcan, getæcnan; *p. getæhte.* *To teach, to shew, declare, assign*, *Bt.* 34, 9, v. tæcan.

Getæl a number, reckoning, computation, *Mt.* 14, 21, v. getel.

Getælan *to accuse, reprove, compare*, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 42, 4, v. tælan.

Getæld a tent, *Cot.* 204, v. geteld.

Getælfast measurable, *L. Ps.* 37, 7.

Getænge heavy, grievous, *Herb.* 11, 12, v. getenge.

Getæse An advantage; commodum:—*Cot.* 59.

Getæse; *adj. Meet, convenient*; accommodus:—Getæsosst, *Bt.* R. p. 174.

Getæsnas, se; *f. An opportunity, a saving, placing*; commoditas:—*Cot.* 55.

Getal a number, reckoning, calendar, *Deut.* 1, 11, v. getel.

Getalad, getæled numbered, esteemed, *C. Lk.* 12, 7, v. tellan.

Getan, geatan TO GET; obtinere, *Lye*, v. geatan.

Getang Lying, prostrate; prostratus:—*C. R. Ben.* 34.

Getanned Tanned; cortice maceratus:—*R.* 17.

Getawa Instruments; instrumenta:—*L. Eccl.* 2.

Getawian *to prepare, reduce or bring to*, *Nathan*, 7, v. tawian.

Getead drawn, prepared, v. geteod.

Geteag, geteah drew, united, v. teon.

Geteal, geteall a number, *Hymn. Nat. S. Greg.* v. getel.

Geteald told; *p. of tellan.*

Geteald a tent, *Ps.* 51, 5, v. geteld.

Geteama, getyma An advocate, avoucher, a warrantor; advocatus, qui rei emptæ fidem præstat:—*L. Edw.* 1.

<sup>j</sup> Getecan *to shew*, *Bt.* 33, 1, v. tæcan.

Getede enticed, *Bt. R. p.* 168, v. teon.

Getegd bound, v. getian.

Geteghod determined, v. teohhian.

Getel, getæl, geteal, getal, es;



*n.* 1. *A number, series, TALE, reckoning; numerus.* 2. *A course, race, tribe, a book of reckoning; laterculus:—*1. Witodlice agene naman habbað anfeald getel, and nabbað mænigfeald eac sunne, and mona syndon anfealdes geteles, *Elf. gr.* 13, 3. *Þas twa getel these two numbers, Elf. gr.* 13, 3, 5, 12, 14. *Þat ilce tigol getel, Ex. 5, 18: Ps. 39, 8. 2. Cot. 31, 37: R. Mt. 24, 30.*

*Getelan to accuse, reprove, reproach, deride, impute to, to confer, dispute, R. Lk. 20, 26, v. tælan.*

*Geteld, getæld, geteald, teld, es; n. A tent, tabernacle, pavilion, TILT, cover; tentorium:—*He sæt on his geteldes ingange, *Gen. 18, 1. Þæt micle geteld the great tent. Aslogan an geteld erected a tent; fixerunt tentorium, Bd. 3, 17.*

*Geteldung A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps. 18, 5: 26, 9.*

*Getelged Coloured, dyed; coloratus:—Cot. 49, 81, v. tælg.*

*Getellan to number, reckon, esteem, consider, Ps. 89, 13, v. tellan.*

*Geteman [teman to teem] To lead out, to excite, require; perducere, provocare:—L. Hloth. 7: L. In. 35. Geteme required, provoked. Hæfdon hie wroht-geteme they had criminalations, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 34.*

*\*Getemesd, getempusd Sifted; cribratus:—*Hlafas getemesda shew-bread, *C. Mt. 12, 4.*

*Getemian to tame, Elf. gr. 36, v. temian.*

*Getemsud sifted, v. getemesd.*

*Geten should confirm, Chr. 675, v. geatan.*

*Getenge, getenge. 1. Heavy, grievous, troublesome; gravis. 2. Incumbent, happened, occurred, incident, lying, prostrate; incidens:—*1. *Cymeð hægles scur hefone getenge cometh a heavy shower of hail from heaven, Cd. 38, Th. p. 50, 14. Þe him getenge was qui illis molestus erat, Ors. 5, 8: 6, 3. 2. Nan unaberdendlic broc getenge no intolerable misery happened, Bt. 10. Eorðan getenge prostrate on the ground; humi prostratus, Bt. R. p. 197.*

*Getenys, gytene, se; f. A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education; adeptio, institutio:—Bd. 3, 22.*

*Geteod drawn, prepared, determined, led, educated, finished, decreed, Bd. 3, 24, v. teohian.*

*Geteode formed, decreed, Cd. 182, Th. p. 288, 19, v. teode.*

*Geteohan to determine, v. teohian.*

*Geteolod Gained; lucrifactus:—W. Bd. p. 289.*

*Geteon, getion to draw, entice, R. Jn. 21, 6, v. teon, ateon.*

*Geteorian, geteorigean, ateorian, teorian; p. ode; pp. od. To fail, faint, tire, to be weary, to languish; deficere, languere:—*Geteoriasð, *Ps. 17, 39. Geteorode, Ps. 38, 14. Þe læs hig on wege geteorian, Mt. 15, 32. Geteorigeasð, Mk. 8, 3. Geteorod bið fatigatus est, Herb. 112, 1, v. ateorian.*

*Geteorung, ateorung, e; f. A failing, fainting, languishing, tiring; deliquium:—Ps. 118, 53.*

*Getesa Convenient; commodus:—Solil. 18.*

*Getete pomp, shew, ostentation, magnificence, v. getote.*

*Gepæt Agreeing, content; consentiens:—R. Ben. 7.*

*Gepaslecan To fit, to be fit, to become; aptare:—R. Ben. interl. 2.*

*Gepæslie fit, proper, Elf. gr. 14, v. pæslie.*

*Gepæt advice, Bd. 2, 13, v. gepæht.*

*Gepafa, an; f. A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consent-er; fautor, adjutor:—*Wolde gepafa wurðan would be a supporter, *Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 8. Ic eom gepafa I am an assenter, I grant, Bt. 35, 2: 38, 2. We sceolon beon nede gepafan we should necessarily be consenters, Bt. 34, 12.*

*Gepafian, gepafigean to consent, agree, permit, Bd. 2, 13, v. þafian.*

*Gepafsum Agreeing; consentiens:—C. Mt. 5, 25.*

*Gepafung, þafung, e; f. Permission, consent, allowance; permissio:—*Gepafung gesyllan, to give consent, *Bd. 4, 8. Gepafung sealde gave consent, Bd. 2, 13.*

*Gepáh prevailed, throve, v. gepæwod.*

*Gepah ate, Cd. 42, Th. p. 54, 3, v. picgan.*

*Gepance, es; m. [þanc will] Mind, will, opinion, thought; mens:—*Þat gepanc eode on hig, *Lk. 9, 46. Se Hælend geseah hyra heortangepancas, Lk. 9, 47. Þincð on his gepance thinks in his mind, R. Ben. 65.*

*Gepancian to thank, L. Lond. 7, v. þancian.*

*Gepancmetan To deliberate, consider; considerare:—*Gepancmeta deliberate, *Cd. 91.*

*Gepancol mindful, R. Lk. 1, 54, v. þoncel.*

*⁹Gefang, es. Departure, leading; excessus:—Ps. 67, 29.*

*Gepawened Wetted; humectatus:—Bt. R. p. 176.*

*Gepeado Captives; captivi:—R. Lk. 21, 24.*

*Gepeah finished; p. of þeon.*

*Gepeah þe wheresoever.*

*Gepeaht, gepæht, þeaht; f. 1. Counsel, thought, consideration, advice, purpose, design, resolution; consilium. 2. A council, an assembly; concilium:—*1. *Gepeaht syllan to give advice, Bd. 4, 25. Butan gepæhte without purpose, unadvisedly, Bd. 3, 1. Nime ge ealle an gepæhte take ye all one design, Nathan. 6. Þat hie þære gepæhte waron that they were of the resolution, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 21. 2. Ic ne sæt mid gepæhte ydelynssa, Ps. 25, 1: 21, 15. Gepeahtu consilia, Somn. 292.*

*Gepeaht covered, v. peccan.*

*Gepeahtendlic; adj. Consulting, belonging to a consultation; consultatorius:—*Gepeahtendlic ym-cyme a convention in council, *L. With. p. 10, pref.*

*Gepeahre counsellor, Bd. 5, 19, v. þeahtere.*

*Gepeahtian to consult, advise, Ps. 30, 17, v. þeahtian.*

*Gepeahting, gepæhtung, e; f. Counsel, consultation; consilium:—Bd. 4, 25.*

*Gepearfan to have need or necessity, Mor. præc. 73, v. pearfan.*

*Gepeawlice well, properly, Bd. 3, 19, v. þeawlice.*

*Gepeawod prevailed. Land-riht gepah land-right prevailed, Cd. 161, Th. p. 200, 10.*

*Gepēh should proceed, v. þeon.*

*Gepencan, gepengcan, gepencean to think, consider, remember, Mt. 6, 27, v. þencean.*

*⁹Gepenian to extend, C. Mt. 12, 49, v. þenian.*

*Gepénod served, v. þenian.*

*Gepensum Obsequious, obliging; officiosus:—R. Ben. 53.*

*Gepeodan, peodan, gebyddan, he geþeot; p. geþeode, geþeode; pp. geþeoded; v. a. To join, associate; adjungere:—*Geþeot hine to his wife, *Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 19, 5: Bt. 16, 3. Hi hie ne þeodað they join not themselves. ⁊ Hi hie oftost togeþeodað they oftost join themselves, Bt. 16, 3, Card. p. 86, 30, 31. Geþeoded was was joined, Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, 10.*

*Geþeode; n. Language, speech, idiom, country, people, society; lingua:—*Ne furþum þat geþeode ne can nor even knows the language, *Bt. 27, 3. Þat*



is gerehte on ure gepeode, *Mt.* 1, 23: *Mk.* 5, 41: 15, 22: *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 22, 30.

Gepeodendlic; *adj.* Conjunctive, joining; copulativus:—*Elf.* gr. 44.

Gepeodnes, se; *f.* *A* conjugation, joining, desire, an appetite; conjunctio:—*Worda* gepeodnys a conjugation of verbs, *Elf.* gr. 24, 2. To gepeodnesse to a desire, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Gepeofian *To steal, seize; furari*:—*Gepeofade*, *L. In.* 48. Gif hwa gepeofige si quis futurur, *L. Alf.* pol. 6.

Gepeon *to flourish, thrive, proceed*, *Elf.* gr. 26, v. peon.

Gepeowade; *pp.* gepeowed, gepeowod. *Subjugated, enslaved*, *L. In.* 48, v. peowian.

Geperse *A stripe, blow; verber*:—*Dial.* 1, 2.

Gepigan *to eat*, *Ors.* 3, 6, v. pigcan.

°Gepiedan *To add; adjicere*:—*T. Ps.* 113, 23.

Gepihð *strengthens*, *Job.* p. 167, v. peon.

Gepincgan; *pp.* ed. *To celebrate, honour; honorare*:—*Gepincged* honoured, *Menol.* 14.

Gepincð *dignity, merit*, *L. Lond.* 70, v. gepingð.

Gepincðe *Honoured; honoratus*:—*L. Const.* p. 117.

Geping, ping, es; *n.* *A* council, an assembly, a thing, deed; concilium:—*Gepinges* wyrcan to form an assembly, *Cd.* 197, *Th.* p. 245, 25: *L. In.* 50: 52.

Gepingelic *concerning a council*, *Cot.* 179.

Gepingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To intreat, intercede, mediate, to obtain by intreaty, to bargain, agree, plead; intercedere, pacisci*:—*R. Mt.* 5, 24: *L. In.* 22. Swa he þonne gepingian mæge on þa rædene as he then can agree on the condition, *L. In.* 62: 73.

Gepingio *A provision; apparatus*:—*Cot.* 8.

Gepingsceat *price of ransoming*.

Gepingð, gepincð, bege-pincð *Honour, dignity, merit, excellence, summit, top; honor*:—*Be heora gepingðum by their dignities*, *Lib. Jud.* p. 161. Gif we willað habban þa micclan gepingðe if we wish to have the great honour, *W. Cat.* p. 2. Gepingðo *honours*, *Cd.* 23.

Gepinnian *To thin, disperse; attenuare*:—*Bt.* 5, 3.

Gepinoð, gepinð, gepinðenes *honour, dignity, step*, *Nat. S. Greg.*, v. gepingð.

Gepiode *speech*, v. gepeode.

Gepiogian *to feed, eat*, v. pigcan.

Gepiostran *to obscure*, *Bt.* tit. 9, v. þiostran.

°Gepofsta *A companion, comrade, client; also affable, courteous; consors*:—*Bd.* 3, 27.

Gepofstian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To associate, to enter into an agreement; associare*:—*Gepofstian* heom togædere *associare se simul*, *Ors.* 3, 2.

Gepofstscipe, es; *m.* *Companionship, a treaty; consortium, fedus*:—*Past.* 46, 5.

Gepóht, þóht, es; *m.* *THOUGHT, thinking, mind, determination; cogitatio*:—*Gepohtas* of mannegum heortum, *Lk.* 2, 35: *Ps.* 32, 10.

Gepohte *thought*, v. þencean.

Gepolian *to sustain, bear, suffer, forfeit*, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 17, v. polian.

Geponan, geponne *excellent, perfect, holy*, *Chr.* 694; *from* gepeon, v. peon.

Geporscan *to beat, to strike*, *R. Mk.* 14, 65, v. þerscan.

Gepracen; *adj.* *Prepared, decked; ornatus*:—*Gepracen* hors ornatus *equis*, *R.* 5.

Geprasnes, se; *f.* *Contrition, sorrow; contritio*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.

Gepraestan *to press upon, wear, torment*, *Bd.* 3, 2, v. praestan.

Geprafoð *corrected, chastised*, v. þrafian.

Geþrang *A THRONG, crowd; turba*:—*Ors.* 3, 9.

Geþrawen, geþræwen *twisted*, v. þrawan.

Geþread *afflicted*, v. þreatian.

Geþreatian *to urge, chide, compel, afflict, torment*, *L. Alf.* pol. 25, v. þreatian.

Geþrec, geþræce *A preparation, provision; apparatus*:—*Cot.* 1.

°Geþrece, geþrete *A noise; clangor*:—*Cot.* 59.

Geþring *A noise, company, breaking in upon, an entrance; strepitus*:—*Chr.* 975.

Geþringan *to press, throng, constrain, contend*, *C. R. Lk.* 8, 45, v. þringan.

Geþristian [*þrist bold*] *To dare, presume; audere*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

Geþristlæcan *To dare, presume, excite; provocare*:—*We* geþristlæcton *provocavimus*, *Cot.* 154.

Geþrowian *to bear, suffer*, v. þrowian.

Geþruen, for geþrunge *joined, come*, *Bt.* p. 177.

Geþrunge *come*. Þæra tide is neah geþrunge to that time [it] is nearly come, *Cd.* 116, *Th.* p. 151, 15.

Geþryle *An assembly, a meeting; frequentia*:—*For* þæs folces geþryle *for the folk's assembly*, *Hom.* 8, *Cal. Jan.* p. 18.

Geþryscan *To drive, incite; impellere*:—*Past.* 14, 3.

Geþryðed *Forced; coactus*.

Geðstrywð *Faith, integrity; fides*:—*Chr.* 1001, v. getriwð.

Geþuf *Growing, luxuriant; luxurians*:—*Cot.* 123, 198.

Geþuht *seemed*, v. þincan.

Geþuild *patience*, *C. Lk.* 18, 17, v. geþyld.

Geþun *A noise; clangor*:—*Cot.* 56.

Geþungen *prayed for, obtained, great, excellent, perfect, religious*, *Bd.* 2, 1, 12, v. þingian.

Geþungenys, geþungennes, se; *f.* *An increase, gravity, authority; gravitas*:—*Scint.* 55.

°Geþungon *worshipped, obtained*, v. þingian.

Geþuog *anointed, washed*, v. þwean.

Geþwænan *To moisten, wet, soften; irrigare*:—*Gif* þat wæter hi ne geþwænde if the water moisten it not, *Bt.* 33, 4.

Geþwær, þwær *Agreeing, consonant, accordant, mild, humble; consonus, mansuetus*:—*Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 36, 11.

Geþwærian, geþwerian, geþweorian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. *To agree, consent, conform, to make suitable, to adapt; consentire*:—*Gyf* twegen of eow geþwæriad, *Mt.* 18, 19: *Bt.* 39, 8.

Geþwærlæcan *To agree; concordare*:—*Alb. resp.* 47.

Geþwærlic *agreeing*, *Fulg.* 33, v. geþwær.

Geþwærlice; *adv.* *Constantly, gently, mildly; constanter*:—*Bd.* 4, 17.

Geþwærnes, se; *f.* *Concord, agreement, mildness; mansuetudo*:—*Ps.* 44, 6: *Bd.* 4, 23.

Geþweorian [*þweor bad*] *To become bad, corrupt, to be spoiled; depravari, rancidus fieri*:—*Butere* geþweor ælc butyrum *depravatur omne*, *Coll. Monast.*

Geþwin *Torment; tormentum*:—*Cd.* 33, *Th.* p. 43, 26.

Geþwit *cut off*, v. þwitan.

Geþyddan *to join, associate*, *Bd.* 1, 26, v. geþeodan.

Geþyld *Patience, resignation; patientia*:—*Gehafa* geþyld on me, *Mt.* 18, 26. On geþyld, *Lk.* 8, 15: *L. In.* 6.

Geþyldlice; *adv.* *Patiently, quietly; patienter*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.

°Geþyldgian, geþyldian, for þyldian. *To be patient, to bear patiently, endure; pati*:—*Mt.* 18, 29.

Geþyldig; *adj.* *Patient, quiet; patiens*:—*Ps.* 36, 9.

Geþyldiglice; *adv.* *Quietly; patienter*:—*Pass. S. Steph.*



- Geþylmod *a patient mind, patience.*  
 Geþylmodnes, se; *f. Patience; patientia:—Off. Hom. Christ. 5.*  
 Geþynd *A knot, tumour; tuber:—Herb. 46, 4.*  
 Getian, þu getihst, he getit, getið; *pp. getiged, getigged, getegd. To tie, bind, finish; ligare, constringere:—Gyt gemetað assan folan getiged, Lk. 19, 30: Mt. 21, 2: Mk. 11, 2: Gen. 6, 16.*  
 Getidan, getydan; *p. de. To betide, happen; contingere:—Þe getide, Jn. 5, 14. Getideð oft happened oft, Bt. 33, 2.*  
 Getiht persuaded, *v. teon.*  
 Getilian *to cure, Bt. 5, 3, v. tillan.*  
 Getilian, atillan *To touch, practise, attain to, to appertain; attingere:—Job. p. 165, 15.*  
 Getimbernes, se; *f. A building; ædificatio:—Bd. 4, 7.*  
 Getimbreg; *pl. getimbrog. An edifice, a building; structura:—Bd. 3, 8.*  
 Getimbrían, getimbrigeán *to make of wood, to build, to build up, to instruct, define, Bd. 2, 3, v. timbrían.*  
 Getimbrung, timbrung, e; *f. 1. An edifice, a structure, building; ædificatio. 2. A definition; definitio:—1. Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. 2. Cot. 69.*  
 Getimian, getymian *To happen, to fall out; accidere:—Lib. Jud. 5.*  
 \* Getingece *A condition, state; conditio:—Bd. 1, 7.*  
 Getingece, getinge *Pleasantness of speech, eloquence; lepor, Som.*  
 Getingece, getinge; *adj. Pleasant, eloquent, talkative, rhetorical; lepidus, facundus:—Elf. gr. 47.*  
 Getingelic; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent; lepidus, affabilis:—Cot. 179.*  
 Getingnys, se; *f. Eloquence, ease of speech; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeafe getingnysse to the dumb he gave eloquence, Serm. Creat. p. 14: Elf. T. p. 17.*  
 Getiode *determined, decreed.*  
 Getiohhan, geteohan *to judge, determine, decree, Ps. 40, 9, v. teohhian.*  
 Getion *to draw, Bt. 33, 1, v. teon.*  
 Getiorian *to tire, grow weary, Bt. 16, 5, v. geteorian.*  
 Getitelod *Entitled, noted by the title; intitulatus:—Elf. T. p. 17, 18.*  
 Getiðian, getyðian, getygyðian *to grant, give, afford, perform, v. tiðian.*
- Getoge *Contraction, cramp; contractio:—Sina getoge a contraction of sinews, Med. Quad. 6, 20.*  
 Getogen drawn out, risen, instructed, finished, *Bd. 2, 9, v. teon.*  
 Getorfode covered, *v. torfian.*  
 Getote *Pomp, splendour; pompa:—R. Ben. 7.*  
 Getrahtnian *to treat, explain, C. Mt. 1, 23, v. trahtian.*  
 \* Getredan *to tread under foot, C. Mt. 7, 6, v. tredan.*  
 Getregian *To disregard, despise; despiciere:—Þu ne getregeðest thou despisedst not, Te Deum.*  
 Getreminc *A fort, fortress; munimentum:—Prov. 12.*  
 Getreowe, getrewe *true, faithful, Gen. 42, 33, v. getrywe.*  
 Getreowfull; *adj. Faithful; fidus:—Ps. 18, 8.*  
 Getreowfullice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Ps. 11, 6.*  
 Getreowian, getriowian *to trust, confide, to make another to trust, to persuade, to clear, to be confederate with, to conspire, Bd. 31, 1, v. treowian.*  
 Getreowleás *unfaithful, perfidious, Bd. 3, 24, v. treowleás.*  
 Getreowleásnes, se; *f. Infidelity, perfidy; perfidia:—Bd. 1, 8.*  
 Getreowlic, getriowlic, treowlic *Faithful; fidelis:—Ps. 110, 7.*  
 Getreowlice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Bd. 3, 23.*  
 Getreowð *a covenant, treaty, Ex. 2, 24, v. treowð.*  
 Getricce *A custom; consuetudo:—R. Ben. 61.*  
 Getriowan, getriwan *to trust, confide, L. Alf. pol. 17, v. getriowian.*  
 Getriowe *true, prepared, R. Lk. 12, 40, v. getrywe.*  
 Getriowlice, getriowlice, getrywlice *faithfully, L. Ps. 11, 6, v. getreowlice.*  
 Getriwð, getrywð *truth, faith, Lup. 50, 7, v. treowð.*  
 Getrucian *to diminish, truck, H. Jn. 2, 3, v. trucian.*  
 Getrudend, es; *m. A seizer; raptor:—Cot. 170.*  
 Getrugian *to confide, v. treowian.*  
 \* Getrugung, e; *f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia:—V. Ps. 88, 18.*  
 Getrum *A knot, band; nodus:—Cd. 147, Th. p. 184, 6.*  
 Getruma *a soldier, a troop of soldiers, Chr. 871, v. truma.*  
 Getrumian *to recover, to gain strength, Ps. 79, 16, 18, v. trumian.*  
 Getruwa *confidence, v. truwa.*  
 Getruwian, getruwigeað *to trust, confide, v. getreowian.*
- Getruwung *a confidence, C. Ps. 88, 18, v. getrugung.*  
 Getrymian *to establish, confirm, strengthen, encourage, found, fortify, dispose, set in order, bring forward, Bd. 36, 1, v. trymian.*  
 Getrymnes *exhortation, persuasion, Bd. 1, 33, v. trymenes.*  
 Getrywe, getreowe, treowe, triwe; *adj. TRUE, faithful; fidelis:—Forþam þe þu wære getrywe, Mt. 25, 21: 24, 45: Bd. 3, 13.*  
 Getrywie shall justify, *L. In. 34, v. treowian.*  
 Getrywleás *perfidious, Dial. 2, 14, v. treowleás.*  
 Getrywsian *to justify, L. Edw. 6, v. treowian.*  
 Gette yet, *C. Mt. 17, 5, v. get.*  
 Getucod *punished, v. tucian.*  
 Getwæfan *To dote, rave, fail; desipere, deficere mente:—Mod getwæfde deprived of courage, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 14. Ferhð getwæf the soul fails, Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 8.*  
 \* Getwæman *to separate, divide, Mt. 19, 6, v. twæman.*  
 Getweode doubted; getweogan *to doubt, v. tweogan.*  
 Getweonode doubted, *v. tweogan.*  
 Getwifældad doubled, *v. twifældan.*  
 Getwinne *Twins; gemini, gemelli:—Cot. 78.*  
 Getwisan *Twins, kinsmen; gemini, germani:—Gen. 38, 27.*  
 Getyd *Skilful, learned; peritus:—Getydesta most skilful, Bd. 5, 20.*  
 Getyd, getyde, getydde *instructed, taught, shewn, v. tyán.*  
 Getydnes, se; *f. Learning, skill, knowledge, education; eruditio:—Bd. 4, 27.*  
 Getyhted persuaded, *v. teon.*  
 Getyhtled, getyhtlod *accused, L. Athel. 7, 22, 23, v. teon.*  
 Getyma *an avoucher, L. Edw. Guth. 4, v. geteama.*  
 Getyme *A team, yoke; jugum:—Ic bohte an getyme oxena, Lk. 14, 19: Job. 164.*  
 Getynge talkative, *V. Ps. 139, 12, v. getingece.*  
 Getyrfian; *pp. getyrfed. To cover; obruere:—Dial. 1, 4.*  
 Getyrige *shoudest grow weary, Bt. 40, 5, v. geteorian.*  
 Geuferan; *pp. geuferad, geufærod. To exalt, elevate, increase; exaltare:—R. Ben. 7: L. Ps. 36, 37.*  
 Geunarian *To dishonour, despise; despiciere:—Ors. 1, 5. Syn geunaroðe, Ps. 34, 4.*  
 Geunclænsian *To make unclean, to dirty; fædare:—Ors. 2, 2.*  
 \* Geunlibba, geunlibbe *what destroys life, the art of poisoning,*



*socery; veneficium:—Ex. 22, 18.*  
*Geunnan to give, grant, bestow, Bt. 29, 2; pp. geunnen grant-ed, given, R. Ben. interl. 6, v. unnan.*  
*Geunne a concession, gift, L. Cnut. eccl. 2, v. unne.*  
*Geunret, geunrot sorrowful, Mt. 14, 9, v. unrot.*  
*Geunretan To be sorrowful, sad, sorry for; contristare:—Mk. 6, 26.*  
*Geunrotsian, geunrotsigean To be sorrowful, contrite, sorry for, to grieve, to offend; contristare:—Pat we hi ne geunrot-sigean, Mt. 17, 27. Gast ge-unrotsod, T. Ps. 50, 18.*  
*Geunsoðian To disprove, refute, to prove false; refellere:—Cnut. 15.*  
*Geunstillian To disquiet, disturb; inquietare:—Bd. 4, 5.*  
*Geunþwærian To disagree, differ; dissentire:—Elf. gr. 37.*  
*Geuntreowsian; p. ode; pp. od [untreowsian to deceive] To be offended; scandalizari:—Peah þe hig ealle geuntreowsian, ic næfre geuntreowsige, Mt. 26, 33.*  
*Geuntrumian; p. ode; pp. od. To weaken, to make weak, to be sick; infirmare, ægrotare:—Hi geuntrumiað, Ps. 9, 3. Geuntrumod, Ps. 17, 38: 108, 23: Jn. 6, 2.*  
*Geunwurðed dishonoured, v. un-weorðian.*  
*Geurnan ran, occurred, v. yrnan.*  
*Geuðe gave, granted, Chr. 959; p. of unnan.*  
*Geutian to eject, v. utian.*  
*Geutla an outlaw, Chr. 1055, v. utlaga.*  
*Geutlagode outlawed, v. utlagian.*  
*Geutode ejected, v. utian.*  
*Gewacan to grow weak, v. awa-cian.*  
*Gewæcan, gewæcean, gewæcian; p. we gewæhton; pp. gewæced, gewæged, gewæct, gewæht. To affect, trouble, vex, afflict; affligere:—Mid deaðe hi ge-wæceað, Mk. 13, 12. Ge-wæcte mid hungre confecti fame, Bd. 4, 13: Ps. 37, 8. Mid hungre gewæhte, Jud. 6, 2. We synd to deaðe ge-wæhte we are vexed to death, C. R. Ben. 11.*  
*Gewæðod Fitted up, prepared; apparatus, instructus:—Chr. 992.*  
*Gewæðu clothes, Bd. 1, 6, v. wæd.*  
*Gewægan; pp. gewæged. 1. To carry, bear; advehere. 2. To weigh down; deprimere:—1. Bd. 3, 16. 2. Bt. R. p. 152.*  
*Gewægnian To be frustrated, de-*

*ceived, disappointed; frustra-ri:—Cot. 83.*  
*Gewæled Troubled; vexatus:—R. Mt. 9, 36.*  
*Gewæltan To cast or fall down; provolvare:—Gewæltan cne-um provolutus genibus, C. Mt. 17, 14.*  
*Gewæmnednes, se; f. A cor-ruption; corruptio:—Anes wordes gewæmnednys a cor-ruption of a word, a barbarism; barbarismus, Som.*  
*Gewæmnoð armed, Elf. T. 36, 22, q. gewæpnod, v. gewæpnian.*  
*\*Gewænian, gewenian, wænian, wenian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To wean, accustom, reconcile, to reconcile to a loss, to detach; assuescere, ablactare. 2. To allure, incite or seduce, to study; excitare:—1. Pat cild wearð gewened, Gen. 21, 8. Gewe-nede hine sylfne he accustomed himself, Elf. T. p. 34, 19. 2. Fram Gode gewenian to seduce from God, Job. p. 165. Hi gewenedon they allured, Bt. 25.*  
*Gewæpnian, gewepnian; p. ode; pp. od, ud. To arm; armare:—Elf. gr. 24, 36: Lk. 11, 21.*  
*Gewærdan, gewerdan To damage, hurt, strike; nocere:—Gif hwa gewerde if any one hurt; si quis læserit, L. Alf. eccl. 18, 26, W. p. 31, 3.*  
*Gewære wary, cautious, C. Mt. 10, 17, v. wær.*  
*Gewærelæht Reminded, admonish-ed; commonefactus:—Alb. resp. 44.*  
*Gewæsc A rising or swelling of water; alluvio:—R. 100, 110.*  
*Gewetan, gewetan to wet, to make wet, Past. 43, 1, v. wætan.*  
*Gewæterian, gewætrian to water, irrigate, Past. 18, 5, v. wæte-rian.*  
*Gewand rolled, v. windan.*  
*Gewanian to diminish, lessen, cut off, Gen. 8, 1, v. wanian.*  
*Gewaran citizens, inhabitants, Nat. S. Greg. v. waru.*  
*Gewardod Seen; visus:—Pat he sy gewardod fram him ut vi-deatur ab illo, R. Ben. interl. 49.*  
*\*Gewarenian beware, Bt. 7, 2, v. warnian.*  
*Gewarnian to admonish, warn, defend, Bd. 2, 5, v. warnian.*  
*Gewat departed; p. of gewitan.*  
*Gewealc, gewilc A rolling, mo-tion, an attack; volutatio, im-petus:—Yða gewealc a rolling of waves, Cd. 166, Th. p. 206, 21: Chr. 975, Ing. p. 162, 11.*  
*Geweald, anweald, angeweald, gewald, es; m. 1. Power, strength, might, efficacy; po-*

*testas. 2. Empire, rule, do-minion, government, subjection; imperium. 3. Will, purpose, accord; voluntas, intentio:—1. Gif mon oðrum þa geweald forslea if one, the powers of others destroy: Pat he nage geweald that he have not power, L. Alf. pol. 40. He is ge-weald hafað he hath his power, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 7. 2. He was of Herodes anwealde, Lk. 23, 7. Pu scealt wes-an on gewealde thou shalt be in subjection, Cd. 43, Th. p. 56, 30. 3. His gewealdes of his will, accord; sponte sua, L. Alf. eccl. 13. Brech unweal-des, bete gewealdes unwittingly offend, wittingly amend, Spel-Glos. v. anweald.*  
*Geweald, geweald-leðer, gewald-leðer a power-leather, a rein, Ps. 31, 12: Bt. 21, Card. p. 116, 1.*  
*Gewealdan Pudenda, Herb. 5, 5. Gewealden commanded, governed; pp. of wealdan.*  
*Gewealled, geweallode Walled, fortified; muro cinctus, muni-tus:—Num. 13, 29.*  
*Geweallen boiled; pp. of weal-lan.*  
*Gewearmede warmed, v. wear-mian.*  
*\*Gewanian to admonish, avoid, Bd. 1, 14, v. warnian.*  
*Gewearð was, was made, v. we-orðan.*  
*Geweaxan to grow, grow up, Gen. 38, 11, v. weaxan.*  
*Gewed A raging, madness; fu-ror insanus:—Bd. 2, 20.*  
*Gewedan To clothe, put on; ves-tire:—Geweded, R. Mk. 1, 6.*  
*Geweddad wedded, v. weddian.*  
*Geweddian To weed; herbis noxiis purgare:—Cot. 178, 188.*  
*Gewefen woven, v. wefan.*  
*Gewegen, gewehgen carried, v. wægan.*  
*Geweldan to rule, restrain, Past. 17, v. wealdan.*  
*Geweled Joined, united; copu-latus:—Geweled togadære, Lup. 1, 15.*  
*Gewelgian, geweligan; p. ode; pp. od, ad. To enrich, make wealthy, endow, to wax rich; locupletare:—Ps. 64, 9. Ic gewelegode, Gen. 14, 23. Ic gewelgad, gewelgod, gewelegod, Bd. 1, 25.*  
*Gewellhwar Every where; ubi-que:—Menol. v. 58.*  
*Gewemman, gewëman, wem-man; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [wom, wæm a stain] To stain, calumniate, profane, to make impure, to defile, vitiate, cor-rupt by fornication; corrup-*



pere:—*Ps.* 118, 121. Ne moð þe ne gewemð, *Lk.* 12, 33. Eagan bregþ wemde dirtied the brow of the eye, *Bd.* 4, 32, *S.* p. 611, 18. Gyf rihtwisnys nim hi wemmað (*M. Ps.* gewemað), *Ps.* 88, 31. Ðam temple gewemmað, *Mt.* 12, 5. Hi gewemmede synd, *Ps.* 13, 2: *Bd.* 2, 12.

Gewemmednys, se; *f.* Profligacy, collusion; prævaricatio:—*Elf. T.* p. 34, 16: *Ps.* 100, 3.

\* Gewemming, gewemming *A* corruption, violation, profanation; corruptio:—*Nicod.* 10.

Gewenan to hope, think, esteem, note, *T. Ps.* 30, 31, v. wenan.

Gewendan; *p.* gewende; *pp.* gewended, gewend. To go, depart, turn, change, translate, return, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 34, v. wendan.

Gewened Inclined; proclivis:—*Ex.* 32, 22.

Geweng the cheek, *Lk.* 6, 29, v. weng.

Geweorc, geworc, es; *m.* [weorc work] 1. *A* work; opus. 2. *A* fort, fortress, workmanship; arx, figmentum:—1. *Bd.* 1, 23. 2. *Scint.* 62: *Cot.* 85, 128.

Geweorht, gewyrht [worht that which is done, v. wyrcan] Work, deed, merit, desert; meritum:—*Bd.* 4, 6. ¶ Be gewirhton, be gewyrhtum, be geweorhtum deservedly, worthily, justly, *Gen.* 42, 21. Buton gewyrhtum, butan gewyrhton without desert, undeservedly, *Jn.* 15, 25.

Geweorht finished, for geworht; *pp.* of wyrcan.

Geweorhta, gewyrhta *a* workman, *L. Const.* p. 115, v. wyrhta.

Geweorðan to be, to be made, *Jn.* 3, 9, v. weorðan.

Geweorðian, gewurðian, gewyrðian to honour, dignify, adorn, distinguish, celebrate, to be worthy, endowed, *Bt.* 14, 3, v. weorðian.

Geweoton went, departed, v. gewitan.

Gewerdlæht, gewerodlæht. Sweetened, made sweet; indulcoratus:—*Scint.* 64.

Gewergod wearied, v. werian.

\* Gewerian to keep, defend, protect, cover, clothe, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. werian.

Gewesan To soak, dissolve, subdue; macerare:—Gewesed mid ecede soaked in acid, *Herb.* 115, 3.

Gewexan to grow, grow up, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. weaxan.

Gewican; *p.* gewicode. To give way, depart, retire; cedere,

recedere:—To hwy driht gewic pu? *Ps.* 9, 22: *Dial.* 2, 14, v. wican.

Gewician to dwell, lodge, encamp, *Ors.* 1, 4, v. wician.

Gewider, gewidor the air, weather, a tempest, *Bd.* 5, 9, v. weder.

Gewidlian to defile, profane, *R. Mk.* 7, 15, v. widlian.

Gewidmærsian to publish, spread abroad, divulge, defame, *Mt.* 1, 19, v. widmærsian.

Gewife Fortune, destiny; fatum:—*Cot.* 88.

Gewifode, gewifod taken a wife, married, v. wifian.

Gewiglung, wigelung, e; *f.* Deceit, juggling, enchanting, bewitching; error:—*L. Can. Edg.* 16.

Gewiht *A* weight; pondus:—Be fullon gewiht, *Gen.* 23, 16. Twegra ponda gewiht two pounds' weight, *R.* 59.

Gewil, gewill; *n.* *A* will, wish; voluntas:—On yfelra manna gewill to evil men's wish, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13, v. willa.

Gewilc a rolling, motion, *Ps.* 88, 10, v. gewealc.

Gewillsum desirable, *Ps.* 105, 23, v. willsum.

Gewilnian to wish, desire, expect, *Mt.* 5, 28, v. wilnian.

Gewilnigendlic, gewilniendlic, gewilindlic Desirable; desiderabilis:—*Ps.* 105, 23.

\* Gewilnung *a* wish, desire, choice, appetite, *Lk.* 22, 15, v. willnung.

Gewin labour, contest, battle, sorrow, agony, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* 19, 23, v. win.

Gewind, gewynd [windan to bend] *A* winding, circuit, spiral shell, a scroll, an ascent; circuitus, cochlea:—*R.* 49, 55.

Gewinde *a* wind, *Bd.* 3, 16, v. wind.

Gewinful Full of labour; laboriosus:—*Bd.* 2, 2.

Gewinna an enemy, a rival, *Bd.* 1, 12, v. winna.

Gewinnan to win, acquire, obtain, fight, conquer, *Cd.* 21, *Th.* p. 26, 6, v. winnan.

Gewinnfulc Laborious, difficult; laboriosus:—*Bd.* 1, 12, 23.

Gewinnfullice; adv. Laboriously, with difficulty; laboriose:—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Gewinstow *a* battle-place, a place to contend in, a theatre.

Gewintrad, gewintred Grown to full ripeness or size, old age; adultus:—*L. In.* 38: *Ors.* 6, 31.

Gewiorðþan to be, *Bt. R.* p. 164, v. weorðan.

Gewirht *A* deed; facinus:—*Elf. T.* p. 4, 24.

Gewis, gewisse; adj. Certain, sure,

knowing, foreknowing; certus:—*Bd.* 5, 22. On gewissum tidum at certain times, *R. Ben. interl.* 48. Of gewissum intingan of certain causes, *R. Ben. interl.* 63. Þurh gewis andgit through certain knowledge, understanding, *Bt.* 41, 5, *Card.* p. 384, 6.

Gewiscan to wish, *Bt.* 38, 2, v. wiscan.

Gewiscednys, se; *f.* An adoption; adoptio:—*R. Ben. interl.* 2.

\* Gewiscendlic Optative, wishing, desirable; optativus:—Gewiscendlic gemet optative mood, *Elf. gr.* 21.

Gewiscing, e; *f.* Adoption, wishing; adoptio:—*R. Ben.* 2.

Gewisfullice; adv. Knowingly, expertly; scienter:—*Greg. pref. lib.* 2, *Dial.*

Gewisian, gewissian to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern, *Jos.* 3, 7, v. wisian.

Gewislice, wislice; adv. 1. Wisely, certainly, undoubtedly; sapienter. 2. To wit, truly, especially, besides; videlicet:—1. He wislice and wyrde, *Mk.* 12, 34. Swiðe gewislice certainly, *Elf. T.* p. 17, 22. 2. *Elf. gr.* 38, 44: *Lk.* 10, 42.

Gewissung, gewisung direction, instruction, command, *Elf. T.* p. 12, v. wissung.

Gewistan To banquet, rejoice, be merry; epulari:—*Lk.* 12, 19.

Gewistfullian, gewistlæcan to feast, rejoice, *Lk.* 15, 23, 24, v. wistfullian.

Gewit, wit; *g.* gewittes; *n.* 1. The mind, genius, intellect, sense; ingenium. 2. Knowledge, instruction, wisdom, prudence; scientia:—1. Of þam gewitte from the mind, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 14. Hit ne mæg his gewittes hereafen cannot bereave it of its understanding, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 18: *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 16, 29: 203, *Th.* p. 252, 1. 2. *Lk.* 1, 77: *Bt.* 8.

Gewita, an; *m.* *A* witness, an accomplice; testis:—*Lk.* 24, 48.

Gewitan; *pp.* gewiten. To understand, *Cd.* 123, *Th.* p. 157, 13, v. witan.

Gewitan, he gewit; *p.* gewát, we gewiton; *pp.* gewiten. To pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire, die; transire, discedere:—Gyf ne mæge gewitan, *Mt.* 26, 42. Gewitan of worulde to depart from the world, to die, *Somm.* 217. Gewat se dæg forð, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mt.* 24, 35. Gewiten, *Bd.* 3, 12.

\* Gewitednes, gewitenes, se; *f.* *A* departure; discessio:—*Bd.* 4, 24.



Gewitendlic; *adj.* Ready to fall, transitory; deciduus:—*Past.* 46, 5.

Gewitig *knowing, wise, intelligent, Solil.* 2, v. gewittig.

Gewitléas; *adj.* Witless, ignorant, foolish, mad; inscius:—*Elf.* gr. 47.

Gewitleast, gewittleast *Folly, madness, phrensy; stultitia*:—*Elf.* T. p. 32, 24.

Gewit-loc a container of intelligence, the mind; intelligentiæ clausura:—*Bt. R.* p. 166.

Gewitnes *witness, testimony, knowledge, Mk.* 1, 44, v. witnes.

Gewitnian to punish, *Elf.* gr. 27, 28, v. witnian.

Gewitodlice *as, truly, T. Ps.* 57, 1, v. witodlice.

Gewitscipe, es; *m.* A testimony, witnessing; testimonium:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6.

Gewitsec *mind-sick, a lunatic, demoniac, Elf.* gl. 9.

Gewitsecnes, se; *f.* Insanity; insanitas, *Som.*

Gewittig, gewitig; *adj.* Wise, knowing, conscious; intelligent:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 74: *Bt.* 36, 5.

Gewlaced *made warm, v. wliacan.*

Gewlæt, gewlæten *Defiled, debased; fedatus*:—*Bt.* 37, 4.

Gewleht *Made warm; tepefactus*:—*Herb.* 19, 6: 80, 3.

<sup>h</sup> Gewlenced *Lifted up, enriched; elatus*:—*Heming.* p. 104, v. wllence.

Gewlitlegian to form, adorn, *Ps.* 94, 5, v. wlitigan.

Gewló *Adorned; ornatus*:—*Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 107, 14.

Gewod waded, pervaded, v. wadan.

Gewoested *Desolated, destroyed; vastatus*:—*C. Mt.* 12, 25.

Gewon deficient, wanting, v. won.

Gewonian to lessen, *V. Ps.* 88, 44, v. wanian.

Geworc *work, Ps.* 91, 4, v. ge-weorc.

Geworden *been, done, made, v. weorðan.*

Geworht *wrought, built, v. wyrcan.*

Geworpan to cast, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. weorpan.

Geworðan to be, to be made, *C. Jn.* 3, 19, v. weorðan.

Gewræc *wreaked, v. wrecan.*

Gewræstan *To writhe, twist, join; intorquere*:—*Cot.* 4.

Gewræðan [wrað, wrað *wrath*] To trouble, vex; infestare:—*Somn.* 242.

Gewræðian; p. ode. To be angry with one; succensere:—*Chr.* 1070.

Gewreacan to wreak, avenge, revenge, *Cd.* 64, v. wrecan.

Gewregan; p. de; pp. ed. To accuse, *Mk.* 3, 2, v. wregan.

Gewreot *scripture, Bd.* 4, 23, v. gewrit.

Gewreðede *Supported; sustinuit*:—*Bd.* 4, 31, B, v. wræðian.

Gewrid; pl. gewrido. A little heap, a place where shrubs grow; glomulus:—*Cot.* 95.

Gewring *Drink, beer; sicera, potus*:—*Alf.* gr. 21.

Gewrit, es; pl. nom. ac. u; g. a, ena; d. um; n. A writing, treatise, scripture, a letter, an inscription; scriptura:—*Ne*

rædde ge þis gewrit, *Mk.* 12, 10, 16. Þis gewrit *this treatise, Elf. T.* p. 1, 1, 18, 22.

¶ Halig gewrit *holy writ or scripture. Ofer gewrit over writ, superscription, title. Riht*

gewrit *right writing, orthography.*

<sup>i</sup> Gewritan; p. gewrát; pp. gewritten. To write, to give or bestow by writing, *Ps.* 39, 11, v. writan.

Gewritere a writer, *T. Ps.* 44, v. writere.

Gewriðan to bind, restrain, tie, tie together, *L. Ps.* 34, 6, v. wriðan.

Gewrixl a change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* 114, 20, v. wrixl.

Gewroht *wrought, finished, v. wyr-*

can.

Gewrunge bound, tied together, heaped up, v. wringan.

Gewuldorbeagan, he gewuldorbeagað; p. þu gewuldorbeagodeð; pp. gewuldorbeagod [wuldor glory, beag a crown]

To crown with glory, to crown; coronare:—*Ps.* 8, 6: 102, 4.

Gewuldian; p. ode; pp. od. To glory, boast, extol, glorify; gloriari:—*Gewuldrinde, C. T.*

*Ps.* 48, 6. Gewuldrod, gewuldrod, gewuldrode beoð, *Ps.*

48, 6: 73, 5: *Jn.* 7, 39: 14, 13.

Gewuna, wuna, an; m. A custom, manner, use, rite; consuetudo:—*Æfter gewunan after the custom, Lk.* 1, 9: 2, 27, 42. Of gewunan from custom, *R. Ben. interl.* 7. Ofer mine gewunan beyond my custom, *Elf. T.* p. 43, 7. Swa hit gewuna is as it is a custom, *Ors.*

3, 3.

<sup>i</sup> Gewundian; p. ode; pp. ed, od. To wound, *Mk.* 12, 4, v. wundian.

Gewundorlæcan To make wonderful; mirificare:—*Ps.* 16, 8.

Gewunelic, gewunolic *Accustomed, wonted; consuetus*:—*Þam folce was gewunelic, Jud.* 7, 8.

Gewunelice; *adv.* According to custom, ordinarily, commonly; rite:—*Swiðe gewunelice very commonly, Elf. T.* p. 17.

Gewunian; p. ode; pp. od. To

inhabit, remain, abide, to be wont, accustomed; manere, consuescere:—*Sceoldon his þegnas gewunian his followers must inhabit, Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 284, 24. Swa his mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælðum gewunod was as his mind very early to worldly prosperity had been accustomed, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 4, 16. Swa swa he gewunode, *Mk.* 10, 1.

Gewunsum *pleasant, Bt.* 31, 1, v. winsum.

Gewurde was, v. weorðan.

Gewurms, gewurmsmed *Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus*:—*Cot.* 185, v. wurmsig.

Gewurðan to be, to become, v. weorðan.

Gewurðian to honour, v. weorðian.

Gewyrðe the weather, a storm, *Ors.* 3, 3, v. weder.

Gewyldan, he gewylt; p. gewylde, he gewildon; pp. gewyld; v. a. To tame, subdue, conquer, take hold of; domare:—*Hyne nan man gewyldan ne mihte, Mk.* 5, 4.

Gewylt eow, *Deut.* 31, 3. Hi gewildon synd *dominati sunt, Ps.* 105, 38. He gewilde þe, *Gen.* 3, 16. Gewildað, *Gen.* 1, 28. Gewylde man hine prehendat aliquis eum, *L. Cnut. pol.* 23. Gewild, gewyld *subdued, taken; captus, Elf. T.* p. 42. Ic beo gewyld, *Jud.* 16, 7.

<sup>k</sup> Gewylde power, *Jud.* 3, 15, v. geweald.

Gewyld Joined, connected; copulatus:—*Lup.* 1, 15.

Gewylwed *Wallowed, rolled; volutatus*:—*Dial.* 2, 2.

Gewyrc. 1. A working, a work; operatio, opus. 2. The art of making any thing of earth; plasticus:—*1. Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 11: *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 6. 2. *Cot.* 186.

Gewyrcean, gewyrcean to work, do, make, prepare, build, celebrate, *Cd.* 39, *Th.* p. 51, 31, v. wyrcean.

Gewyrð condition, fate, destiny, fortune, prediction, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. wyrd.

Gewyrðelice; *adv.* Excellently, worthily; præstanter:—*Elf. T.* p. 17.

Gewyrðlian To hurt, injure; nocere:—*Bd.* 3, 16.

Gewyrfed turned, v. hweorfan.

Gewyrpan To convert, turn again, recover; recuperare:—*Gewyrpte recuperaverat, Bd.* 3, 13.

Gewyrsmæd putrid, v. gewurms.

Gewyrð is, is become, shall be, v. weorðan.

Gewyrðian to honour, v. weorðian.



Geycan *To add, eke; addere*:  
 —To geyc *adjectives*, Ps. 60, 6.  
 Geycte added, Bd. 1, 12. Ge-  
 yht added; auctus, v. ycan.  
 Geyde subdued, conquered, Chr.  
 617, from geode, v. gegān.  
 Geyflīan *To injure, weaken, grow*  
*sick; maleficere, infirmare*:  
 —Gif hine mon geyflige if one  
 injure him, L. Alf. pol. 2, W. p.  
 35, 5. Lazarus wæs geyflod,  
 Jn. 11, 2. Geyflod mid fræ-  
 ceþo affectus contumeliis, C.  
 Mt. 22, 5.  
 Geyped, geypte opened, reveal-  
 ed, Ors. 3, 6, v. yppan.  
 Geyrfweardian *to inherit*, L. Ps.  
 24, 14, v. yrfweardian.  
 Geyrgd, geyrged Terrified, af-  
 frightened; territus:—Jos. 2,  
 9, 24; 8, 6.  
 Geyrmed afflicted, W. Bd. p. 168,  
 v. yrmian.  
 Geyrnan *to run, go back, arise*,  
 v. yrnān.  
 Geyrsian; pp. geyrsudd, geor-  
 sod. *To irritate, v. yrsian*.  
 Gibed a petition, Lk. 23, 24, v.  
 gebed.  
 Gibeged bowed, constrained, v.  
 gebeged.  
 Gibeldan *To adorn with images*;  
 iconibus ornare:—Cod. Cott.  
 end of Evang. D. Jn.  
 Gibered Teased, vexed; vexatus:  
 —C. R. Mk. 5, 15.  
 GICEL [Plat. ishekel, istakke,  
 in the diminutive, istäkel, in  
 Ditmarshen, isjākel: Dut. ys-  
 kegel: Ger. eiszakken: Swed.  
 ispigge: Dan. jistap m.—Gi-  
 cel, cel or col cold, what is  
 cold or congealed; hence ises-  
 cel or gicel a drop of ice] An  
 icicle; stiria:—Ises gicel gla-  
 cialis stiria, R. 16.  
 Gicenes, se; f. An itch, or burning  
 in the skin; prurigo:—Cot. 156.  
 Gicpa An itching, scab, tetter,  
 ring-worm; pruritus, scabies:  
 —R. 11: Herb. 21, 2.  
 Giddian, gieddian; p. ode. To  
 sing, v. geddian.  
 Gidig; adj. GIDDY; vertiginos-  
 us, Som.  
 Gield a payment, offering, sub-  
 stitute, place, society, v. geld.  
 Gieldan *to yield, pay, give, wor-*  
*ship*, Bt. 41, 3, v. gildan.  
 Giellan *to yell, shriek*, Cod. Ex-  
 on. 106, b, v. gyllan.  
 Gielp presumption, Cd. Th. p. 2,  
 27, v. gilp.  
 Gielso care, trouble; sollicitudo:  
 —C. Mt. 13, 22.  
 Giemeleās, giemeleāslic, gieme-  
 liest, giemelist. Careless, Past.  
 15, 1, v. gymeleas.  
 Gien, giena again, still, yet, v. gen.  
 Gieran *to prepare*, v. gearwian.  
 Gierstandæg yesterday, v. gyr-  
 standæg.

Gierwan *to prepare*, Cod. Exon.  
 119, b, v. gearwian.  
 Giest a guest, Cd. 112, v. gest.  
 Giestliðnis entertainment, Cd.  
 112, v. gæstliðnes.  
 Giet, gieta yet, Cd. 29, v. get.  
 Gif, gyf; conj. [imp. of gifan  
 to give] If, when, though; si:  
 —Gyf cyning his leode to him  
 gehateð if the king call his  
 people to him, L. Ethelb. 2, W.  
 p. 2, 1. Gif seo wyrd swa  
 hweorfan if the fortune be so to  
 change, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12.  
 Gifa gifts; nom. ac. pl. of gifu.  
 Gifan, gyfan, geofian, he gifð;  
 p. geaf, gæf, gaf, we geafon;  
 pp. gifen. To give; dare:—  
 Hwæt gifst þu me, Gen. 15, 2.  
 Gyfan cystellice to give costly,  
 liberally, Elf. gr. 31. Hit gæf  
 wæstm his, Ps. 66, 5.  
 Gifende Gives in marriage, is  
 married; nubit:—Cot. 216.  
 Gifer A lurcher, devourer, glutton;  
 ambro:—R. 88.  
 Giferlice; adv. Covetously, gree-  
 dily; avide:—Bd. 3, 9.  
 Giferne, se; f. Greediness, ava-  
 rity, gluttony; aviditas:—  
 Þat ilce yfel þæs giferneesse  
 that same evil of greediness,  
 Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 1:  
 L. Can. Edg. conf.  
 Gifeðe Given, granted; datus:  
 —Gifeðe weorðan or beon to  
 be given; dari:—Cd. 83, Th.  
 p. 103, 31: 101.  
 Giffæst Able to receive, capacious;  
 capax:—Cot. 57.  
 Gi-fian, fian *to hate*; odisse:—  
 Giffað þat leht hates the light,  
 R. Jn. 3, 20.  
 Gifan *To give, grant*; dare:—  
 Him cynelice gifode he royal-  
 ly granted; eum regio more  
 donavit, Chr. 994. Giffigende  
 massere, Can. Edg. 14, W. p.  
 83, 35.  
 Gifl A time for eating; cibi acci-  
 piendi tempus:—Æfen gifl a  
 supper, Past. 1, 2.  
 Gifolde felt, v. gefelan.  
 Gifol, giful Generous, bountiful,  
 liberal; largus:—Bt. 88, 3.  
 Gifr, gifra, gifre; adj. [Icel.  
 gifur] Greedy, covetous, vor-  
 acious, anxious, desirous; avi-  
 dus:—Ic eom swiðe gifre I  
 am very anxious, Bt. 22, Card.  
 118, 15: Elf. gl. 28: Lk. 16,  
 14.  
 Gifta nuptials, marriage, dowry,  
 Ex. 22, 17, v. gyfta.  
 Giftelice Belonging to a wedding;  
 nuptialis:—Cot. 139.  
 Giftð gives, v. gifan.  
 Gifu, gyfu, geof, geafa, e; pl.  
 nom. a; g. ena; f. [Plat. Dut.  
 Dan. gave f: Ger. gabe f:  
 Ker. gaba, geba, keba: Isd.  
 gheba: Ot. geba: Moes. giba:

Swed. gáfwa f: Icel. gáfa f.]  
 A gift, grace, favour; donum:  
 —Godes gyfu was on him,  
 Lk. 2, 40. Corban, þat is on  
 ure geþeode, gyfu, Mk. 7, 11.  
 Þam he geaf micle gife to  
 them he gave a great gift, Bt.  
 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 14. Gi-  
 fum growende with gifts flou-  
 rishing, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 13.  
 We onfengon gyfe for gyfe, Jn.  
 1, 16. ¶ To gife or gifum  
 gratis, Gen. 29, 15.  
 Gigant A giant; gigas:—C. Ps.  
 18, 6: 32, 16. Gigant mæ-  
 gas giant progeny; gigantes  
 genere, Cd. 64, Th. p. 76, 36.  
 Gign A youth, young man; juve-  
 nis:—C. R. Mt. 14, 51: 16, 5.  
 Gihrinan *To cover, clothe*; tege-  
 re:—Cod. Cott. end of Evang. Jn.  
 Giht, gihtð, geht, gyte. Time,  
 staying, station, refuge; tem-  
 pus, mansio, statio, refugium.  
 Manning thinks gyhtð is from  
 gehyht, hiht a refuge:—Gihð-  
 um healdeð in refuge hold,  
 Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 5. Gehð-  
 um hremig in a querulous sta-  
 tion, Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233, n.  
 —Gyte-sal an apartment, Jdth.  
 10, 6.—Gebed-giht bed-time,  
 R. 16.—Sun-gihtsolstice, Mar-  
 tyr. 24, Jun. Wan. p. 107.  
 Gilæccan to take, seize, R. Mk.  
 14, 48, v. gelæccan.  
 GILD, gield, geld, gyld [Plat.  
 Dut. Ger. geld: Moes. gild:  
 Icel. gilldi n.] 1. A payment  
 of money, an exchange, a com-  
 pensation, turn, fold, tribute;  
 tributum. 2. A GUILD, socie-  
 ty, or club where payment was  
 made for mutual support, like  
 our benefit societies; fraterni-  
 tas. 3. A payment to God,  
 worship, service, sacrifice, of-  
 fering; cultus:—1. Chr. 1013.  
 IX gyldde forgylde recompence  
 9 fold, L. Ethelb. 4. 2. On  
 gilde in a society, Hicke's dis-  
 epis. 20. 3. On Abeles gield  
 on Abel's offering, Cd. 47, Th.  
 p. 60, 6: 137, Th. p. 172, 11:  
 Bd. 2, 1.  
 Gilda a companion, fellow, v. ge-  
 glyda.  
 Gildan *to pay, restore, requite*,  
 Ex. 22, 9, v. gyldan.  
 Gildan; p. gildede; pp. gil-  
 den, gylden; v. a. To GILD;  
 deaurare:—Se abbot gildede  
 þat mynstre the abbot gilded  
 the minster, Chr. 1052, Ing. p.  
 240, 4: 1070.—Gilden, Lev.  
 8, 9.  
 Gildeneburh [The golden city,  
 so called because Abbot Leo-  
 fric gilded the monastery]  
 Peterborough, Chr. 1052: 1064.  
 Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldelford  
 [Gild a fraternity; ford a ford:



*Domesd. Gilda ad vadium*  
**GUILDFORD**, a town in *Surry*, on the river *Wey*, *Lye*.  
**Gildscape** a guildship, society, *L. Can. Edg.* 9, v. gild.  
**Gileofful faithful**, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 42, v. geleafful.  
**Gillester**, gillestre *Phlegm*; pittura:—*L. M.* 1, 72.  
**Gillinga**, Gillinga - ham **GILLINGHAM**, in *Dorsetshire*, on the river *Stour*, *Chr.* 1016.  
**GILM**, es; m. **A YELM**, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle; manipulus:—*Eowre gilm* mas stodon, *Gen.* 37, 7.  
**Gilp Powder**, dust; scobs:—*Cot.* 181.  
**GILP**, gelp, gielp, es; m. [*Icel. geip*] *Glory*, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain glory, haughtiness; gloria, ostentatio:—*Gilpes þu girnest of glory thou desirest*, *Bt.* 32, 1, *Card.* p. 176, 23. *Gielp micel great presumption*, *Cd. Th.* 2, 27. *Hu unnyt se gilp bið how useless is the boast*, *Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 13.  
**Gilpan**, gylpð; p. gealp, we gulpon; pp. golpen. *To glory, boast, desire earnestly; gloriar*:—*Gif þu gilpan wille, gilp Godes if thou wilt glory, glory in God*, *Bt.* 14, 1.  
**Gilpgeornesta** most desirous of glory, *Bd.* 1, 34.  
**Gilplice**; adv. Proudly, vauntingly; arroganter:—*Cot.* 1.  
**Gilpna** *A boaster; jactator*:—*Past.* 20: 33, 1.  
**Gilp-word** a glorious word, a proverb, a proud word.  
**Gilte** **A GILT**, a young female pig; suilla:—*R.* 20.  
**GIM**, gym; g. gimme; f. **A GEM**, jewel; gemma:—*Gim cynn a gem kind, a gem*, *Bt. R.* p. 159. *Se stan bið blæc gym the stone is a black gem*, *Bd.* 1, 1. *Gimma white beauty of gems*. On *gimmum in gems*, *Bt.* 13. *Þæt æreste gim cynn is þæt blæc and grene, bute togædere gemenencge deaspis haten. Oðær is saphyrus, se is sunnan gelic, and on him stadað swilce gildene steorran. Smaragdus ys swiðe grene. Sardonix is blode licost the first gem-kind is the black and green, both together mingled, called geaspis. The other is saphyrus, which is like a sun; and in it stand like golden stars. Smaragdus is very green. Sardonix is likest blood*, *Cotton. MS. Tib. A. III.* p. 99.  
**Gimelist** careless, v. gymeleast.  
**Gimerc**; pl. gimerca. *A sign; signum*:—*C. R. Mk.* 16, 17, v. gimearc.

**Giming**, gymung, e; f. *A marriage; nuptiæ*:—*Bd.* 3, 24: *Cot.* 140.  
**Gimreca**n; p. hi gimrecede. *To take care of; curare*:—*Bt. R.* p. 158.  
**Gimrodor** *A precious stone; draconites, dracontia*:—*Cot.* 63.  
**Gimstan**, gymstan a gem-stone, a gem.  
**Gimwyrhta**, gymwyrhta a gem-worker, jeweller.  
**GIN** [*Icel. gin n. rictus, oris diductio*] *A gap, an opening, abyss; hiatus*:—*Garsecgis gin ocean's expanse*, *Cd.* 163, *Th.* p. 205, 3.  
**Gin**; adj. *Gaping, lying open, spacious, ample; hians, amplius*:—*Beligeð uton ginne rice encompasseth ample realms*, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 15, 7: *Jdth.* 9, 11.  
**Gin**, in composition, increases the sense of the word; as, *fæst fast, ginfæst very or most fast*.  
**Ginan** to yawn, *Cot.* 23, v. gynian.  
**Gind** beyond, *Ors.* 4, 8, v. geond.  
**Ginfæst** *Very fast or lasting, ample; firmissimus*:—*Onfon ginfæstum gifum receive very fast gifts*, *Cd.* 141, *Th.* p. 176, 28: 169, *Th.* p. 211, 10.  
**Ging** young, tender; *gingra* younger; *gingast* youngest, *Cd.* 176, v. geong.  
**Gingra**, an; m. *A younger, disciple; discipulus*:—*Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 24: 225, *Th.* p. 298, 11.  
**Ginian** to open, yawn, *Gr.* 2, 26, v. gynian.  
**Ginsta** for *gingsta* youngest, v. geong.  
**Ginung** *A yawning; hiatus*:—*Cot.* 23.  
**Gio** formerly, *Bt.* 16, 1, v. geo.  
**Giocha** a scab, *Past.* 11, 5, v. gicba.  
**Gioful** liberal, v. gifol.  
**Giofulness**, se; f. *Munificence, liberality; munificentia*:—*Past.* 44, 2.  
**Gioguð**, giagoð, giogað youth, v. geoguð.  
**Gioleca** the yolk of an egg, *Bt. R.* p. 178, v. geolca.  
**Giolu** yellow, in composition, as, *giolureadan yellow red, &c.* v. geolewe, &c.  
**Giomor** sad, *Bt. R.* p. 152, v. geomer.  
**Giond** through, over, beyond, and in composition, v. geond.  
**Gionetan** to occupy, *C. Lk.* 13, 7, v. geonetan.  
**Giong** young, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. geong.  
**Giongior** a younger, servant, *Cd.* 21, v. geong.  
**Giongorscipe** youngstership, service, *Cd.* 14, v. geongordom.

**Giornan** to beg, desire, v. geornian.  
**Giornan**, hi giornon to run, rush on, *C. Lk.* 5, 1, v. yrnan.  
**Giornis**, se; f. *Importunity, earnestness; importunitas*:—*C. R. Lk.* 11, 8.  
**Giostordoe** yesterday, *C. Jn.* 4, 52, v. gyrstandæg.  
**Giowan** to ask, *R. Mk.* 11, 24, v. guan.  
**Gird** a staff, *Ex.* 4, 2, v. gyrd.  
**Giren**, girn a snare, *V. Ps.* 17, 6, v. grin.  
**Girian**; p. þu giredost. *To prepare*, *Ps.* 146, 8, v. gearwian.  
**Girman** to yearn, seek for, require, *Ex.* 21, 22, v. geornian.  
**Girran**, gyrran *To chatter, prate; garrire*:—*Elf. gr.* 36.  
**Girwan** *To prepare; parare*:—*Jdth.* 9, v. gearwian.  
**Giscian** *To sob, sigh; singultire*:—*Bt.* 2.  
**Gise** yes, *Bt. R.* p. 16, 4, v. gese.  
**Gisedla** *A sitting down to meat; discubitus*:—*R. Mk.* 12, 39.  
**Gisel**; g. gisles; d. gisle; m. *A pledge, hostage; obses*:—*Gislas sealdon gave hostages; ob-sides dederunt*, *Chr.* 876: 894. *To gisle gesealde in obsidem traditus*, *Bd.* 3, 24.  
**Gislian**; p. ode, ade; pp. od. *To give hostages or security; ob-sides dare*:—*He gislode*, *Chr.* 1016. *Þa þagenas gislodon the thanes gave hostages*, *Chr.* 1013.  
**Gist** [*Plat. gäst, jest m: Dut. gist, gest f: Ger. gäscht, gischt m: Icel. jastr n. nugarum strepitus; ysting f. coagulatio: Lat. mid-gesta, gistum*] **YEAST**, barm, froth; spuma cerevisiæ:—*Herb.* 21, 5.  
**Gist**, es; m. *A guest*, *Cd.* 113, v. gest.  
**Gist** a storm, v. yst.  
**Gist-burh** a guest-house, a bed-chamber, *T. Ps.* 18, 5.  
**Gist-hus**, gyst-hus a guest-house, an inn.  
**Git** yet, you two, v. gyt.  
**Gipiode** subdued, v. þeowian.  
**Gipreatian** to reprove, *R. Jn.* 16, 8, v. þreatian.  
**Gitsian** to desire, v. gytian.  
**Gitsunc**, gitsung desire, *Bt. R.* p. 159, v. gytung.  
**Gitugon** conspired, v. teon.  
**Giu**, giw *A griffin; gryps*:—*Cot.* 159.  
**Giu**an; p. giude. *To give, ask, require; petere*:—*R. Mk.* 6, 22.  
**Giuli** yule, Christmas, v. geol.  
**Giululing** August; sextilis, *Manning*; but *Som.* and *Ben.* say July; quintilis.  
**Giung** young, *Bd.* 4, 32, v. geong.  
**Giweo** clothes; vestimenta:—*R. Mk.* 11, 8,



Giwian, giwigea *to ask*, v. giuan.  
 Glad *glided*, *slid*, v. glidan.  
 Glad *glad*, v. glæd.  
 Glæde *A river, brook*; amnis:—*Som.*  
 Glæde; *adv. Gladly*; læte:—*Cd.* 195.  
 Glædemuð *Gledmouth*, v. Clede-muð.  
 \*Gladian; *p. ode* [*Dan. glæde: Swed. glädja*] *To be glad*; exultare:—*L. Ps.* 12, 5. Mid to gladienne *with gladdening, willingly*, *Lev.* 1, 3.  
 GLÆD, glad; *adj.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. glad: Icel. gladr: Frs. gled*] GLAD, cheerful, merry, quick, lively, pleasant, mild; lætus:—*Glæd beon to be glad, C. R. Lk.* 1, 14. Heo gladu wære on to locienne *it was pleasant to look upon*, *Bt.* 6. Drihten hine gedo glædne wið eow, *Gen.* 43, 14.  
 Glæd [glæd *afire*, *Mann.*] *Purified, shining, bright*; purificatus, clarus:—*Cd.* 129.  
 Glæd, glædlic; *adj. Glad, pleasant, kind*; delectabilis:—*Scint.* 11.  
 Glædlice; *adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly*; alacriter, leniter:—*Gen.* 50, 21.  
 Glæd-mod *glad-minded, cheerful*. Glædmodnes, *se*; *f. Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness*; alacritas:—*Past.* 50, 3.  
 Glædnes, glednes, *se*; *f. Gladness, joy*; alacritas:—*C. Mt.* 13, 44.  
 Glædscepe, *es*; *m. Joy*; gaudium:—*R. Jn.* 3, 29.  
 Glædsted *ember-place*, *Cd.* 137, v. gled.  
 Glæm *Fruit*; fructus:—*Cd.* 48, *Lye*.  
 Glængc, glængð *Pomp, glory, magnificence, pride*; pompa:—*L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.  
 Glære GLARE, amber; pellucidum quidvis, succinum:—*Cot.* 166. Hence our GLARE, or white of an egg.  
 GLÆS, *es*; *pl. nom. ac. glasu*; *g. a*; *d. um*; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. glas n: Frs. gles n: The Old Germans called amber, gles: Wil. glas.*]—*Glas glis, gliz* were used in the middle age for to glisten, glitter] GLASS, a glass; vitrum:—*Elf. gl.* 25: *Bt.* 5, 1, *Card.* p. 14, 26.  
 \*Glæsen GLAZEN, *made of glass, grey*; vitreus:—*Elf. gr.* 5. Glæsen eag *grey-eyed*, *Cot.* 99.  
 Glæs-fæt *a glass-vat* or vessel.  
 Glæs-hluttur, glæs-hlutr *Glass-clear, pellucid*; pellucidus, ut vitrum.  
 Glæstinga-byrig, Glestinga-byrig, Glasting-byri [*Eth. Glas-*

tingabyrig: *Hunt. Glastingebirh, Glastinbirh: Ethel. Glastingberi*] GLASTONBURY, Somerset:—*Ine getymbrade þæt mynster æt Glastingabyrig Ina built the monastery at Glastonbury, Chr.* 688: 1016.  
 Glæw wise.—glæwlice wisely, v. gleaw, &c.  
 Glas glass, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. glæs.  
 Glashluðre *glass-clear*, v. glæs-hluttur.  
 Glauwnes *prudence, skill*, *Bd.* 3, 27, v. gleawnes.  
 GLEAM, glæm [*Plat. Frs. glim*] A GLEAM, splendour, glittering; splendor:—*Hæfdon gleam had lustre, Cd. Th. p.* 2, 1. Leohta gleam a gleam of light, *Cod. Ex.* 51, 59.  
 Gleawnes *prudence*, v. gleawnes.  
 GLEAW; *adj.* [*Plat. glau: Ot. uses glawe for clever*] Skilful, sagacious, prudent, industrious, eloquent; sagax:—*Þæt þu wære gleaw þæron, Gen.* 41, 15, 33: *Mt.* 24, 45.  
 Gleaw-ceaster, Gleu-cester, Glew-cester, Glew-cester, Glou-cester, Glowe-cester; *g. d. -ceastre* [*Malm. Glæcestria: Dun. Glocestre, Gloucestre: Hunt. Hovd. Gloucestre.*]—*Brit. glow splendid* or *Wel. glew strong, valiant*; ceaster a city] GLOUCESTER, a county town in the west of England:—*Æþelflæd lið binnan Gleawceastre Ethelfleda lies buried at Gloucester, Chr.* 920. ¶ Gleaw-ceaster-sceire Gloucestershire, *Chr.* 1016.  
 \*Gleaw-ferhð of a wise mind, sagacious.  
 Gleaw-hydig [hydighedful] prudent, cautious, wary, *Jdth.* 11.  
 Gleawlice; *adv. Prudently, wisely*; prudenter:—*Lk.* 16, 8.  
 Gleaw-mod of prudent mind, cautious.  
 Gleawnes, glauwnes, *se*; *f. Prudence, skill, dexterity, nature, disposition, reason*; prudentia, indoles:—*Ps.* 48, 3: 104, 20: *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 Gleawscipe, *es*; *m. Sagacity, wisdom*; sagacitas:—*Lk.* 1, 17.  
 GLED, gloed; *pl. a* [*Plat. gloot f: Dut. gloed m: Frs. glède f: Dan. Swed. glöd m: Icel. glód f: Chau. glede.*]—*glowed, gloed; pp. of glowan to glow*] A burning coal, coal, fire; pruna, carbo:—*Gleda fyres coals of fire*; carbones ignis, *Ps.* 17, 14: *Elf. gl.* 21. Æt þam gledon near the fire, *Jn.* 18, 18.  
 Gled-fæt *a fire-vat, chafing-dish*. Glednes gladness, *Prov.* 19, v. glædnes.  
 Gled-styd an ember-place, *Cd.* 86.

Glemme *A spot, blemish*; macula:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Som.*  
 Glen, glene *A GLEN, valley*; vallis, *Som.*  
 Glencas Buildings; ædificia:—*C. R. Mk.* 13, 2.  
 Glengc an ornament, *Somn.* 31, v. glenge.  
 Glengcð ye adorn; ornatis:—*Mt.* 23, 29, v. glengan.  
 Glendrian *To devour, to gluttonise*; devorare:—*R. Mt.* 11, 19.  
 Glengan, glengcan, geglengcan; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a. To adorn, deck, compose, set in order*; ornare:—*Glengdon hyra leoht-fatu, Mt.* 25, 7. Glengede word compound words, *Prov.* 17.  
 Glenge; *pl. glenga. An adorning, ornament*; ornamentum:—*Ez.* 33, 5, 6.  
 \*Glenglic Full of pomp; pompa plenus:—*Cot.* 154.  
 Gleo GLEE, joy, mirth; gaudium:—*Cot.* 84.  
 Gleo-beam *a tabret*, v. gligbeam.  
 Gleowian, gliowian. 1. *To jest, to be merry*; jocari. 2. *To sing*; canere:—*1. Bd.* 4, 24. 2. *Bt.* 12.  
 Gleowlice; *adv. Clearly, distinctly*; clare:—*C. R. Mk.* 8, 25.  
 Glesan, he glesð. 1. *To gloss, explain*; interpretari. 2. *To GLOZE, flatter*; adulari:—*1. Elf. gr.* 50, 55. 2. *Som.*  
 Glesing, glesing *A GLOSSING, interpretation, explanation*; glossa:—*Þat is glesingc þonne mann glesð þa earfoðan word mid eaðran Ledene that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with easier Latin, Elf. gr.* 50, 45.  
 Glew skilful, *Gen.* 25, 27, v. gleaw.  
 Glid Slippery, ready to glide; lubricus:—*C. Ps.* 34, 7.  
 Glida [glid glide, *a. v. 1e*] A GLEDE, kite; milvus:—*Elf. gl.*  
 GLIÐAN, he glideð, glit; *p. glád, we glidon*; *pp. gliden* [*Plat. gliden: Dut. glyden: Ger. gleiten: Dan. glide: Swed. Frs. glida: Icel. lida: Ker. kelitan to go back*] *To GLIDE, slip, slide*; labi:—*On setl glideð in occasum labitur, Bt. R. p.* 193: *Ors.* 4, 6.  
 Gliew, glywe *A pipe, drum*; tibia, tympanum:—*Gliewmeden a female player on the tambour*; tympanistria:—*T. Ps.* 67, 27, *Lye*.  
 GLIG Music, minstrelsy, joke, sport; ludibrium:—*Hi hæfdon him to glige his halwende mynegunge habebant inter se ludibrio, Basil. R.* 10: *Past.* 26, 2.



\* *Glig-beam* *A timbrel, tabret; tympanum*:—*Ps.* 80, 2: 150, 4.  
*Glig-craeft* *the art of amusing, minstrelsy, mummery.*  
*Glig-georn* *One desirous of sport, a jester, buffoon; joci amans*:—*Off. Episc.* 3.  
*Gligman, gliigman, gliiman, gli-man; g. -mannes; pl. -men; m. A musician, minstrel, GLEEMAN, player, buffoon; histrio, jocular*:—It was in the character of a gleeman or jocular that Alfred visited the Danish camp. These persons were not only valued, but well rewarded in their day. Edmund, son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman. In Doomsday-book, Berdic, a jocular of the king, possessed three villas in Gloucestershire, *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. b. vii. ch. 7, vol. iii. p. 61.*  
*Glowian to sing, Bt.* 12, v. gleowian.  
*Glowian, es; n. [gleo mirth, word word] A song; cantilena*:—*Bt.* R. p. 156.  
*Glisian, glisnian To GLISTEN, glow, shine; micare*:—*Glisnað coruscate, Cott. MS. Otho. B. 10, v. Hicce's Thes. vol. i. p. 135.*  
*Glitenan, glitinian To GLITTER, glisten, shine; coruscate*:—His reaf wurden glitiniende, *Mk.* 9, 3.  
*Glistenung, e; f. A flash of lightning; coruscate*:—Mid glitenungum, *Ps.* 143, 8.  
*Gliw. 1. A jester; minus. 2. Repartees, drollery; facetiæ*:—*1. Cot.* 132, 214. 2. Winsum gliw jocundæ facetiæ, *R.* 115.  
*Glyw-beam a timbrel, Ps.* 149, 3, v. glig-beam.  
*Gliw-hleoðriend following music, musical.*  
*Gliwian, glywian To joke, jest, to play on an instrument; jocular*:—Ne ænige wisan gliwige nec ullo modo scurram agat, *L. Can. Edg.* 58.  
*Gloed a fire, R. Jn.* 18, 18, v. gled.  
*Gloed-scof a fire-shovel, warming-pan, Som.*  
*Glof a cliff, as cliof, v. clif.*  
*Glomung, glommung, e; f. Twilight; crepusculum, Som.*  
*Glowan To glow like a coal of fire; candere, Som.*  
*Glydering, glyderung, e; f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion; visio*:—*Cot.* 84.  
*Glywe a pipe, L. Ps.* 146, 11, v. gliew.  
*Glywian to play on an instrument, Ps.* 67, 27, v. gliwian.

*Gnád rubbed; p. of gnidan.*  
*GNÆT, gnat; g. gnættes; m. [Plat. gnid f. a small kind of gnat: Ger. gnätze f. the itch]*  
*GNAT; culex*:—*Mt.* 23, 24. *Gnættes, Ex.* 8, 16, 17: *Ps.* 104, 29.  
*GNAGAN, he gnægð; p. gnóh, we gnógon; pp. gnagen [Plat. gnauen: Dut. knagen, knaauwen: Ger. nagen: Dan. gnave, nage: Swed. gnaga, nagga: Icel. gnaga, naga] To GNAW, bite; rodere*:—*Elf. gr.* 28: *Cot.* 131.  
*Gneðelice; adv. Sparingly; parce*:—*Dial.* 1, 7.  
*Gneðen, gneðn Moderate, temperate, modest, low; frugalis, modestus*:—*Cot.* 129: *Bd.* 5, 19.  
*Gneðenes, gneðnes, se; f. 1. Frugality, care; parcimonia. 2. A failing, want; defectus*:—*1. Cot.* 81, 149. 2. *Gneðnes hwætus defectus tritici, Martyrol.* 28, Apr.  
*GNIDAN, gegnidan, he gnit; p. gnád, we gnidon; pp. gniden, gegniden [Plat. gnittern, knittern: Dut. kneuzen: Dan. gnide: Swed. gnida: Icel. gny'a] To rub, break, rub together, comminute; fricare, comminueret*:—Mid hyra handum gnidon, *Lk.* 6, 1. *Gnid swiðe smale to duste rub very small, to dust, Herb.* 1, 2.  
*Gnidilf [Plat. gniedel m. gniedelsteun m. a stone to polish or to rub with: gnideln v. to polish] A pestle; pistillum, Som.*  
*Gniding A rubbing; frictio, Som.*  
*Gnorne Discontent, a grudging; mœstitia*:—*Cd.* 111.  
*Gnorne; adj. [Plat. gnurric, knurric, gnarrig: Dut. knorric: Frs. gnorrich: Ger. knurric: Dan. knurren, knarvorn: Swed. knarrig: Icel. gnudd n. knurr n.] Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining; mœstus*:—*Gylp wearð gnornra want grew sadder, Cd.* 166. *Gnorn-word sad words, Cd.* 37.  
*Gnornian, ic gnornige, pu gnornast, hi gnorniað; p. ode; pp. od. To grieve, murmur, groan, lament; mœrere*:—*Scyle ymb þat gnornian ought about that to grieve, Bt.* 40, 3. *Ferde gnornigende went away sorrowing, Mk.* 10, 22: *Elf. gr.* 33: *Bd.* 2, 12.  
*Gnorning, gnorning, e; f. Grief, lamentation, mourning; mœstitia*:—*Deos gnorning this grief, Bt.* 5, 3: 7, 2: *Bd.* 1, 13.  
*Gnyrn a grudging, v. gnorne.*  
*Gob, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Frs. God m: Ger. Gott m: Dan. Swed.*

*Icel. Gud m: Moes. Goth: Ot. Got: Pers. خد choda: Hindoo. khoda, codam*.—There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon and German nations to the Deity which is not equalled by any other, except his most venerated Hebrew appellation יהוה yewe, with points Jehovah, or יי ye, with points Jah, the existence, subsistence, he who exists of himself absolutely and independently, 'O ΩΝ. In A.-S. God both signifies God and good: but man is used to denote man and wickedness, sin, v. man. The Saxons call him God, which is literally the good; the same word signifying both the Deity, and his most endearing quality. For those qualities which the Gothic nations considered the best and most attractive, v. guð] 1. *GOD; Deus. 2. In the pl. the heathen gods, idols; divi, dii*:—1. *Weolde góð þat þat he is, þat ic hate God góð directed whatever is, that I call God, Bt.* 35, 2. *An God ys góð, Mt.* 19, 17. *Nys nan man góð, buton God ana, Lk.* 18, 19. *Hu góð Israel God, Ps.* 72, 1. *Her is Godes lamb, Jn.* 1, 29. *Enoch ferde mid God, Gen.* 5, 24. 2. *Drihten sylf ys Goda God, mære God, and mihtig, and eyefull, Deut.* 10, 17. *Hig worhton him gildene godas, Ex.* 32, 31: 23, 32: *Jn.* 10, 34, 35. ¶ *God-fæder GODFATHER*.—*God-gelda a sacrifice*.—*God-gildlice an enthusiast*.—*God-gyld an altar*.—*God-moder a GOD-MOTHER*.—*Godsibb a maker of peace with God, a gossip, a sponsor*.—*Godspell the Gospel, v. in its alphabetical order*.—*Godspræc an oracle, a counsel*.—*God-sunu a GODSON*.—*God-wræca one banished from God, a wicked wretch*.—*God-wræcnis wickedness, a dreadful deed.*  
*a Góð; pl. góð; g. góða; n. Goon, goods, property; bonum, bona, facultates*:—The phrases, to góde, *Ors.* 6, 8; on nanum góde, *Ors.* 6, 30; shew that when used as a noun, góð is inflected as a noun. *Hi þæt góð forlætað they the good for-sake, Bt.* 37, 3, *Card.* p. 296, 12, 16. *Of his hlafordes gó-dum, Gen.* 24, 10. *Et þam healstan góde to the highest good, Bt.* 32, 1.  
*Góð; def. se góða; comp. bete-*



ra; *sup.* betest, betst; *adj.* Good; bonus:—*Þæs gódan godnes bið his agen gód the goodness of the good is his own good*, *Bt.* 37, 3, *Card.* p. 294, 18. Gód mann soðlice of gó-dum goldhorde bringð gód forð, *Mt.* 12, 35.

<sup>b</sup> Goda *A Goth*, *Bt. R.* p. 151, v. gota.

God-æppel *A quince apple*; cydonium:—*Cot.* 34, 93.

Godcund [cund a kind, sort] *Divine*, sacred, godly; divinus:—*Bd.* 1, 1: *L. Edm. pref.*

Godcundlice; *adv.* Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration; divinitus:—*Peah he se godcundlice gesceadwis though he be divinely rational*, *Bt.* 14, 2: *Bd.* 4, 3, 24.

Godcundhys, se; *f.* Divine nature, Deity, Divinity; Deitas:—*Bt.* 34, 4.

Gode hwile a good while, a long time.

Godera, godder a better, *Chr.* 1066, v. gód.

Gode-wæbb, god-webb Good-webb, any kind of fine cloth, purple, scarlet silk; bona textura, purpura:—*Bd.* 3, 2: *Cd.* 171.

Godgundnys Divinity, *Elf. T.* p. 25, v. godcundnys.

Godian, gegodian; *p.* ede; *pp.* gegodod. To do good, benefit, delight, enrich, endow, cure; prodesse:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 11. Godeðe þat mynstre enriched the minster, *Chr.* 963.

God-leas; *adj.* Godless, goodless; sine Deo, infaustus:—*Bd.* 3, 1.

Godlee, godlic Godly, godlike, goodly; pulcher, divinus:—*Godlecran stol a diviner throne*, *Cd.* 15. Godlice gearðas goodly courts, *Cd.* 35.

Godmundingaham [mund, or munding defence, protection, ham an habitation, a home, a protecting home of the gods] GODMUNDHAM, (*Lye* says, Goodmanham, between Pocklington and Beverley) a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witenagemot was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A.D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity, that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, *Bd.* 2, 13. *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S.* b. iii. ch. 7, vol. i. p. 344–347, and *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 283.

Godnes, se; *f.* GOODNESS; ho-

nitas:—*Bt.* 33, 4: 37, 3: *Ps.*

36, 3: *Elf. gr.* 5.

Godspedig rich in good, *Cd.* 48.

God-spell, es, ys; *n.* [spell a history, speech, declaration]

GOSPEL; Dei verbum, evangelium:—*Þat godspell the*

*gospel*, *Mk.* 13, 10. Godspel-lys angyn, *Mk.* 1, 1: *Mt.* 24,

14: *Mk.* 1, 15: 8, 35: 13, 10: *Bd.* 5, 9, 11.

Godspellere, es; *m.* An evangelist, a gosseller; evangelista:—*Chr.* 84: 90: *Bd.* 4, 3.

Godspellian To preach glad tidings or the gospel; evangelizare:—*Elf. gr.* 24.

Godspellic; *adj.* Like the gospel, evangelical; evangelicus:

—*He godspellice lare lære he evangelical doctrine taught*, *Bd.*

3, 19.

Gol *A song*; cantilena:—*Golgydæst most harmonious*, *Bt.*

*R.* p. 156.

Gol sang, v. galan.

GOLD, es; *n.* [Plat. Ger. Ot.

*Moes.* gold *n.* Ker. cold: *Wil.*

guold: *Dut.* goud *n.* Dan. Sweð. guld *n.* Icel. gull *n.*

*Tart.* goltz.—*Gelew yellow:*

*Ar.* جلا gla to be clear, bright]

GOLD; aurum:—*Mr. Turner* says, “my belief is, that gold was used in an uncoined state, in the payments of the Anglo-Saxons, as no gold coins have reached modern times,” *Hist. of A.-S.* ap. No. 2, vol. ii. p.

470. *Peah Balac me sille*

*goldes an hus full*, *Num.* 22,

18. *Þat templ þe þæt god*

*gehalgað*, *Mt.* 23, 17: *Gen.*

2, 12, 13, 6. ¶ Gold-bleoh

[bleoh colour] a gold colour; au-

ricolor.—*Gold-burh a golden*

*city*.—*Goldes-brytta a bestow-*

*er of gold, a lord*.—*Gold-fat a*

*gold-vessel*.—*Gold-fel, gold-*

*fyld golden-skin, gold-leaf*.—

*Gold-finc a goldfinch, a bird*.

—*Gold-fynger the gold-finger,*

*ring-finger*.—*Gold-gyfa a giver*

*of gold; auri dispensator*, *Jdth.*

12.—*Gold - hilted gold-hilted,*

*having a gold handle*.—*Gold-*

*hold gold-hold, a treasury*, *R.*

109.—*Gold-hord gold-hoard,*

*atresury*, *Gen.* 43, 23.—*Gold-*

*hord-hus a privy*, *R.* 107.—

*Gold-læfra gold-leaf*, *Cot.* 207.

*Gold-mæstling latten or cop-*

*per metal; aurichalcum*, *Elf.*

*gr.* 8.—*Gold-sele a golden or*

*splendid hall*, *Beo.* 11, 11.—

*Gold-smið goldsmith*, *Gen.* 4,

22.—*Gold - wine a liberal*

*friend, munificent chief*, *Beo.*

17, 95.

<sup>d</sup> Gold an idol, *Cd.* 182, v. gyld.

Golden golden, v. gylden.

Golden paid, requited, *Cd.* 55, v. gildan.

Goldhordian To treasure up, to hoard; thesaurizare:—*Gold-*

*hordiað eow soðlice goldhor-*

*das on heofenan*, *Mt.* 6, 20.

Golfetung *A mock, taunt; sub-*

*sannatio*:—*L. Ps.* 78, 4.

Gol-gyðæst very poetical, har-

monious, tuneful.

GOMA, an [Ger. gaumen *m.* Not.

giumo: *Swed.* gom *m.* Icel.

gómr *m.* gums: *Dut.* gom *f.*

*Ger.* gummi *n.* *Fr.* gomme:

*Sp.* goma: *It.* gomma resin]

1. The gums of the mouth, the

jaws; palatum, fauces. 2.

Gum, resin; resina:—1. *Elf.*

*gr.* 9, 71: *Ps.* 68, 4. 2. *Som.*

¶ Gom-teð gum-teeth.

<sup>e</sup> Gombon Obedience, homage, tri-

bute; obedientia:—*Cd.* 93.

Gomel, gomol old, v. gamol.

Gomen game, sport, v. gamen.

Gomol-feax grey-haired, v. ga-

mol.

Gond yond, beyond, v. geond.

Gondfaran to go beyond or over.

Gondsmeagan To examine fully;

discutere:—*Bd.* 4, 3.

Gong a journey, path, step, *Mk.*

1, 3, v. gang.

Gongan to go, *Bd.* 25, v. gan-

gan.

Good good, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. gód.

Goodnes goodness, *Bt. R.* p. 174,

v. godnes.

Gor. 1. GORE, clotted blood;

tabum. 2. Dirt, mud, dung;

firmus:—1. *Ex.* 29, 14. 2.

*Herb.* 9, 3.

Gorst, gost, GORSE, furze, a bramble,

bush; erica, rubus:—On

gorste, *Lk.* 6, 44. Juniper

þat is gorst juniperus est rubus,

*L. M.* 1, 31. Ofer þone

gorstbeam, *Mk.* 12, 26.

GO'S; *g.* góse; *pl. nom. ac.* gés,

gees; *g.* gósa; *d.* gósum [Plat.

goos *f.* *Dut.* Ger. gans *f.*

*Dan.* gaas *f.* *Swed.* gäs *f.*

*Icel.* gäs *f.* *Bret.* gwaz, goaz

*f.* *Wel.* gwyz: *Russ.* gus] A

GOOSE; anser:—Hwite gos

white goose, *Elf. gl.* 11. Græg

gos a grey goose, *Cot.* 99.

Gose innelfe goose's gibles;

anseris exta. Gés, gees geese;

anseres, *L. In.* 70.

Gos-hafoc, gos-fuc Goshawk,

gooshawk; aucarius:—*R.* 36.

<sup>f</sup> Gost gorse, *R.* 47, v. gorst.

Gota, Goda [v. guð war] A

GOTH; Gothus:—Gotena cy-

ning a king of Goths, *Bd.* 1, 11.

Gotende pouring out.—Goten

shed, v. geotan.

Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia:

—*Ors.* 1, 1.

Goung *A sighing, sobbing, mourn-*

ing; gemitus:—*Bd.* 1, 27,

resp. 8.



Grad, an. A GRADE, *step, order*; gradus, *ordo*:—Blod com upon þam gradan and of þam gradan on þa flore *blood came upon the step and from the step on the floor*, Chr. 1083: L. With. W. p. 12, 48.

Græat great, R. 39, v. great.

Grædan, grætan [Dut. *kryten to cry*: Frs. *greta to complain*: Moes. creitan: Dan. *græde*: Swed. *gråta*: Icel. *græta*: Wel. *grydian*: Sp. Port. *gritar*: It. *gridar*] *To cry, call upon, to lament*; clamare, *flere*:—Græt se lærowe clamat prædicator, Past. 63. Ic græde swa gos clamo sicut anser, Cod. Exon. p. 106, b.

Græde, es; m. Grass, a herb; gramen:—Grædas *gramina*, Cot. 95.

Grædelice, grædiglice, grædilige; adv. GREEDILY, *covetously*; avidē:—Cot. 104.

Grædig; adj. 1. GREEDY, *covetous, avidus*. 2. As a noun, a devourer; vorator.—1. Cot. 104: Scint. 46. 2. R. 88.

Grædigness, se; f. GREEDINESS, *covetousness, a ravening*; aviditas:—Scint. 30.

Græf, graf [Plat. Dut. *graf n*: Frs. *græf n*: Ger. *grab n*: Ot. *grap*: Not. *grab*, *crab*: Dan. *grav c*: Swed. *graf m*: Icel. *gröf f*, *scrobs*: Rus. *grob*] 1. A GRAVE, *sepulchre, den, cave*; tumulus. 2. A graver, an iron pen; stylus. 3. A GROVE; lucus:—1. L. Ethelb. 22: L. Cnut. eccl. 13. 2. Elf. gl. 8. 3. Cot. 89, 183.—Græfhus *grave-house*.—Græf-sæx a pen-knife, an instrument to carve with; scalpellum, graphium, Elf. gl. 8.

Græfa, an; m. Coal; carbo fossilis:—Chr. 852.

Græfere, grafere, es; m. A graver, an engraver; sculptor:—Elf. gl. 8.

Græft Carved, cut, a thing carved, a carved or graven image; sculptile:—Deut. 5, 8: Elf. gl. 8. Græftas *sculptilia*, L. Ps. 96, 7: 105, 19.

Græg GREY; glaucus:—R. 79.

Græg-hama A grey cricket, grasshopper; cicada:—Hickes's Thes. p. 192.

Græg-hwæte grey wheat, bread-corn.

Gremian, gramian *to irritate, provoke*, L. Ps. 73, 11, 18, v. gremian.

Græp a grip, furrow, ditch; sulcus, Som.

Græs grass, Cot. 98.—Græshop-pa a grasshopper, v. gærs, &c. Grætan *to cry out*, L. Mk. 15, 13, v. grædan.

Grætta GRITS, *groats, bran*; farina crassior, furfur, Som.

Graf a grave, den, Solil. 9, v. græf.

Grafan he græfð; p. gróf, agróf, we grófon; pp. grafen, agrafen [Plat. Dut. *graven*: Frs. *grewa*: Ger. *graben*: Dan. *grave*: Swed. *gräwa*: Icel. *grafa*] TO GRAVE, *engrave, carve, dig*; sculperē:—Mid Godes handa agrafene, Ex. 31, 18: Lev. 26, 1: Deut. 27, 15: Ps. 77, 64. Grof æfter golde dug after gold, Bt. R. p. 159, 5.

Grám, grom; adj. [grama anger]

1. Furious, fierce, angry, offended, incensed, hostile; furiosus.

2. Troublesome; molestus:—1. Þam folce gram, Deut. 1, 37. Gram him incensed with him, Cd. 16: Bt. 35, 6. 2. Ne beo þu me gram, Lk. 11, 7. Deos wuduwe me is gram, Lk. 18, 5.

GRAMA, an [Plat. Ger. *gram m*: Dut. *gramschap f*: Frs. *gram*: Dan. *gram c*: Icel. *gramr m*]

1. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath; ira. 2. Trouble; molestia. 3. Injury; injuria:—1. Ic ondred his graman, Deut. 9, 19: Ps. 6, 1. Mid graman, Gen. 19, 25. 2. Somn. 262. 3. Scint. 78.

Gramaticsc-ræft the art of grammar.

Gram-bære bearing anger, angry.

Grámlice; adv. Angrily, fiercely; iratē:—Cd. 210.

Grámulic Furious; furiosus:—Jud. 4, 2.

Grand ground; p. of grindan.

Granian; p. ude [Plat. *grienen*: Ger. *grannen*, *greinen*: Dan. *grine*: Frs. *Swed. grina*] TO GROAN, *lament*; gemere:—C. Ps. 77, 69.

Granta-brycege, Grantebrycege, Grantan-brycege [Hunt. *Grantbrige*: Dunel. *Grantabric*, *Granthebrige*, *Grantebryce*: Hovd. *Grauntebrigge*] CAMBRIDGE, a county town and famous university, Chr. 875, 921. ¶ Granta-bryce-scire Cambridgeshire, Chr. 1010.

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, a village near Cambridge.

Granung, e; f. GROANING, *lamentation*; gemitus:—L. Eccl. p. 176.

Grap a gripe, grasp, Beo. 6, 133, v. gripa.

Grap grasped; p. of gripan.

GRAPIAN, gropian, gegrapian, ic grapige; p. ode; pp. od. [Composed of ge and rapian *to reap, gather*: Dut. *rapen*. The Friesians have the old frequentative verb *grabbelge*. Plat. grabbelen. The Persians have

their گزیدن griften *to take*: Ger.

greifen *to gripe*, v. gripan. H.] TO GROPE, *touch, feel*; palpāre:—Þystro swa þicce þat hig grapion, Ex. 10, 21. Grapiað and geseoð, Lk. 24, 39.

Grasian *To graze*; v. gramine vesci:—Somn. 36.

GREADA A bosom; sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames greadan, Lk. 16, 22, 23, v. bearm, bosm.

GREAT [Plat. Dut. *groot*: Frs. *great*, *grat*, *grad*: Ger. *gross*]

GREAT, *large, thick*; magnus:—Greate hagol stanas, Jos. 10, 11. Great beam a large tree, Bt. 38, 2.

Greaten *To GREATEN, to become great or large*; grandescere:—Past. 11, 4.

Greatnes, se; f. GREATNESS; magnitudo:—R. Ben. 55.

Grecas, Græcas; g. a; d. um. The Greeks; Græci:—Bd. 4, 31.

Grecisc, Greccisc; adj. Greek, Grecian; Græcus:—Greccisc gereord Greek language, Bd. 5, 8. Ic leornige Greccisc I learn Greek, Elf. gr. 36.

Grec-land, Greca-land Greek land, Greece; Græcia:—Ors. 1, 1.

Gredig greedy, Cd. 213, v. grædig.

Gremetunc, gremetung, e; f. A raging, roaring, murmuring; fremitus:—Prov. 19.

Gremian, gegremian; p. ede; pp. gegremed; v. a. 1. To irritate, provoke, exasperate; irritare. 2. To blaspheme, revile, curse; blasphemare:—1. Ge gremedon, Deut. 9, 7, 8. 2. Hyne gremede, Lk. 23, 39.

Grena-wic, Grene-wic [grene green; wic a village, bay] GREENWICH, near London, Chr. 1013: 1014: 1016.

GRENE; adj. [Plat. Dan. Swed. grön: Dut. groen: Frs. gren: Ger. grün: Ot. gruan: Not. gruan: Icel. grænn] GREEN, *flourishing*; viridis, vires:—Sæte ofer þæt grene hig, Mk. 6, 39. Grene gærs, Cot. 32. On grenum treowe, Lk. 23, 31. Grene tacne with a green sign, Cd. 157.—Gren-hæwen green or azure colour, Cot. 53.

Grenian *To become green, to flourish*; virescere:—Bt. R. p. 164.

Grennes, se; f. GREENNESS; viriditas:—Bd. 3, 10.

Grennian, grinnian, ic grennige; p. ode. To grin, to make a face, to be angry, to grunt; ringere:—Grenniendum welerum hleahter forð-bringan ringenti-



*bus labiis risum proferre, Scint.*  
55.

Grennung, grinnung, e; f.  
GRINNING; rictus, Som.

Greofa, greoua *A pot; olla:—*  
*Cot.* 146, 173.

GREET [Plat. grut, gruu n:  
*Dut.* gruis n: *Frs.* grjuen n:  
*Ger.* grus m: *Not.* grieze f:  
*Old Ger.* krieze: *Dan.* *Swed.*  
grus n: *Icel.* gríot n: *Wel.*  
grut] GRIT, sand, dust, earth;  
pulvis:—*Du* scealt greet etan  
thou shalt eat dust, *Cd.* 43. On  
greet gefeoll in terram decidit,  
*Jðth.* 12.

Greow, grew; p. growan.

Grep *a furrow, burrow, v.* græp.

GRE TAN, he grét; p. grette; *pp.*  
gretten, gegret; *v. a.* [Plat.  
gröten: *Dut.* groeten: *Frs.*  
groetjen: *Ger.* grüssen: *Ot.*  
gruozaan. *Ihre* thinks from  
gríð, the *Old Frs.* *Icel.* grid  
peace, *a wishing peace*, being  
the oldest manner of saluting.  
The common people in Sweden  
and Norway now salute  
one another with Gud's fred  
the peace of God] 1. TO GREET,  
*bid welcome, salute, call out,*  
*take leave, bid farewell; salu-*  
*tare.* 2. To approach, admit,  
touch, know carnally; appropinquare:—1. Ongunnon hyne þus gretan, *Mk.* 15, 18. Hilde gretten battle [greeted] hailed, *Cd.* 151: *Bd.* 2, 12. 2. He ne grette hi, *Mt.* 1, 25: *Bd.* 3, 17: *Cd.* 154.

<sup>k</sup>Greting, gretung, e; f. A GREET-  
ING, salutation; salutatio:—  
*Lk.* 1, 29, 44.

Gretta grit, dust, v. greet.

Grette knew, v. gretan.

Greue greve, governor, v. gerefa.

Grewð grows, *Bt.* 34, 10, v. growan.

Griellan, grillan *To provoke, excite*  
*to anger; provocare:—Past.*  
40, 4.

Grig-hund *a greyhound, Cot.* 173.

GRIM; adj. [Old Plat. *Ger.*  
grimm: *Not.* crimmi: *Wel.*  
Isd. grimmi: *Dut.* grimmig:  
*Frs.* grimme: *Dan.* grim ugly,  
grim cruel: *Swed.* grym: *Icel.*  
grimmr: *It.* grimo morose:  
*Sp.* grima fright] Sharp, bitter,  
dire, savage, cruel, GRIM, hor-  
rible; acer, immanis:—*Bd.* 1,  
14: 3, 14: *Ors.* 1, 2. Grim-  
most most cruel, *Cd.* 184, v.  
gram.

Grima *A witch; venefica, Som.*

Grimena, grimenæ *A caterpil-*  
*lar; eruca, bruchus:—Ps.*  
104, 32.

Grimetan *to roar, rage, Ps.* 103,  
22, v. grymetan.

Grimetung *a raging, roaring, v.*  
grymetung.

Griming *A witch, witchcraft;*  
*veneficium, Som.*

Grimlic Grim, sharp, severe,  
bloody; atrox:—*Lup.* 1, 1.

Grimman *To rage; fremere:—*  
*Cd.* 37.

Grimmes, se; f. GRIMNESS,  
fierceness, cruelty; ferocitas:  
—*Cot.* 1.

Grimsiun *To rage, to be cruel;*  
*sævire:—Bd.* 1, 7.

Grimsiun Roughness; asperitas:  
—*Past.* 17, 11.

Grin, gegrin, giren, girn; *pl.*  
grinu. A GRIN, snare; la-  
queus:—*Ps.* 34, 9: *Lk.* 21, 35.

GRINDAN, grine, he grint; p.  
grand, wegrundon; *pp.* grun-  
den, gegrunden [Plat. *Dut.*  
gruizen *to bruise: Frs.* grunen,  
grusen *to grind in small pieces:*  
*Dan.* gryned gritty. It appears  
to be allied to *A.-S.* rendan,  
hrendan: *Ir.* rannan, ran-  
naim: *Wel.* rhannu: *Bret.*  
ranna *to divide: Dan.* gryned  
signifies grit, groats or gritty,  
grytte *to grind or bruise by a*  
*mill] To GRIND, bruise, gnash;*  
*molere:—Twa* beoð æt cwyne  
grindende, *Mt.* 24, 41. Hi  
grundon mid toðum heora,  
*Ps.* 34, 19.

Grindel, es; *m.* *A hurdle, lattice-*  
*work, grating; crates:—Ges-*  
*lægene grindlas greate forged*  
*large gratings, Cd.* 19.

Grindere *A grinder; molitor,*  
*Som.*

Grind-toðas grinding teeth, the  
grinders, Som.

Grinnian *to grin, v. grennian.*

Grinu, grionu *More greedily;*  
*avidius:—R.* 79: also, *a col-*  
*our; color, Cot.* 79.

Griopan *to lay hold of, v. gripan.*

Griossn *A pebble stone; calculus:*  
—*Prov.* 20.

Gripa, gripe, gegrip, grap, an;  
*m.* [Plat. *Dut.* greep f: *Frs.*  
gryp, greep: *Ger.* griff m:  
*Dan.* greeb, greb c: *Swed.*

grepe m: *Icel.* greip f.] A  
GRIFE, grasp, laying hold of, a  
handful; manipulus:—Beren-  
de gripan heora, *Ps.* 125, 8.  
Se gripe bære hand the gripe  
of the hand, *R.* 72.

Gripan, gegripan, he gripð; p.  
grāp, we gripon; *pp.* gripen;  
*v. a.* [Plat. grapsen, gripen:  
*Dut.* grypen: *Ger.* greifen:  
*Ker.* criffan: *Ot.* gripeon:  
*Not.* greiffon: *Wil.* griphen:  
*Dan.* gribe: *Frs.* *Swed.* gri-  
pa: *Icel.* greipa: *Gk.* γρι-  
πεύειν, γριπίζειν: *Heb.* גרף

grp *to wrap, gripe, אגרף*  
agrp *what is wrapped together,*  
*a fist, gripe] To GRIFE, grasp,*  
*seize, lay hold of, apprehend;*

rapere:—*Syrwð* þat he gripe  
pearfan, *Ps.* 9, 22. Gripað  
lare, *Ps.* 2, 12. Ic gegripen  
beo, *Ps.* 17, 31.

<sup>m</sup>Gripennis Captivity; captivitas,  
*Som.*

Grislic, agrisenlic, angrislic;  
*adj.* GRISLY, horrible, dread-  
ful, horrid; horridus:—*Bd.*  
5, 2: *Ps.* 88, 8.

Grist grist, a grinding; molitu-  
ra:—*R.* 50, v. gryt.

Grist-bitan *to gnash the teeth.*

Grist-bitung *a gnashing of teeth,*  
*a raging.*

Gristle GRISTLE; cartilago:—  
*R.* 72.—Gristl-ban gristlebone.

Gristra *Belonging to corn, a*  
*baker; cerealis, pistor:—R.* 50.

GRID [Old *Frs.* grid f: *Icel.*  
grid n: *Chau.* grith peace]  
Peace; pax:—*L.* *Cnut.* eccl. 2:  
*Chr.* 1004.—Gridð-brec, gridð-  
brice *a breaking of peace, L.*  
*Cnut.* eccl. 14.

Gridðian, gegriðan; p. ode; *pp.*  
od. 1. To make peace, or *a*  
*treaty; pacificare.* 2. To de-  
fend, protect; tueri:—1. Gridð-  
ede mid þone here he made  
peace with the army, *Chr.* 1016.  
2. *Chr.* 1093: *L.* *Cnut.* eccl. 2, 4.

Gridleás Peaceless, without peace  
or protection; pacis expers:  
—*Lup.* 1, 5.

Gritta Grit, bran; furfur:—*Elf.*  
gr. 9, 22.

Groen green, C. R. *Lk.* 23, 31, v.  
grene.

Groetan *to greet; greeting* *a*  
*greeting, v. gretan, greting.*

Grof carved, v. grafan.

Grom, grum fierce, *Cd.* 97, v.  
gram, grim.

Grome; *adv.* Fiercely, furiously;  
furiose:—*Cd.* 64.

Gropian *to grope, Elf.* gr. 24, v.  
grapian.

<sup>n</sup>Grornað grieves, for gnornað,  
v. gnornian.

Grot [greet dust] *A particle, an*  
*atom; particula:—Nan* grot  
rihtwisnesse *no particle of wis-*  
*dom, Bt.* 35, 1. Nan grot and-  
gites *no particle of sense, Bt.*  
41, 5.

Groue *a grove, v. gráf.*

GROWAN, gegrowan, agrowan,  
he gréwð; p. greow, we greo-  
wun; *pp.* grówen [Plat. groi-  
en, grojen: *Dut.* groeyen:  
*Dan.* groe v. n: *Swed.* gro v. n:  
*Icel.* gróa] TO GROW, increase,  
spring, sprout, spring up; cres-  
cere:—*Þat* sæd growe, *Mk.*  
4, 27: *Elf.* ep. p. 28, 84.  
Greowan þa land and blost-  
modan the fields grew and blos-  
somed, *Bd.* 4, 3: *Gen.* 1, 11.

Grownes, se; f. Growth, increase,  
*a germ, flower, herb; incre-*  
*mentum, germen:—Bd.* 3, 23.



Grunan. 1. *To consider, ruminate; ruminare.* 2. *To grunt; grunnire:—1. Scint.* 12. 2. *Elf. gr.* 22.

GRUND, es; m. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. grund m: Not. grund: Dut. grond m: Frs. gruw n: Russ. grunt*] GROUND, earth, foundation, depth, the deep, abyss; solum, fundus:—Grundas fundi, *Cot.* 83. On sæs grund, *Mt.* 18, 6. On þam grundum in profundis, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Ps.* 129, 1: *Lk.* 8, 31: *Ps.* 68, 2: *Cd.* 5: 18.

Grunden ground; pp. of grindan. Grunde-swelge, -swelge, -swilige, -swulie. GROUNDSELL; senecio:—*Herbal.* 77.

Grundleás, grundleáslic GROUNDLESS, bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless; fundo carens, immensus:—*Bt.* 7, 4: *Past.* 53, 6.

Grundlinga, grundlunge; *adv.* From the bottom, ground or root; funditus:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.*

° Grundropa Gristle; cartilago:—*Cot.* 32, *Som.*

Grundweall, es; m. *A ground-wall, foundation; fundamentum:—Lk.* 6, 48, 49. Grundweallas, *Ps.* 17, 9, 17.

Grund-welan earth's riches, *Cd.* 46.

Grundwong a region, country, *Beo.* 35.

Grut. 1. *Meal of wheat or barley GROUT; far.* 2. *Wort, new ale; condimentum cerevisiæ.* 3. *A GROT, dungeon, abyss; abyssus:—1. Cot.* 93. 2. *Som.* 3. *Som., v. gryt.*

Grymetan, grimetan; p. *ede, ode.* To roar, rage, clash, grunt, cry out; fremere:—*Forhwon grymetydon quare fremuerunt, C. T. Ps.* 2, 1. Eaforas grymetodon boars grunted, *Bt.* 38, 1. Grymetode, *Cd.* 162.

Grymetung, grimetung, e; f. *A murmuring, fretting, roaring; murmur, fremitus:—Cot.* 134.

Grymme, *adv.* Bitterly; acerbely:—*Cd.* 4.

Grynd an abyss, *Cd.* 220, v. grund.

Gryndan to ground, *Cot.* 68, v. agryndan.

GRYRE [*Plat. grüsung f: Ger. graus m: Dan. grue c: Pol. groza*] Horror, terror, dread, shrieking; horror, stridor:—Mid grimme gryre with grim horror, *Cd.* 55: *Bd.* 4, 27: *Lup.* 3, 12: 5, 7.

Gryrelic; *adj.* Horrible, roaring; horrendus:—*Cot.* 102.

Gryrende Gnashing; stridens.

Grystlung, e; f. *A gnashing; stridor:—Lk.* 13, 28.

GRYT, grytta, grut [*Plat. grüt f: Dut. grut, gort f: Frs. grôat n: Ger. grütze f: Dan. grød, gryn c: Swed. gryt n. gröt m: Icel. gríón n.*] GRIT, fine flour, mill-dust; furfur, pollis:—Hwæte grytta tritici furfur, *R.* 50.

° Gryð peace, v. grið.

Grytte *A spider's web; aranea:—V. Ps.* 89, 10.

Gu if, v. gif. —Gu formerly; quondam:—*R. Mt.* 5, 27.

Guast a spirit, *C. Mt.* 1, 18, v. gast.

Gudæda Old deeds; antiqua gesta:—*Cod. Exon.* 64, a.

Gugeldoppe a water-hen, v. fugeldoppe.

Guguð a youth, *L. Ps.* 70, 6, v. geoguð.

Gulde, guldon paid, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. gyltan.

Gum, prefixed to words, denotes excellence, eminence, as gumcysta choice, precious; pretiosus:—Gum-cystum god in wealth abundant; rebus pretiosis abundans, *Cd.* 85.—Gum-rinc a chieftain, prince, patriarch, *Cd.* 75, *Som.*

GUMA, an; m. [*Ot. goma m. homo; Krist.* 1, 27, 27: *Icel. gumim. primipilus. Wel. gwr. Old Eng. gom a man.* In the compound *Eng.* word bridegroom: *Plat. brögam: Dut. bruidegom: Frs. bredgome: Ger. bräutigam: Dan. brudgom: Swed. brudgom,* it signifies the bride's man.] *A man; vir:—Guman God worshipped God, Cd.* 187, *Th. p.* 232, 14. Gumena baldor chief of men, *Cd.* 128.

Gum-cynn Mankind; humanum genus:—*Cd.* 64.

Gumena of men, v. guma.

Gumenian; p. *ode.* To play, sport; alludere:—*Pa Gregorius gumenode to þam naman tum Gregorius allusit circa nomen ejus, Nat. Greg. p.* 16, v. gamenian.

Gum-rice a kingdom, *Cd.* 180.

Gum-rinc a brave man, a prince, leader.

° Gum-peod human race, *Cd.* 12.

Gund Matter, corruption; pus:—*L. M.* 1, 4.

Gung young, *Bd.* 4, 25, v. geong. Gungling a youngling, v. geongling.

Guona wanting, *C. Mt.* 19, 20, v. wana.

GUD [Upr, udr rage, the fury in battle, the highest god, Odin: *Icel. gudur, guwr battle, bel-lona: Icel. Gud God: Moes. Guth, Goth God; ytas, gytas ravenous warriors, the Jutes: O'dr violent, furiosus: Icel.*

Odin the most fierce in battle, the highest god of the Scandinavians, because he was the first and most heroic of their leaders in war. Woden the god of war, adored by the German nations; in other dialects godan. Gotnar warlike, valiant men: *Icel. Gautr the highest god, Odin.* The name of the Goths implies brave warriors. The name of God is justly also derived from good; but not after the usual mode of thinking, because he is kind and beneficent; but, because he is furious and destructive. It is a common error of etymologists to attribute to the savages, who composed our words, the ideas of a civilized age. Good and a-γὰθ-ος are the same word. The first notion of αἰσθός is that of being quick and vigorous. Αἰσθός andes are Goths, and gotnar stout men. A coward was called kakos. Αἰσθός comes from αἰσθός, virtue from vis. When bravery in battle was the first of virtues, and cowardice the meanest of vices, evil and good were indicated by words implying these notions. The intrepid man alone was deemed worthy to be obeyed as judge or commander, and adored as God. The Persians give a further proof of my assertion, for خدا Choda is not only God, but a lord, commander. H.] War, battle, fight; bellum:—*Jdth.* 11: *Bt. R. p.* 150. Guðe in battle, *Cd.* 94.—Guð-bil a war-bil, a sword, *Beo.* 35.—Guð-bord a warlike board, a shield, *Cd.* 128.—Guð-byrne a coat of mail, *Beo.* 5.—Guð-cyning a warlike king, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-cyste a war-tribe, *Cd.* 160.—Guð-fana, guð-fona a war-vane, a standard, *Ors.* 4, 1.—Guð-flan a war-dart, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-freca a warrior, *Beo.* 34.—Guð-gemot war-mote or assembly, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-gewædu war-garments, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-hafoc a war-hawk, a kite.—Guð-herge a hostile band, *Cd.* 92.—Guð-lac warfare.—Guð-myrce hostile frontier, *Cd.* 145.—Guð-plega war-sport, war, *Cod. Ex.* 16, a. 11.—Guð-ræs a warlike attack, *Beo.* 34.—Guth-seorp war-clothing, *Jdth.* 12.—Guð-searo arms, armour, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-spell war-tidings, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-þræc war-force, *Cd.* 93.—Guð-þreat a war-host, *Cd.* 151.—



Guð-weard *a war-guard*. —  
 Guð-wigd *a warrior*, *Beo*. 28.  
 —Guð-win battle, *Beo*. 37.  
 Guton shed, *v. geotan*.  
 Gycel-stan *Ice-stones, hail*; crystal-  
 tallus:—*L. Ps.* 147, 6.  
 GYD, ged, gid, des; *m. [v. ged-  
 dian to sing] A song, verse,  
 elegy, proverb, parable*; can-  
 tilena:—*Bd.* 3, 12, *S. p.* 537,  
 27, 30: *Bt. R. p.* 152.  
 \* Gyddian; *p. ode. To sing*, *Cd.*  
 97, *v. geddian*.  
 Gyddigan, hi gyddedon *to be*  
*giddy, troubled, v. geddian*.  
 Gydene: *f. A goddess*; dea:—  
*Sceolde bion gydene should*  
*be a goddess*, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.*  
*p.* 300, 20: 35, 6.  
 Gydenlic Nunlike, vestal; vesta-  
 lis:—*Cot.* 179.  
 Gyf if, *Jn.* 3, 12, *v. gif*.  
 Gyfa *A giver, bestower*; dator:  
 —*Chr.* 1038.  
 Gyfe grace, a gift, *Lk.* 1, 30; *ac.*  
*of gifu*.  
 Gyfl Fruit; fructus:—*Cod. Exon.*  
 45, a.  
 Gyfta, gifta; *no sing. pl. nom. g.*  
*ac. a*; *d. um, on, an*; *f. seo*  
*gyft*, is also found. The price of  
 a woman, nuptials, dowry, mar-  
 riage; nuptiae:—*De macode*  
*hys suna gyfta*, *Mt.* 22, 2.  
 Pas gifta synt gearwe, *v. 8.*  
 To þam giftum, *v. 3, 24, 38.*  
 Be þære gifitan mæðe accord-  
 ing to the dowry of a virgin,  
*Ex.* 22, 17. Gifseo gyft forð  
 ne cume if the dowry come not  
 forth, *L. In.* 31. ¶ Gyft-hus  
 a wedding or feasting-room,  
*Mt.* 22, 10.—Gyft-leoð a mar-  
 riage song.—Gyft-lic nuptial,  
 belonging to a marriage, *Mt.* 22,  
 12.  
 Gyftigean *To give in marriage*;  
 nuptum dare:—*Mk.* 12, 25.  
 Gyfu a gift, grace, *Lk.* 2, 40, *v.*  
*of gifu*.  
 Gyfung, e; *f. A consent*; con-  
 sensus:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
 Gyhð a refuge, *Cd.* 169, *v. giht*.  
 Gyl shine; gyl sunne let the sun  
 shine, *Hymn*.  
 Gylað, gelamp Happened; atti-  
 gisset:—*Cot.* 184.  
 \* Gylð a payment, turn, place, fold,  
 as two-fold, an idol, *v. gild*.  
 Gylða a companion, *v. gegylða*.  
 Gylðan, gildan, geldan, gegyl-  
 dan, he gylt; *p. geald, we*  
*guldon*; *pp. golden*; *v. a. To*  
*pay, restore, requite, give, ren-*  
*der, YIELD, worship*; reddere:  
 —Gylde þæm Cyngæ pay to  
 the king, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W. p.*  
 103, 32. He ne meahthe mine  
 gife gylðan he could not my  
 gift repay, *Cd.* 22, *Th. p.* 27,  
 5: 141, *Th. p.* 176, 31. Gilde  
 twifealdon, *Ex.* 22, 9, 12.

þat he hit gilde, *Ex.* 14: *Bt.*  
 40, 7. Ne gylt he gafol, *Mt.*  
 17, 24. Elc gulde each should  
 render, *Bt.* 39, 1, *Card. p.* 321,  
 15. Geld þæt þu aht to gel-  
 danne, *C. Mt.* 20, 8. Gylðan  
 sceolde must worship, *Cd.* 183,  
*Th. p.* 229, 5.  
 Gylðen, gilden, gegylð; *def. se*  
*gylðena, gylðna*; *adj. Golden,*  
*gilded*; aureus:—*Þær is geat*  
*gylðen there is a golden gate*,  
*Cd.* 227, *Th. p.* 305, 19. An  
 gylðen celf, *Ex.* 32, 8. Se  
 gylðna þræd the golden thread,  
*Cot.* 26. To þam gylðnan  
 gylde to the golden idol, *Cd.*  
 182, *Th. p.* 228, 18. Læfr  
 gylðen leaf-gold, *R.* 58: *Lev.*  
 8, 9.  
 Gylðing-wecg *A gold mine, a vein*  
*of gold*; aurifodina:—*Cot.* 16,  
 167, *Som*.  
 Gylð-sester *A measure belonging*  
*to a gild*; sextarius:—*Mon.*  
*Angl. I.* 277.  
 Gyllan, giellan; *p. gylde [Plat.*  
*Dut. gillen shriek*: *Dut. gal-*  
*men to sound*: *Frs. gallien*:  
*Ger. gällen to sound*: *Ger. gal,*  
*gall a sound*: *Ker. calm*: *Ot.*  
*galm*: *Icel. gella*] *To make a*  
*harsh noise, to yell, roar,*  
*shriek, scream, chirp*; stridere,  
 fremere:—*Gesceod gyllende*  
*gryre shed yelling horror*, *Cd.*  
 167, *Th. p.* 208. Ic gielle  
 swa hafof I shriek as a hawk,  
*Cod. Ex.* 106. b. Gylleð græg-  
 hama a cricket chirps, *Hickes's*  
*Thes. p.* 192.  
 \* Gylm a handful, *v. gilm*.  
 Gylp pride, glory, *Cd.* 4, *v. gilp*.  
 Gylp, and its compounds, *v. gilp*,  
 &c.  
 GYLT, es; *m. [Dan. gjæld de-*  
*bitum*: *Icel. gjald n*: *Chalta,*  
 in the Salic laws, signifies a  
 fine, amercement. Gelte has the  
 same meaning in the Schwa-  
 benspiegel, or laws of Swabia.  
 The Ger. gelten, in earlier  
 times, not only signified to  
 pay, but when there was no  
 restitution, to be obliged to  
 submit oneself to punishment]  
 GUILT, crime, sin, fault, debt;  
 delictum:—*Forgyf us ure gyl-*  
*tas*, *Mt.* 6, 12: *Ex.* 32, 35:  
*Deut.* 9, 21: *Ps.* 18, 13. De-  
 bitum, *Mt.* 18, 27, 32.  
 Gylt pays, *Mt.* 17, 24, *v. gylðan*.  
 Gyltend, es; *m. A debtor, an*  
*offender*; debtor:—*Mt.* 6, 12.  
 Gylte GELT, gelded; castratus,  
*Som*.  
 Gyltig; *adj. GUILTY*; reus:—  
*Mt.* 23, 18.  
 Gyltlic-spræce blasphemy, *Mt.*  
 26, 65.  
 Gym a gem, *v. gim*.  
 GYMAN, begyman, begiman *p.*

gymde; *pp. gymed, gegymed*.  
 1. To take care of, attend, re-  
 gard, observe, preserve, keep;  
 curare. 2. To govern, rule;  
 regere. — 1. Ic gyme min  
 wedd, *Lev.* 26, 42, 43. Arna  
 ne gymden honorem non cura-  
 runt, *Cd.* 113: *Mt.* 16, 6. Hi  
 gymdon they observed, *Mk.* 3:  
 2: *Lk.* 6, 7. 2. Satan her  
 hine gymdan Satan bade him  
 rule, *Cd.* 18, *Th. p.* 22, 25, 31:  
*Lk.* 3, 1. ¶ Don gyman to  
 have care, to regard, *Ors.* 3, 9,  
*Bar. p.* 115, 20.  
 Gymeleās; *adj. Careless, negli-*  
*gent, wandering, straying*; neg-  
 ligens:—*Gymeleas feoh straying*  
*cattle*, *L. Eccl. Elf.* 42.  
 Gymelesian To neglect, be care-  
 less, despise; negligere:—*Bd.*  
 4, 27.  
 \* Gymeleslice, gemeleslice; *adv.*  
*Carelessly*; negligenter:—*R.*  
*Ben.* 44.  
 Gymelesnys, se; *f. Careless-*  
*ness*; negligentia:—*Bd.* 3, 27.  
 Gymeleāst, gimelist, gemelest;  
*f. Carelessness, negligence*;  
 negligentia:—*Bd.* 3, 17: *Bt.*  
 5, 1.  
 Gymen, gyming, gemen; *f. Care,*  
*heed, solicitude, diligence, su-*  
*perintendence*; cura:—*Gyme-*  
*ne do se Abbot curam gerit*  
*abbas*, *R. Ben. interl.* 27: *Chr.*  
 26: *Bd.* 2, 1.  
 Gymend, es; *m. A governor*;  
 gubernator:—*Scint.* 32.  
 Gymung a marriage, *Bd.* 3, 24,  
*v. giming*.  
 GYNAN TO GAIN; lucrari:—*W.*  
*B. p.* 398.  
 Gynd beyond, *L. Edm. v. geond*.  
 Gyngra younger, *v. geong*.  
 Gynian, ginian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.*  
 [Plat. janen: *Dut. geeuwen*:  
*Ger. gähnen*: *Old Ger. ginon*,  
 geinon: *Icel. gin, gina*.—*gin*  
*an opening*] To YAWN, gape,  
 chatter; hiare:—*Elf. gr.* 24:  
*Ors.* 3, 13. Gyniendum muðe  
 with open mouth, *Dial.* 2, 25.  
 Gynnan [from gan to go, *v. be-*  
*ginnan*] To begin; incipere:  
 —*Scint.* 22.  
 Gypes-wic [Dunel. Gippeswic:  
*Gerv. Gipeswich*: *Kni. Ypes-*  
*wich*.—*Theriver Gipping from*  
*geap winding, wic a village,*  
*residence*] IPSWICH, the chief  
 town of Suffolk, *Chr.* 591: 593.  
 GYR. 1. A fir tree; abies. 2.  
 A marsh; palus:—1. Gyr-  
 treow, *R.* 46. 2. Gyrān, gyr-  
 ras marshes, *Lye, v. gyrwa*.  
 GYRD, gird, gyrða, gyrde, gearð  
 [Dut. gaard f: *Frs. gerd f*:  
*Ger. gerte f*: *Ker. Not. Kerta*.  
*Isd. gardea*: *Ot. gertu, garde*,  
 gurda: *Dan. gaard c*: *Swed.*  
*gård*: *Icel. girdi n*.] A staff, rod,



measure, YARD, rood; virga:—Næbbe ge gescy ne gyrde, *Mt.* 10, 10. Þæt næs ne an gyrde landes that there was not a rood of land, *Chr.* 1085, *Ing.* p. 289, 31: *Ex.* 4, 2, 4. Gyrde-landes yard land, measured land; virgata terræ, *L.* *In.* 67, *W.* p. 25, 15, 16.—Gyrde-wite pain bringing rod, *Cd.* 143.

<sup>v</sup> Gyrðan, he gyrt; p. gyrde; pp. gyrðed [*Plat.* *Dut.* gorden: *Ger.* gürten: *Ot.* gurten: *Ker.* curtan: *Moes.* gaurdan: *Dan.* gjorde: *Swed.* gjorda: *Icel.* girda] To GIRD, bind round; cingere:—Þu gyrdest þe, *Jn.* 21, 18. Gyrde sweorde girded with a sword, *Cd.* 138: *Lev.* 8, 7. Oþer þe gyrt another shall gird thee, *Jn.* 21, 18.

Gyrdel, gyrdels, gerdels [*Plat.* *Dut.* gordel m: *Frs.* gerdel f: *Ger.* gürtel m: *Dan.* giord c: *Swed.* gjordf: *Icel.* girding f.] A GIRDLE, belt, purse; cingulum:—*Elf.* gr. 19: *Ps.* 108, 18. Ne feoh on hyra gyrdlum, *Mk.* 6, 8, v. belt.

Gyrian; p. gyrede. To prepare, *Ps.* 64, 7, v. gearwian.

Gyrla clothing, garment, v. gegetela.

Gyrmian To roar; rugire:—*L.* *Ps.* 37, 8.

Gynnan; p. de. To yearn, desire, require, *Mk.* 11, 24, v. geornian.

Gyrne diligently, *Chr.* 1083, v. georne.

Gyrnes industry, labour, desire, *Bd.* 3, 11, v. geornes.

Gyrning a yearning, desire, endeavour, *Ps.* 9, 41, v. geornung.

Gyrran to chatter, *Elf.* gr. 36, v. girran.

Gyrretynde Roaring; rugiens:—*L.* *Ps.* 21, 11.

Gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg [*Plat.* *Dut.* gisteren: *Ot.* gesteren: *Ger.* gestern: *Moes.* gistradagis: *Lat.* hesternus] YESTERDAY, heri:—*Jn.* 4, 52.

<sup>w</sup>Gyrwa, gyrwe, gyrwe fenn. A marsh, moor, fen; palus, locus palustris:—*Elf.* gr. 9, 33. Gyrwalond marshy land, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Gyrwa mægð a country of marshes, *Gyrviorum*, sive palustrium provincia, *Bd.* 3, 20.—Girvii, so called from gyr, a marsh.

Gyrwan to prepare, v. gearwian.

Gyse yes, *Mt.* 17, 25, v. gese.

Gyst a guest, v. gest.

Gysternlic - dæg yesterday, v. gyrstan-dæg.

Gystigan To lodge, to abide as a guest; hospitari:—*Scint.* 47.

Gyst-sele a guest-hall, *Cd.* 169.

Gyt ye, you; vos:—*Mt.* 5, 19.

Gyr, get, geot; adv. [*Grk.* ἐτι yet, from ἐτι the d. of ἐτος a year: *Heb.* עַד oud, changed to out, yt, from עַד od, a continuance, duration, beyond,

further; or from giht, gyte time, as in the compound gebed-giht bed-time] Yet, hitherto, moreover, still, as yet; adhuc:—*Hys* tid ne com þa gyt, *Jn.* 7, 30. Gyt ma yet more. Gyt swiðor yet rather, *Elf.* gr. Gyt pours out; git poured out, *Lev.* 1, 16, v. geotan.

Gytan to get, v. getan.

Gyte, es; m. [gyt pours out, from geotan] An overflowing, a shedding; inundatio:—Blod gyte blood shed, *Cd.* 75. On þæra wittegyra blades gyte, *Mt.* 23, 30.

Gyteneas getting, obtaining knowledge, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. getenys.

Gyte-sal an apartment, v. giht.

Gyte-streame A catarrh; rheuma:—*R.* 105.

Gytsere, es; m. A miser, a rapacious man; avarus:—Gitsunga þæs gitseres desires of the miser, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 9. Gytseras, *L.* *Cnut.* pol. 74.

Gytsian To covet, desire, lust after; concupiscere:—Gytsiende, gytsigende coveting, *Cd.* 42: *Ps.* 100, 6: *Bt.* 26, 2: *Ps.* 61, 10.

Gytsung, gitsung, e; f. A desire, craving, lust, covetousness, avarice, rapacity, usury; concupiscentia:—Unriht gytsung, *V.* *Ps.* 118, 36. He ne mæg þa grundleasan gitsunga afyllan he cannot the boundless desires fill, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 8: 7, 3.

## H

<sup>x</sup> H is sometimes used for g; v. 27n.

To monosyllables ending in a vowel, the *Anglo-Saxons* sometimes add an h, corresponding to the *Icel.* and *Swed.* g; as, feoh money, *Icel.* fé: slōh he beat, *Icel.* sló, slóg: *Swed.* *Dan.* slog; seah he saw, *Icel.* sá, ság: *Swed.* sag: *Rask's* Gram.

Ha ha, he he. An interjection of laughter; interjectio ridentis, *Som.*

Haal-stan a fire-stone, a crust, v. hal-stan.

Haam a long linen vesture which priests wore, a surplice, v. hama.

HABBAN, hæbban, ic habbe, hæbbe, þu hæfst, hafast, he hæfð, hafað, we habbað, hafiað; p. hæfde, we hæfdon; imp. hafa,

habbað, habbe ge; pp. hæfed, hæfd; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* hebben: *Frs.* habbe, ha: *Ger.* *Ker.* haben: *Moes.* haban: *Dan.* have: *Swed.* hafwa: *Icel.* hafa] To HAVE; habere, tenere:—Þat hi hine habban sceoldon that they should have him, *Bt.* 3, 1. Foxas habbað holu, *Mt.* 8, 20. Ic þis leoð asungen hæfde I had sung this lay, *Bt.* 3, 1. Ic hæbbe forðon, *Ex.* 10, 2. Hig habbað him gegoten an gylden celf, *Ex.* 32, 8.

Haccan; pp. gehaccod [*Plat.* *Dut.* hakken: *Ger.* hacken: *Dan.* hacke: *Swed.* hacka: *Frs.* hacher.—acas an axe, v. æx] To HACK, cut, hash; concidere:—*Cot.* 93, *Lye.*

Hacela, hacela, hæcile, hæcla. 1. A habit for a man of war, a

cloak, mantle; chlamys, pallium, sagum. 2. A coat, cassock; lacerna. 3. An under garment, a shirt; subucula, capsula:—1. *R.* 65: *Ors.* 5, 10. 2. Mæsse hacela a mass or monk's garment. Preostes hacela or hæcla a priest's garment, *Cot.* 126. 3. *Cot.* 39: 164, *Som.*

Hacine Pusta, *R.* 33.

Hacod, es; m. [*Plat.* heket m: *Ger.* hecht m: *Mons.* hæcid: *Lat.* mid. hacedus] A pike, mullet, hakot, HAKEDS, a large sort of pike; lucius piscis:—*Mugil:* *Elf.* gl. 12.

HA'ð, es; m. [*Ger.* haupt n. a head, person: *Dut.* hoofd n. *Frs.* haved, haud n: *Dan.* hoved c: *Swed.* hufvud n: *Icel.* höfud n. a head: *Icel.* hæde f. height.—*Plat.* hood m. a



*hat, degree, dignity, v. hætt, for the other cognate words]*

1. *A person, form, sex; persona, sexus.* 2. *Habit, dress; habitus.* 3. *State, order, degree; ordo, gradus.*—1. Þu ne besceawast nanes mannes

had, *Mt. 22, 16.* Ana God on hadum efnespedelicum one

God in three persons; unus Deus in tribus subsistentiis, *Bd. 4, 17.*

Æghwæðeres hades of both sexes; utriusque sexus, *Bd. 7.* 2. Þone æfestnesse had underfeng took the

habit of religion; religionis habitum suscepit, *Bd. 4, 11.*

3. Had oferhokedon halgan lifes despised a state of holy

life, *Cd. 188.* Butan halgum hadum out of holy orders, *Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 1.*

Biscopas oððe opera hada a bishop's or other degrees, *Bd. 2, 5.* Hades

man a man of degree or orders, *Elf. gr. 11.* Heahlic had highest

degree, *L. Const. p. 110.* ¶ Had-bote a recompence for

violation of holy orders.—Had-breca a violator of holy orders.

—Had-bryce a violation of holy orders.—Had-grið peace of

holy orders, *L. Const. p. 111.*

hād [Plat. Dan. hed : Dut. heid : Ger. heit, keit] *Head, hood.*

At the end of words it denotes, the person, form, sex,

quality, state, condition:—Werhād, manhād manhood. Wifhād

womanhood. Cildhād childhood. Weoroldhād secular state

or habit. Broðorhād brotherhood. Presthād priesthood.

haderung, e; f. [had a person, arung an honouring] The respect of persons; personarum

acceptio, *Som.*

Hadian, gehadian, ic hadige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. To ordain,

consecrate, give holy orders; ordinare:—Bisceopas hadian

to consecrate bishops, *Bd. 2, 8.*

Hading, hadung, e; f. Ordaining, consecration; ordinatio:—*Nat. Greg. p. 22.*

Hador *A convexity, an arch; arcus:*—Under heofones hador

under heaven's arch, *Beo. 6, 83.*

Hador, hadre; sup. hadrost; adj. [Ger. heiter: Old Ger. hedro: *Icel. heidr: Moes. haize light*]

Clear, bright; serenous:—On hadrum heofone in serene sky,

*Bt. 9.*

Hadian *To restrain; angustare, Lye.*

Had-swæpe a bridemaid, v. heorð, &c.

Hæbban *To have, move, v. habban.*

Hæbbendlic *Fit, handsome, able; habilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.*

Hæbbenga *A restraining; cohibito, Som.*

Hæbern *A crab, scorpion; nepa, cancer, Som.*

Hæca *A bar or bolt of a door, a hatch; pessulus, Som.*

Hæcece *A cloak; pallium:—Chr. 1070.*

Hæccla, hæcla, hæcile *a cloak, mantle, shirt, v. hacela.*

Hæced, hæcid, *a pike, v. hacod.*

Hæcewoll *A collector; exactor:—R. 8.*

Hædern *A cellar, buttery; cellarium, Som.*

Hæfd head, v. heafod.

Hæfde had; p. of habban.

Hæfe [Dut. hef, heffe f. the lees: Ger. hefen f.—heafian to

heave] Leaven; fermentum:—*Mk. 8, 15.*

Hæfe [Hunt. Heve] Heefeld or Heugh, in Northumberland, a

place where Bertfrith fought with the Picts, *Chr. 710.*

Hæfed, hæfd had; pp. of habban.

Hæfednes, se; f. Abstinence; retentio, *Som.*

Hæfeg, hæfig heavy, *Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig.*

Hæfeldan HELVETIANS; Helvetii:—*Ors. 1, 1.*

HÆFEN [Plat. Dut. haven f: Ger. hafen m: Dan. havn c.—In

Plat. havenung, hævenung signify, a place sheltered from wind

and rain: and the Old Ger. heiman to cover] A HAVEN;

portus:—*Chr. 1031.*

Hæfen-blæte, hæfen-bleat *a haven screamer, a seagull, hawk.*

Hæfenleas Poor, needy; inops:—*L. Ps. 11, 5.*

Hæfen-least Poverty, want; necessitas:—*L. Ps. 43, 27.*

HÆFER; g. hæferes, hæfres; m. *A he-goat; caper:—Cot. 32.*

Hæfer-bite *a pair of pincers.*

Hæfer-blæte *the bleating of a goat.*

Hæfern *a crab, Cot. 39, v. hæbern.*

Hæfig heavy, v. hefig.

Hæfignes heaviness, v. hefignes.

HÆFT, es; m. [Dut. Frs. Ger. heft n: Dan. hæfte n: Swed. hæfte n: *Icel. hefti n.—captio,*

*captivitas, is in Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f: Icel. haft n.] 1. A*

*HAFT, handle; manubrium.*

2. *A holding, captivity, bonds; captio.* 3. *One held, a captive, slave; captivus:—1. Elf. gl. 24. 2. Ps. 123, 5. Of*

*haftum from bonds, Cd. 225. 3. Hæftas ne willað wurðigean captives will not worship,*

*Cd. 182: 187.*

hæftan; pp. hæfted, hæft. *To take, Bt. 11, 1, v. gehæftan.*

Hæftedm Captivity; captivitas:—*Bt. R. p. 188.*

Hæftencel, hæftincle *What may be bought; emptitius:—Cot. 74.*

Hæftene Captivity, custody; captivitas:—*Chr. 1095.*

Hæfting *A holding, seat, possession; possessio:—Nicod. 27.*

Hæftling, es; m. *A captive; captivus:—Beoð hæftlingas, Lk. 21, 24.*

Hæftned, hæftnod, hæftnyd [Plat. Dut. hechtnis f: Frs. hefte f: Ger. haft f.] *The*

*state of being bound, custody, captivity, slavery; captivitas, custodia:—Ps. 67, 19: 123, 5.*

Hæftneð, hæftnoð *What takes or holds, a prison, also confinement, custody; custodia:—*

*Het on hæftneðe gebringan ordered to be brought into prison, Chr. 1095. On hæftneðe*

*wæs was in custody, Chr. 1101. Hæftnoð, Somn. 58.*

Hæftnian, hi hæftniað *To take, lay hold of, capture; captare:—L. Ps. 93, 21, v. gehæftan.*

Hæftnung, hæftning, e; f. *A taking, captivity; captio:—Ps. 13, 11: 34, 9.*

Hæg *a hedge, defence, v. hege.*

HÆGEL, hagel, hagel, hagul; g. hægles; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. hagel m: Frs. heil c: Dan. haggel, hagel, hagl n: Swed. hagel n: *Icel. hagall m.*

*hagl n.—So called from its globular form: Heb. עֲגֻלָּה ogl round, אֶגְלָא agl a drop, from*

*אָגַל to roll] HAIL; grando:—Hæglas and snawas grandines et nives, Bt. 39, 13: Ps. 17, 14: 77, 52: 104, 30.*

Hægelan *To hail; grandinare, Lye.*

Hæges, se; f. [Plat. Dut. heks f: Ger. hexe f: Frs. Dan. hex f: Swed. hexa: *Icel. hagr*

*clever] A HAG, witch, fury, fiend; larva, furia, Som.*

Hægsteald, heahsteald [Plat. hægestolt m: Ger. hagestolt m: Old Ger. hagastult: *Icel. hagestædr temperate] 1. A bachelor,*

*virgin, novice; celebs, tyro. 2. One high in dignity, a youth, prince; princeps:—1. Cot. 42, 45: Scint. 77. 2. Cd. 151: 160.*

Hægtes *a fury, R. 112, hæges.*

Hægþorn, hagaporn *HAWTHORN; alba spina:—R. 48.*

Hæh *A hole, den; fovea, Som.*

Hæh-sedlan *a pulpit, v. heh, &c.*

Hæl [Icel. heill n.] *An omen, a guess, conjecture; omen, Som.*

Hæl whole, health, *Lk. 19, 9, v. hælu, Som.*

Hælan, gehælan; p. hælede; pp. hæled; v. a. [hæl health] 1. *To HEAL, cure; sanare. 2.*

*To preserve, keep; servare:—*



1. Hælað untrume, *Mt.* 10, 8. Untrume gehælan, *Lk.* 9, 2: *Gen.* 50, 20. 2. Earm heora ne hælð hig, *Ps.* 43, 4. Sweord min ne hælð me, v. 8.  
 Hælan to conceal, *Ors.* 6, 33, v. helan.  
 Hæl-bære health-bearing, v. hal-bære.  
 Hæle of health, v. hælu.  
 Hæle, hælo, hæleð, es; *m.* [*Norse*, at hæla to laud; hence, halur one praised, an eminent man] *A brave man, chief, hero, a man; heros, vir*:—Frod hæle a sage hero, *Cd.* 62. Gleawferhð hæle a sagacious man, *Cd.* 112. Boitius se hæle hatte the man was called Boetius; Boetius hic vir vocatus est, *Bt.* R. p. 151: *Menol.* 98. Hæleðas heard-mode heroes firm, *Cd.* 15: 59. Mid þam hæleðum with the men, *Cd.* 112.  
 Hælend, es; *m.* [hælande healing] *The healer, saviour; salvator*:—Þu nemst hys naman Hælend. He soðlice hys folc hal gedeð fram hyra synnum, *Mt.* 1, 21.  
 Hælettung, e; *f.* *A greeting; salutatio*:—*C. R.* *Mt.* 23, 7.  
 Hælftr; *d.* hælftre; *pl.* hælfttra [*Plat.* halter *m*: *Dut.* halster, helster *m*: *Ger.* halfter *f*: *Mon.* halftro.—hals, hæls the neck] HALTER, headstall; laqueus, capistrum:—*C. Ps.* 31, 12.  
 Hælg, [se. *The*] light; levis:—*Bt.* 37, 4.  
 Hælig holy, v. halig.  
 Hæling [*Ger.* heilung *f*] Healing; sanatio:—*Nicod.* 10.  
 Hæll, hælla a hall, v. heal.  
 Hælm, halm haulm, stubble, v. healm.  
 Hælnes Wholeness, health; salus:—*Past.* 36, 1.  
 Hælo health, v. hælu.—a man, v. hæle.  
 Hælsere, hælsend *A soothsayer, diviner; aruspex*:—*Cot.* 190, *Som.*  
 Hælsian to foretel, *Cot.* 14, 17, v. halsian.  
 Hælsung a divination, *Cot.* 11, v. halsung.  
 Hælð [*Dan.* helse, hilse *f*: *Swed.* helsa *f*: *Icel.* heilsa *f*.—hælð what health or makes hale] HEALTH; sanitas:—*Scint.* 13.  
 Hælu, hælo, hæl; *g.* hæle; *pl.* hæla; *g.* hælæna; *d.* um; *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Dan.* heel whole: *Ger.* heil: *Moes.* hails: *Swed.* hel: *Icel.* heil *f.* health] Healing, health, care, safety, salvation; salus:—Ys hæl geworden, *Lk.* 19, 9. Ic hæla gefremme, *Lk.* 13, 32. Hæle

gewit salutis scientia, *Lk.* 1, 77. Hæle horn salutis cornu, v. 69. Hælo beadan salutem dicere, *C. Mt.* 5, 47.  
 Hæm top, *L. In.* 61, v. healm.  
 Hæman, gehæman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [*Old Ger.* heimen to cover, tegere.—hama a cover] To lie with, cohabit, to commit fornication or adultery; carnaliter cognoscere:—Gif ænig man hæme mid oðres wife, *Deut.* 22, 22: *L. Alf. pol.* 10: 11.  
 Hæmdo *A marriage; nuptiæ*:—*C. R.* *Jn.* 2, 1.  
 Hæmed *A lying with, cohabiting; coitus*:—Heora hæmed rihtan coitus suos emendare, *L. Cnut. pol.* 52.—Unriht-hæmed an improper cohabiting, adultery, *Jn.* 8, 4.—Hæmed-ceorl a husband.—Hæmed-gemana marriage, *Cot.* 129.—Hæmed-gifta dowry, *Cot.* 102.—Hæmed-scipe marriage.—Hæmed-ping a cohabitation, propagation, *Bt.* 34, 11.—Hæmed-pingian to cohabit, *L. Alf. pol.* 18.—Hæmed-wif a matron, wife, *Cot.* 136.  
 Hæmere *A fornicator; concubinus*, *Som.*  
 Hæmeð *A marriage, marriage-song; hymenæus*:—*R.* 9.  
 Hæn a hen, v. hen.  
 Hænan To stone; lapidare:—Wylle ge me hænnan, *Jn.* 10, 32, v. hynan.  
 Hæn-belle, hænne-belle hen-bell, hen-bane, *Herbal.* 5, 1.  
 Hænep [*Plat.* hemp, hennep *m*: *Dut.* kennep, hennip *f*: *Ger.* hanf *m*: *Dan.* hamp *c*: *Swed.* hampa *f*: *Icel.* hanpr *m*: *Pers.* کنب kunib. Most likely the plant, and its Greek and Lat. name cannabis, were brought over at the same time from its native country, the East Indies] HEMP; cannabis:—*Herb.* 27, 115.  
 Hæn-fugul a hen fowl, v. hen, &c.  
 Hængene *A cage, stall; catasta*, *Som.*  
 Hænð want, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. henð.  
 Hæp Fit; aptus:—*Coll. Monast.* Hæplic Equal, also a compeer; compar:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.*  
 Hæpmælum by heaps, v. heap-mælum.  
 Hæps [*Plat.* *Ger.* *Dut.* *Dan.* háspe, hespe *f*: *Swed.* haspa *m*: *Icel.* hespa *f*: *Dut.* gesp a buckle: *Lat.* mid. haspa] A HAPSE, hasp; sera:—*Elf. gl.* 19.  
 Hæpsian To hapse, hasp, lock; sera includere:—*Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Hær here, v. her.  
 HÆR, her [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.*

haar *n*: *Frs.* heer, her, hier *n*: *Wil.* har: *Tat.* haru: *Swed.* här *n*: *Icel.* här *n*] HAIR; crinis, pilus:—Mid oluendes hærum, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Mt.* 3, 4. Nostrela hær hair of the nostrils, *R.* 16.  
 Hæra, hera, an; *m.* [*Icel.* hæra *f*: *Fr.* hair *f*: *Cloth* made of hair, sackcloth; cilicium:—Þu slite hæran mine, *Ps.* 29, 13. Ic scrydde mid hæran, *Ps.* 34, 15. On hæran and on axan, *Mt.* 11, 21.  
 Hære an army, *Ex.* 14, 23, v. here.  
 Hærene-fagol *A hedge - hog; herinaceus*:—*Ps.* 103, 19.  
 Hærefæst, hærfest, harfest, herfest; *m.* [*Plat.* harfst *m*: *Dut.* herfst *f*: *Ger.* herbst *m*: *Not.* herbist.—*Wach.* derives it from ar yearly produce, and fest from fon to take] HARVEST, autumn; messis:—Þat se hærfest sie welig on wæstmund in fruits, *Bt.* 14, 1: 21: *Ps.* 73, 18. ¶ Hærfest-wæta autumn wet, *Ors.* 3, 3.—Hærfest-monað, harfest-monað harvest-month, September, *Elf. gr.* 9, 18.  
 Hæreløf *A report, common fame; rumor*, *Som.*  
 Hæren Made of hair; cilicius:—*L. Ps.* 68, 14.  
 Hærenes, se; *f.* 1. Praise; laus. 2. An assembly, troop, army; congregatio:—1. *Bd.* 3, 19. 2. *Som.*  
 Hærg a temple, v. hearge.  
 Hæriht Hair; crinitus:—*Cot.* 186.  
 HÆRING, hærincg, herinc, es; *m.* [*Plat.* hering *m*: *Dut.* haring *m*: *Ger.* haring *m*: *Icel.* hæringr *m*: *Fr.* hareng *m*.] HERRING; halec:—Hwæt felst þu on sæ? Hæringas what catchest thou in the sea? herrings, *Colloq. Mon. MS. Cot. Tib. A. iii. p.* 60: *Elf. gl.* 12.  
 Hærlīc Laudable; laudabilis:—*Bt. R. p.* 151: 161.  
 Hærn *A full tide, ebbing and flowing water; æstus*:—*Cot.* 81.  
 Hær-nædl hair-needle.  
 Hærnes The brain; cerebrum:—*Chr.* 1137.  
 Hærðan Testiculi, pudenda virilia, *Elf. gl.* 2: *L. Alf. pol.* 40.  
 Hæring HEARING; auditus, *Som.*  
 HÆS [*Plat.* hete *n*: *Dut.* eisch *m*: *Ger.* geheiss *n. m*: *Old Ger.* till the 15th century haisse, haiss] *A command, behest, precept, wages; mandatum*:—Be his hlafordes hæse, *Gen.*



24, 10: *Ex.* 18, 23. Cininges hæð king's behest, *Cd.* 6: 161: *Elf.* T. 34, 2.

Hæsl *A hat*; galerus, *Som.*

Hæsere *An instructor*; præceptor, *Lye.*

HÆSL [*Plat.* hassel *f.* *Dut.* hazelaar *m.* *Ger.* hasel *f.* *Mon.* hasal: *Dan.* *Swed.* hassel *m.* *Icel.* hasl *n.*] HAZEL; corylus:—¶ Hæsl-nutu hazel-nut, *R.* 45, 47.—Hwit-hæsl white hazel, *R.* 45.

<sup>b</sup> Hæste [*Lat.* æstus] *A raging of the sea or fire*; æstus maris, vel solis:—*Cd.* 69: 110.

Hæstingas, Hestingas, Hæstinga-ceaster, Hæstingaport [*Flor.* Hestinga: *Hunt.* Hovd. Hastings: *Lat.* Hastingæ.—hæste *a raging*] HASTINGS, *Sussex*, one of the Cinque Ports, *Chr.* 1011: 1066.

Hæswalwe *A hawk*, buzzard; astur, *Som.*

HÆT [*Plat.* hood *m.* *Dut.* hoed *m.* *Frs.* hod *m.* *Ger.* hut *m.* *Mon.* huoth: *Ker.* Swabenspiegel, hut: *Dan.* hat *c.* *Swed.* hatt *m.* *Icel.* hatt *m.*] 1. HAT; pileus. 2. *A mitre*, an ornament for the head; mitra, tiara:—1. *Ors.* 4, 10. 2. *Cot.* 131, 189.

Hæt commands, *Bt.* 41, 3, v. hatan.

Hæta heat, v. hætu.

Hætān; p. gehæt; v. a. *To heat*, make hot; calefacere:—*L.* *In.* 78, v. hatian.

Hætero, hæteru *Clothing*, apparel; vestitus:—Mid his hætron cum vestitu suo, *Ex.* 21, 4. Se hund to tær his hæteru canis dilaceravit vestimentum ejus, *Som.*

HÆÐ [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* hei-de *f.*] HEATH, thyme; erica, thymus:—*R.* 46: 48.—¶ Hæð-berge heath-berry.—Hæð-feld heath-field, *Bt.* 16, 1.

Hæð-cole [hæt *a hat*, col cool] *A cover to keep the head cool*, a cap, mitre, helmet; cassis, galea:—*Cot.* 32, 36, *Som.*

Hæðe, Hæðeby, Haitabi [æt at, by; hæð heath, by the heaths; so called from the heath which abounds in the neighbourhood] HADDEBY, once called Haithaby, a town situate on the south of the small river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig. Though Haddeby is nearer the mouth of the river, it is now eclipsed by Schleswig:—Of Sciringes heale, he cwæð þæt he seglode, on fīf dagan, to þæm porte þe mon hæð æt Hæðum, se stent betwuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and

hyrð in on Dene he said that he sailed, in five days, from Sciringes to the port which they call Haddeby, which stands between the Winedæ, Saxons, and Angles, and is obedient to the Danes, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 12. Þa twegen dagas ær he to Hæðum come him was on þæt steor-bord Gotland, and Sillende, and iglanda fela, on þæm landum eardodon Engle ær hi hider on land comon for two days ere he came to Haddeby, on the starboard was Jutland, Sealand, and many islands, on which lands the Angles dwelt before they came hither (*England*), *Id.* *Bar.* p. 25, 20.

<sup>b</sup> Hæðen *A Sardonian garment*; mastruca.

Hæðen, heðen [*Plat.* *Dut.* heiden *m.* *Ger.* heide *m.* *Ot.* heithiner: *Moes.* haithns] HEATHEN, gentile, pagan; ethnicus:—Þæt wif was hæðen, *Mk.* 7, 26: *Jn.* 12, 20: *Bd.* 1, 7.—Hæðen-cynn a heathen kind.—Hæðen-cyning a heathen king, *Cd.* 174.—Hæðendóm heathenism.—Hæðengyld heathen-worship, idolatry, *Elf.* T. p. 7.—Hæðen-man a heathen man.—Hæðen-scype, heðenscype heathenism, *L.* *Cnut.* pol. 5: *Chr.* 634.

Hæðenisc; def. se hæðenisca; adj. HEATHENISH; ethnicus:—*Ors.* 3, 3.

Hæðennes, se; f. HEATHENISM; gentilismus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.

Hæt - heortnys hot-heartedness, rage, *Ps.* 6, 1, v. hat.

Hæð-feld a heath-field, v. hæð. Hæð-feld, Heat-feld [*Bd.* Hedtfeld: *Hunt.* Hatfeld: *Brom.* Hatfeld.—hæð heath; feld a field] Bishop's HATFIELD, *Herts.*, *Chr.* 680.

Hæðna, heðne heathen, v. hæðen.

Hæð-stapa heath-stepper, an insect found among heath, *Cod.* *Ex.* 87, a.

Hæðung, e; f. HEATING; calefactio:—*Serm.* *Fid.* *Cath.* Hæting calipatum, *Cot.* 168.

Hæto heat, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. hætu.

Hætöl hot, furious, v. hetöl.

Hætron clothing, v. hætero.

Hætt calls, v. hatan.

Hættian *To pull the skin over a man's ears*; capillum cum cute detrahare, *Som.*

HÆTU, hæto; g. hæte; d. e; also nom. hæte; g. hætan; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* hitte *f.* *Frs.* hjitte: *Ger.* hitze *f.* *Wil.* hizza: *Not.* hizzo: *Dan.* hede: *Swed.* hetta *f.* *Icel.* hita *f.* hiti *m.* *Heb.*

הֲתֵה hte *to keep fire alive*] HEAT; calor:—Cile and hæte, *Gen.* 8, 22. On þære hætan, *Gen.* 18, 1. On þyses dæges hætan, *Id.*: *Mt.* 20, 12: *Cd.* 21: 187: *Bt.* 33, 4: 34, 10. Mid monegum hætum cum multis feruoribus scilicet animi, *Bd.* 2, 12.

Hæued a head, *Chr.* 1137, v. heafod.

Hæwen *A grey*, tawny, blue or sky colour or hue; glaucus, fulvus, cæruleus:—*Cot.* 96, *Som.*

Hafa have; hafast hast; hafað hath; hafedon obtained, v. habban.

Hafecere, es; m. *Hawker*; auceps:—*L.* *Can.* *Edg.* 64.

Hafen raised; pp. of hebban.

Hafenes, se; f. Fermentation; fermentatio:—*Ex.* 12, 19.

<sup>k</sup> Hafenleás poor, v. hæfenleás.

Hafenleas need, want, *W. B.* p. 245, v. hæfenleas.

Hafettan *To applaud*, rejoice; plaudere:—*Elf.* gr. 28: *Ps.* 96, 8.

HAFOC, hafuc, es; m. [*Plat.* havik, haafk, haak *f.* *Dut.* havik, m: *Frs.* hauck m: *Ger.* habicht m: *Dan.* högm: *Swed.* hök m: *Icel.* haukr m: *Fin.* haucka] A HAWK, falcon, bird of prey; accipiter:—*Menol.* 482. ¶ Hafoc-cynn hawk-kind, *Lev.* 11, 13.

Hafud-land headland, a promontory.

HAGA, hagen; pl. hagan [*The* *Ger.* hag m: *Swed.* hage m. hägn n. signify not only a hedge and an inclosed field or space, but also in earlier times a house] A HAY, hedge, haw, a small quantity of inclosed land, a dwelling-house; agellus, domus:—Nigan and XX hage-na syndon novem et viginti prædia sunt, *Mon.* *Ang.* I, 258, v. hege.

Hagal, hagol, hagul hail, *Ps.* 17, 14, v. hægel.

Hagal-scure hail-shower, *M.* *Ps.* 104, 30.—Hagol-stan hail-stone.

Hagan Haws, fruit of the white thorn; mora spinæ albæ:—*R.* 47: *Cot.* 99.

Haga-þorn hawthorn, v. hægborn.

Hagian to be at leisure, v. onhagian.

Hagol, hagul hail, v. hægel.

Hagolan *To hail*; grandinare:—*Ors.* 3, 5.

Hagustald, Hagusteald, Hagustaldesea, Hagustaldese-ee, Hagustaldes-ham, Hagustald-ee [*Dun.* Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: *Ric.* Hestaldasham:



*Gerv.* Hestoldesham: *Kni.* Exseldesham. — Some say from heage-steald a high place; others from hægstæld a bachelor, a residence of priests] *Hexham, Northumberland, Chr.* 681: 685: 766: 780: 806.

<sup>1</sup>Hagu-swind, eaganswind *The cheek; mala, Som.*

Hál; *def.* se hala; *adj.* [hæl health] *Healthy, sound, whole, safe.* — Used in salutation, as hail, be healthy; sanus, salvus, salvus sis: — Hwæðer hira fæder wære hal, *Gen.* 43, 27: *Jn.* 5, 9, 14: *Bd.* 4, 25: *Mk.* 2, 17. Hal wes þu Iudea cýning salvus sis tu, *Judeorum rex, Mt.* 27, 29: *Lk.* 1, 28. Hale wese ge salvi sitis vos, *salvete, Mt.* 23, 9. Wesað hale walette, *Cot.* 184. ¶ WASSAILE, wassail bowl, wæs hal be whole, healthy; sis salvus. Haldon, hal gedon to make whole, to heal; sanum reddere, *Lk.* 19, 10. Pin geleafa þe hale gedyde, *Mk.* 5, 34. Gedo me halne, *Mt.* 14, 30.

Hal a hole, den, *Ps.* 16, 13, v. hol. Hala-ferðe a breathing-hole, *L. M.* 1, 1.

Halbære *Health-bearing, wholesome; salutaris: — Scint.* 32, 78.

Hald, halde bending, inclining, stooping, v. heald.

Haldan to hold, tame, *C. Mk.* 5, 4, v. healdan.

Halech holy, *Chr.* 890, v. halig.

Haleg holy, *Mk.* 13, 11, v. halig.

Haleging consecration, v. halgung.

Haletta, an; m. *A hero, an eminent man; heros, vir egregius: — Ic Beda sende gretan þone leofastan cýning and halettan Ceolulf ego Beda, mitto salutem dilectissimo regi et viro egregio Ceolwolfo, Bd. pref.* Sommer says halette a greeting, saluting, wishing of health: hence he would translate Ic sende gretan and halettan I send greeting and health.

<sup>m</sup>Halettan To salute, greet; salutare: — *Bd.* 2, 12.

Halette a greeting, saluting, v. haletta.

Halettung, e; f. *A greeting, salutation; salutatio: — C. R. Mt.* 23, 7.

Halewend healthful, v. halwend.

Half half, *Bd.* 4, 26, v. healf.

Hal-fæst qui potest sanare, *R. Ben.* 46.

Half-clungu half frozen or clung.

Halga holy, *Mk.* 1, 24, v. halig.

Halgian, gehalgian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [halig, halg holy] To HALLOW, consecrate, dedicate;

sanctificare: — Halgian Biscop to consecrate a bishop, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6: *Lev.* 8, 12.

Halgo-land *A district belonging to the province of Nordland, in Norway, lat. 66°. 40', now written HALIGELAND or HALGELAND, Ors.* 1, 1.

Halgung, gehalgung, e; f. *A HALLOWING, consecration, ordination; sanctificatio: — Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 6: *Ex.* 29, 22.

Halian to become well, v. hælän.

Halic holy, *Bd.* 1, 27, v. halig.

Halidóm holiness, *Cat.* p. 33, v. haligdóm.

Hali-ern a sacred place, sanctuary, *Ex.* 29, 30.

Hálig, often contracted in the cases whose terminations begin with a vowel, as in *def.* se hálga, seo hálge, but not when it begins with a consonant; as, haligra men of holy men [Plat. helig, hillig: *Frs.* helga, helick, hillig: *Dut. Ger.* heilig: *Dan.* hellig: *Swed.* heilig: *Icel.* heilager. — hal sound, safe, ig] HOLY; sanctus, sacer: — Ðæt halige gewrit, *Jn.* 17, 12. He spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð, *Lk.* 1, 70. Mid halgum þeowdome, *L. Can. eccl.* 20, *W.* p. 156, 5. — Halig-dag holy day. — Halig ealond holy island, *Lindisfarne, in Northumberland: — Halig-Gast Holy Ghost: — Halig-monað holy month, September: — Halig-munte holy mount. — Halig-ryft the veil of the temple: — Halig-water holy water.*

<sup>n</sup>Haligan To consecrate, to become whole; sanescere: — *Bd.* 4, 22, *S.* p. 591, 10.

Haligdóm, es; m. [dóm jurisdiction] 1. *A sanctuary; sanctuarium.* 2. *A sacrament, sacred things, relics; res sacræ, sacramentum.* 3. *Holiness; sanctimonia: — 1. To þæs haligdomes dura, Ex.* 21, 6: *L. Ps.* 73, 8: 77, 75. 2. Þurh haligum haligdom Drihtnes lichaman and blodes per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis et sanguinis, *W. Cat.* p. 79. Hwæt se haligdom is þe her on þisum halgan mynstre is quænam reliquiæ sunt quæ hic in hoc sancto monasterio sunt, *Cart. Antig. in Mon. Ang.* I. 223. On þam haligdomes swerian per reliquias jurare, *L. Const. Ethel.* p. 117, 20. 3. *Som.*

<sup>o</sup>Halig-monað, es; m. [Franc. uuintu-manoth, herbst-monat: *Dan.* fiskmanet: *Swed.* hostmonat: *Icel.* addrata manudr. — halig holy, monað month] September; Septembris: — Ha-

lig-monað or harfest-monað the holy month or harvest-month, *Hic. Thes.* I. p. 215. Septembres færs September fierce, *Menol. F.* 331. On þæm nigoðan monðe on geara bið xxx daga, se monað hatte Leden Septembris, and on ure geþeode halig-monað, for þon þe ure yldran þa þa hi hæþene waron on þam monðe hi guldun hi ora deofol geltun, *Hic. Thes.* I. p. 219, 37.

Halignes, halines, se; f. 1. HOLINESS, holy things; sanctitas. 2. *A sacred place, sanctuary, asylum; locus sacer: — 1. Lk.* 1, 75: *Elf. gr.* 5. 2. *L. Ps.* 12, 17: *Lup.* 5. On haligynesse his, *Ps.* 95, 6.

Haligung the king's evil, v. hals, &c.

Halines holiness, *Chr.* 642, v. halignes.

Halm stubble, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 17, v. healm.

Halpenige halfpenny, *H. Lk.* 12, 6.

Hals a neck. — Halsado a napkin, neckhandkerchief. — Hals-be-arh, halsbeorg a protection of the neck, a brigandine, breast-plate. — Hals-bec a neck-book, phylactery, *Cot.* 213. — Hals-cod a napkin, *R. Jn.* 11, 44. — Halsfæst stiff necked, stubborn, *C.* 102. — Halsfang neck-catch, pillory, *L. With. W.* 11, 29. — Halsgang a running sore, or scrofulous humour in the neck, *R.* 115. — Halswurdung a supplication, *Cot.* 171, v. heals.

<sup>p</sup>Halsere a soothsayer, v. halsere.

Halsian, healsian, alisian, alisian, hælsian, ic halsige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [heals, hals the neck] To beseech, implore, conjure, adjure, prove, try, augur; obsecrare: — Ic halsige þe, *Mt.* 26, 63: *R. Mk.* 5, 7. He halsode Israhela bearn, *Ex.* 13, 19. — Interrogare, *Ps.* 10, 5, 6. — Augurari. On wigbede to halsienne in altari ad augurandum, *Cot.* 17.

Halsiendlic importunate, *Som.*

Halsiendlice; adv. Importunately, earnestly; importunè: — *Greg.* 1, 2.

Hal-stan The hard shell, hull or crust of a thing; crusta: — *Cot.* 191.

Halsung, se; f. *A praying, supplication, deprecation, augury, divination; obsecratio, adjuration, exorcismus: — On hal-sungum in precibus, Lk.* 2, 37. Halsunga doð preces faciunt, *Lk.* 5, 33. On halsunge in auspiciis, *Bd.* 2, 9: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 4.

Hals-wyrt A daffodil; narcissus, *Herbal.* 56; epicureum, *Elf.*



gl. 15; sinfitus albus, *Herbal*. 127; auris leporis, *R.* 81.

Haltsunnys custody, v. healdnes.

Halwend, halwendlic, hawend; adj. [hæl health, wendan to turn] *Health-bearing, healthful; salubris*:—*Bd.* 1, 1.

Halwendlice; adv. *Healthfully; salubriter, Som.*

Halwendnes, se. *Healthiness, health; salubritas*:—*Bd.* 1, 1.

Ham a skin, covering, v. hama.

HAM, hamm, hom; pl. hamma [Plat. Dut. ham f: Frs. hamme f: Old Ger. hamm f.] *The HAM, back part of the knee; poples*:—*Elf. gl.* 2: *R.* 75.

HAM, es; m. [Plat. ham: Frs.

ham, hem n: Ger. heim n: Ot. heime: *Moes. haim: Dan.*

hiem n: *Swed. hem n: Lat. mid. hama*.—*Old Ger. heimen*

*to cover*: *Chald. חמא hme*

*to protect*] 1. A HOME, house, dwelling; domus. 2. A vil-

lage, town, farm, property; pradium, villa. The terms

hof, hiwa, ham, hyd, hide

appear to be synonymous:—

1. pa he ham com, *Mt.* 9, 28.

Woldon hamas findan would

find homes, *Cd.* 166. Hig cyr-

don ealle ham, *Jn.* 7, 53. pa

Noe ongan ham staðelian then

Noah began to found a house,

*Cd.* 75. Æt ham at home, *Mk.*

9, 33; *Lk.* 9, 61. 2. Forbærn-

don feala oðra godra hama

burnt many other good towns,

*Chr.* 1001. Ciptun ealle hira

hamas vendebant omnia prædia

sua, *Gen.* 47, 20. On hira ham-

on in possessionibus suis, *Gen.*

48, 6.—Ham-færelð, hamfæ-

relt a journey home, *Ors.* 3, 11.

—Hamfæst an inhabitant, *Bt.*

18, 2, 3.—Hamfare protection,

*freedom, L. Henr.* 1, 80, v. ham-

socn.—Ham-ferian to carry

home, *Cot.* 8, 196.—Ham-scir

the office of an edile; officium

ædilis, *Cot.* 71.—Ham-sittend

an inhabitant.—Ham-socn protection, v. in alphabetical order.—Ham-stede homestead.—Ham-weard homeward, hame-weardes homewards, *Gen.* 24, 61.—Ham-weorud neighbours, neighbourhood, *Bd.* 3, 10.—Ham-wyrt homewort, houseleek, *L. M.* 1, 1, 40.

r-ham, -hom, as a termination, denotes a covering, form. Feðerhom a feather covering, a wing, *Cd.* 22. Wuldor-ham a glorious covering, a garb of glory, *Cd.* 190. In the names of places, ham denotes a home, dwelling, village.—Ham-ton home-town, Buckingham, &c.

Hama, haam, an; m. [Plat. Dut.

Ger. hemd n: Frs. hemeth n:

himbd: *South. Ger. hemat: Not. hemide a coat: Dan. ham a skin, coat: Icel. hams a skin*

*A skin, covering, shirt, surplice; cutis, tegmen, camisa*:—*R.* 76:

*Cot.* 31.

Hama [Plat. hemken, ehme f: Ger. heime f.] *A grasshopper, cricket; cicada, gryllus*:—*R.*

37: *Cot.* 39, 96.

Hamaggað Grows strong; con-

valescit, *Lye.*

Hamelan To hamstring, to cut

the hamstrings; poplites scin-

dere, *Som.*

Hamer a hammer, v. hamor.

Hamere A staff by which the

pilot directs the rowers; por-

ticulus:—*Cot.* 158, 202.

Hamod Covered, clothed; indu-

tus, *Som.*

Hamor a hammer; hamora of

hammers, strikers, swords, *Chr.*

938, v. hamur.

Hamorwyr HAMMERWORT; pa-

rietaria:—*L. M.* 1, 25.

Hamsocn, hamfare [Plat. heem-

soken to visit: Frs. hamse-

kene, hemsekene a searching,

and an attack of a house: Ger.

heimsuchen to afflict, visit. Its

antiquated signification is bur-

glary, and any violation or injury

done to the owner of the house or his

inmates: *Dan. hiemsöge: Swed.*

hemsöka to afflict: *Icel. heim-*

sökun visitatio, invasio hostilis:

*Lat. mid. hamsoca*.—ham home,

socn liberty, protection] 1. Pro-

tection from assault in one's

own house; domus immunitas.

2. The privilege of lords of man-

ors to hold a court, and impose

a fine for a breach of that im-

munity, a breaking of the peace;

facultas dominis manerium

concessa inquirendi de immu-

nitatis istius infra maneria

sua violatone. Sæpius tamen

in vet. L. L. pro ipsa viola-

tione seu infractone juris ac-

cipitur. Utin *L. Edm.* 6: *Cnut.*

12, 59. —Hamsocna est, vel

Hamfare, si quis præmeditate

ad domum eat ubi suum hos-

tem esse scit et ibi eum inva-

dat, Hamsoena judicatur:—

Unworthre hamsocne infecta

invasio, *Text. Roff.* p. 44.

Ham-tun, [ham a dwelling, tun a

fence; habitatio vallo circum-

septa] Used both for SOUTH-

AMPTON, *Chr.* 994, *Ing.* p. 170,

31; and also NORTHAMPTON,

*Chr.* 917, *Ing.* p. 130, 28.—

Ham-tunscire HAMPSHIRE,

*Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 69, 7: 860,

for Northampton, v. Norðham-

tun.

Ham-tun-port Northampton, *Lye.*

Hamula A steersman; proreta:—

*Chr.* 1039.

Hamur, hamer, hamor, homer.

A HAMMER; malleus:—Ha-

mera lafum with relics of ham-

mers, *Chr.* 938. Homera lafe

relics of hammers, *Beo.* 39, 13:

*Cot.* 135.

HANA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. haan

m: Ger. hahn m: *Salic laus,*

chana: *Ot. hano: Moes. hana:*

*Dan. Swed. hane m: Icel.*

hani m.] *A cock; gallus*:—

Ne cræwð se hana to dæg,

*Lk.* 22, 34, 60: *Mk.* 14, 30, 68,

72.—Han-cred, han-cræd a

cock crowing.

HAND; g. e; d. a; ac. hand; pl.

nom. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat.

Dut. Ger. Swed. hand f: Frs.

hond f; *Ker. Ot. hand: Moes.*

bandus: *Dan. haand c: Icel.*

hönd, hand f: *Tart. handa*]

HAND; manus:—He æthan

hyre hand, *Mt.* 8, 15. Of ure

feonda handa alysed, *Lk.* 1,

74. Hyre handa gegripenre

manu ejus prehensa, *Mk.* 1, 31.

¶ On hand agan to give up into

the hands, to yield, *Ors.* 3, 11.

Lætan to hande elocare in pos-

sessionem, *Chr.* 852. Hand on

hand syllan to be idle; manum

in manu ponere, *L. Edw.* 9.

Swiðra hand a right hand.

Winstra hand a left hand.—

Hand-beafton have lamented;

planximus, *C. Lk.* 7, 32.—

Hand- bell a hand- bell. —

Hand-boc a manual.—Hand-

bred hand's breadth, *Elf. gr.*

8.—Hand-clað a hand-cloth,

towel.—Hand-copse a hand-

copse, hand-cuffs, *Ps.* 149, 8.—

Hand-cræft a hand-craft, a

handicraft, *L. Can. Edg.* 11.—

Hand-craeftig mechanicus.—

Hand-cwyrn a hand-mill; mola

trusatilis, *Jd.* 16, 21.—Hand-

dæd handy work.—Hand-

dæda a deed-doer, *L. Ethel.* 5.

—Hand-fæstan to pledge one's

hand.—Hand-fæstnung, hand-

fæstung an assurance, *Cot.* 136.

—Hand-full a handful, *Ex.* 9,

8.—Hand-gang, hand-gong a

giving up, *R.* 112.—Hand-ge-

clihst the fist; manus collecta.

—Hand-gesceaft formed by the

hand, a creature, *Cd.* 23.—

Hand-geworce handy work,

*Deut.* 4, 28.—Hand-gewinne

handy labour, *Bd.* 4, 4, 28.—

Hand-gewrit a hand-writing,

*R.* 13.—Hand-grið pax ma-

nu data, *L. Edw. Guth.* 1.—

Hand- hamer hand-hammer

*Cot.* 135.—Hand-hrægl a hand-

cloth, *R.* 30.—Hand-hwile a

moment.—Hand-hwyrft a turn-

ing of the hand, a moment.—

Hand-lean a reward, recom-

pence, *Cd.* 143.—Hand-lin

hand- linen, a handkerchief,



*napkin*, *Cot.* 132.—Hand-*lin manualis*, *Elf.* gl. 19.—Hand-*lunga forthwith*, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hand-*mægen the power of hand*, *Cd.* 14.—Hand-*mitta pondus pendens quatuor scrupula*.—Hand-*plega hand-play*, *Cd.* 95.—Hand-*rof famous hand*; *manibus insignis*, *Cd.* 155.—Hand-*sceaft a creature*.—Hand-*sceate a hand-sheet*, *handkerchief*, *napkin*.—Hand-*seax a short sword, cutlass*.—Hand-*selen a putting into another's possession*.—Hand-*sylan to deliver up*.—Hand-*begen*, hand-*peng*, hond-*peng one always at hand, a servant, a domestic*, *Cd.* 224.—Hand-*þweal hand-bason*.—Hand-*weard hand-ward, at hand, ready*, *Ors.* 2, 4.—Hand-*werce a hand-work, workmanship, handiwork*, *Cd.* 167.—Hand-*worhte hand-worked, finished*, *Mk.* 14, 58.—Hand-*wyrm hand-worm*, *R.* 24.—Hand-*wyrst a cubit; cubitus*, *Som.* *Handa hurt*, *Gen.* 4, 23, v. *anda*. *Handle A HANDLE*; *manubrium*.—*Cot.* 167. *Handlian To handle, feel; tractare, palpare*.—*Gif min fæder me handlað*, *Gen.* 27, 12. *Hangian, ic hangige: v. n.* [*Plat.* *Dut. hangen v. a: Frs. heng-hia v. a: Ger. hangen, hängen: Ker. Ot. hangen: Dan. hænge, henge: Swed. hänga: Icel. hänga: Wel. hongian*] *To hang down, to HANG; pendere, dependere*.—*Elf.* *Gr.* 26, 118, *Som.* p. 29, 11. *Of dune hangian to hang from a mountain; de monte pendere, Som. þe mid him hangode*, *Lk.* 23, 39. *Hannes, highness, v. heahnes.* *Syr.* [*Icel. hæra: Heb. Chal. Syr. Arab. حور hur white*] *HOAR, hoary, grey-haired; canus*.—*Har hæð hoar heath*, *Cd.* 148: 151: 154. *Of clife harum de clivis canis*, *Bt. R.* p. 155. *Hara, haran* [*Plat. Ger. hase m: Dut. haas m: Dan. Swed. hare m: Icel. herin. hieri m.*] *HARE; lepus*.—*R.* 19. *Haran-hige the herb haresfoot, Herbal.* 62.—*Haran-wyrt, hare-wyrt hare-wort*.—*Hare-fot the herb hare-foot*.—*Hare-mint hare-mint*, *R.* 42.—*Hare-wyrt hare-wort*. *Hara-hune, hare-hune Horehound; marrubium*.—*Herb.* 46: *R.* 43. *Haran an estuary*, *Chr.* 1066, v. *hærn*. *Haran To spare; parcere*.—*M.* *Ps.* 77, 55. *Haran-spræcil, haran-spræcol,*

*haran-sprecel wild burrage; ecus*.—*L. M.* 1, 38. *Harat* [*Icel. hérad a tribe*] *An assembly; cætus, Lye.* *Hardnys, se; f. [heard hard]* *HARDNESS; durities*.—*Lev.* 26, 19. *Harfest harvest, v. hærefest.* *Harian To become grey, hoary, mouldy; canescere*.—*Elf. gr.* 26. *Harm harm, v. hearm.* *Harnes, se; f. HOARINESS; canities*.—*Prov.* 20. *Harra a lord, v. hearra.* *Harung, e; f. 1. Greyness, hoariness; canities. 2. Old age; senium*.—*1. Elf. gr.* 12. *2. L. Ps.* 60, 19. *\*Harwæng, harweng, harwelle Hoary, grey; canus, Som.* *Harwengnes hoariness, v. harnes.* *HAS* [*Plat. heserig: Dut. heesch: Old Fl. heersch: Ger. heisch: Old Ger. heis: Swed. hees: Dan. hæ: Icel. há: HOARSE; raucus*.—*Hase gewordene synd goman mine*, *Ps.* 68, 4. *Hasæton Pilots; gubernatores*.—*Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* p. 234, 6. *Hasegian, hasian To be hoarse; raucare*.—*Elf. gr.* 30. *Hasnys, se; f. HOARSENES: raucedo*.—*Elf. gr.* 9, 3. *Haswe. 1. Livid, a sad colour mixed with blue, russet; lividus. 2. Dry, rough, rugged; aridus, ariditate asper*.—*1. Haswe culufan a livid dove, Cd.* 72. *2. Haswe here-stræta rugged army roads, Cd.* 157. *Hat* [*hætu heat*] *Hot, fervent; calidus, fervidus*.—*Bd.* 1, 1. *Hat-heorta hot-hearted, Greg.* 1, 9.—*Hat-heortnes hot-heartedness, enthusiasm, Mk.* 3, 21.—*Hat-wend hot, Cd.* 146. *HATAN, he hæt, we hatað; p. het, heht, we heton; imp. hât, hâte þu, hâtton ge; pp. hâten, gehâten; v. a. [Plat. heten: Dut. heeten: Frs. heta: Ger. heissen: Moes. haitan: Dan. hede, hedde: Icel. heita]* *1. To call, name, have for a name; vocare. 2. To command, ordain, promise; jubere*.—*1. God het þa fæstnisse heofenan, Gen.* 1, 8. *Ne hat þu, Gen.* 17, 15. *Hu ne hatte hysmodor, Maria? Mt.* 13, 55. *Þæt we heretoha hatað, Boetius wæs haten, Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 17. *2. He hæet fealdan þat segl he comendes to fold the sail, Bt.* 41, 3. *Hat me, Mt.* 14, 28. *\*Hate hate, L. Ps.* 51, 1, v. *hete.* *Hapoliðan vena axillaris, L. M.* 2, 51. *Hatian, ic hatige; part. hatigende; p. ode; v. n. 1. To become or be hot; æstuar.* *2. To*

*HATE; odisse*.—*1. Hatode heorte min, C. T. Ps.* 38, 4. *2. Ne mæg middan-eard eow hatian, ac he hatað me, Jn.* 7, 7. *Hatigendlic Hateful; odiosus, Som.* *Hatlice hardly, v. heardlice.* *Hatol Hateful; odiosus*.—*Prov.* 14, 30. *Hátte call, command, v. hátan.* *Hatte-fagol a hedgehog, M. Ps.* 103, 19. *Hatung, e; f. HATING, hatred; odium*.—*Ge beoð on hatunge, Mt.* 10, 22: *Lk.* 21, 17. *Hauelst poverty, v. hæfenleat.* *Hawad Cloven; fissus, Som.* *Hawe A view, aspect, sight; visus*.—*Bt.* 33, 4. *Haweré An inspector, a faviourer; spectator, fautor, Som.* *Hawian; p. gehawade. To view, look on, regard; spectare*.—*Hawa nu mildelice look now mercifully, Bt.* 4. *He; pron. [Plat. he: Dut. hy: Frs. hi: Ger. Ot. er: Isd. ir, and other old writers of Southern Germany, her: Dan. Swed. han: Icel. hann: Heb. הוּ הוּ] HÉ; or indefinitely, some one, any one; is, ille*.—*He wæs rihtwis, Mt.* 1, 19. *Hea, heah high, Er.* 6, 6, v. *heah*.—*Hea-deor a roebuck, stag, Chr.* 1086.—*Hea-deor-hunta a hunter of stags, Ethelst. Test.*—*Hea-dor-hund a stag-hound.* *Heabur-eahg* [*heah high, burh a town, &c.*] *HABROUGH or EGBOROUGH island, Yorkshire, Chr.* 686. *\*HEAF, es; m. A groan, mourning; ululatus*.—*Cd.* 2. *Heaf a head, v. heafod.* *Heaf-bolstal capitale, C. R. Ben.* 67. *Heafde with a head, Ps.* 39, 11, v. *heafod*.—*Heafdehte headed; capitatus*.—*Heafde-peninc head-penny*.—*Heafde-weard head-ward; tribunus.* *Heafdian; pp. od. To behead, v. beheafdian.* *Heafian to mourn, v. heofian.* *Heafig heavy, v. hefig.* *Heáfod; g. heáfdes; d. heáfde; pl. heáfdu; n. [The cognate words, v. hād] AHEAD; caput*.—*On heafde boc gewriten is, Ps.* 39, 11. *Smyra þin heafod, Mt.* 6, 17.—*Heafod-ædre the head vein*.—*Heafod-beah a crown, Bt.* 37, 2.—*Heafod-bolla a skull; heafod-bollastow Golgotha*.—*Heafod-bolster a pillow, R.* 70.—*Heafod-burh head borough, a metropolis, Ors.* 4, 6.—*Heafod-clað, head-cloth, a handkerchief, R.* 64.—*Heafod-*



cyric a head-church, mother-church, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 3.—Heafod-ece head-ach.—Heafod-fæder a patriarch.—Heafod-foreweard a forehead, *L. Eccl.* 29.—Heafod-frætwernes a head-ornament, head-pin, *Cot.* 65.—Heafod-gemaca an equal, a mate, fellow, *Bd.* 4, 22.—Heafod-gewæd a veil, *Gen.* 20, 16.—Heafod-gim the eye, *Cod. Ex.* 27, a. 20.—Heafod-gylt head-guilt, a capital offence, *Off. Reg.* 3.—Heafod-hær hair of the head, *R.* 70.—Heafod-hriefðo scabbies, *L. M.* 2, 30.—Heafod-leahter a capital offence, *Off. Reg.* 15.—Heafod-leās headless, *Elf. gl.* 26.—Heafod-maga a chief relation, prince, *Cod. Ex.* 78: 60.—Heafod-man a head-man, general, leader, prince, *Num.* 1, 16.—Heafod-mynster a mother-church.—Heafod-pann head-pan, skull, *Golgotha.* *Mt.* 27, 33.—Heafod-porta chief port, *Chr.* 1087.—Heafod-rice a monarchy, *Ors.* 2, 1.—Heafod-sare a head-sore.—Heafod-sien power of sight.—Heafod-slaege an ornament for the head, *Cot.* 50.—Heafod-stede, heafod-stol, heafod-stow a capital, metropolis.—Heafod-swima a head-swimming; vertigo, *Cd.* 76.—Heafod-wære a head-sore, *Cot.* 209.—Heafod-wisa a chief ruler, *Cd.* 79.—Heafod-wylm capitis fervor, æstus, *L. Md.* 1, 1.

Heafodlic, heafudlic; *adj.* Capital, chief; capitalis.—Heafodlicu ricu capitalia regna, *Ors.* 2, 1.

Heafodling A fellow, mate; co-æqualis.—*C. Mt.* 11, 16.

Heafe a heifer, *Lev.* 3, 1, v. heahfore.

Heaf-sang an elegy, *Cot.* 118.

Heaftling a captive, v. heaftling.

Heafuc a hawk, v. hafoc.

Heafud a head, top, *C. Lk.* 16, 17, v. heafod.

Heag a hedge, *R. Mt.* 21, 33, v. hege.

Heag high, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. heah.—Heag-engel an archangel.

Heago-steald, Heago-stealdes-ea, *Hexham.* *Bd.* 3, 23, v. Hagustald.

<sup>a</sup>HEAH, heag, heach, hea; *comp.* hyrra, hyra; *sup.* lyhst, hehst; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* hoog. *Frs.* hoeh: *Ger.* hoch: *Isd.* Ot. hoh: *Moes.* hauhs: *Dan.* høj: *Swed.* hög: *Icel.* háa: *Heb.* גג agg, from גג gag the roof of a house] High, lofty, noble, excellent; altus, sublimis.—Heah in bodige, *Bd.* 3, 14. Ofer þa hehstan duna, *Gen.* 7,

20. Heahran on heofonum higher in heaven, *Cd.* 15. On hean earne, *Ex.* 6, 6. Swiðe heage astigan, *Jos.* 8, 20.—Heah-bisceop an archbishop, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Heah-boda an archangel, *Cod. Exon.* p. 12, b.—Heah-burh a metropolis, *Bt.* 1.—Heah-bytlere a master-builder, an architect.—Heah-cining the high king, *God.* *Cd.* 6.—Heah-craeft architecture.—Heah-craeftiga an architect, *Bd.* 5, 21.—Heah-ealdor a chief ruler of the synagogue, *Mk.* 5, 38.—Heah-ealdorman a patrician, *Bd.* 1, 13.—Heah-engel an archangel, *Bd.* 5, 2.—Heah-fæder a patriarch, *Bd.* 1, 34.—Heah-gerefa high-she-riff, *Chr.* 778.—Heah-gesamnunga archisynagogus, *Mk.* 5, 22.—Heah-græfte high-graved, much engraved, *Cot.* 7.—Heah-had high order, high degree, *Off. Reg.* 11.—Heah-heort high of heart, proud, *Cd.* 202.—Heah-læca a chief physician, *Cot.* 3.—Heah-land-rica a justice of peace, *Cot.* 114.—Heah-lareow an abbot, prior, prelate, *Cot.* 4.—Heah-mod proud.—Heah-run one who prophesies or divines, *Cot.* 171.—Heah-sacerd a chief priest, *Mk.* 14, 1.—Heah-sæ-peof a notable pirate: archipirita, *Cot.* 9, 171.—Heah-sangere a leader of a choir, *Bd.* 4, 18.—Heah-setl high settle, a throne, *Bt.* 37, 1.—Heah-þungen illustrious, famous, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Heah-tid, a festival, *Bd.* 4, 19.—Heah-torras the Alps.

Heahfore, heafre A HEIFER; vacula: —Fæt heah-fore a fat heifer, *R.* 22.

Heahlic high, v. healic.

Heahmodnes, se; *f.* Pride; superbia, *Som.*

Heahnes, heanes, heannes, hannes, se; *f.* 1. HIGHNESS, height, top, an end, a pinnacle, a fortress; celsitudo, culmen. 2. Excellence; excellentia:—1. Prit-tig fæðma on heahnisse, *Gen.* 6, 15. Of eorðan heahnesse oð heofones heahnesse, *Mk.* 13, 27. 2. *Bd.* 2, 16: 3, 13.

Heahsteald, heahstald a youth, virgin; *R. Mt.* 1, 23, v. hægstald.

Heahþo height, excess, *Cot.* 60, v. heaðo.

Heal An angle, a corner; angulus, *Som.*

Heal, alh, hæll [*Dut.* hal *f.* *Ger.* halle *f.* *Moes.* alh: *Swed.* hall *m.* *Lat.* mid. hala: *Icel.* höll *f.*] A HALL, place of entertainment, palace, an inn, a house; aula, cænaculum: —Healle,

*Mt.* 9, 23: *Mk.* 14, 15: *Bd.* 2, 13. Hæleð in healle men in hall, *Cd.* 210.

Healand weighty, v. healede.

Heald [*Plat.* helden, halden, hellen to incline: *Dut.* hellen to hang or lean over: *Frs.* halda, hilda, helde *f.* a declivity: *Ger.* halde *f.* *Old Ger.* haldō, haldā: *Dan.* held *c.* *Icel.* halla inclinare aliquid] Inclined, bowed down; propensus, incurvatus:—Þider heald thither inclined, *Bt.* 24, 4. Of dune healde downwards inclined, *Bt.* 41, 6.

<sup>c</sup>HEALDAN, he hylt, we healdað; *p.* heold; *pp.* healden; *v. a.* [*Plat.* holden, hōlen: *Dut.* houden: *Frs.* halde: *Ger.* halten: *Ker.* Ot. Wil. halten: *Isd.* haldan: *Dan.* holde: *Swed.* hålla: *Icel.* hallda.] 1. To HOLD, secure, fasten, keep; tenere. 2. To regard, observe, watch, take heed of, to tend, feed; observare, pascere:—1. Þe healdað te servavunt, *Gen.* 12, 12. Hig heoldon þa wifmenn to life, *Num.* 31, 15. 2. Heald þa beboda, *Mt.* 19, 17. Healdað and wyrceað, *Mt.* 23, 3. Hat nu healdan þa byrgene, *Mt.* 27, 64. Þat he heolde, *Lk.* 15, 15: *Jn.* 21, 15, 16.

Healdend, es; *m.* One who keeps, a preserver, general, prince; dux: —Beheafdod healdend ure, *Jðth.* 12.

Healdnes, gehealdnys, gehealdsumnes, haltsumnys, geheordnes, gehealtsunnnes, se; *f.* A keeping, custody, captivity, regarding, chastity, observance; observatio:—*Bd.* 2, 4.

Healede Weighty; ponderosus: *Past.* 11, 7.

HEALF, half [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Swed.* half: *Ger.* Ot. Moes. halb: *Dan.* halv: *Icel.* halfr] HALF, part, side; dimidium, pars:—Ic healde þa swiðran heafle, *Gen.* 13, 9. Ic sylle healfle mine æhte, *Lk.* 19, 8. On hwilce heafle on which side, *Cd.* 91.—As a numeral it is generally placed after the ordinal, which it diminishes by half; that is, one half must be taken from the number expressed. Oðer healf hund one hundred and fifty, *Gen.* 8, 3. Þridde healf two and a half. Þridde healf hund two hundred and fifty, *Num.* 16, 2. Gilde six healf marc pay five and a half marks, *L. Const.* p. 118.—Healf-clyppend, healf-clyppendlic a semi-vowel, *Elf. gr.* 2.—Healf-cuce, healf-cwic half alive, *Ors.*



3, 9.—Healf-eald *middle aged*.  
 —Healf-heafod *the fore part of the head*.—Healf-hund *semicanis*; cynocephalus, *Cot.* 209.  
 —Healf-sester *semi-sextarius*, *Cot.* 131. —Healf-tryndel *a hemisphere*, *R.* 49.  
 Healfunga; *adv.* By halves, in parts; dimidiatim, *ex parte*:—*Past.* 31, 1.  
 Healh-stan *a crust*, *v.* halstan.  
 Healic, healg; *def.* se healica; *adj.* Highest, most high, chief, remarkable; summus, præcipuus:—Se healica God, *Gen.* 14, 19, 20. Healic gemot *principalis conventus*, panegyris, *Elf.* T. p. 15. Healices *of importance*; magni momenti. Swa oft swa ænig þingc healices so often as any thing of importance, *R. Ben.* 3.  
 Healice, hehlice; *adv.* HIGHLY, chiefly, perfectly; alte, præcipue:—Healice intimbred perfectly built, *Bd.* 5, 9, 19. Healicost and swiðost præcipue et maxime, *R. Ben.* 33.  
 Healg high, proud, *Cd.* 15, *v.* healic.  
 Heall *a hall*, *v.* heal.  
 Heallic; *adj.* Belonging to a hall or palace; aulicus:—*Cot.* 194.  
 Heall-reaf, heall-wafrift *tapestry*, *Wulfar. Test.*  
 HEALM, halm, hælm, hielm, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. Dan. Swed. halm m: Icel. hálmr m.*]  
 1. HAULM, stubble, straw; culmus. 2. A helmet; galea:—1. *Ex.* 5, 7. Healm-streaw *haulm-straw*, stubble, *Ps.* 82, 12. Healmes laf *a leaving of straw*, stubble, *R.* 59. 2. *Elf. T. Lye.*  
 e Healma *a helm*, *R.* 104, *v.* helma.  
 Healp assisted; *p.* of helpen.  
 Healran *to weigh*, *v.* heoloran.  
 HEALS, hals [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Not. Ot. Rab. Moes. Dan. Swed. Icel. hals m: Ker. halsa: Chau. halse*] The neck; collum, cervix:—*Cd.* 19. ¶ Heals-bec *neck-book*, phylactery, *Mt.* 23, 5.—Heals-fang *a neck-catch*, pillory, *L. With. W.* p. 11, 18, 23.—Heals-gund *the king's evil*.—Heals-mægeð *beloved damself*, *Cd.* 98, *Th.* p. 130, 6.—Heals-mene, heals-myne *a neck-chain*; monile, torquis, *Gen.* 41, 42.  
 Healsd *A hood*, hooded, covered with a hood; caputium:—*Cot.* 170.  
 Healsian *to beseech*, *Bt.* 22, 2, *v.* halsian.  
 Healstan *a crust*, *v.* halstan.  
 Healsung *a beseeching*, *Bd.* 1, 25, *v.* halsung.  
 HEALT [*Frs. halte: Dan. Swed.*

*halt: Icel. halltr.*—The *imp.* of the *A.-S.* healdan: *Ger. halten*] HALT, lame; claudus:—*Mt.* 18, 8.  
 Healtian; *p.* de; *pp.* od. To HALT, to be lame; claudicare:—*Bd.* 5, 22. Healtedon *claudicaverunt*, *Ps.* 17, 47.  
 Heamol, heamol Frugal, thrifty; frugi:—*Cot.* 86.  
 Heamstede [ham home, stede a place, dwelling-place] HAMSTEDE, Finchamstead, Berkshire, *Chr.* 1103.  
 Heán; *pp.* head. To raise, exalt, elevate; evehere:—*Bd.* 2, 4.  
 HEAN; *def.* se heana, seo þæt heane; *adj.* [*Frs. hana the offender and also the offended, Het: Frs. hena to hurt, damage*] Poor, needy, humble, mean, worthless; pauper, humilis:—Demað þam rican swa þam heanan, *Deut.* 1, 17. Swa rice swa heane, *Bd.* 3, 5.  
 Hean high, *v.* heah.  
 Hean-byrig HANBURY, Huntingdonshire, *Chr.* 675.  
 Heandifa Rocks, steep hills or banks; rupes, *Som.*  
 Heanes highness, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v.* heahnes.  
 Heanlic; *def.* se heanlica. Poor, vile; pauper:—*Bt.* 11, 1.  
 Heanlic; *adj.* [hean to elevate] High, lofty, excellent, famous; excellens:—*Ors.* 2, 5.  
 Heanlice; *adv.* Basely, meanly; turpiter:—*Ors.* 3, 10.  
 HEAP [*Plat.* hoop, hope, hupe, hupen, hupel *m: Dut.* hoop *f: Frs.* heap: *Ger.* haufe *m: Wil. Not. huffo: Dan.* hob *c: Swed.* hop *m: Icel.* hópr *m.*]  
 1. A HEAP, pile; acervus.  
 2. Men standing close together, a legion, troop; legio, turma:—1. On heap bið gesamnod in a heap be collected, *Cot.* 136.  
 2. *Cot.* 39, 128, 196. ¶ Heapum in heaps, by crowds, *Cd.* 189.  
 Heap *a hip*, bush, *v.* hiop.  
 Heapian; *p.* geheapode; *pp.* geheapod. To HEAP, pile up; acervare:—*Lk.* 6, 38.  
 Heapmælum, hæpmælum; *adv.* In heaps, by troops, bands, companies; acervatim, per turmas:—*Num.* 1, 3: *Bd.* 1, 15.  
 Heapung, e; *f.* A HEAPING; cumulatio:—*Bd.* 5, 13.  
 Hear hair, *v.* hæp.  
 Hæp high, proud, *Cd.* 122, *Th.* p. 156, 26, *v.* heah.  
 Hearch *a temple*, anidol, *Lev.* 20, 2, *v.* hearge.  
 HEARD [*Plat.* hard, harde: *Dut.* hard: *Frs.* hird: *Ger.* hart: *Ker. Ot. harto: Moes. hardus: Dan.* haard: *Swed.* hård: *Icel.*

hardr] HARD; durus:—Du eart heard mann, *Mt.* 25, 24: *Jn.* 6, 60. ¶ Heardra harder, *Bd.* 3, 5.—Heard-heawa *a chisel*; scalprum, *Som.*—Heard-heort *hard-hearted*, *Ex.* 33, 3, 5.—Heard-heortnis *hard-heartedness*, *Deut.* 31, 27.—Heard-mod stern, cruel, *Cd.* 15.—Heard-nebbe *hard-nibbed*, *a bill of a rapacious bird*.—Heard-ræd *steadfast*, *Cd.* 107.—Heard-sæld *misfortune*, *v.* heard-sæld.—Heard-sælig *unhappy*, *Bt.* 31, 1.—Heard-sælnes *misfortune*, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heard-sæld *a hard lot*, an unhappiness, misfortune, misconduct, *Bt.* 18, 3.—Heard-stan *hard stone*, *v.* hwit, &c.  
 Heard *a shepherd*, leader, *Bt. R.* p. 188.—Heard-man *a herdsman*, *v.* hyrde.  
 Heard *an herd*, *v.* heard.  
 Hearde; *sup.* heardost; *adv.* Severely, greatly; dure:—Dis folc nu heardost ondræt this people now most dreads, *Bt.* 36, 2.  
 Heardian *To HARDEN*; durescere:—*Elf. gr.* 35, 37, *v.* aheardian.  
 Heardlic *Hard*, cruel; durus:—*L. Const. W.* p. 148, 29.  
 Heardlice; *comp.* heardlicor; *adv.* HARDLY, immoderately, hastily, quickly; duriter:—*Bd.* 4, 25: *Gen.* 42, 8: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 22.  
 Heardnes, se; *f.* Hardness; durities:—*Mt.* 19, 8: *Mk.* 10, 5.  
 Heardra *A sort of fish*, a miller's thumb, a mullet; cephalus, mugil:—*R.* 102: *Elf. gl.* 12.  
 Heardwendlice; *adv.* [wend a turn] Severely, stiffly, rigidly; severe:—*Bd.* 4, 25.  
 Hearepa *a harp*, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.* hearpa.  
 Hearge, hærg, hearh, hearhg, hearh, es; *m.* 1. A temple, church, an altar; templum.  
 2. An idol; idolum:—1. *Bd.* 2, 13: *Ors.* 3, 9. 2. *Ex.* 34, 15: *Lev.* 26, 1, 30. ¶ Heafodlice *hearge capitale templum*; capitolium:—*Cot.* 49.  
 h Hearge Hercules, *Cot.* 102, 193.  
 Hearn, hearhg *a temple*, *Bd.* 2, 13, *v.* hearge.  
 Hear-loccas *hair-locks*, *Som.*, *v.* hæp.  
 Harm *an arm*, *Ps.* 88, 11, *v.* earm.  
 HEARM, es; *m.* [*Ger. Dan. Swed. harm m. grief, offence: Icel. harmr m. grief*] HARM, hurt, damage, calamity; damnum:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 45, 73. Hearmes swa fela of calamny so much, *Cd.* 27: 37: 38: *Bt.* 41, 3.—Hearm-cwedan, hear-m-cweð-



an, hearm - cwidian, hearm-cwedian to calumniate, slander, *Bt.* 18, 4.—Hearm-cwiðele a calumniator, *R. Mt.* 5, 44.—Hearm-cwyde a malediction, *Cd.* 29.—Hearm-fullic *damni plenus*, *Somn.* 117.—Hearm-heortnes a murmuring, muttering, *Cot.* 187.—Hearm-locæ hell; damnatorum claustrum, *Cd.* 5.—Hearm-plega contention, strife, *Cd.* 90.—Hearm-sceare vengeance, punishment, *Cd.* 38.—Hearm-spræce harm-speaking, slander.—Hearm-spræcol calumnious.—Hearm-spræcolnys a slandering.—Hearm-staf a writ of evil, a sentence, *Cd.* 45.—Hearm-tan a germ of evil, *Cd.* 47.

Hearma *A sling for to support a wounded arm; mitella:—Cot.* 130.

Hearmian *To HARM; lædere:—Somn.* 91.

Hearming *HARMING; læsio, Som.*

Hearmlíc, *adj. Hurtful, noxious; damnosus:—Hexæm.* 18.

Hearpa, hearepa, earpa, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. harp f: Ger. harfe f: Old. Ger. harphe: Ot. harpha: Dan. harpe f: Swed. Icel. harpa f.*] *A HARP; lyra:—Bd.* 4, 24. *Hearpa, Ps.* 56, 11. *Mid hearpan, Ps.* 80, 2.—*Hearp-nægl harp-nail; plectrum, R.* 71.—*Hearp-sang harp-song, R.* 34.—*Hearp-sleg a harp, L. Ps.* 96, 6.

Hearpene *A nightingale; ædon:—Cot.* 19.

Hearpere, herpere, es; *m.* *A HARPER; citharædus:—Pæs hearperes wif the harper's wife, Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearpestre *A female harper; citharistria:—R.* 114.

Hearpian; *p. ode; pp. od. To HARP; citharizare:—Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearpung, e; *f. HARPING; citharæ pulsatio:—Bt.* 35, 6.

Hearra, an; *m.* [*Plat. heer m. particularly a clergyman: Dut. heer m: Ger. herr m. Isd. herr: Ot. Wil. herro: Dan. Swed. herre m: Icel. herra, heri, harri m. a king.—hearra, heahra; comp. of heah high*] *A lord, master, leader; dominus:—Hearran to habbane to have a lord or superior, Cd.* 15. *Wið his hearran against his master, Cd.* 14, 30.

Hearre *a hinge, Elf. gl.* 22, v. heor.

Hearste-panna *A frying-pan; sartago, v. hyrsting.*

Hearsumian *to obey, Bd.* 1, 6, v. hyrsumian.

Hearð *a hearth, v. heorð.*

Heart-hama *the heart-covering, caul, Er.* 29, 22.

Hearwian *To cool; refrigerare:—Prov.* 29, *Lye.*

Heat heat, *v. hætu.*

Heatfeld *Hatfield, Herts., Chr.* 675, *v. Hæðfeld.*

Heaþerian; *p. geheaþorade, we heaþorodon, v. To restrain; cohibere:—Bt.* 39, 5.

Heaðo, heaðu, heoðo, heahðo. *Top, HEIGHT, excess, also high; culmen, altitudo: Cot.* 60.—*Heaðo-lind a high banner, Chr.* 938.—*Heaðo-rinc a chief-tain, Cd.* 154.—*Heaðo-welm, heaðo-wylm excess of heat, intense heat or anger, Cd.* 17: 149: *Menol.* 25.

Heaþung *illustrious, R. Ben.* 7, *v. heah, &c.*

Heaw hue, colour, *Ps.* 44, 3, *v. hiw.*

Hea-waldas nobles, rulers.

HEAWAN, geheawan, he heaweð; *p. heow, geheow; pp. heawen, geheawen; v. a. [Dut. houwen: Plat. Ger. hauen: Ot. Not. houuen: Lat. mid. houare.—hiw, heaw a form] 1. To HEW, carve, cut, beat; secare. 2. To cut off, cut, dig, thrust, spur; fodere:—1. Bd.* 4, 11, *Cd.* 224. 2. *Heow þat hors mid þam spuran thrust the horse with the spurs, Elf. T. p.* 36, 25: *Mt.* 21, 8.

Heawan *to shew, Bd.* 5, 2, *v. ywan.*

Heawgas *images, Ps.* 134, 15, *v. hearge.*

Heawi - grei HUE - GREY, *sky colour; color glaucus, Som.*

HEBBAN, þu hefest, he hefð; *p. hóf, ahóf, we hófon; imp. hefe, pp. hafæn, hefen, heafen, ahafe; v. a. [Plat. heven: Dut. heffen: Frs. hefa: Ger. heben: Ker. heffan: Ot. heffen: Isd. hepfan: Winsbeek. haben: Moes. hafjan: Dan. hæve: Swed. häfwa: Icel. hefja] To HEAVE, elevate, raise; elevare:—Ic hebbe to heofena mine hand, Deut.* 32, 40. *Hebbað upp eowre eagan, Jn.* 4, 35.

Hebel, hebeld *The thread of the shuttle; licium, Som.*

Hebel-geard *A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium, Som.*

Heben heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24, *v. heofon.*

Heben-hus *The chief beam of a house; lucunar.*

Heber *a goat, v. hæfer.*

Hecen *A kid; hædus:—Somn.* 4.

Hecca-swind *The eye-lid, cheek; gena:—R.* 71.

HEDAN; *p. we heddon [Plat. höden, höen: Dut. hoeden: Frs. hoda, huda: Ger. hüten, hützen: Dan. hytte, hytte:*

*Swed. hålla: Icel. hallda: The Ger. halten, hüten, hützen are closely related. In the South, particularly in Austria, the pasture ground is called halte, and a herd halter.] To HEED, take care of, attend; cavere, curare:—Off. Episc.* 3. *Heden his caveat ab eo, L. In.* 74, *v. healdan to keep.*

Hed-clað *ventrale, Med. ex. Quadr.* 4, 14.

Hedd-ern, hed-ern. *A cellar, granary, barn, hiding-place; horreum:—Heddernu, Deut.* 28, 8. *Nabbað hig heddern, Lk.* 12, 24: *Bd.* 3, 8, *S. p.* 532, 19.

Heddon *heeded, v. hedan.*

Heder *a hedge, covering, house, v. edor:—Heder-bryce a hedge, or house-breaking, Som.*

Hef Sorrow; luctus:—*C. R. Ben.* 37.

Hefe *heave; imp. of hebban.*

Hefe, es; *m. A weight, pile, heap; pondus:—Prov.* 20.

Hefed *a head, Chr.* 1137, *v. heáfod.*

Hefeg *heavy, Bt.* 31, 1, *v. hefig. Hefegode made sad, Bd.* 4, 3, *v. hefigan.*

Hefeld *The thread of the shuttle; licium:—R.* 110, *Som.*

Hefeld-gyrd *A weaver's shuttle; liciatorium:—Cot.* 120.

Hefelic *heavy, afflictive, Elf. Epist.* 32, *v. heflíc.*

Hefelice; *adv. Heavily, painfully; graviter, ægre:—Mt.* 13, 15.

Hefel-þræd *A thread; licium:—Jud.* 16, 9: *Cot.* 193.

Hefen heaven, *v. heofon.—Hefen-waru dwellers in heaven.*

Hefetime, hefigtyme *Heavy, troublesome; molestus:—Num.* 11, 10.

Hefia *Scarcely, hardly; vix:—C. Lk.* 9, 39.

HEFIG, hæfig, hæfeg [*Plat. hevig great: Dut. hevig violent: Frs. heftich: Ger. Dan. heftig vehement: Ot. hebig: Not. Tat. hevig: Swed. häftig: Icel. höfgr heavy.—The idea of gravity being prevalent in this word, it has a relation to the A.-S. hefð heaves, from hebban, Moes. hafjan: Old. Ger. heffan, hepfan: Dut. heffen, heven: Plat. heven: Ger. heben to heave*] 1. *HEAVY, weighty; gravis. 2. Afflicted; afflictus:—1. Hig bindað hefige byrðena, Mt.* 23, 4. *Hefigeran þære ær graviora legis, Mt.* 23. 2. *Ps.* 4, 3: 34, 15.—*Hefig-mod a heavy mind, sad, T. Ps.* 54, 3.

Hefigan, hefigean, *p. hefegode, gehefegode; pp. hefigod, gehefegod. To make heavy or*



*sad, to grieve, aggravate, to be heavy or sad*; contristare, contristari:—Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, *Gen.* 18, 20. þelas eower heortan gehefegode syn, *Lk.* 21, 34: *Ps.* 37, 4: *Bd.* 4, 19.

Hefiglice, *adv.* HEAVILY, *with difficulty, grievously*; gravior, ægre:—*Bd.* 4, 12. Undernam hefiglice þas word, *Gen.* 21, 11.

Hefignes, hæfignes, *se*; *f.* HEAVINESS, *sorrow*; gravitas, ægritudo:—*Jn.* 16, 21.

Hefigtyme troublesome, *L. Ps.* 34, 15, *v.* hefetime.

Hefigtymnes, *se*; *f.* Heaviness, grief; miseria, *Som.*

Hefilic, hefelic; *adj.* Heavy, sorrowful, afflicted; afflictus:—Ne sig þe hefilic geþuht, *Gen.* 21, 12.

Hefines heaviness, *Bt.* R. p. 184, *v.* hefignes.

Hefic heavy, *Chr.* 868, *v.* hefilic. Hefone to heaven, *Bt.* 35, 4, *v.* heofon.

<sup>m</sup>Heft, for he eft he again, *Cd.* 121.

Hefð heaves, *v.* hebban.

Heftning captivity, *Chr.* 1079, *v.* hæftnung.

Hefnið, heftnið captivity, *C.* *Ps.* 13, 11, *v.* hæftned.

Hefung, *e*; *f.* HEAVING, exaltation, speculation; elevatio.

Hefylice heavily, *v.* hefiglice.

HEG, hig, *es*; *n.* [Plat. heu, hau *n*: *Dut.* hooi *n*: *Frs.* hea *n*: *Osnabriusk.* hüg, hög *n*: *Ger.* heu *n*: *Old Ger.* hou: *Mon.* houo: *Moes.* hawi: *Dan.* hõe *n*: *Swed.* hö *n*: *Icel.* hey *n*.] HAY, grass; fenum:—*Ps.* 36, 2: *Bd.* 1, 1. Ofer þat grene hig, *Mk.* 6, 39.

Heg high, difficult, *Ex.* 14, 22, *v.* heah.

HEGE, heag, hæg, *es*; *d.* hegge; *m.* [Plat. hagen *m*: *Dut.* haag *f*: *Ger.* hag *m*. hecke *f*: *Dan.* hekke *c*: *Swed.* hage *m*. an enclosed pasture: *Icel.* hagi *m*. a meadow: *Lat.* mid. haga] A HEDGE, fence, enclosure; sepes, septum:—*Bd.* 2, 13. Hegas, *Ps.* 88, 39: *L. In.* 42. Mid hegge betyned with a hedge enclosed, *Chr.* 547.

Hege-sugge cicada, vicetula, *R.* 37.

Hegh-stald a virgin, *v.* hægstæld. Hegian; *pp.* gehæged [hege a hedge] TO HEDGE, *Cd.* 151.

Heg-rewe HEDGE-ROW; contextura sepis, *Som.*

Hegtys a hag, fury, *v.* hæges.

Heh high, *C. Lk.* 14, 15, *v.* heah. —Heh-burh high borough, a metropolis, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2.—Heh-fæder supreme father,

*Cd.* 228.—Heh-gerefa high-sherif, *L. Lond.* p. 71.—Heh-hwiolad high-wheeled, *R.* 49.—Heh-seld, heah-seld, hæsedlan a place for orations, a pulpit.—Heh-seðl a throne, *C.*

*Mt.* 5, 34.—Heh-stald a virgin, *C. Mt.* 1, 23.—Heh-stald-had virginity, *C. R. Lk.* 2, 36.—Heh-synne high sin, great wickedness, *C. R. Mt.* 12, 35.—Heh-þegn a high thane; summus minister.—Heh-þeod a province; primaria gens, *Guth. Vit.* p. 1.—Heh, &c. that is, for the other compounds of heh, *v.* heah, &c.

Hehlice highly, *Cart. Edw.*, *v.* healice.

Hehnys highness, *Mt.* 2, 18, *v.* heahnes.

Hehsta highest, *Bt.* 35, 4, *v.* heah.

Heht bade, commanded, *v.* hatan.

Hehtan To pursue, persecute; persequi:—He hehtende wæs persequutus est, *Ps.* 108, 15, *v.* ehtan.

Hehð hangs, *v.* hon.

Hehðe height, *Cd.* 17, *v.* hihð.

Hel, &c. hell, *v.* hell, and its compounds.

Hel health, *Ex.* 15, 2, *v.* hæl.

Hel [Dut. hiel *f*: *Dan.* hæl: *Swed.* hæl *m*: *Icel.* hæl *m*.] HEEL; calx:—Hela, *Cot.* 51, 163.

Hela alas, *M. Ps.* 119, 5, *v.* eala.

HELAN; *p.* helode; *pp.* heled, geheled, gehelgod; *v. a.* [Ger. hehlen, hüllen: *Isd.* chiholan: *Ker.* helan: *Ot.* hılan, halan: *Moes.* huljan: *Schw.* hilen: *Dan.* hæle, hylle: *Swed.* hölja: *Icel.* hylia, hilmal] TO HELE, HILL, conceal, cover; celare:—Þu me helan woldest, *Bd.* 1, 7. Heo helode hire nebb, *Gen.* 38, 15.

Helapýrn HELATHYRN or El-lerton, Yorkshire, *Chr.* 778.

Helcol Hercules, Alcides, *Cot.* 10, 179.

Held The herb tansy or hind heel; tanacetum:—*Elf. gl.* 15.

Helda, helde Fidelity, loyalty, security, power, jurisdiction; fidelitas, jurisdictio:—Swa ic age Pharaones helde, *Gen.* 42, 15. On þæs cynges Willelmes heldan in regis Willelmi ditio, *Chr.* 1097. On godes helde in Dei fide, *L. Cnut. pol.* 21.

<sup>o</sup>Heldan, he helt, we heldað To keep, hold; servare:—*Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 102, 17, *v.* healðan.

Heldan To bend; inclinare:—*Bt.* R. p. 178, *v.* hyldan.

Held-rædenne Fidelity; fidelitas:—*Hicks's Dis. Ep.* p. 20.

Helerung, *e*; *f.* The turning of

the balance; trutinæ inclinatio:—*Cot.* 136.

Helf, hylf, hielfa HELVE, handle; manubrium:—*R.* 52.

Helfa Comfort; solamen:—*Cot.* 18.

Helfelic, helsenlic hellish, *v.* hellic.

Helfing. 1. Two pounds; pondium. 2. A piece of money; nummulus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Lk.* 12, 6.

Hel-hama A grasshopper; cicada.

Helian to cover, *L. Can. Edg.* 47, *v.* helan.

Helig, heliga, helige ELY, Cambridgeshire, *Bd.* 4, 19, *v.* Elig.

HELL, hyll, *e*; *f.* [Plat. höll, hölle *f*: *Dut.* hel, helle *f*: *Frs.* hol *c*: *Ger.* hölle *f*: *Ker.* Ot. &c. hella, helli, hello: *Dan.* helveden: *Swed.* hälvite: *Icel.* hel, helia *f*, death, the goddess of death.—The old Halla or Walhalla, the abode of death of the northern nations, may be the origin of hell. The

*Swed.* vite and *Dan.* vede punishment, in combination with hel or hæl, the *Old Swed.* death corroborate this derivation] 1. HELL; infernum, tartarus. 2. The grave, tomb; hades, sepulchrum:—1. Seo hell, *Nicod.* 27. Swa þat fyr on þære helle, *Bt.* 15. 2. Of handa helle de manu inferi, *Ps.* 48, 16: *Gen.* 37, 35: *Ps.* 6, 5. ¶ Hel-deoful hell-devil, Pluto, *Cot.* 145.—Hel-dor hell-door, *Cd.* 19.—Hel-god hell-god, Pluto, *Bt.* 35, 6, *C.*—Helle-bearn a child of hell, *Mt.* 23, 15.—Helle-broga dread of hell, *L. Ps.* 48, 16.—Helle-dor door of hell.—Helle-fyr hell-fire, *Mt.* 18, 9.—Helle-gatu hell-gates, *Mt.* 16, 18.—Helle-hund hell-hound, *Bt.* 35, 6.—Helle-locan pits of hell, *Bd.* 5, 13.—Helle-mere, hell-mere the Stygian lake; Styx, *R.* 54.

—Helle-rune hell-mystery, divination; tartari mysta, *R.* 112.—Helle-sceað hell-miscreant, the devil, *Cd.* 33.—Helle-smið hell-smith; vulcanus, *Cot.* 169.—Helle-wite punishment of hell, *Bd.* 1, 7.—Hell-geþwin hell-torment, *Cd.* 33.—Hell-trega hell-torment, *Cd.* 4.—Hell-wara hell-inhabitants; inferni incolæ, *Bt.* 35, 6.—Hel-wered the host of hell.

Hellelic, hellic HELLISH, HELL-LIKE; infernus:—*Elf. gl.* p. 63: *R.* 54.

Helm An elm tree; ulmus:—*Cot.* 175.

HELM; *m.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. Ot. Pol. helm *m*: *Dan.* Swed.



hielm *m*: *Icel.* hiálmr: *Lat.* mid. *helmus*: *It.* elmo: *Fr.* heume.—*from* *helan* to cover. The old Suab. poets wrote *heln*, and it signified any kind of covering, a roof, &c.] 1. The top or head of any thing, crown; culmen, corona. 2. A helmet, protection, defender; galea, præsidium:—1. Oð þone helm to the top, *Bt.* 34, 10: *Mk.* 15, 17. 2. *Elf. gr.* 43. Gasta helme to the protector of spirits, *Cd.* 86: 216: 219.

<sup>a</sup> HELMA, healm [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* helm: rudder or rather the head or handle of the rudder, which often has the form of a helmet] HELM, rudder; gubernaculum navis:—*Bt.* 35, 4.

Helmiht Full of branches; frondosus:—*Cot.* 75, 198.

Helo health, v. hælu.

HELP, helpe [*Plat. Dut. hulp f.* *Frs.* helpe: *Ger.* hilfe *f.* *Ker.* helfa: *Ot.* helpha: *Not.* helfa *c*: *Dan.* hiælp *c*: *Swed.* hielp *m*: *Icel.* hiálp *f.*] HELP; auxilium:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

Helpan, gehelpan, he hylpð; *p.* healp, we hulpon; *pp.* holpen. To HELP, assist, preserve; adjuvare:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 66. Þat wif eowrum life geheolp, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Lk.* 5, 36.

Helpend-bær Help-bearing, succouring; opifer:—*Cot.* 148.

Helpendlic Helping, profitable; auxiliarius, *Som.*

Helrun, helrynegu One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; python:—*R.* 113.

Hel-spura, hell-spura, an; *m.* A heel, footstep; calcaneum:—*C. Ps.* 48, 5: 55, 6.

Helt a hilt, handle, v. hilt.

Helur a turning of the balance, *Cot.* 26, v. helerung.

Hem HEM; margo:—*R.* 28.

Hemeðo marriage, *Cot.* 198, v. hæmeð.

Hemleac, hemlyc HEMLOCK; cicuta:—*R.* 43.

Hemming A shoe made of rough hide; pero:—*Cot.* 155.

HEN, hæn, henn; *g.* henne; *f.* [*Plat.* hen, hâne *f*: *Dut.* hen *f*: *Frs.* hoyn *f*: *Ger.* henne: *f*: *Not.* henna: *Dan.* hône *f*: *Swed.* hōna *f*: *Icel.* hænna *f.*] A HEN; gallina:—*Seo* henn, *Mt.* 23, 37. ¶ An henne æg a hen's egg, *Bd.* 3, 23.—Hen-fugel hen fowl, *Herb.* 4, 10.

<sup>r</sup> Henan to humble, hinder, oppose, v. hynan.

Hengcen a prison, v. hengen.

Henep hemp, v. hænep.

Heng, hengen hung, v. hon.

Henge-clif hanging-cliff, *R.* 101.

Hengen, hengcen [*Plat. Ger.* henge *f.*] A prison, house of correction; ergastulum:—Hengen witnuncg prison punishment, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 111, 31.

Hengest [*Plat. Dan. Swed.* hingst *m*: *Dut. Ger.* hengst *m*: *Böhm.* hynst: *Frs.* hanxt *m.* In Münster, Westphalia, hangst signifies a horse, in general also *Dan.* hest and *Swed.* häst, but the *Plat.* hingst: *Dut. Ger.* hengst are only used for a stallion. The *Icel.* hængla *f.* signifies a sterile, meager creature; animal effœtum et maturum, corresponding with the *A.-S.* hengest] A gelding, a horse, jade; cantherius, caballus:—*Cot.* 41, *Som.*

Hengest-dun, Hengestes-dun [*Hunt.* Hengistuntune] HENGIST'S DOWN, Hengston hill, Cornwall.

Henise A treading, trampling; calcatio:—*C. Lk.* 10, 19.

Henne-belle henbane, *Herb.* 5, 1, v. hæn-belle.

Heno [*Icel.* hana] Behold; en, ecce, *Lye.*

Henon from hence, v. heona.

Henon-forð henceforth, *C. Ps.* 118, 8, v. heona.

<sup>s</sup> Hentan, gehentan [*Icel.* henda to lay hold of: *Chauc.* hent took.—hunta a hunter] To make diligent search, to prosecute, pursue, hunt after, take; recuperandi studio insequi:—Þat he mote hentan æfter his agenan, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18.

Henð, henðo, henðu, hienð, hynð; *d.* henðe, hænðe [henð from *henan* to humble] Loss, damage, misfortune, punishment, injury, poverty, hinderance; damnum:—Henðo geþoliað shall suffer punishment, *Cd.* 222. Hynðo ne woldon þolian injury would not endure, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 16: *Bt. R.* p. 166. Mid henðe with poverty, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 5.

Heo; *pron. nom. s. f.* [*Plat. se*: *Dut. zy*: *Ger. sie*: *Ker. Ot.* si, sie: *Moes. si*: *Dan.* hun: *Swed.* hon: *Icel.* hún] She; illa:—Heo cwæð, *Gen.* 3, 13. ¶ Heo dæg this day, *Cd.* 30.

Heodor-hund a stag-hound, v. hea, &c.

Heof Lamentation; luctus:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 29, 13.

Heofd a head, *W. B.* p. 168, v. heáfod.

Heofelic Sorrowful; funebris, *Som.*

Heofen heaven, *Lk.* 16, 17, v. heofon.—Heofen-cund celestial, *Bt.* 5, 1.

Heofen-feld [cœlestis campus] HEFENFELD, in Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 2.

Heofen-hæbbend one having a bow, an archer.

Heofen-hrof an arched roof, *Cot.* 119.

Heofenlic heavenly, *Gen.* 24, 3, v. heofonlic.

Heofesham Evesham, v. Efesham.

Heofian, beheofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n.* To mourn, lament; lugere:—Heofodon lamentaverunt, *Lk.* 8, 52. Ge heofiað and wepað, *Jn.* 16, 20. Heofigende, *Ps.* 34, 17. Heofende, *Bt.* 2.

<sup>t</sup> Heofing, heofingc Heaving, lamentation, mourning; luctus:—*Jac.* 4, 9: *Scint.* 55.

Heofon to heaven, v. heofon.

Heofod elevated, the head, *Ps.* 3, 3, v. heafod.—Heofod-burh head-borough, a metropolis, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 34.—Heofod-ward head-ward; principalis custodia, *Jdth.* 12.

Heofod, &c. that is, with its other compounds, v. heafod, &c.

Heofon, heofen, heofun, hiofon; *g.* heofones, heofnes; *d.* heofone, heofne; *pl.* heofonas, heofenas; *m.* [*Plat.* heven *m.*—hafen, heafen what is elevated; *pp.* of hebban to raise] HEAVEN; cælum:—Heofon and heofuna heofun, *Deut.* 10, 14. He geseah opene heofonas, *Mk.* 1, 10. Ða tunglu heofnes the stars of heaven, *Bt.* 39, 13. Heofenas, *Gen.* 2, 1.—Heofon-beacn heavenly beacon, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-beorht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 190.—Heofon-candel heavenly candle, the sun, *Cd.* 148.—Heofon-col heaven's coal, heat of the sun, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-cund celestial, *Cod. Ex.* 33, b.—Heofon-ligende one leading a heavenly life, a virgin, bachelor.—Heofon-ricc kingdom of heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Heofon-timber heavenly frame, *Cd.* 8.—Heofon-torht heavenly bright, *Cd.* 146.—Heofon-tungol; celi sidus, phœbus, *Bt. R.* p. 183.—Heofon-waras heavenly inhabitants, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heofonwered heavenly host.

Heofone, an; *f.* Heaven; cælum:—*Gen.* 1, 1, 14, 17, v. heofon.

<sup>u</sup> Heofon-heanne heaven-high, very high, *Cd.* 202.

Heofonisc; *adj.* Heavenly; cœlestis:—*Ors.* tit. 3.

Heofonlec, heofonlic, heofenlic; *def. se* heofonlica, seo þæt, -e; *adj.* Heaven-like, HEAVENLY; cœlestis:—Swa deð min se heofonlica Fæder, *Mt.* 18, 35.



Gif ic eow heofonlice þing secege, *Jn.* 3, 12.  
 Heofonlice; *adv.* From heaven, heavenly; *celitus*:—*Elf. gr.* 38.  
 Heofan *To applaud; to clap the hands*; *plaudere*:—*Heofteð handum plaudant manibus*, *T. Ps.* 97, 8: 46, 1.  
 Heofun heaven, *v.* heofon.  
 Heofung, *e; f.* *Amourning, grieving*; *lamentatio*:—*L. Ps.* 29, 13. *Heofung-dagas*, *Deut.* 34, 8.  
 Heolca *Hail, hoar frost, rime*; *grando, pruina*:—*L. Ps.* 118, 83, *v.* hægel.  
 Heold held; *p.* of healdan.  
 Heolfre *Foul blood, gore*; *talbum*:—*Cd.* 166.  
 Heolfrig *Covered with gore, bloody*; *cruentatus*:—*Jdth.* 11, 12.  
 Heoloran, heolran, ahiorlan. *To weigh in a balance, to poise*; *trutinare*:—*Heolorende libbrantes*, *Cot.* 123, 180.  
 Heolra *The scale of a balance*; *lanx, Som.*  
 Heolstre, heolstor; *g.* heolstres; *d.* heolstre [*Chau. hultred hidden*] *A den, cave, cavern, hiding-place*; *spelunca*:—*Cd.* 40: 215. *Heolster-sceado cavern-shade, gloom*, *Cd.* 5.  
 Heolstric, heolstrig *Full of caverns, dark*; *latebrosus*:—*Cot.* 69.  
 Heolt halt, lame, *v.* healt.  
 Heolra *To them*; *illis*: used for him; *d. pl.* of he.  
 Heona, heonon, heonun, heonone, heonane; *adv.* Hence, from hence; *hinc*:—*Heonane gehyran hear from hence*, *Cd.* 37. *Far heonone go hence*, *Mt.* 17, 20. *Gað heonun iðer hinc*, *Mt.* 9, 24. *Heonun nyðer down from hence*, *Lk.* 4, 9. —*Heononforð henceforth, afterwards*, *Gen.* 8, 21.  
 Heonun behold; *ecce, Som.*  
 Heonun hence, *v.* heona.  
 Heop *a heap, v. heap*.—*a hip, bramble, v. hiop.*  
 Heopa *Fruit or hips of a sycamore tree*; *sycamora, Som.*, *v.* hiop.  
 Heope *bitunus, R.* 40.  
 Heor, hior, horr, hearre, heorra. *A hinge of a door, bar, bolt*; *cardo, sera*:—*Elf. gr.* 3, 9: *L. Ps.* 147, 2.  
 Heora *Of them*; *illorum, illarum*: used for hira; *g. pl.* of he.—*Heora ægðer both of them*.—*Heora seolfra of themselves*, *Bd.* 2, 2.  
 Heorcnian [*Plat.* harken, horken: *Ger.* horken: *Wil.* horechen] *To harken*; *auscultare*:—*R. Ben. interl.* 6.  
 Heorcning, *e; f.* HEARKENING; *auscultatio*:—*Cantic. Habacc.*  
 HEORD, hiord; *g. e*; *d. e*; *pl. nom. g. ac. a*; *d. um*; *f.* [*Plat.*

*Ger.* heerde, herde *f.* *Not.* herto: *Moes.* hairda: *Dan.* *Swed.* hjord *c.* *Icel.* hiörd *f.*] *A HERD, flock*; *grex*:—*He draf his heorde*, *Ex.* 3, 1: *Mt.* 8, 30: *Jn.* 10, 16: *Gen.* 29, 2.  
 Heordan, heordas *Hards, the refuse of tow*; *stupæ*:—*R.* 68.  
 \*Heord-clæfre *the germander, v.* heort-læfre.  
 Heordleás *Without a shepherd*; *non habens pastorem*:—*R. Mt.* 9, 36.  
 Heordnes *a keeping, C. R. Ben.* 6, *v.* hyrdnes.  
 Heordon, heard obeyed, *v.* hyran.  
 Heord - rædenne *A pastoral charge, a custody, watch*; *pastorale munus, custodia*:—*Ge habbað heord rædenne*, *Mt.* 27, 65.  
 Heorl *an earl, R.* 68, *v.* eorl.  
 Heorneſt *earnest, Cot.* 180, *v.* eorneſt.  
 Heorod *A herd, an assembly*; *conventus monachorum*:—*Heming.* p. 138, *v.* heord.  
 Heorot *a hart, Bd.* 3, 24, *v.* heort.  
 Heorot-berg *Hertberry, bilberry*; *vaccinium, vitis Idææ bacca*.  
 Heorot-brere *Hert-briar*; *vitis Idæa, morus*.  
 Heorot-crop *a bilberry, v.* heorot-berg.  
 Heorot-ford, Heort-ford [*Bd.* *Herudford: Brom. Kni.* *Hertford: West. Hertford*.—*heort a hart, ford a ford, cervorum vadum*] *HERTFORD, the chief town in Hertfordshire, Bd.* 4, 5: *Chr.* 673: 913.—*Heort-fordscyre Hertfordshire, Chr.* 1011.  
 Heorra *a hinge, lock, L. Ps.* 147, 2, *v.* heor.  
 Heors *a horse, Habac.* 3, 15, *v.* hors.  
 Heorsumian *to obey, Bt.* 3, 4, *v.* hyrsumian.  
 HEORT, *es; m.* [*Plat. Dut.* hartm. *hert n.* *Ger.* hirsch *m.* *Wil.* *Not.* hirz, other *Old Ger.* writers, *hirs*: *Dan.* *Swed.* hjortm: *Icel.* hiörtr *m.*] *HART, stag*; *cervus*:—*Bd.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 41, 1. *Heortes* *headof cervi caput, R.* 6.—*Heort-berg a bilberry, v.* heorot-berg. —*Heort-ea* [*hartwater cervi aqua*] *Hartpool, Hartlepool Durham, Bd.* 3, 24. —*Heort-ford Hertford, v.* Heorot-ford.  
 \*HEORTE, *an; f.* [*Plat. Dut.* hart *n.* *Frs.* hert, herte *n.* *Ger.* *Isd.* *Ker.* Ot. and other old writers, *herz n.* *Moes.* haitro: *Dan.* hjerte *n.* *Swed.* hierta *n.* *Icel.* hiarta *n.*] *HEART*; *cor*:—*pær is þin heorte, Bt.* 6, 21: *Ex.* 14, 5: *Bd.* 4, 25.—*Heort-coða a disease or grief of the heart*. —*Heort-ece heart-ache*.—*Heort-hama covering of the heart, a caul*.—

*Heort-hoge anxiety*; *cordis sollicitudo, Bd. de Sap.*—*Heort-seoc heart-sick, Cot.* 209. —*Heort-seocnes heart-sickness.*  
 HEORÐ, hearð [*Plat.* *Ger.* herd *m.* *Dut.* haard, heard *m.* *Frs.* hirth, hird *m.* *Moes.* haurja: *Dan.* arne *c.* *Swed.* hård *m.* *Icel.* ar, arin, arn *m.* *Junius* derives hearð from ardere: *Heb.* אור *to burn*] *HEARTH*; *focus*:—*Cot.* 86, 92: *R.* 30.—*Heorð-bacen hearth-baken, baked on the hearth, Gen.* 18, 8. —*Heorð-cniht a domestic, Past.* 47, 3.—*Heorð-fæst a master of a family, L. Cnut. pol.* 19.—*Heorð-pening a hearth-penny, Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Peter's pence, L. Edg.* 4. —*Heorð-swæpe a hearth-sweeper, bride's maid*. —*Heorð-werod a family, Cd.* 78.  
 Heortlæfre *The herb germander*; *chamædrys*:—*Herb.* 25.  
 Heort-berg *a bilberry, Cot.* 131, *v.* heortberg.  
 Heorðo *height, deep, Cd.* 228, *v.* heahþo.  
 Heow *a fence, hedge, Bd.* 2, 13, *v.* hege.  
 Heowhue, colour, *Bd.* 3, 14, *v.* hiw.  
 Heow hewed, spurred, *v.* heawan.  
 Heowælice: *adv.* Familiarly, as one of the family; *familiariter*:—*Bd.* 4, 27, *v.* hiwislice.  
 HER; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* hier: *Isd.* hear: *Ker.* Ot. *hiar*: *Moes.* her: *Dan.* her: *Swed.* här: *Icel.* hér] *HERE, now, at this time*; *hic, nunc*:—*God is þæt we her beon, Mk.* 9, 5: *Jn.* 19, 26, 27. *An. xxxiii.* her wæs Crist ahangen, *A. D.* 33, now was Christ crucified, *Chr.* 33.—*Her-æfter hereafter, Bd.* 3, 30.  
 Her hair, *C. Mt.* 5, 26, *v.* hæ.  
 Hera *one higher, a lord, C. Mt.* 11, 11, *v.* hearra.  
 Hera *a servant, C. R. Jn.* 12, 26, *v.* hyra.  
 Hera *hair-cloth, Gen.* 37, 34, *v.* hæra.  
 Heraclean *A water-lily*; *heracium*:—*Herb.* 74.  
 Heran; *p. de.* *To hear, obey*: *audire*:—*C. R. Mk.* 4, 41, *v.* hyran.  
 Hercnung *a hearing, v.* heorcning.  
 Herd herd, *v.* heord.  
 Her-dracon arrows, *Hicks's Thes.* p. 192.  
 Here Fame; fama:—*Bt. R. p.* 162.  
 HERE, herge, herige, hire; *g.* herges; *d.* here, herge; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* heer, heir *n.* *Frs.* hera *m.* *Ger.* heer *n.* *Ot.* heri: *Moes.* harji: *Dan.* hær *c.* *Swed.* här *m.* *Icel.* her *m.*] *An army, expedition, host, legion, multitude, troop, chiefly of enemies, any number of men above thirty-*



*five*, v. *hloð*; exercitus:—Se cyning sende hys here to, *Mt.* 22, 7. Hergas on helle multitudes in hell, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 16. ¶ Inghere an army of natives.— Ûthere an army of foreigners.— Gangend here infantry.— Ríðende here cavalry.— Here-beacen, here-beacn a watch-word, a beacon.— Here-beorgan to harbour.— Here-berga a station or standing where the army rested in their march, a harbour, *Chau.* herborow, *Som.*— Here-byma a war-trumpet, *Cd.* 147.— Here-bymere a war-trumpeter.— Here-byrgan to harbour.— Here-cist a warlike band, *Cd.* 151.— Here-fare a predatory excursion of a foreign army.— Here-feoh booty, *Ors.* 3, 7.— Here-folc military men, *Jdth.* 11.— Here-fong a bone-breaker; ossifragus, *Elf. gl.* 11.— Here-fugolas war-birds, *Cd.* 150.— Here-gang an irruption, attack, *Bd.* 1, 14, *B.* Here-geat a heriot, v. more in alphabetical order.— Here-geold, here-gyld a military tribute, *Chr.* 1040.— Here-hand a hostile hand, *Bd.* 4, 26.— Here-huðe, here-hyðe plunder, prey, *Bd.* 4, 16.— Here-mæcg a principal man, a leader, *Cd.* 114.— Here-man a soldier, *C. Jn.* 18, 3.— Here-pað, her-pað an army-path, *Cd.* 174.— Here-reaþ plunder, spoil, *Jos.* 7, 21.— Here-rine hostilis consiliarius, *Bt. R.* p. 152.— Here-stræt a military way, *Cd.* 157.— Here-team the conduct of an army, spoil, *Cd.* 97: 98.— Here-teama, here-tema a leader of an army, *L. In.* 15.— Here-preat an army-band, an army, a company, *Cd.* 170.— Here-þrym an army-band, an army, *Cot.* 94.— Here-tyma a martial leader, *Cd.* 205.— Here-wæða a leader of an army, *Jdth.* 11.— Here-wisa a general, martial leader, *Cd.* 160.— Here-wop army-cry, *Cd.* 166.— Here-word military fame, *Chr.* 1009, *Cot.*— Here-wosa hostile band, *Cd.* 5.— Here-wulf war-wolf, destroying army, *Cd.* 94.

Hered; comp. ra. Praised, v. herian.

Hereford, Hereford-port [here an army, ford a ford] The city of Hereford, *Chr.* 918.— Herefordscyre [scire a share, division] Herefordshire, *Cd.* 1051.

<sup>a</sup> Hergas armies, v. here.

Here-geat [from geotan to pour out, to give] military apparatus, weapons, armour, what was

given of old to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. Now it denotes the best horse, cow, &c. given to the lord of the manor at the death of the tenant, called a HERIOT; militaris apparatus, armamentum.

Heregendlice; adv. Commendably; laudabiliter:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

Heregung, hergung, e; f. An invasion, inroad; incursio:—*Jos.* 10, 40, v. heregang in here.

Herelic; def. se herelica; adj. Warlike; militaris:—Pa herelican res militares, *Cot.* 47.

Herenes, se; f. 1. Praise, worship; laus, cultus. 2. Obedience; obsequium:—1. *Bd.* 3, 27: 4, 24. Herenes Godes worship of God, *Bd.* 4, 14. 2. He him to herenysse ge-teah he brought them to obedience, *Bd.* 3, 24, v. hynnes.

Herenitig An expedition; expeditio:—*Cot.* 73.

Heretoga, heretoha, an; m. [here an army, teon to lead] A general, consul, duke; exercitus ductor, consul:—Of þe forð-gæð se heretoga, *Mt.* 2, 6. Pa heretohan hi woldon utadri-fan the consuls they would expel, *Bt.* 16, 1. Pa was sum consul, þat we heretoha hatað then was a certain consul that we call Heretoh, *Bt.* 1.

Herewian, herwian To despise; contemnere:—We herewiað us selfe we despise ourselves, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 26. Herw-don me aspernabantur me, *V. Ps.* 21, 6.

Here-wic, Her-wic [here an army, wic a residence] A place where an army encamps, or is in garrison, a station, camp: hence the name of HARWICH, Essex; militaris vicus, castra:—*Cd.* 97: *Cot.* 48.

<sup>b</sup> Herfest harvest, *Elf. gl.* 10, v. hærefæst.

Hergadan captives.

Hergan, hergean to praise, v. herian.

Hergað, hergeað [here an army, gað, gæð from gan to go] An irruption, invasion, destruction; direptio:—*Chr.* 894.

Herge, hergh a troop, an army, a depopulation, *Cd.* 145, v. here. Herge An image, idol, altar, temple; simulachrum, templum:—To þam herige to the idol, *Cd.* 181: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hergendlic, herigendlic; adj. Praise-worthy; laudabilis:—*V. Ps.* 117, 14.

Hergian, herian, hergian; p. ode; pp. od [Ger. heren. Not. herron. Dan. herge, hærje:]

*Swed. härja: Icel. heria arma circumferre.*—here, herge an army] To act as an army, plunder, ravage, waste, afflict, vex, destroy; vastare:—He hergode æghwar he plundered every where, *Chr.* 1009. Hi wurdon þa gehergode, *Jud.* 10, 8. Ongan herian began to vex, *Cd.* 102.

Hergionge, hergoð an invasion, *Jud.* 16, p. 162, v. hergað.

Hergung an invasion, *Bd.* 1, 11, v. here, &c.

Herian, hergan, hergean, ic herige, herge, we herien, herigen; part. heriende, herigende; p. ede; pp. hered, gehe-red; v. a. [Ger. ehren: Dut. eeren.—here fame] To praise, commend; laudare:—Herigað drihten praise the Lord, *Cd.* 214: 187. Heredon hig beforan him, *Gen.* 12, 15: *Ps.* 17, 4: *Lk.* 2, 20.

<sup>c</sup> Herige an army, v. herge.

Herigean to praise, v. herian.

Herigendlic laudable, v. hergendlic.

Herinc, hering a herring, v. hæring.

Hering, herung, e; f. Praise, commendation, favour, emulation; laus:—*Bt.* 27, 3: 30, 1.

Hering-man a hearing-man, a subject, *Som.*

Herm-bealow noxious, *Cd.* 228, v. hearm.

Hern a horn, v. hyrne.

Hernis, se; f. A tax, tribute; census:—*R. Mt.* 17, 25.

Hernise A mystery; mysterium:—*C. Mk.* 4, 11.

Hernisse obedience, *Bd.* 3, 30, v. hynnes.

Her-pað a military way, *Jdth.* 12, v. here, &c.

Herpere a harper, *Gen.* 4, 21, v. hearpere.

Herra for heora, hira of them—herra for hehra higher, v. heah.—a master, lord, v. hearra.

Hersta A fagot, fire-brand; cremium:—*V. Ps.* 101, 4.

Herstan to fry, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. hyrstan.

Hersting-hlaf a bread-crust, *Cot.* 45.

Hersum obedient, v. hyrsum.

Hersumian to obey, *C. Mk.* 4, 41, v. hyrsumian.

Hersumnes obediēce, v. hyrsumnes.

Herð-belig [hærðan testiculī, belig venter] viscus, scrotum, *Cot.* 163.

Herung praise, favour, emulation, *Ps.* 110, 10, v. hering.

Herwendlic; adj. Despicable; contemptibilis:—*Cot.* 37.

Herwian to despise, v. herewian.

<sup>d</sup> Herwic a camp, v. herewic.



Het called, v. hatan.

HE'ŦE, hate [Plat. Dut. haat m. hæt c: Ger. hass m: Ot. haz: Moes. hatiza: Dan. had n: Swed. hat n: Icel. hatr n.—hat hot] HATE, hatred, indignation, envy; odium:—Bd. 5, 23. Hete hæfde he hate he had, Cd. 16: 103. On hete hæfde odio habebat, Bd. 3, 21. His hete berh avoided his hatred, Bd. 2, 15, S. p. 513, 28. Hete heat, v. hætu.

Hetele sharp, fierce, v. hetol.

Hetelic; adj. Hateful; odiosus:—Ors. 1, 8.

Hetelice, hatollice Hatefully, hotly, vehemently; odiose, vehementer:—Jos. 11, 8: Chr. 616.

Heten promised, v. hatan.

Hetenid Iniquity, partiality; iniquitas:—T. Ps. 72, 8.

Heðe height, v. heaðo.

Heðen heathen, with its compounds, v. hæþen, &c.

Heðfelda. [Flor. Headfeald: Hunt. Hatfeld: Stub. Hetfeld.—hæð heath, feld a field] HATFIELD-MOOR, Yorkshire, Chr. 633.

Hetol; def. se hetola; adj. Hateful, severe, cruel, vehement; odiosus, crudelis:—Elf. T. p. 32.

Hetollice hatefully, vehemently, abundantly, L. Ps. 30, 31, v. hetelice.

Hettan To pursue, drive, persecute; persequi: generally used as a participle, hettende pursuing; or, perhaps, as a noun, hettend an enemy; persequens:—Cd. 94: 184: Jdth. 12. Hettende beoðan shall be persecuting, R. Mt. 5, 11. Hettendra herga of pursuing armies, Cd. 97.

e Hettian to pull off the skin, L. Cnut. pol. 27, W. p. 138, 45, v. hættian.

Hetul hateful, cruel, v. hetol.

Heueld thread, v. hefelfd.

Heuen heaven, &c., v. heofon.

Heuet, heuod a head, v. heafod.

Hewen green, v. hæwen.

Hewen a violet, a purple-coloured lily, heaven.

Hewendlice; adv. Disdainfully; contemptum, Som.

Hewgas for heawgas images, C. Ps. 134, 15, v. herge.

Hexta highest, L. Ps. 9, 2, for hehst, v. heah.

Hi They, them, her; illi, illæ, illos, illas, illam, from he.

Hibernia, Ybernia Ireland; Hibernia:—Chr. 891, v. Yrland.

Hicæ [Dut. Kil. huycke, hoeden from hoeden to cover] A wig; galericulum.—Hence our huke or hyke a sort of cloak, v. hacela.

Hicemase A wren; parrax:—R. 38.

Hicgan, gehicgan, behicgan, higeon, hycgan, hyggan, hygian; p. hygde [Moes. hugjan: Icel. hyggia] To study, think, consider, explore, seek vehemently, attempt, endeavour, strive, struggle; studere:—Ne mæg ic þæt gehicgan nor could I search out that. Hycgað his ealle all strive for this, Cd. 22. Hieg begenlice strive nobly, Jos. 1, 18.

Hidd, hidde hid, v. hydan.

Hide a hide, v. hyde.

Hider, hyder; adv. HITHER; huc:—Come þu hider ær tide, Mt. 8, 29. Hiderer nearer, Elf. gr. 38. ¶ Hyder geond yonder, there, Mt. 26, 36.—Hider and geond, Bd. 5, 12.—Hider and pider, hidres pideres hither and thither, Bt. 40, 5.—Hider-cyme hither-coming, Bd. 1, 34.—Hider-ward hitherward, Chr. 1085.

Hieder hither, v. hider.

Hieg hay, T. Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.

Hiegian to strive, Past. 14, 6, v. hicgan.

Hieh high, &c., v. heah, &c.

Hieldon Made a tumult; sonuerunt:—T. Ps. 82, 2.

Hielfa a handle, Past. 21, 7, v. helf.

Hielm stubble, C. Ps. 82, 12, v. healm.

Hielt a handle, v. hilt.

Hiene him, Bd. 5, 8, for hine.

Hiened humbled, v. hynan.

Hienð, hienðu loss, destruction, Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. henð.

Hieordas coarse tow, v. heordan.

Hiera, hira of them; g. pl. of he.

Hieran to hear, Past. 18, 2.—Hierde obeyed, Cd. 37, v. hyran.

Hierde a shepherd, Cot. 167, v. hyrde.

Hiere, hire of her; g. of heo.

Hiere-borg borrowing for hire, usury, Cot. 170, Som.

Hiered a family, v. hired.

Hier-mon a hearer, one obedient, Past. 23, 1.

Hiermð Craftiness, deceit; astutia, Som.

Hiernys obedience, v. hyrnes.

Hierosolim-waru men of Jerusalem.

Hierra higher, v. heah.—a lord, v. hearra.

Hierstan to fry, Past. 21, 6, v. hyrstan.

Hierste-panna a frying-pan, Past. 21, v. hyrsting.

Hiersting a frying, v. hyrsting.

Hiesumnes obedience, v. hyrsumnes.

Hiertan to encourage, Past. 8, 1, v. hyrtan.

Hierusalem, Ierusalem Jerusa-

lem; Hierosolyma:—Chr. 71: 448.

Hiest highest, v. heah.

Hiew a hue, form, v. hiw.

Hiewe hewed, cut, smoothed; dolatus:—Hiewe stan, Ors. 4, 12.

Hiewete A striking, smiting, hewing; percussio:—Past. 36, 5.

Hig, hyg they, v. hi.

Hig hay, grass, Ps. 71, 16, v. heg.

Hig, hih high, v. heah.

HIGAN, higan [Icel. haggja to move] 1. To HIE, to make haste; tendere. 2. To endeavour, strive; niti:—1. Higað festinat, Bt. R. p. 169. 2. Higað nititur, Bt. 30, 1. Pat he higie eallan mægne that he strive with all might, Bt. 37, 2.

Higdi-fatu Calidilia, scilicet, vasa quædam, Coll. Monast.

Hige, higo A family, household, society; familia:—C. R. Lk. 2, 4.

HIGE, hyge, hogu [Old Plat. Dut. Ger. huge: Dut. heugen to remember: Al. hugi, hiugi: Ot. hugu: Swed. håg, hug m: Icel. hugr m: Moes. hugjan]

1. The mind, thought; mens.

2. Application of mind, study, diligence, care; mentis applicatio, cura:—1. Ne meahthe he æt his hige findan he might not find in his mind, Cd. 14.—

He minne hige cuðe he knoweth my mind, Cd. 19: 206. 2. R. Ben. 36, 53, Som.—Hige-cræft

power of mind, Cd. 176.—

Hige-frôd wise, prudent in mind, Cd. 92.—Hige-rof magnanimous, Cd. 82.—Hige-

sorga anxiety, mental griefs, Cd. 37.—Hige-strang strong in mind, Menol. 80. Hige-te-

one mind's hate, Cd. 103.—

Hige-pancol cautious, provident, thoughtful, Cd. 176.

Hige; adj. Studious, diligent; diligens, Som.

Higeleás; adj. Negligent, careless, saucy; negligens, Som.

Higeleaslice; adv. Negligently, disorderly; negligenter, Som.

Higeleast, higeleast, higlist. Negligence, carelessness; negligencia:—R. Ben. interl. 6, 43.

Higen society, v. hige.

Higere A wood-pecker, a pie; picus avis:—R. 37.

Higgan to strive, Bt. 33, 2, v. hicgan.

Hig-hus a hay-loft, R. 109.

Higian to endeavour, v. hicgan.

Higla: interj. Hah, alas; hei:—Ps. 119, 5.

Higna-fæder A master of a family; paterfamilias:—C. R. Lk. 13, 25.

Higo a family; higu servants, R. Mt. 10, 36, v. hige.

Higre A slave, one born in a house; verna:—Cot. 23.



- Higscepe** *Familyship*; *familiae* status:—*Bt.* 21.
- Higð** *An endeavour*; *nisus*, *Som.*
- Hih** *high*, v. *heah*.
- Hihsend** *Hissing*; *subsannans*, *Lye.*
- HIHT**, *hyht*, *gehyht* *Hope*, *expectation*, *refuge*, *joy*, *exultation*; *spes*:—*Elf. gr.* 12: *Gaudium*, *T. Ps.* 46, 1.
- 1** **Hihtan**, *gehihtan*, *ic* *hihte*, *we* *hihten*, *gehyhtað*; *p. ic* *gehihte*, *hihte*; *pp.* *gehyten*. 1. *To hope*, *refuge*; *sperare*. 2. *To rejoice*, *exult*; *exultare*. 3. *To increase*; *augere*:—1. *ic* *hihte* *on* *God*, *Ps.* 68, 4: 30, 18. *Þeoda* *gehyhtað*, *Mt.* 12, 21. 2. *Muntas* *gehihtað*, *Ps.* 113, 6: 117, 13. 3. *He* *gehihte* *folc* *his*, *Ps.* 104, 22. *Hihte*, *M. Ps.* 104, 22.
- Hihftul**, *hyhtful*, *adj.* *Full of joy*, *pleasant*; *gaudii plenus*:—*Cd.* 45.
- Hihð** *height*, *T. Ps.* 55, 3, v. *heaðo*.
- Hihtleás**, *adj.* *Joyless*, *hopeless*; *gaudio vacuus*, *Som.*
- Hihhtlic**, *hyhtlic*, *adj.* *Joyous*, *glad*, *exulting*, *hopeful*, *desirable*, *sublime*; *jucundus*, *sublimis*:—*Cd.* 95: 8.
- Hihhtice**, *adv.* *Gladly*, *diligently*; *studiose*:—*L. Eccl.* 4.
- Hii** *the island Hy*, v. *li*.
- Hila**, *hi* *Alas*; *heu*, *Som.*
- Hilan** *To hill*, *conceal*; *tegere*:—*Hilð* *conceals*, *Bt.* 27, 1, v. *helan*.
- Hilc** *a turning*, *Cot.* 18, v. *hylca*.
- HILDE** [*Icel.* *hilldur f.*] *A battle*, *fight*; *pugna*:—*Hildegærdige* *greedy of battle*, *Cd.* 150: 155. *Menol.* 481.—*Hilde* *calla* *a man of war*, *Cd.* 156.—*Hilde-leoð* *a military song*, *Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-nædran* *military serpents*, *arrows*, *Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-rinc* *a soldier*, *Æthelst. Epinc.* *Chr.* 938.—*Hilde-sweg* *battle crash*, *Cd.* 93.—*Hilde-þræc* *martial violence*, *Cd.* 98.—*Hilde-wulfas* *soldiers*.
- Hilde** *affection*, v. *hyld*.
- Hil-hama** *A grasshopper*; *cicada*:—*R.* 37.
- HILL**, *hyll*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *hüll*, *hövel m*: *Dut.* *heuvel m*: *Ger.* *hügel m*: *Dan.* *høj c*: *Icel.* *höll m*. *tumulus*: *Icel.* *hvoll m.*] *A HILL*, *mountain*; *collis*, *mons*:—*C. Ps.* 71, 3: *R.* *Lk.* 23, 30.
- 1** **Hil-song** *A timbrel*, *drum*; *tympanum*:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.
- Hilt**, *gehiht*, *holt*, *hylt*, *an.* **HILT**, *handle*; *capulus*:—*Þa* *hiltan*, *Jud.* 3, 22.—*Hildeás* *without a handle*, *R.* 52.
- Him** *to him*, *or them*; *illi*, *illo*, *illis*; *d. s.* and *pl.* of *he*.
- Himming** *a shoe*, v. *hemming*.
- Him-self** **HIMSELF**; *ipse*:—*Gen.* 18, 7.
- Hina** *A domestic*, *servant*; *domesticus*:—*Cd.* 107.—*Hinaealdor*, *hine-ealdor* *the good man* of the house, *Bd.* 3, 9.—*Hine-man* *a farmer*.
- Hinan** *hence*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 156, v. *heona*.
- Hindan** *behind*; *post*:—*Ors.* 6, 36.
- Hind-beri**, *hind-berig* **HINDBERRY**, *raspberry*; *fragum*, *acinus*:—*Cot.* 72, 91.
- Hind-cealf**, *hind-calf* *A little hind*, *hind-calf*; *hinnulus*:—*R.* 19.
- Hinde**, *hynd* **A HIND**; *cerva*:—*Chr.* 1086.
- Hinder** *geape*, *hinder-gepever-sutus*, *R.* 84: *Coll. Monast.*
- Hinderling** [*hinder remote*, *ling a pattern*] *Not like the original*; *a* *prototypo* *prorsus* *abhorrens*, *Lye*:—*Wilk. L. A.-S.* p. 208.
- Hinder-sceipe**, *es*; *m.* *Naughtiness*, *negligence*; *nequitia*, *Som.*
- Hind-hele**, *hind-heleðe*, *hind-heolaðe*, *hind-heoleðe*, *hind-hioleðe*. **HIND-HEEL**; *pæonia*:—*Elf. gl.* 16.
- Hindrian**; *pp.* *gehindred* [*Plat. Dut.* *hinderen*: *Frs.* *hinderà*: *Ger.* *hindern*: *Not.* *hintern*: *Dan.* *hindre*: *Swed.* *Icel.* *hindra*] *To HINDER*; *impedire*:—*Chr.* 1003.
- 1** **Hindward** **HINDWARD**; *a retro*:—*L. Alf. pol.* 32.
- Hine** *him*; *illum*, *se*; *ac. s. m.* of *he*.
- Hi-ne** *is it not*, *are they not*; *nonne*:—*Ps.* 13, 8.
- Hine** *a domestic*, v. *hina*.
- Hine-weard** **INWARD**; *intrinsic*:—*C. R.* *Mt.* 7, 15.
- Hin-gong** *A departure*; *abitus*:—*Cod. Exon.* 30, b.
- Hingrian**, *hyngrian*; *p. ede*; *pp. od* [*Dut.* *hongern*: *Plat. Ger.* *hungern*: *Not.* *hungeren*: *Moes.* *huggrian*, *pronounce* *hungrian*: *Dan.* *hungre*: *Swed.* *hungra*: *Icel.* *húngrar*—*hunger hunger*] *To hunger*; *esurire*:—*Hingriað* *esuriunt*, *Mt.* 5, 6: *Lk.* 6, 21.
- Hingriende**, *Cot.* 83. **Hingrende**, *Cod. Exon.* 27a. **Hingrigende**, *Mt.* 25, 37. Also used impersonally, *Me* *hingrað* *I hunger*, *Elf. gr.* *Hine* *hingrede* *he was hungry*, *Lk.* 4, 2.
- Hinoð** *the bowels*, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. *innoð*.
- Hinsið**, *hinnsið* *Death*, *destruction*, *horror*; *mors*, *perditio*:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.
- Hio**, *heo* *She*; *illa*; *nom. s. f.* of *he*.—*hio* *is used for* *he*, *hi*, &c.
- Hiofon** *heaven*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. *heofon*.
- Hiofonlic** *heavenly*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. *heofonlic*.
- Hiolstr** *a den*, v. *heolster*.
- Hiom**, *heom*, *him* *Them*; *illis*; *d. pl.* of *he*.
- Hion**; *f.* [*Swed.* *hinna*: *Dan.* *hinde*] *A membrane*; *cuticula*:—*L. Ethelb.* 37.
- Hion**, *him* *To him*; *illi*; *d. s.* of *he*.
- Hiona**, *hionan*, *hionon* *hence*, *Bt.* 36, 2, v. *heona*.
- Hiop**, *heap*, *heop* **A HIP**, *the fruit of the dogrose*, *a bush*, *bramble*; *rosæ sylvestris* *bacca*, *rubus*:—*Brer þe* *hiopon* *on-weaxð* *a briar* *which beareth hips*, *L. M.* 1, 38. *Heop-brymel* *a hip-bramble*, *R.* 64.
- 1** **Hior** *a hinge*, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. *heor*.
- Hiora**, *heora*, *hira* *Of them*; *il-lorum*; *g. pl.* of *he*.
- Hiorð**, *hiored* *a herd*, *Cot.* 167, v. *heord*.
- Hiort** *a heart*, v. *heorte*.
- Hiorð** *hearth*, *Cot.* 20, v. *heorð*.
- Hiow** *a hue*, *Cd.* 14, v. *hiw*.
- Hioweslice** *familiarly*, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. *heoweslice*.
- Hipe** *a hip*.—*hipes-ban* *hip-bone*, v. *hype*.
- Hiran** *to hear*, v. *hyran*.
- Hird**, *hirde* *a shepherd*, v. *hyrde*.
- Hird-clerc** *a domestic chaplain*.
- Hirdelic**, *adj.* *Pastoral*; *pastoralis*, *Som.*
- Hirdnys** *a prison*, *Gen.* 42, 17, v. *hyrdnes*.
- Hirdwendlic** *familiar*, *contemptible*, *Cot.* 37.
- Hire** *an army*, *Gen.* 14, 17, v. *here*.—*hire* *usury*, v. *hyre*.
- Hired**, *hyred*, *es* [*hyred pp.* of *hyrian* *to hear*, *obey*, &c.] 1. *A family*, *household*; *familia*. 2. *A palace*, *court*; *palatium*. 3. *An army*, *a host*, *crew*, *an assembly*, *convent*; *exercitus*:—1. *Gen.* 12, 17: *Mt.* 24, 45: *Lk.* 2, 4: 12, 42. 2. *Ors.* 6, 30: *Chr.* 1085. 3. *Lk.* 23, 11.—*Hired* *heofona* *host of heaven*, *Cd.* 221.—*Hiredes-ealder*, *Mt.* 21, 33.—*Hiredes-fæder*, *Mt.* 10, 25.—*Hiredes-hlaford* *master of the family*, *Elf. gl.* 5.—*Hiredes-modor* *a mistress*.—*Hired-gerefa* *exconsul*, *R.* 6.—*Hired-man* *a domestic*, *Gen.* 50, 7.—*Hired-wifman* *a maid servant*, *Wulfar. Test.* *Hicks's* *Thes. Dis. Ep.* p. 54.—*Hired-wist* *familiarity*, *Scint.* 78.
- 1** **Hirniende** *attonitus*.
- Hirsum** *obedient*, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. *hyrsum*.
- Hirsumian** *to obey*, v. *hyrsumian*.



**Hirwnes** *contempt*, *T. Ps.* 118, 141, *v. hyrwnes*.  
**His**, *hys*, *his*, of him; *illius*; *g. s. m. of he*.  
**Hiscan** *To reprove*; *exprobrare*: *L. Ps.* 32, 10.  
**Hise**, *hyse* [*Plat. he*, *heken*: *Ger. er*: *Dan. Swed. han*: *Icel. hann*] *A male*; *mas*, *masculus*:—*Hise-cild*, *hyse-cild*, *hyse-rinc a male child*, *Ors.* 1, 10: *Gen.* 17, 10, 12.  
**Hispan** *to deride*, *Ps.* 2, 4, *v. hispan*.  
**Hispanie**, *Ispanie Spain*; *Hispania*:—*Chr.* 1087.  
**Hissæpe** *Cedria, Lye*.  
**Hit**, *hyt* [*Plat. het*, *idt*, *et*: *Dut. het*: *Ger. es*: *Isd. izs*: *Moes. ita*: *Dan. det*, *dette*: *Swed. thet*, *det*: *Icel. thad* or *that*] *It*; *id. nom. ac. s. n. of he*:—*Ic hit eom it is I, Gen.* 27, 24.  
**Hitan** *to eat*, *Lev.* 7, 25, *v. ytan*.  
**Hið** *a haven, port*, *v. hyð*.  
**Hiðende** *destroying*, *Cot.* 95, *v. hyðian*.  
**Hiðer** *hither*, *v. hider*.  
**Hiðfull** *Hateful*; *odiosus*:—*Scint.* 1.  
**Hiu**, *heo she*; *illa*; *nom. s. f. of he*.  
**Hiu**, *hah*; *hei*, *Lye*.  
**Hiu hue**, *heuw*, *Lk.* 3, 22, *v. hiw*.  
**Hiw**, *heaw*, *hiwe*, *hyew*, *es*. [*Plat. hau m*: *Dut. houw m*: *Frs. hei f*: *Ger. hiel m.*] 1. *A form, fashion, face, appearance*; *species, forma*. 2. *HUE, colour*; *color*:—1. *On oðrum hiwe*, *Mk.* 16, 12. *Wlitig on hiwe*, *Gen.* 12, 11. *Heofones hiw*, *Mt.* 16, 3. 2. *Ælces hiwes of every colour*, *Bd.* 1, 1. *Anes hiwes of one colour*, *Elf.* gr. 49.  
<sup>a</sup>**Hiwa**, *an*; *m.* [*Icel. hion*: *Swed. hion*] *A family*, in the *pl. persons of the same family, domestics, servants*; *familia, domestici*:—*Heora hiwan eall all their domestics*, *Cd.* 133, *Th.* p. 168, 10. *To hire hiwun*, *Gen.* 39, 14. *Mid hira hiwun*, *Ex.* 1, 1. *To þinum hiwun*, *Mk.* 5, 19, *v. hiwen*.—*Hiw-gedal a separation of a family, a divorce*, *Mt.* 5, 31.  
**Hiw-cuð** *known to a family, familiar*, *R.* 115.  
**Hiw-cuðlice**; *adv. Familiarly*; *familiariter*:—*Bd.* 5, 2.  
**Hiwcuðrædnes**, *se*; *f. Acquaintance, intimacy*; *familiaritas*:—*R.* 116.  
**Hiwen** *Servants*; *domestici*:—*Hiwenu beþurfon domestic indigent*, *Gen.* 42, 33, *v. hiwa*.  
**Hiwere**, *es*; *m.* [*hiw a form*] *One who puts on a form, a hypocrite, a fabricator, an inven-*

*tor, a fowler*; *simulator, fabricator, auceps*:—*Elf. gl.* 25, *Prov.* 6.

**Hiw-gedal** *a divorce*, *v. hiwa*.

**Hiwian**, *hywan*, *gehiwan*; *part. hiwigende*; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, *gehiwod*; *v. a.* 1. *To form, fashion, shape, hew, transform*; *formare*. 2. *To feign, pretend, counterfeit*; *simulare*:—1. *Þe hiwode eage*, *C. Ps.* 93, 9. *Þu hiwodest me*, *C. Ps.* 138, 4. *Siogodcunde foreteohung eall þing gehiwað the divine Providence fashions every thing*, *Bt.* 39, 6. 2. *Hiwigende lang gebed*, *Lk.* 20, 47. *Þeah hit gehywod wære though it were pretended*, *Job.* p. 166.

<sup>o</sup>**Hiwing**, *hiwing*, *gehiwung* *a pretence*, *Num.* 12, 8, *v. hiwung*.

**Hiwisc** *A family*; *familia*:—*Æt hiwisc per familias*, *L. In.* 44.—*Hiwisc-fæder a master of a family*, *C. Lk.* 13, 25.

**Hiwislíce**; *adv. Familiarly*; *familiariter*, *Som.*

**Hiwleás**; *adj. Without form, deformed*; *deformis*:—*Elf. gl.* 3. **Hiwleasnes**, *se*; *f. Deformity, foulness*; *deformitas*, *Som.*

**Hiwlic**; *adj. [hiw a form] Assuming a form, beautiful, figurative*; *formosus, figurativus*:—*Somn.* 101, 244.

**Hiwlic**; *adj. [hiwa a family] Relating to a family*; *matronalis*:—*Cot.* 129.

**Hiwraðen**, *e*; *f. [hiwa family, raðen state, condition] A house, family, tribe*; *familia*:—*To þam sceapum Israela hiwraðene*, *Mt.* 10, 6: *Ex.* 2, 1. *Hiwraðene þinre fæder families tux pater*, *Gen.* 28, 2.

**Hiwscipe**, *es*; *m. A house, family*; *familia*:—*L. Ps.* 113, 17.—*Hiwscipas families*, *L. Ps.* 21, 28.—*Hiwscipes fæder master of a family*, *Bd.* 5, 12.

**Hiwung**, *hiwing*, *hiwung*, *gehiwung*, *gehywung*, *e; f.* 1. *A forming, creation*; *creatio, formatio*. 2. *A pretence, counterfeiting, hypocrisy, scoff, irony, ambiguity*; *simulatio, hypocrisis*:—1. *C. Ps.* 102, 13. 2. *Mid þære hiwunga with the pretences*; *cum speciebus*, *Bt.* 20.

**Hiwung**, *e*; *f. [hiwa a family] A marriage*; *matrimonium*:—*Ors.* 2, 2.

**Hlad** *Load*; *onus*, *Som.*

**HLAÐAN**, *þu hlætst*, *he hlæt*; *p. hlóð*, *gehlóð*; *pp. hlæden*, *gehlæden*; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Tat. Ot. laden*: *Dan. ladde*: *Swed. ladda*: *Icel. hlada*: *Fin. ladan*: *Pol. laduje*. *If the sense of heaviness*

*be considered as the first, this word belongs to hlad or lad a load*] 1. *To LOAD, burthen, heap up*; *onerare*. 2. *To LADE, draw out, empty*; *haurire*:—1. *Ongan ad hladan began a pile to load*, *Cd.* 140. *Gehlodon him*, *Cd.* 174. 2. *Wæter to hladenne*, *Ex.* 2, 16. *Hlod wæter*, *Ex.* 2, 19.

**Hladung** *LADING*; *haustus*, *Som.*  
**Hlæd** *A heap*; *agger*:—*Past.* 21, 5.

**Hlædder**, *hlæder*; *g. hlædre*, *hlæddre*; *d. hlædre*. [*Plat. ledder f*: *Dut. ladder f*: *Frs. hladder n*: *Ger. leiter f*: *Not. leitero*: *Schwa. laiter m*: *Ker. hleitar*] **LADDER**; *scala*:—*On ufewardre þære hlædre*, *Gen.* 28, 13. *Hlædræ rærdon ladders reared*, *Cd.* 80.

**Hlæddisc** *satira*, *R.* 30.

**Hlæden** *A bucket*; *hauritorium*:—*R.* 25, *v. hladen*.

**Hlæde** [*Plat. Dut. lepel m*: *Ger. löffel m. hlædle from hladen to lade*] **LADLE**; *spatha, cochleare*, *Som.*

**Hlæd-weogl**, *hlæd-wiogl*. *An engine or wheel of a well to draw water*; *antlia*:—*Cot.* 9, 101.

**Hlæfdie**, *hlæfdig*, *hlæfdige*, *an*; *f.* [*Icel. lavdi f.*] *Lady, queen*; *domina*:—*Agar forseah hire hlæfdian*, *Gen.* 16, 4: *Ps.* 122, 3. *Hlæfdigan hete a lady's hate*, *Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 4, 3: *L. Ps.* 44, 11. *Hiredes hlæfdig a mistress*, *Elf. gl.* 5.

**Hlæhter**, *hlæter laughter*, *v. hleahtor*.

**Hlæn** *a loan*, *v. læn*.

**Hlænan** *to lend*, *v. lænan*.

**Hlæne**, &c. *lean*, *Gen.* 41, 3, *v. læne*, &c.

**HLÆST** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. last f*: *Frs. hlest f*: *Icel. hlæss n.*] *A burthen, loading*, the loading of a ship, merchandise; *navis onus, merces*:—*Mid hlæste with lading*, *Cd.* 71. *Holmes hlæst burthen of the sea*, *Cd.* 74.—Hence our LAST, a quantity of corn, and BALLAST, is from bat a boat, and hlæst.

<sup>q</sup>**Hlæstan**; *pp. gehlæsted*. *To freight, load*; *onerare*:—*Gehlæsted þat scip loaded the ship*, *Bd.* 5, 9.

**Hlæst-scip** *a ship of burthen*.

**Hlætst** *ladest*, *v. hladen*.

**HLAW**, *hlaw* [*Moes. hlawi*] 1. *A heap, barrow, a small hill*; *agger*. 2. *A tract of ground gently rising*: hence denominated A LOWE, LOE, frequently used in the names of places; *tractus terræ paulatim ascendens*:—1. *Bt. R.* p. 162. *On hlæwe*



on a hill, *Menol.* 500. 2. Hundes-hlaw *Hound's-low*; canum tumulus. Leod, Lude-hlaw *Ludlow*; populi tumulus. Winnes-hlaw *Winnes-low*, *Winslow*; pugnae tumulus, vel forsan Windes-hlaw *ventosus tumulus*. Mere-hlaw *Mer-low*; mariscis circumdatus tumulus; denique East-hlaw *East-low*; orientalis tumulus. West-hlaw *West-low*; occidentalis tumulus, &c.

HLAƿ, es; m. [*Ger.* lab, laib, leib n. most commonly connected with brot *bread*, but also used alone to designate bread: *Old Ger.* hlaƿ: *Moes.* hlaifs, hlaibs: *Lat.* mid. leibo, libo] Bread, LOAF; panis:—pinne hlaƿ etan to eat thy bread, *Cd.* 43.—Ic com lifes hlaƿ, *Jn.* 6, 35, 48.—Hlafas wyrcan to make loaves, *Cd.* 228.—Cnapa hæƿð fif berene hlafas, *Jn.* 6, 9.—Hlaf-æta a loaf-eater, domestic, menial servant, *L. Ethelb.* 25.—Hlaf-gang the procession of the host, *L. Const.* p. 112.—Hlaf gebrocht broken bread, *Menol.*—Hlaf-leaste want of bread, *Nath.* 7.—Hlaf-mæsse loaf-mass, v. in alphabetical order.—Hlaf-ofn loaf-oven, an oven.

Hlaƿdig, hlaƿdia a lady, *C. Jn.* 20, 16, v. hlaƿfdie.

Hlaf-mæsse [*mæsse a mass*] The loaf-mass or feast, the feast on the first of August, called *Lammas-day*, when, the Saxons offered an oblation of loaves made from new corn. After rejecting h and f, we have lamæsse, hence LAMMAS; panis [sive frumenti primitiarum] festum, *Ors.* 6, 19.

Hlaƿdig, es; m. [*Icel.* lǽvdr tutor collegii] A LORD; dominus:—Of his hlaƿdofes godum, *Gen.* 24, 10: *Mt.* 21, 30. ¶ Cyne-hlaƿford, Gecynde-hlaƿford his lawful or liege lord.—Hlaƿford-hyld allegiance to a lord, *Ors.* 6, 37.—Hlaƿford-searwe, hlaƿford-swice disloyalty, infidelity; domini proditio.—Hlaƿford-swica a traitor.

Hlaƿfordleás LORDLESS; sine domino:—*L. Ethel.* 2.

Hlaƿfordóm, es; m. Dominion, lordship; dominium:—*Past.* 28.

Hlaƿfordscipe, es; m. Lordship; dominatio:—*Ps.* 144, 13: *Bt.* 7, 2.

Hlagole *Ridiculous*; promptus ad risum:—*Off. Reg.* 15.

Hlahende laughing, v. hlihan.

Hlamessa lammas, *Chr.* 1009, v. hlaƿmæsse.

Hlanca Lank; macilentus:—*Jdth.* 11.

Hland, hlond [*Icel.* hland n.—hence in *Lanc.* to this day they use, in the same sense, land or lant] Urine; lotium, urina:—*Cot.* 176.

Hlaw an elevation, a hill, v. hlæw.

Hleaf-gewrit [hleaf leave, gewrit written] A written license, a diploma; cautio, diploma.

Hleahtor, hleahter [*Plat.* Dut. lach m: *Ger.* gelächter n: *Ker.* hlatre, hlahtre: *Dan.* latter c: *Swed.* löje n: *Icel.* hlátar m.] LAUGHTER; risus:—*Bt.* 16, 2. ¶ Hleahtor-bære a laughor, *C. R. Ben.* 4.—Hleahter-ful full of laughter, *Guth. vit. pref.*—Hleahter-lic laughable, *Id.*—Hleahtor-smith laughter-smith, laughor, *Cd.* 144.

Hleap a leap, v. hlyp.

Hleápan, he hlypð; pp. hleop, we hleoƿon; pp. gehleáƿen [*Plat.* Dut. loopen: *Frs.* hla-pa: *Ger.* laufen: *Ot.* laufen: *Wil.* lofen: *Mons.* louffan: *Ker.* hlauffan: *Moes.* hlaupan: *Dan.* løbe: *Swed.* löpa: *Icel.* hlaupa, hleypa: *Heb.*

חלף hlp a passing] To LEAP, jump; saltare, salire:—Hleop on þæs cyninges stedan leaped on the king's steed, *Bd.* 2, 13. Hleapende, *Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleáƿere, es; m. 1. A LEAPER, messenger, courier; saltator, cursor. 2. A leper; leprosus:—1. Butan twegen hleaperas but two couriers, *Chr.* 889. 2. *Som.*

Hleapestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hleape-wince Lapwing; vanellus, *Som.*

Hleappettan To leap up; exsiliare:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleapung, e; f. LEAPING; saltatio, *Som.*

Hleær the cheek, jaw, face, *R.* 71, v. hleor.

Hleat bowed, v. hlutan, lutan.

Hlece Leaky; rimosus:—Hlece scip a leaky ship, *Past.* 57, 1. Hleda, hlede A seat; sedile:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 2.

Hlega A traitor; proditor:—*C. Lk.* 6, 16.

Hleglende A humming; sonans:—*Cot.* 24.

Hlehter a laughor, *Gen.* 21, 6, v. hleahtor.

Hlehter-full full of laughter.

Hlem a sound, *Past.* 26, 5, v. hlyn.

Hlemman To make a noise, to crackle; crepitare ut flamma:—*Cod. Exon.* 97, b.

Hlence the proud, *Cd.* 151, v. wlence.

Hlenortear hyssopus, *L. Ps.* 50, 8.

HLEO, hleow [*Plat.* löve f. a bower: *Dut.* luwte f. a shelter, calm place: *Frs.* hli f. a shed: *Ger.* laube f. a bower: *Dan.* Swed. loge m: *Dan.* læ: *Icel.* hliƿ f. hlie n.] 1. A shade, shelter, a basking in the sun while sheltered from the wind; umbraculum, apricitas. 2. An asylum, refuge; asylum, refugium:—1. On þisses holtes hleo in the shadow of thisholt, *Cd.* 39. Under swegles hleo sub ætheris umbraculo, *Cod. Exon.* 16, b. 2. His recedes hleow his dwellings shelter, *Cd.* 112. Earmra hleo a refuge of the poor, *Cd.* 203, v. hlywðe.—Hleo-hræstnes a supplanter, *L. Ps.* 40, 10.

Hleohtor laughor, v. hleahtor.

Hleom a limb, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. lim.

Hleomæg, es; m. [hleo a house, mæg a relation] A kinsman, relation; consanguineus:—Ne can ic hleomages sið I know not a kinsman's path, *Cd.* 48.

Hleomoc, hleomoce The herb pimpernel; anagallis:—*L. M.* 1, 2, 38.

Hleonade, hleonodon leaned, rested, inclined; p. of hlynian.

Hleoning Seat; discubitus:—*C. Lk.* 20, 46, v. hlining.

Hleop leaped, v. hleapan.

Hleor, hleær [*Plat.* gluur] A face, countenance, cheek, jaw; vultus:—Tearig hleor tearful face, *Cd.* 104: 43.—Hleor-ban maxilla, *L. Ps.* 131, 5.

Hleor-lora A scholar; discipulus:—*Cd.* 92.

Hleótan, he hlyt; p. hleát, gehleat, we hlutan; pp. hloten, gehloten [*Plat.* lotten: *Dut.* loten: *Ger.* losen: *Icel.* hlutaz, v. hlota a lot] To cast lots, to appoint or ordain by lot; sortiri:—Uton hleotan, *Jn.* 19, 24. Hi hlutan they cast lots, *Bd.* 5, 11.

Hleoðo, hleoðu, hliðu Mountain tops; juga:—*Cd.* 72: 86, v. heoðo.

HLEOÐOR. 1. A sound; sonus, strepitus. 2. A revelation, an oracle; revelatio:—1. þa cwom wuldres hleoðor then came a glorious sound, *Cd.* 162: 181. Hleoðrum gedælde in sounds divided, *Cd.* 81. 2. Æt hleoðre by revelation, *Cd.* 64.

Hleoðor-cwyd, es; m. [hleo a shady place, þor Thor, cwyd a saying] The speech of Thor, an oracle, a revelation; oraculum, revelatio:—Abraham bewand þa hleoðor-cwidas on hige sinum Abraham turned these revelations in his mind, *Cd.* 107: 109.



Hleoðor-stede [stede a place]  
A place of an oracle, a tabernacle; oraculi locus:—*Cd.* 109.

Hleoðre by revelation, v. hleoðor.  
Hleoðrian; p. ode; pp. od.  
1. To make a noise or tumult, to rebuke; resonare. 2. To sound, sing; canere. 3. To fall to, betake himself to; incumbere:—1. Forþan efne find þine hleoðrodon, *Ps.* 82, 2: *Bd.* 3, 19. 2. Hleoðrade sang, *Cd.* 188. *C. Ps.* 57, 2. 3. Geornlice on gebede hleoðrede obnix in precibus voce sua incumbibat, *Bd.* 4, 3.

\*Hleoðrung, e; f. A noise, rebuking, chiding; increpatio:—*Ps.* 37, 15.

Hleow a shade, an asylum, v. hleo. —Hleow-fæst warm; calidus, *R. Ben.* 55. —Hleow-feðeras guardian wings, *Cd.* 131.

—Hleow - magas relations. —Hleow-stede a sunny place, *Elf. gr.* 27. —Hleow-stole place of defence, an asylum, *Cd.* 94.

Hleowan, hleowan [Icel. hlúa]  
1. To bubble, to make the noise of boiling; ebullire. 2. To nourish, cherish; fovere:—1. Oð hit hleoewe to wylme till it bubbles with heat, *L. In.* 78. 2. *Som.*

Hleowð A warmth, as of the sun while sheltered from the wind, a shade, an asylum; apricitas, umbraculum:—*Elf. gr.* 27, v. hleo. —Hleowð-magas relations, v. hleomæg.

Hlet a lot, *Bd.* 2, 20, v. hlot.

Hlewan to low as a cow, *Elf. gr.* 26, v. hlowan.

Hliccetung, e; f. Lightning; coruscatio:—*V. Ps.* 143, 8.

Hlichan to laugh, *Elf. gr.* 26, v. hlihan.

Hlid, gehlid [Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. hlid n: Ger. lied n. still used in the compound word augenlied eye-lied: *Ker.* lid: *Tat.* lido: *Moes.* lith: *Dan.* Swed. led n: *Icel.* hlid a door] A lid, cover; tegmen:—*Mt.* 27, 60. —Hlid-fæst a fast lid. —Hlid-gata a back door, *R.* 29.

\*Hlida - ford [Flor. Lideforda: Brom. Hunt. Lideford.—Lida the name of a river, ford a ford] LIDFORD, Devonshire, *Chr.* 997.  
Hlidan; p. behlad, hi behlidon; pp. gehlidad, gehlyd; v. a. [hlid a cover] To cover with a lid, to cover, close, shut; tegere:—Hi þone pytt eft behlidan, *Gen.* 29, 3. Heo siððan togædere behlad the [eorðe earth] then closed together, *Ors.* 3, 3.

Hliet a lot, v. hlot.

Hlifendre Red lead; minium, *Som.*

Hlifian, hliſigan, hliſigean; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To arise, raise up, tower, soar, to be conspicuous; eminere. 2. To smear, cover with vermilion; linire:—1. Geseah þa gearo hliſigean saw then arise complete, *Cd.* 66. Gesawon salo hliſian saw halls arise, *Cd.* 109. Se wer geseah hliſigan hea dune vir vidit eminere altum montem, *Cd.* 139. Hliſigan, *Cd.* 205. 2. *Som.*

Hligað, probably for hnigað incline; inclinant:—*Cd.* 190, *Lye.*

Hlihan, hlihhan, ic hlihhe, hlihð, we hliað; p. hlôh, ahlôh, gehlôh, þu hloge we hlôgon, gehlôgon. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. lachen: Frs. hlaka: Tat. lahan: Moes. hlajan: Dan. lee: Swed. le: Icel. hlæa] To laugh, deride; ridere:—Ne hloh ic—ac þu hloge, *Gen.* 18, 15. Hlogon on bysmor, *L. Ps.* 21, 6. Hlihende laughing, *Cd.* 95.

Hlihtan To LIGHT, alight; descendere ab equo:—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Hlinc A LINCH, balk, ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary; agger limitaneus:—*Cod.* Exon. p. 56, a, Heming. p. 144.

\*Hlinian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlining, hlinung, e; f. A sitting down, a seat; discubitus:—þa forman hlininga, *Lk.* 20, 46.

Hlinode leaned, v. hlynian.

Hlionian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hliosa fame, *Bt.* 39, 11, v. hlisa.

Hlioðo mountain-tops, v. hleoðo.

Hlioðrian to make a noise, to sing, v. hleoðrian.

Hlip a leap, v. hlyp.

Hlisa, hlysa, hliosa, an; m. [Dut. leus, leuze f. a sign: Icel. lysa] Fame, rumour, renown, glory, favour, esteem; fama:—þære bræðinge his hlisan of a spreading of his glory, *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106, 2: *Elf. T. p.* 13, 22: *Mt.* 24, 6. To habbenne þone idelan hlisan to have vain fame, *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 104, 24. —Hlis - bære fame bearing, famous.—Hlis-eađig renowned, famous, *Bt.* 13.—Hlis-eađignes celebrity, *Bt.* 33, 1.—Hlis-full famous, *Gen.* 6, 4.—Hlis-geađig famous, *Bt.* 33, 1.

Hlistnere A listener, one who is obedient; auscultator, *Som.*

Hlið. 1. A declivity, slope, the side of a hill; clivus. 2. Lithe, gentle, quiet; flexilis, mollis, v. lið:—1. Be hliðe heare dune by a slope of a high hill, *Cd.* 122. On hliðe neredede

preserved on a mountain's side, *Cd.* 173. 2. *Som.*

Hliðuheights, *Cd.* 166, v. hleoðo.  
Hliwð warmth, *L. Can. Edg. pm.* 16, v. hleoð.

Hlocan To rush on; irruere, *Lye.*

Hlôd loaded; p. of hladan.

Hlôdd a portion, lot, v. hlot.

\*Hlôge laughedst.—hlôh laughed, v. hlihan.

Hlond urine.—hlond-adle the strangury, v. hland.

Hlosan to perish, v. losian.

Hlosnan, hlosnian; part. hlosnende, hlosniende. To expect with anxiety, to fear; expectare suspense:—*C. R. Lk.* 19, 48.

Hlot, hlyt, gehlot [Plat. lott n: Dut. Fr. lot n: Frs. blot n: Ger. los n: Ot. loz, loza: Tat. lozze: Swed. lott m: Icel. hluti m. pars] Lot; sors:—Wurpon hlot miserunt sortem, *Mt.* 27, 35. Wurpon hlotu miserunt sortes, *Lk.* 23, 34. On handum þinum hlyt min, *Ps.* 30, 18. On hlyte by lot, *Elf. gr.* 38. —Hlot-beod a lot-bed, a balloting-box.

Hloten lotted, v. hleotan.

HLOÐ. 1. A band or company of robbers, from seven to thirty-five; prædonum turma. 2. What is taken by robbers, booty, spoil; præda:—1. Peofas we hatað oð seofon men, from seofon bloð oð fif and þrittig, and siððan bið here thieves we call to seven men, from seven to thirty-five a band, and after that number an army, *L. In.* 12, *W. p.* 17, 11: *Ors.* 3, 1. 2. *Bd.* 1, 34: 2, 20. —Hloðum in crowds, v. peof, here. —Hloð-bote compensation for robbery, *L. Alf. pol.* 26, *W. p.* 40, 24, 26.

Hloða a blanket, *Cot.* 118, v. loða.

Hloðere A robber; prædator:—*Cot.* 170.

Hloðian To rob, plunder; prædas agere:—*Bd.* 1, 12, 14.

Hloðum in crowds, v. hloð.

Hlowan [Plat. lüen, luyen: Dut. loeyen: Old Ger. lutan: Lips. gl. ludon] To low, bellow; mugire, boare:—*Cot.* 188.

\*Hloweng bombus, *Cot.* 27, *Lye.*

Hlowing, e; f. A LOWING; mugitus, *Som.*

Hlúd, lud [Plat. lud: Dut. lud: Frs. hlud: Ger. laut: Isd. hlud: Ot. lut: Icel. hlíod, lud m. a trumpet] LOUD, talkative; sonorus:—On stemne hludre cum voce sonora, *Ps.* 32, 3. —Hlud-chlipol calling aloud, *R. Ben. interl.* 7. —Hluddra-sang a chorus, *R.* 34.



—Hlud-steftn, hlud-stemn *A loud voice, Cot. 105.* —Hlud-swege *a loud sound; altisonus, Elf. T. p. 25.*

Hlud-geat *a back door, v. hlid, &c.*

Hludnes, se; *f. Loudness; sonoritas, Som.*

Hludur *concisius; Cot. 53.*

Hluin *a sound, Jdth. 11, v. hlyn.*

Hluta *A fortune-teller, v. hlyta.*

Hlutan; *p. hleat. To bend, bow, C. Mk. 5, 22, v. lutan.*

HLUTER, hlutor, hlutor, hluder;

*g. hluttres, hlutres; m. hluttre;*

*f. def. se hlutra; seo, þæt*

*hluttre [Plat. luter: Dut. louter:*

*Ger. lauter: Ot. luter: Isd. hluto: Dan. Swed. lutter:*

*Wel. lllather bright, shining]*

*Pure, lucid, limpid, clear, simple,*

*unmixed; purus:—Gif þin*

*eage byð hlutor, Lk. 11, 34.*

Mid hluttrum eagum his modes

*with pure eyes of his mind,*

*Bt. 34, 8: R. p. 182. Hlutor*

*wæter pure water, Cd. 191.*

Hluttre willan *pure wells, Bd.*

*2, 16. Hluttres ealoð, þrit-*

*tig ambra of pure ale, thirty*

*tubs, L. In. 70. Two tunnan*

*fulle hlutres aloð two barrels*

*full of pure ale, Chr. 852.*

Hlutor gebed *pura oratio, R.*

*Ben. 20.*

<sup>a</sup>Hluton *cast lots; p. of hleotan.*

Hlutturlice; *adv. Purely, simply,*

*merely; luculenter:—Greg. 2,*

*20: Bd. 4, 22: 5, 13.*

Hluttornes, se; *f. Purity, sim-*

*pliciity, sincerity; puritas:—*

*Bd. 2, 5, 15.*

Hlyd *a noise, T. Ps. 9, 7, v. ge-*

*hlyd.*

Hlydan; *p. hlydde. To make a*

*noise, to be tumultuous, to vociferate,*

*chatter; tumultuari, clamare:—*

*Þine fynd hlydað inimici tui tumultuantur, Jud. 5.*

*Þa hlyddon hig, Lk. 23, 5.*

Hlydende, *Mt. 9, 23.*

Hlydanford *Lidford, v. Hlida-*

*ford.*

Hlydde *loud, loudly, Jdth. 10, v.*

*hlud.*

Hlyd-monað [hlyd *loud, tumult-*

*uous; monað a month] March;*

*Mensis Martius:—Menol. 71,*

*v. hreðe-monað.*

Hlyhende *laughing, v. hlihan.*

HLYN, hlynn, hlem [Old Ger.

*lamm, limme, laimb, lami n:*

*Icel. hliomr m.] A sound, noise,*

*din; sonus:—Hlyn awehte*

*sonum excitavit, Cd. 52: 119:*

*Ors. 1, 12. Hlynn wearð on*

*ceastrum a din was in cities,*

*Cd. 119.*

Hlynnan, hlynnan *To sound, make*

*a noise, resound; sonare:—*

*Hlydde hlynade tumultuose ob-*

*strepebat, Jdth. 10.*

HLNYIAN, hlinian; *part. hlyni-*

*ende, hlinigende; p. hlinode,*

*hleonade, we hleonodon [Plat.*

*Dut. leunen: Ger. lehenen:*

*Ker. hlinen: Wil. leinen:*

*Dan. læne: Swed. luta] To*

*LEAN, incline, rest on; re-*

*cumbere:—Hlinode on þæs*

*Hælendes bearme, Jn. 13, 23.*

Hlyniende, *Bd. 3, 17.*

<sup>b</sup>Hlynn *A brook; torrens:—R.*

*Jn. 18, 1.*

HLXP, hlip, hleap, es; *m. A*

*LEAP, jump; saltus:—Heorta*

*hlyppum with harts' leaps, Cd.*

*203.*

Hlypa *A stirrup; scansile:—*

*Ors. 6, 24.*

Hlyrian *To play, sound an in-*

*strument; buccinare:—L. Ps.*

*80, 3.*

Hlysan *To celebrate, illustrate;*

*celebrare, Som.*

Hlyse, hlysa *fame, v. hlysa.*

Hlys-full *famous, v. hlysa.*

Hlysnend *attonitus, Cot. 7, Lye.*

Hlyst, gehlyst *The sense of hear-*

*ing; auditus:—On þæs folces*

*hlyste, Lk. 7, 1: Cd. 181.*

Hlystan, gehlystan; *v. a. [Plat.*

*lüstern, lustern: Dut. luisteren:*

*Ger. lauschen: Old Ger. and*

*in the dialect of the common*

*people in South. Ger. laustern,*

*losen, luzen: Moes. hlausan:*

*Dan. lure to lurk, listen: Swed.*

*lura: Icel. hlusta] To LISTEN,*

*hear, attend to, obey; audire:*

*—Sunu min hlyste minre lare,*

*Gen. 27, 8. Hig hlyston him,*

*Lk. 16, 29.*

Hlyt *a lot, v. hlot.*

Hlyt *cast lots, v. hleotan.*

Hlyta, hlytta, an; *m. One who*

*casts lots, a fortune-teller; sor-*

*tilegus:—Ors. 4, 7. Hlytan,*

*hlyttan fortune-tellers.*

Hlyðe *Slender, empty; tenuis:*

*Þa seofon hlyðran ear septem*

*tenues aristæ, Gen. 41, 27.*

Hlytte *A collector; tributi exac-*

*tor:—Chr. 911.*

Hlyttrian *To melt, purify; liqu-*

*are:—Elf. gr. 37.*

Hlyttrung, e; *f. A melting; liqua-*

*tion, Lye.*

Hlywa *warm, v. hleo.*

<sup>c</sup>Hlywing *A refuge; refugium:*

*—R. Conc. 11.*

Hlywð *A refuge, support, suste-*

*nance; refugium:—L. Eccl. 32,*

*v. hleoð.*

Hnæcan [Dut. nekken *to slay,*

*kill secretly: Plat. nikken to*

*bend the neck, from whence is*

*called in Plat. nikker m. an*

*executioner, and the devil: Ger.*

*nikken: Ker. keneiken: Not.*

*nichen: Dan. nikke: Swed.*

*nicka. —from Dan. nokken,*

*nökker: Swed. necken: Icel.*

*nikr, nykr m. a water spirit,*

*the devil] To kill; necare:—*

*Elf. gr. 24.*

Hnægan [Plat. neitern, nichen:

*Dut. grinniken: Swed. gnä-*

*ga: Icel. hneggia] To NEIGH;*

*hinnire:—Elf. gr. 22, 30.*

Hnægung, e; *f. NEIGHING;*

*hinnitus:—Elf. gr. 1.*

Hnæp, hnæpp, napp [Plat.

*napp n: Dut. nap m. napje n:*

*Ger. napf m: Old Ger. naff:*

*Mon. napho: Schw. napfe:*

*Old Fr. hanap, napf: Swed.*

*napp m: Icel. hnapp m.] A*

*cup, goblet, bowl; calix:—Elf.*

*gl. 21.*

Hnæppian, hnæppian; *p. ode;*

*pp. od; v. n. To NAP, take a*

*nap, to sleep, rest, lie; dormire:*

*—Se þe hnæppað, Ps. 40, 9:*

*Bt. 39, 7. Hnæppode, Ps. 3,*

*5. Hnæppiende, Ps. 77, 71.*

Hnæppung, hnæppung, e; *f.*

*Napping, sleeping; dormita-*

*tio:—Ps. 131, 4.*

Hnah bowed, *v. hnigan.*

Hneaw *Sparing, niggardly, co-*

*vetous; tenax:—Cd. 136.*

Hneawlice; *adv. Sparingly, covet-*

*ously: tenaciter:—Cd. 86.*

<sup>d</sup>Hneawnes, se; *f. Parsimony, nig-*

*gardliness; tenacitas, Som.*

HNECCA, an; *m. [Plat. nakken*

*m: Dut. nek m: Ger. nacken*

*m: Dan. nakke c: Swed. nacke*

*m: Icel. hnacki m. occiput:*

*Fr. nuque f: It. nuca: Hung.*

*nyak: Lap. nikke] A NECK;*

*cervix, occiput:—Fram þam*

*fof-wolnum of þone hneccan,*

*Deut. 28, 35.*

Hnehsud *softened, v. hnescian.*

Hneomagas *relations, v. cneo-*

*magas.*

Hnesc, hnysc, nesc; *adj. Tender,*

*soft, NESH; tener:—Þonne*

*hys twig byð hnesce, Mt. 24,*

*32. Hnescum gyrllum ges-*

*crydne, Mt. 11, 8. Hwi ferde*

*ge to gesonne þone man mid*

*hnescum reafum gescrydne,*

*Lk. 7, 25. Hnesce lufu tender*

*love, Past. 17, 11. Þat ælc*

*wuht bið innanweard hnes-*

*cost that every creature is in-*

*wardly softest, Bt. 34, 10.*

Hnescian, anescian, ahnescian;

*p. hi gehnescun, hnescodon;*

*pp. gehnescod. To make nesh,*

*to soften, mitigate, mollify, effe-*

*minate; mollire:—Hi hnescod-*

*on spræca his, Ps. 54, 23, 24:*

*Ors. 5, 3.*

Hnesclic; *adj. Soft, effeminate;*

*mollis:—Ors. 1, 12.*

Hnesclice; *adv. Gently, softly;*

*molliter:—Past. 21, 5.*

Hnescnys, se; *f. Softness, tender-*

*ness, delicacy; mollities:—*

*Scint. 43.*

Hnexian *to soften, Elf. gr. 30, v.*

*hnescian.*



Hnifele, hnifol *The brow, forehead; frons, Som.* — Hnifol-crumb, hnifol-crump *wrinkled brows, Cot. 45, 56.*

Hnigan, hnigian, ic hnige, he hnið; *p. hnáh, we hnigean; pp. hnigen. [Plat. nigen:] Dut. nygen: Ger. neigen: Ot. neigan: Ker. kehneigen: Al. hneigen: Moes. hneiwan: Dan. neje: Swed. niga: Icel. hneigia] To bow, bow down, descend, sink; caput inclinare:—Hnigan head headfum to bow with (our) heads, Cd. 35. Þa he to helle hnigan sceolde when he to hell must descend, Id. 221. He hnah to eorðan, Num. 22, 31.*

<sup>e</sup> Hnipan [*Icel. hnippaz concidere*] To bend or cast down; concidere:—Hnipað of dune he bends downwards, Bt. R. p. 197. Hnipod of dune inclinavit deorsum, concidit vultus ejus, Past. 34, 5.

Hnitan [*Plat. niten: Icel. hniótta labare: Icel. hniþba cornu petere*] To butt, push, gore with the horns; cornu petere:—Gif oxa hnite, Ex. 21, 28.

Hnit-cudu *mastic, v. hwit-cudu.*

Hnitel, hnitol; *adj. Butting, pushing, prone, bent down; petulcus:—Gif se oxa hnitel wære si bos petulcus esset, Ex. 21, 29, 36.*

Hnitu [*Plat. nete f: Dut. neet f: Ger. nisse, nüsse pl: Old Ger. nizze: Dan. gnid c: Swed. gnet f: Icel. nyt f.*] 1. A NIT; lens, -dis. 2. A lentil; lens, -tis:—1. R. 23: Cot. 16, 167. 2. Hnite, Gen. 43, 11.

Hnoc *A seal; mutinus:—R. 22.*

Hnol KNOLL, *top, summit, crown, pate; vertex:—Ps. 7, 17, v. cnoll.*

Hnoppa [*Plat. nobben, nubben f: Dut. nop f.*] Nap of cloth; villus, Som.

Hnot *Shorn, cut, notted; tonsus, mutilum:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Hnut, hnutu [*Plat. nót, nut f: Dut. noot f: Frs. noth f. nuwt c: Ger. nuss f: Wil. nuz: Dan. nód c: Swed. nót f: Icel. hnyt f. nyt f.*] A NUT, wallnut; nux, juglans:—R. 45.—Hnut-beam, hnute-beam a nut-tree, an almond-tree, Num. 17, 8.—Hnute-hula nut-hulls.

<sup>f</sup> Hnygela *Locks, cut wool, parings; tomentum:—R. 64. Hnyglan parings, shreds, Cot. 152.*

Hnylung KNEELING; accubitus:—R. 65.

Hnyse *soft, R. 63, v. hnesc.*

Hnyte *a nut, Somn. 181, v. hnut.*

Hó I hang, v. hón.

Ho; g. hos. *A heel; calx, calcaneum:—Ahefð hys ho on-*

gean me, Jn. 13, 18: Gen. 3, 15. Unrihtwysnys hos mine iniquitas calcanei mei, Ps. 48, 5: 55, 6.

Hobanca *A bedstead; sponda:—Cot. 168.*

Hoc, hoce, hooc, es; *m. [Dut. haak: Plat. Ger. haken m: Old Ger. hahgen: Dan. hage c: Swed. hake m: Icel. haki: Pol. hak: Heb. חכה] he a hook, from חך he to scratch] A hook, a smith's instrument; uncus, hamus:—Cot. 102: C. R. 18, 27. Hocas, Bd. 1, 12, Som.*

Hoc *a hollyhoc, v. holihoc.*

Hocer, hocor, hocor-wyrd *A mocking, reproach; irrisio:—Lup. Serm. 17.*

Hoc-leaf *A mallow, hollyhoc; malva:—Elf. gl. 14.*

Hocnera-tun, es; *m. [Flor. Hocneretune: Hunt. Hockenertune: Brom. Hockemeretune: Hook-norton, Oxfordshire, and Hockerton, Notts., Chr. 917.*

Hod [for cognate words, v. hád] Hood, a covering of the head; cucullus, caputium:—Cot. 31.

Hoeg hay, R. Mt. 6, 30, v. heg.

Hoehan to persecute, R. Mt. 5, 12, v. ehtan.

Hoehnis persecution, R. Mt. 5, 10, v. ehtnes.

Hoelende Calumniating; calumniations:—R. Mt. 5, 44.

Hór, hófe [*Plat. hoof n. horse's hoof: Dut. hoof m: Ger. huf m: Dan. hov c: Swed. hof m: Icel. hófr m. horse's hoof] Hoof; ungula:—Elf. gl. 3: R. 7.—Readhófe redhoof, L.M. 1, 2, perhaps hedera terrestris alehoof.*

<sup>h</sup> Hóre; *pl. hófa; n. [Plat. hof m.*

hove f. a farm, and the house upon it, also the court of a prince: Dut. hof n. the court of a prince, and of justice: Frs.

hof a garden, a court of a prince: Ger. hof m: Dan. hof n: Swed. hof n: Icel. hof n.

the court of a prince] A house, dwelling, cave, den; domus, spelunca:—Cynges hof a king's dwelling, Prov. 20.

On-gan þat hof wyrcean began the house to build, Cd. 66.

On þat hof into that house, Cd. 67.

On hofun, Ex. 8. 24.—Lytel hof a small house, R. 107:

hence hófel a HOVEL.—Hof-weard a house-steward, R. 8.

Hóf, he hófe, we hófon HOVE,

lifted; *p. of hebban.*

Hofer *A swelling on the back; gibbus:—Elf. gr. 28, Som.*

Hofered, gehofered *Humpbacked; gibbosus:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Hoffingas Spheres; orbis, Lye.

Hof-rede *a bedridden person, R.*

77.

Hof-bela *rough places, woody, hard of access.*

Hofull *Careful; sollicitus, Som.*

Hoga, hogu, hige, hyge [*Icel.*

hagr dexter, hagsynn prudens] Prudent, careful, anxious; prudens:—Hogo prudens, C. R. Mt. 10, 16. Hoga

wosan sollicitus, esse, C. R. Lk. 12, 11.

Hoga, hoge anxiety of mind,

care, fear, R. Ben. 53, v. hige,

oga.

Hogan to take heed, v. hogian.

Hogascipe, hogescipe, es; *m.*

Prudence, wisdom; prudentia:

—R. Lk. 1, 17.

Hogfæst, hogofæst; *adj. Wise,*

prudent, skilful; prudens:—

C. Mt. 11, 25.

Hogfull full of care, v. hohfull.

Hogfullice; *adv. Anxiously; sol-*

licité: Fulg. 32.

Hogian; *p. hogode, gehogode,*

behogode, we hogodon; *pp.*

gehogod [*Plat. högen to think:*

*Dut. heugen to recollect: Icel.*

huga to have care.—hogu, hige

the mind.] 1. To meditate,

study, think, to be wise; stu-

dere. 2. To think too much,

to be anxious, to lament, grieve;

sollicitus esse. 3. To deter-

mine, condemn, despise; sper-

nere:—1. Ymb fleam hogodon

thought about flight, Bd.

3, 18. 2. Ne beo ge na hog-

giende, Mt. 6, 34. 3. God

hogode hig, T. C. Ps. 52, 7.

Hogofæst wise, C. Mt. 25, 2, v.

hogfæst.

Hogoscipe wisdom, C. Lk. 2, 47,

v. hogascipe.

Hogu care, R. Ben. 36, 53, v.

hige.

Hogung, e; *f. 1. Care, effort, en-*

deavour; cura. 2. Contempt;

contemptus:—1. Hymn. 2.

Som.

Hoh *A heel, Hough, ham; calx,*

poples:—Elf. gr. 9, 72. ¶

On hoh on the heels, behind,

Cd. 69, v. ho.—Hoh-fot a heel,

footstep; calcaneum, L. Ps.

55, 6.—Hoh-scanc the hough-

shank; crus.—Hoh-sin hough-

sineu; poplitis nervus.—Hoh-

spor the heel; calx, R. 75.

Hóh hang, v. hón.

Hoh high, v. heah.

Hohfull, hogfull; *adj. Anxious,*

full of care; sollicitus:—R.

Ben. interl. 2: Scint. 9.

Hohfullnys, se; *f. Grief, vexa-*

tion, anxiety; dolor:—Bd. 3,

22.

Hoh-hwyring *A circle, ring,*

course; orbis, Som.

Hohinge-rode *The yoke or suf-*

fering of the cross; patibu-

lum crucis:—W. Cat. p. 294.

Hohmod [mod the mind] Anxiety,



sorrow; sollicitus animo, mœstus:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Lye*.

Hohmodnys, se; *f. Anxiety, grief, vexation; sollicitudo, Som.*

Hol, hal; *pl. holu* [*Plat. holl, hól, hól f: Dut. hol n: Ger. höhle f: Not. Wil. hol n: Moes. holund: Dan. hule: Swed. håla f: Lettish. ula: Icel. hola f.*] 1. A *HOLE, cavern, den; caverna. 2. A breathing hole; spiraculum. 3. A little hole, dot, point; apex*.—1. On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, *Bt.* 2. Foxas habbað holu, *Lk.* 9, 58. On holum, *Ps.* 16, 13. 2. *Som. 3. Hol stæfes, R. Mt.* 5, 18.

Hol Detraction, slander; calumnia:—*Off. Episc.* 8.

Hol; *adj. HOLLOW; cavus*.—Hol stan a hollow or excavated stone, *Cot.* 93. Holne hlaf cavus panis, *collyra, Ex.* 29, 23. Hole-dene cava wallis, *Ps.* 59, 6.

Holan To rush in; irruere, *Som.*

Holc a vein, *L. M.* 1, 72, v. hylca.

HOLD, ahold [*Plat. Ger. Not. hold: Dut. hulde f. holda houda m: Moes. hulthts: Dan. huld: Swed. hylla: Icel. hollr*] Faithful, friendly, true; fidus:—*Gen.* 39, 21. Hehþegen and hold high minister and faithful, *Cd.* 196.—Hold-að oath of fidelity, *Chr.* 1086.—Hold-mod fidelity; fidelis animo.—Hold-scipe fidelity, *Chr.* 1070.

j Hold, es; *m. A nobleman who was higher than a thane, governor, captain; præpositus, imperator*.—Holdes and hehgerefan wergýld is IIII þusend þrymsa, *L. Lund. W. p.* 71, 39. Agmund hold Agmund governor, *Chr.* 911. He gesohte þa holdas he sought the captains, *Chr.* 918.

HOLD [*Icel. hold n. flesh*] A dead body, carcass; cadaver:—Swa hwær swa hold byð, *Mt.* 24, 28: *Gen.* 15, 11.

Hold Friendship, entertainment; hospitium:—*Cot.* 85, 203.

Holdeoranes, se; *f. [hol deora nesse cave Deiræ promontorium]* HOLDERNESS, Yorkshire, *Som.*

Holdlice; *adv. Friendly, kindly; fideliter*.—*Cd.* 220.

Hole-dene a valley or dale.

Holegn, holen *Holly* or *HOLM-tree; aquifolium*.—*Cot.* 6, 165. Holen hidden, *C. Lk.* 8, 17.

Holenga, holinga, holonga, holunge; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause; nequiquam, frustra*.—*Cot.* 193: *Bd.* 2, 20.

Holh a ditch, cavern, v. hol.

Holian To HOLLOW, to make a hole, dig through; excavare, *Som.*

Holiende calumniating, *L. Ps.* 118, 121, v. hoelende.

Holi-hoc HOLLYHOC; malva hortensis, *Som.*

Holiga in vain, *Bd.* 2, 15, v. holenga.

Holl a cavern, *R.* 110, v. hol.

HóLM, es; *m. [Plat. Dan. Ger. holm a small island: Swed. hólme m: Icel. holmi m. an island]* 1. Water, sea, ocean, abyss; aqua, mare. 2. A river island, a green plot of ground environed with water, and just rising above it; hence, from being level and green, meadows, especially near rivers, are to this day called, HOLMES or HOMES. Hence, also, the names of places of a similar locality; insula, planities aquis circumfusa.—1.

Holmas dælde waldend ure our ruler parted the waters, *Cd.* 8. Ofer holm boren born over sea, *Cd.* 6. Ofer holmes hrineg over the orb of ocean, *Cd.* 69. 2. Flat-holm from its flatness. Steep-holm from being surrounded with high cliffs, two islands in the mouth of the Severn. Æt þam Holme at Holmwood, in Sussex, *Chr.* 902.—Holm-ærn an ocean-house, a ship, *Cd.* 71.—Holm-weall a sea-wall, *Cd.* 166.

Holmeg Wet, stormy; pluviosus, procellosus:—*Cd.* 148.

Holoece a vein, v. holc.

Holonga in vain, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. holenga.

Holpen helped; *pp. of help*an.

Holt a handle, *Cot.* 48, 147, v. hilt.

HOLT, es; *m. [Plat. Frs. holt n: Dut. hout n: Ger. holz n: Ot. Not. Wil. holza]* A HOLT, grove; lucus.—Plantode æne holt, *Gen.* 21, 33. Innan on pisses holtes hleo within a shadow of this grove, *Cd.* 39.—Holt-hana a woodcock.

Hol-tihte Slander; calumnia:—*R.* 15.

Holunga, holunge in vain, *Cd.* 48, v. holenga.

Hom a garment, jacket, v. hama.

Hom the ham, back part of the knee, *Med. Quad.* 8, 13, v. ham.

Hom. 1. Bile; cholera. 2. Rust; rubigo:—1. *L. M.* 1, 2. 2. *Prov.* 25, v. om.

Homa The erysipelas; ignis sacer:—*Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 1.

Homela, an A fool, an idiot, discredited; morio:—To homelan with discredit, *L. Alf. pol.* 31.

Homer a hammer, *Beo.* 39, 18, v. hamur.

Hón, ahón, ic hó, ahó, anhó hólh, he hēhð, we hōð; *p. heng, aheng, we hengen; imp. hólh, hólð ge; pp. hangen; v. a. [v. cognate words in hangian]* To hang, crucify; suspendere:—He het hon on gealgan, *Gen.* 40, 22. Pharao hæf þe ahon on rode, *Gen.* 40, 19. Hine man heng hunc ille suspendit, *Gen.* 41, 13. Hoh hyne crucifige illum, *Mk.* 15, 13: *Jn.* 19, 6. Nime ge hyne and hoð, *id.* Scal ic hon eowerne cýning, *Jn.* 19, 15. Hona a cock.—hon-cred cock-crowing, *Bd.* 3, 19, v. hana.

Hond a hand, *Chr.* 853.—Hond-dyntas, hond-smællas blows with the hands, cuffs, *C. Jn.* 18, 22.—Hond-seten a setting of the hand, a signature, *Heming.* p. 164.—Hond-steore lumps, *Cot.* 125: for the other compounds of hond, v. hand, &c.

Honed Calcaneus, *R.* 77.

Hong hung, v. hón.

Hooc a hook, *R.* 3, v. hoc.

Hood a hood, v. hod.

Hóp HOOP, circle; circulus, *Som.*

HOPA [*Plat. hop, hǣp f: Dut. hoopa, hope f: Frs. hoape f: Swed. hopp n: Icel. happ n. bona sors*] HOPE; spes:—*Scint.* 2, 8.

Hop-gehnastes, hopa-gehnæstes hope of victory, *Cod. Ex.* 101, b.

m Hopian; *p. ode; pp. od. To HOPE, trust; sperare*.—He

hopode þæt he gesawe sum tacen, *Lk.* 23, 8. Þæt we hopien to Gode that we should trust in God, *Bt.* 42. Þa hopiendan on þe sperantes in te, *Ps.* 16, 8.

Hoppa A stud, brooch; bulla:—*Ors.* 4, 10.

Hoppada A monk's garment; ependyton:—*R.* 112.

Hoppa [*Plat. hüppen, hüppern, hippen: Dut. huppen: Ger. hüpfen, hüpfen: Dan. hoppe: Icel. hoppa*.—from the *Moes. hup*, or the *A.-S. hype the hip*. In Westphalia the hip is called hüppe] To hop, leap, dance; salire, *Som.*

Hoppere A HOPPER, dancer; saltator, *Som.*

Hoppestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hoppetende leaping for joy, *Past.* 2, 8, from hoppetan, hoppan.

Hopp-scyta, an. A sheet; lintamentum:—*Wulfar. Test.*

Hopu Privet; ligustra:—*Cot.* 122.

Horas Phlegm, filth, excrement; pituita:—*R.* 78. ¶ Hora-seaðe a sink, privy, *Bt.* 37, 2.



Hor-cwen a harlot, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.

HÓRD [Ger. hort m: *Isd. Ker. Tat. Moes. haurd or haurda*]

HOARD, treasure; thesaurus:—*Elf. gl.* 27. Horde onfengon a treasure received, *Cd.* 71. ¶ Hence boc-hord book-hoard, a library.—Gold-hord a gold-hoard, treasury.—Hord-ærn a storehouse, *V. Ps.* 143, 16.—Hord-burh a treasury, *Cd.* 93. Hord-cleofe, hord-cofa a cupboard, *Ex.* 8, 3.—Hord-ern a storehouse, *Bd.* 3, 8.—Hord-fata a treasury, *Jos.* 7, 11.—Hord-gestreon gain, riches, *Bt. R.* 170.—Hord-mægen a treasure-house, *Cd.* 209.—Hord-rædn a keeping, *R. Ben. interl.* 6.—Hord-weard a treasurer, *Cd.* 144.

Hordan To HOARD, store; thesaurizare:—*Ass. S. Jn. Lye.*

\*HORDER A keeping; custodia:—On epla hordera in pomorum custodiam, *Ps.* 78, 1.

Hordere; g. horderes, hordres. A HOARDER, treasurer; thesaurarius:—*L. Ethelst.* 3.

Hordres of a treasurer, v. hordere.

Horehte Phlegmatic; phlegmaticus, *Som.*

Horewen Filth, excrement; sordes, *Som.*

Horg, horh [Plat. hor, hoor: *Frs. hor ex. f.*] Phlegm, filth; phlegma, sordes:—*Cot.* 86, v. horas.

Horig; adj. Filthy, dirty; sordidus:—*Scint.* 7, 21.

Horines, se; f. Filthiness; sordes, *Som.*

Horingas Adulterers; adulteri:—*Lup.* 1, 19, *Lye.*

Horþi, horiti THE HORITI; Harudes, populus:—Be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horþi east of the Dalmatians are the Horiti. Be norðan Horiti is Mæghaland to the north of the Horiti is Mazovia, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Horlic filthy, v. horig.

HORN, hyrne [Plat. hoorn n: *Dut. hoorn m: Frs. hoarn n: Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. horn n: Moes. haurns.* All these words signify a horn, and a corner; but the *Dan.* use hjörne, and the *Swed.* hörn, to denote a corner.—*Heb.* קרן grn a horn, what shoots forth or extends] 1. A HORN; cornu. 2. A trumpet; buccina:—1. And bið upahafen swa anhyrnende horn, *Ps.* 91, 10; 17, 3; 74, 4. 2. Aoth blew beaddlice his horn Ehad inflavit fortiter ejus buccinam, *Jud.* 3, 27: *Cd.* 151.—Horn-bær horn-bearing; corniger, *Elf. gr.* 8.—

Horn-blawere horn-blower, *Elf. gl.* 6.—Horn-boga cornueus arcus, *Jdth.* 11.—Horn-bora a horn-blower, *Cot.* 42.—Horn-pic a pinnacle, *C. R. Lk.* 4, 9.—Horn-sale a pinnacled dwelling, a pinnacle, *Cd.* 86.—Horn-sceaðe a pinnacle, *C. Mt.* 4, 5.

Hornleás; adj. HORNLESS; cornua non habens:—*Somn.* 410.

Hornung, e; f. Whoring, adultery, fornication; mœchatio, adulterium:—Hornung-sunu a son of fornication, a bastard, *Cot.* 142.

Horo-seaða a sink, *Bt.* 37, 2, C., v. horas, &c.

Horr a hinge, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, v. heor.

HORS, heors, es; n. [Plat. Dut. ros n: *Old Dut. hors, ors: Frs. hors m: Old Ger. hors: Dan. hest: Swed. häst m: Icel. hross n. a mare: Icel. hestr m. a horse: Old Icel. hors a mare*] A HORSE; equus:—Nyllege beon swa swa hors, *Ps.* 31, 11: *Bd.* 3, 5.—Horsa-steall horse-stall, a prison, *R.* 61.—Horsa-hnægung horse-neighing.—Hors-bær a horse-bier, hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-camb a horse-comb, *Elf. gl.* 22.—Hors-cræt a cart or chariot drawn by two horses.—Hors-ele, hors-elene horse-heal; helenium, *Elf. gl.* 16.—Hors-ern a stable.—Hors-here a horse-army, cavalry.—Hors-hierde, hors-hyrde a horse-keeper, hostler, *Cot.* 172.—Hors-hwæl a horse-whale, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Hors-mint horse-mint.—Hors-syðða a hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-þegen a horse-thane, an equerry, *R.* 897.—Hors-wain a horse-wain, waggon, *R.* 48.—Hors-wealh an equerry, *L. In.* 33.—Hors-weard horse-ward, hostler.

Horse; adj. Sagacious; prudens:—*Cd.* 191.

Horslice; adv. Prudently, sagaciously, valiantly; prudenter:—*Cot.* 138.

\*HORU, horuwe filth, v. horewen. Horwa Filth, dirt; sordes:—*Job.* p. 161.

Hor-weg Out of the way; devius:—*Cot.* 61.

Hos the heels, *Ps.* 48, 5, v. ho.

HOS hosa [Plat. hase f: *Dut. hoze, hoos f: Dan. hose c: Icel. hosa f. a hose*] Stockings, HOSE, hosen, a bramble; caliga, ocrea, rhamnus:—*Elf. gl.* 19.—Hose-bendas hose-bands, garters.

HOSP Reproach, scorn, mockery; opprobrium:—*Ps.* 14, 4; 21, 5; *Lk.* 1, 25. Na ic do hosp

non faciam irritum, *Ps.* 88, 34. To hospe gedon contumelia officere, *Elf. T.* p. 12.

Hóð hang; imp. of hón.

Hou A mountain; mons, *Lye.*

HR, the Anglo-Saxons frequently aspirated r by prefixing h, as in

Hraca, an [Plat. Ger. rachen m: *Dut. kaak f: Rab. Maurus. hracho: Icel. hráki m. spittle*] A throat, the jaws, a cough, phlegm; guttur, tussis:—On hracan heora in gutture suo, *Ps.* 113, 15.

Hracca The RACK, neck, the hinder part of the head; occiput, *Som.*

Hracod RAKED, ragged; laceratus, *Som.*

HRád rode, *Bd.* 3, 9; p. of ridan.

Hrad ready, rash, *Ps.* 13, 6, v. hræd.

Hradian; p. geradode; pp. geradod. To hasten, to be ready, prosper; properare:—*V. Ps.* 15, 3.

Hradung, e; f. A hastening; festinatio:—*R. Ben.*

\*Hræcan To retch, hawk; niti ad vomitum:—*Elf. gr.* 26.

Hræc-gebræc The rheum; brachus:—*R.* 10.

Hræctung, hræcung, e; f. Retching, hawking; sreatio, saliva, puita:—*R.* 78.

HRÆD, hrad, ræd, geræd; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. [Plat. reed, rede: *Dut. gereed: Frs. red: Ger. bereit: Dan. reede: Swed. reds: Icel. hradr quick*]

READY, swift, nimble, quick, rash; celer:—On hrædam færælde in a swift course, *Bt.* 4. Se gæst is hræd, *Mt.* 26, 41.—Hræde spræce, geræde spræce prose; prompta loquela, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 648, 27.—Hræd-bitra a quick biter, a beetle.—Hræde-monað march, v. hreðe-monað.—Hræd-fernes a swift course, *Bt.* 32, 2.—Hræd-hydignes rashness, *Fast.* 49, 1.—Hræd-wæne a ready waggon, a vehicle, *Bt.* 36, 2.—Hræd-wilnes vehement desire, rashness, *Fast.* 23, 2.

Hrædels a riddle, v. rædels.

Hrædinge; adv. Shortly, quickly; brevi:—*Lup.* 1, 20.

Hrædlíc; adj. Quick, speedy, sudden; citus:—Hrædlíce deað sudden death, *Bd.* 4, 23: *Ors.* 1, 10.

Hrædlíce; adv. READILY, shortly, quickly, immediately; statim:—*Mt.* 3, 16; 13, 5, 20.

Hrædlícior more quickly, very soon, *Bd.* 3, 14.

Hrædlícyns, se; f. Readiness, haste, quickness; celeritas:—*Guth. Vit.* 2.

Hrædnes, se; f. READINESS,



quickness, swiftness; agilitas:—*Greg.* 2, 9. On hrædnesse quickly; cito, *Bd.* 1, 14.

Hræfen a raven, the Danish standard, v. hrefen.—Hræfen-fot raven-foot, horse-thyme, cinquefoil, *Herb.*

Hræfnan to support, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 24, v. ræfnan.

Hræge *A doe, goat; damula:—R.* 19.

<sup>r</sup> Hræge—heafð [heafod a head] GATESHEAD, in *Durham, Bd.* 3, 21.

Hrægel Clothes, raiment, a garment, RAIL; vestimentum:—Ge gemetað an cild hræglum bewunden, *Lk.* 2, 12. On hrægle in raiment, *Cd.* 195. *Spolium*, *Ps.* 67, 13. ¶ Nihtes-hrægl night-rail or clothing.—Hrægle-gewæd clothes, *Cot.* 118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, *C. R. Ben.* 67.—Hrægl-þegn a groom of the stole, *C. R. Ben.* 55.—Hrægl-weard a keeper of clothes, a vestry-keeper, *Cot.* 175.

Hræglung, e; f. Clothing; vestitus:—*R.* 62.

Hræm a raven, *Elf. gr.* 6, v. hrem. Hræm a shout, v. hream.

Hræman to cry out, v. hreman.

Hræmde hindered, *L. Ps.* 77, 37, v. hremman.

Hræmn a raven, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. hrem.

Hræn *A little goat, a kid; capreolus, Som.*

Hræron should fall, *Ps.* 117, 13, v. hreosan.

Hræs *A gushing; impetus:—C.* Mt. 8, 32.

Hræsto Resting; accubitus, *Som.*

Hræswan To meditate; meditari:—*Bt.* 22, 2, C.

Hræð swift, *Bd.* 4, 6, v. hræd.

Hræða *A garment of goat-skin; melotes, Som.*

Hræð-bita a beetle, v. hræd, &c.

Hræðe quickly, *R. Mt.* 4, 17; hræðor sooner, v. hræðe.

Hræð-fornes, se; f. Quickness; celeritas, *Som.*

Hræð-monað March, v. hreðe-monað.

Hræw a corpse, *Cd.* 144, v. hreaw.

Hræfyl Rapine, ruin; rapina:—*Beo.* 4, 40.

Hragra [Plat. reier n: *Dut. Ger. reiger m: Dan. heire m: Swed. hägr m.*] *A hern, heron; ardea:—Elf. gl.* 11: *Cot.* 12.

<sup>s</sup> Hragryfra Lamentable, mournful, cruel; funestus:—*Cot.* 90.

Hralic Belonging to a funeral, mournful; funebris:—*Cot.* 88.

Hramma [Plat. ramm m.] *1. A canker in the flesh; cancer. 2. A cramp; spasmus:—1. Cot.* 206. *2. R.* 10.

Hramsa, hramse, an. *Henbane;*

allium ursinum:—*Cot.* 7, 166. Hramsan crop *allii sylvestris cime.*

Hran *A whale; cetus:—Cot.* 23. Musculus, *R.* 102, v. hrón.

Hrán touched, v. hrinan.

Hranas [Dan. rensdyr: *Icel. hreinn m. hrein dyr n.*] *Reindeer; cervi quidam cornua habentes ramosa:—Þa deor hi hatað hranas the deer they call reins, Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. lect.* p. 62, 6.

Hræðe, hræðe; comp. rhaðor; adv. [hræð ready] *Of one's own accord, readily, quickly, soon, immediately; hence our word RATHER; ultro:—Ga hræðe on þa stræta, Lk.* 14, 21: 16, 6. To hræðe too readily, too soon, *Bt.* 3, 1: *Bd.* 4, 1.

Hræðre to a mind, *Bt. R. p.* 187, v. hreðer.

Hræwic mournful, v. hralic.

Hreac, es; m. *A RICK, stack, heap; strues:—Hreacas ricks, Cot.* 18. Hræges-hreac hayrick.

Hread a reed, *R. Mt.* 12, 20, v. hreod.

Hreadydun Hastened; acceleravento, v. hradian.

Hreafian to seize, *L. Ps.* 49, 23, v. ræfian.

Hræam; m. [Icel. hreimr m. a sound: *Heb. רום rum elevated, from רם rm to lift*] *A din, clamour, a crying out, wailing; clamor:—Gen.* 18, 20.

Hreamig exulting, v. hremig.

Hrean *A consumption; phthisis:—L. M.* 2, 41.

<sup>t</sup> Hreas fell; p. of hreosan.

Hreape-musa a bat, v. hreeremus.

Hreaw, reaw; adj. [Plat. *Ger. roh: Dut. raauw: Dan. raa: Swed. rå: Icel. hráir m. ravnness*] RAW; crudus:—*Herb.* 135, 2.

Hreaw, repented; p. of hreowan.

Hreaw, hræw [Dut. rif n: *Frs. hres n: Isd. hreve: Ot. reve: Glos. Lips. ref*] *1. A carcass; cadaver. 2. What relates to a dead body, funeral; funus:—1. Heora fædera hreaw beon fornumene, Num.* 14, 33. Hræwas carcasses, *L. Ps.* 78, 2. *2. Elf. gl.* 26.

Hrecca a neck, v. hracca.

Hreec a back, v. hric.

Hreconlice; adv. Quickly; cito, *Som.*

HREDDAN; v. a. [Plat. *Dut. redden: Ger. retten: Dan. redde: Swed. rädda: Icel. rétta jus in aliquem exequi*] To rid, seize, take; rapere:—*God wolde hreddan hea rice God would take (his) proud kingdom, Cd.* 208.

Hredding *A RIDDING, deliver-*

ing, redemption; ereptio:—*W. Bd. p.* 310.

Hredlice readily, *L. Ps.* 6, 10, v. hrædllice.

Hred-mod fierce, cruel; ferus, *Som.*

Hred-monað March, v. hreðe-monað.

Href *A person diseased with leprosy; leprosus:—R. Mt.* 8, 2: *Lk.* 17, 2.

Hrefen *A crab; cancer:—Hrefen, þe sumemenn hatað crabba, W. Cat. p.* 168.

HREFEN, hræfen, ræfen; g. hrefnes; m. [Plat. rave c: *Dut. raaf m. rave c: Ger. rabe m: Wil. raban: Not. rammo: Dan. ravn m: Swed. ramn m: Icel. hrafn m.*] *A RAVEN, the Danish standard; corvus:—Besceawiað þa hrefnas, Lk.* 12, 24: *Chr. 878. Cant.—Hrefn-cynn raven-kind, Lev.* 11, 17.—Hrefnes-fot raven's foot, *Herb.* 28, crow's foot.—Hrefnes-leac raven's leak; satyrion, *Herb.* 16.

Hrefnian to suffer, *Cd.* 224, v. ræfnan.

Hrege *A she goat, Bd.* 3, 21, v. hræge.

Hregle with a garment, v. hrægel.

Hregnan to rain, *C. Mt.* 3, 45, v. rianan.

Hreh *A deluge; inundatio, Som.*

HREM, hræm, hræmn, hremm, hremn [hream a noise, a shout] *A raven; corvus:—Gen.* 8, 7. Hremnes-fot raven's foot, *Elf. gl.* 14, v. hrefen.

Hreman to cry, weep, cry out, boast, *Mk.* 5, 7, v. hryman.

Hremig Noisy, exulting, triumphant, querulous; querulus, stridulus, *Conb.; compos, Lye:*—Since hremig with wealth exulting, *Beo.* 26, 132. Fræt-wum hremig with ornaments exulting, *Beo.* 28, 179.

Hremman; p. hræmde; pp. gehremmed. To hinder, disquiet; impedit:—*L. Ps.* 77, 37.

Hremming *A hinderance, disquieting; impedimentum:—Basil. R.* 2.

Hrendan to rend, *C. Lk.* 13, 17, v. rendan.

Hrenian. To scent; redolere:—*Scint.* 28, *Lye.*

Hreo rough, v. hreog.

Hreoce *A roach, rocket; rubellio, Som.*

HREÓÐ, hread, reod, es; n. [Plat. reet, riet, reit n: *Dut. riet n: Frs. reid n: Ger. rieth, rohr n: Moes. raus: Swed. rör n.*] *1. A REED, sedge; arundo. 2. A path; orbita:—1. Þu þrea wyldeor hreodes, Ps.* 67, 33: *Mt.* 11, 7. Hwi ferde ge geseon þat hreod, *Lk.* 7, 24.



2. *Cot.* 145. — Hreod - bedd  
hreed-ihstig a reed-bed, a place  
where sedge grows, *Ex.* 2, 3.—  
Hreod-writ a writing reed, a  
pen, *C. Ps.* 44, 2.

• Hreodea Rough; asper:—*Bd.* 4,  
27.

Hreodford [hread a reed, ford a  
ford] Redbridge, Hants, *Bd.* 4,  
16, *S. p.* 584, 29.

HREOF [Plat. rüdīg: *Dut.* rap-  
pīg: *Ger.* rüdig: *Not.* rüdīg]  
ROUGH, rugged, scabby; callo-  
sus, scabiosus:—*Cot.* 47. Le-  
prosus, *R. Mt.* 8, 2.

Hreof *A* scab; scabies:—*Past.*  
11, 5.

HREOF, hreoflic, hreoflig; *def.*  
se hreofla; *adj.* Scabby, le-  
prous; scabiosus:—*Ex.* 4, 6.

Hreofla, an; *m.* *A* leprous man,  
a leper, leprosy; leprosus, ele-  
phantiasis:—On Simones  
huse anes hreoflan, *Mt.* 14,  
3. Se hreofla hym fram fer-  
de, *Lk.* 5, 13.

Hreofnys, se; *f.* Roughness;  
scabbiness, leprosy; callositas,  
*Mk.* 1, 42.

HREOG, hreoh [Plat. rau, rü:  
*Dut.* ruw: *Ger.* rauh, roh: *Old*  
*Ger.* rug: *Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rå]  
Rough, fierce, stormy, cruel;  
turbidus, ferus:—Hreoh we-  
der, *Mt.* 16, 3.—Hreoh sæ, *Jn.*  
6, 18.—Hreoh-mod savage  
minded, *Cd.* 186.

Hreohehe Fannus, piscis, *Cot.*  
213.

Hreohfull; *adj.* Rueful, stormy;  
turbidus:—Hreohfull gear  
turbidus annus, *Cal. Jan.*

Hreohmodnes, se; *f.* Cruelty;  
ferocitas, *Som.*

Hreohnes, hreohnes, se; *f.* *A*  
ROUGHNESS, tempest, storm;  
tempestas, scabrities:—*Ps.* 49,  
4: *Bd.* 3, 15.

HREOL, reol [Plat. rull *f.*: *Dut.*  
rol *f.*: *Ger.* rolle *f.*: *Dan.* rul,  
ruld: *Swed.* rulle *m.*: *Icel.*  
hræll *m.*: *Lat. mid.* rollus] *A*  
REEL; gurgillus:—*R.* 111.

• Hreopan, we hreopon, hwreop-  
pon [Plat. ropen: *Dut.* roep-  
pen: *Fr.* hropa: *Ger.* rufen:  
*Isd.* hreofun: *Moes.* hropjan:  
*Dan.* raabe: *Swed.* ropa: *Icel.*  
hrópa] To cry, scream; clama-  
re:—*Cd.* 150: 151.

Hreopan-dun, Hreop-dun,  
Hrypa-dun, e; *f.* [Flor. Hre-  
pandun: *Malm.* Rependuna:  
*Hunt.* Rependun: *Dunel.* Rep-  
adun, Reopdun: *Hovd.* Re-  
pandun: *Brom.* Repandune.—  
*litoralis, collis, Som.*] REPTON,  
now only a village in Derby-  
shire, situate on an eminence  
near the river Trent. It was  
anciently a large town, and  
had a monastery, where the

Mercian kings were buried.  
The Danes, opposing Bur-  
rhed, king of Mercia, winter-  
ed here in A. D. 874, and des-  
troyed the monastery. *Ingulf*  
says, "Monasterium que ce-  
leberimum omnium regum  
Merciorum sacratissimum  
mausoleum funditus destrux-  
issent," 26. It is remarkable,  
in the present day, for its  
well-endowed and celebrated  
grammar school. All the feel-  
ings, arising from gratitude  
and juvenile recollection, are  
associated with the name of  
Repton, for here the writer of  
this article was educated:—  
Æþelbald, Myrcna cyning lið  
on Hreopandune Ethelbald,  
king of the Mercians, lieth at  
Repton, *Chr.* 755. Her for se  
here from Lindesse to Hreo-  
pedune and þær winter-setl  
nam here the army went from  
Lindsey to Repton, and there  
took winter-quarters, *Chr.* 874.  
Her for se here from Hreo-  
pedune, *Chr.* 875.

Hreop-sæte, Hrypp-sæta the  
people of Rippon, v. Ripum.

HREÓSAN, behreosan, gehreosan,  
he hryst; *p.* ic, he hreás, hry-  
sede, þu hrure, we hruon;  
*sub.* rhyre; *pp.* gehroren [Plat.  
risan: *Old South Ger.* and  
*Swiss dialects,* risan, zerisan,  
reysen, abreysen: *Ger.* rau-  
schen to rustle, riseln to fall  
drop by drop: *Moes.* druisan:  
*Icel.* hrasa] To RUSH, shake,  
waver, fall, fall or tumble down;  
ruere:—Þe hreosað, *C. Ps.*  
144, 15. He hreas and feoll  
on eorðan, *Bd.* 4, 31. Be-  
hreosað on helle rush into hell,  
*Lup.* 5, 8.

Hreose; *adj.* Frail, ruinous,  
rushing on, violently approach-  
ing; caducus, ruiturus:—*Bt.*  
41, 3.

Hreosendlic; *adj.* Frail, perish-  
able; caducus:—*Bt.* 14, 2.

Hreoða, an; *m.* [reow raw] What  
is made of raw hides; quidvis  
e crudis coriis confectum:—  
Bord-hreoða, scyld-hreoða a  
buckler.

Hreoðnys a raging, *C. Lk.* 8, 24,  
v. hreohnes.

Hreoðor, hreoðor-hyrde an ox,  
v. hryðer.

Hreoung shortness of breath, v.  
hristung.

Hreow, hrere Raw, REAR, cruel,  
fierce; crudus:—Ne eton ge  
of þam nan þing hreowes, *Ex.*  
12, 9: *Cd.* 220.

Hreowan, hreowsian, behreow-  
sian, he hrywð; *p.* hreáw, ge-  
hreáw, we hruwon; *pp.* hrow-  
en. To RUE, repent, to be sorry

for, grieve, lament; pœnitere:  
—Ne hit furðum him ne læt  
hreowan nor indeed suffer him-  
self to repent of it, *Bt.* 39, 12.  
Mec hreoweð, *R. Mt.* 15, 32.  
Hreaw him, *Ps.* 105, 42.

Hreowe [Plat. rou, roue, rau *f.*  
beroue, berauf: *Dut.* roww  
*m.*: *Ger.* reue *f.*: *Isd.* hreuu:  
*Ker.* hriuun: *Ot.* riu: *Moes.*  
reigo] Repentance, penance;  
penitentia:—Hreowe don  
pœnitentiam agere, *Bd.* 1, 27,  
*resp.* 8.

Hreowe; *adj.* Repenting, pœni-  
tens:—Hreowum tearum pœ-  
nitentibus lacrymis, *Bd.* 4, 25.

• Hreowig Penitent; pœnitens:—  
Hof hreowig mod penitent  
minded wept, *Cd.* 37: 38.

Hreowlic, hrywlic; *adj.* Cruel,  
mournful; crudelis:—*L. Lund.*  
12.

Hreowlice; *adv.* Cruelly, mourn-  
fully; crudeliter:—*Bd.* 1, 15:  
*Ors.* 3, 7.

Hreownes, se; *f.* 1. Repentance;  
penitentia. 2. Cruelty, rough-  
ness; crudelitas:—1. *Mt.* 21,  
29. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 35, 10.

Hreowsian to repent, *Mt.* 27, 3,  
v. hreowan.

Hreowsung, e; *f.* Repentance;  
penitentia:—*Bt.* 44, 3: *Lk.*  
10, 13.

HREPAN, hreppan; *pp.* gehre-  
pod, ahrepod; *v. a.* [Plat. *Old*  
*Dut.* reppen: *Swed.* repa to  
catch, to take] To touch; tan-  
gere:—God bebed us þat we  
ne æton, ne we þat trow ne  
hrepodon, *Gen.* 3, 3. Ic hrepe-  
e, *Ex.* 11, 1.

Hrepingas Lipingale, Lincoln-  
shire, *Chr.* 675, *Ing.*

Hrepsung The evening; vesper,  
*Bridf. Rames.*

Hrepung, hreppung, e; *f.* Feel-  
ing, touch; tactus:—*Elf. gr.*  
11, 43.

HREERAN [Plat. rören: *Dut.* ro-  
eren: *Fr.* rieren: *Ger.* rüh-  
ren: *Isd.* Ot. Not. ruoren:  
*Moes.* reiran: *Dan.* røre: *Swed.*  
röra: *Icel.* hræra] To move,  
agitate, raise; agitare:—Swa  
sya yða for winde þa sæ hre-  
rað as waves, through the wind,  
agitate the sea, *Bt.* 39, 1: *Bt.*  
*R.* p. 191, v. ræran.

Hrere rear, raw, v. hreow.

Hrere-mus *A* REREMOUSE, bat;  
vespertilio:—*Elf. gl.* 12.

Hrerenes a tempest, v. hreohnes.

Hresigende Sick of a fever; fe-  
bricitans:—*H. Mk.* 1, 3.

• Hrestan to rest, stop, *Bt. R. p.*  
164, v. restan.

Hretan To spread; sternere:—  
*Prov.* 10.

Hrēð, hrēðe savage, cruel, *Cd.*  
103, v. rēð.



Hreða *a garment, Cot. 133, v. hræða.*

Hrēðe-monað, hrede-monað, hræde-monað, hred-monað [Hrēð severe, rough; Hraed, *Bd.* says, "from the goddess Rheda, to whom the A.-S. then sacrificed;" others say, from hrad prepared, because they then prepared for agriculture, navigation, and war; monað *a month*] *The month of March; Martius:—Se Hrēð-monað Martius, W. Cat. p. 106. On þæm þriddan monðe on geara bið an and þrittig daga, and se monað is nemned on læden Martius, and on ure geþeode hred-monað, Menol. Sax. Hick. Thes. I. p. 218, 70.*

Hreðer; *d. hreðre. The breast, mind; pectus, animus:—Hreðer-gleaw prudent in mind, Cd. 143. Hæfde on hreðre had in mind, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 2. Of þam hatan hreðre of the hot mind, Cod. Exon. 24, b. Hreðer-cofa the mind's cave, the breast, Cod. Exon. p. 27, b. Hreðer-locra the mind's enclosure, Cod. Exon. 23, b.*

Hreðian; *p. we hreðdon. To rage, excite, cheer; sævire:—Cd. 170.*

Hreðig severe, proud, *Jdth. 11, v. reðig.*

Hreðleás; *adj. WRATHLESS, mild; mitis:—Cod. Exon. 46, a.*

Hric, hrice, hrig, hryce, hrycg; *es [Plat. rugg, rugge m: Dut. rug m: Frs. hreg, reg f: Ger. rücken m: Ker. hrucki: Isd. hrucce: Ot. rugge: Not. rukke: South Ger. ruck, ruggen: Dan. ryg c: Swed. rygg m: Icel. hrygg m.] RIDGE, back*

*a of a man or beast; dorsum, fastigium:—Fynd mine þu sealdest me on hricc, Ps. 17, 42. On hrycce urum, Ps. 65, 10. Þa æstran hrices posteriора dorsi, Ps. 67, 14. Þonne bið tobrocen hrycg, Ps. 31, 4. Þæs temples hricg templi fastigium, Lk. 4, 9.—Hricg-ban ridge-bone, back-bone, L. Ps. 31, 4.—Hricg-hrægl back-clothing, clothing, Wulfari. Test.*

Hriddel *A sieve, RIDDLE; cribrum, Som.*

Hriddr, *es; m. [Plat. ridder m.] A fan to winnow corn; capistrum:—R. 50: Cot. 170.*

Hridrian; *p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. To sift, shake; ventilare:—Satanas gyrnde þat he eow hridrude, Lk. 22, 31.*

Hriefþo *Scabs, scurf, scales; scabies:—Heafod hriefþo scabs or scales on the head, L. M. 2, 30. Hwite hriefþo white scurf, the leprosy, id.*

Hries *A rushing; impetus, Som.*

Hrif, hrife, hryfe, rif [Plat. rif, rift: Dut. rif n. *a carcass: Ger. riff n: Isd. hrere venter*] *The womb, bowels; uterus, venter:—C. Lk. 11, 27: Ors. 1, 12. Uferre and niðerre hrife superior et inferior venter, Som.*

Hrifteung, *e; f. A pain in the bowels; iliaca passio:—R. 10.*

Hrifþo *scabs, v. hriefþo.*

Hrifwerc *a pain in the bowels, R. 10, v. hrifteung.*

Hrig *a rick, v. hreac.*

Hrilæcung, *e; f. Reasoning; ratiocinatio, Ben.*

Hrim, hrime RHIME, hoar frost; pruina:—*T. Ps. 118, 83.*

Hriman *to cry out, Num. 13, 31, v. hryman.*

Hriman *to number, Past. 57, 1, v. riman.*

<sup>b</sup>Hrimig; *adj. RHIMY; pruinous:—Menol. 459.*

Hrin *A touch; tactus:—Solil. 2, v. hrinenes.*

Hrinan, he hrinð; *p. hrán; pp. hrinen. To touch, strike, adorn, bewail, v. gehrinan.*

Hrinc, hringc *a ring, v. hring.*

Hrind rind, *R. 59, v. rind.*

Hrinenes, gehrines, *se; f. The touch, a touching, contact; tactus:—Bd. 4, 19, 31.*

Hring, hrinc, hringc, ring [Plat. ring, rink, kring m: Dut. ring, kring m: Frs. hring m: Ger. Dan. Swed. ring m: Icel. hringr m.] *A ring, orb, circle, circuit, garland, a girdle, what fastens*

*a girdle, a buckle; annulus, orbis, ambitus:—Syllað hym hring on his hand, Lk. 15, 22:*

*Bd. 4, 18. Lytel hring a little ring, R. 65. Ofer holmes hringc over ocean's circuit;*

*super maris ambitum, Cd. 69. Hringc þæs hean landes the circuit of the high land, Cd. 137.—Hring-fag, hring-faag*

*a ringed or variegated garment, Gen. 37, 3.—Hring-mæled ring-hilted, Cd. 93.—Hring-seta a contender in a circus, Cot. 43.—Hring-sete, hringstede a circus, Cot. 183.—*

*Hring-windle a sphere.*

Hringan; *pp. gehringed [Ger. ringen: Dan. ringe: Swed. ringa: Icel. hringia] To ring,*

*to sound a bell, to give alarm; pulsare campanas:—Hringe tacn sonet signum, R. Concord. 47.*

Hringedu byrne *a shirt of mail, Cot. 121, Som.*

Hrinon *to touch; tangere:—Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11, v. hrinan.*

Hrinung, *e; f. A touch; tactus:—Solil. 3.*

Hriofol *Leprosy; lepra:—C. Mt. 8, 3.*

<sup>c</sup>Hrioh rough, *Bt. R. p. 155, v. hreog.*

Hriones *a tempest, v. hreohnes.*

Hriopan *to pluck, R. Mt. 12, 1, v. ripan.*

Hriord *a feast, C. Lk. 14, 12, v. gereord.*

Hriordian, riordian *To dine, feast, rejoice; prandere:—C. Jn. 21, 12.*

Hrioung *a shortness of breath, v. hreoung.*

Hrip *the womb, v. hrif.*

Hripe-man *a reaper, C. Mt. 13, 39, v. ripere.*

Hripnis, hrippe *a harvest, C. Mt. 13, 39, v. rip.*

Hris [Ger. reis n: Dan. ris c: Icel. hris *a shrub*] *Tops of trees, small branches, RICES; frondes:—Cot. 93.*

Hriscian *To shake, vibrate, frizzle, to make a rustling noise; vibrare:—Hriscente, Cot. 85, Som.*

Hriseht Bristly; *setosus:—Cot. 186.*

Hrisel, hrisle *A weaver's shuttle; radius textorius:—R. 110; ebredio, Cot. 71.*

Hristenda *astridulus, Cot. 5.*

Hristan [Plat. russeln: Dut. ristelen: Ger. rasseln: Dan. rasle: Swed. rasla: Icel. hrista]

*To rustle; crepere, Som.*

Hristlung, *e; f. A RUSTLING; strepitus, Som.*

Hristung, *e; f. A difficulty of breathing; difficultas spirandi:—L. M. 2, 4.*

Hrið-adl *A fever, an ague; febris, Som.*

Hriðer *an ox or cow, v. hryðer.*

Hriðian; *p. ode; pp. od. To be sick of a fever or ague; febricitare:—Mt. 8, 14: Mk. 1, 30.*

<sup>d</sup>Hriðing *Feverishness; febricitatio, Som.*

Hriung *an asthma, v. hreoung.*

Hroc [Plat. rook, röke f: Frs. roek c: Dut. kaauw: Ger. kolkrahe m: South Ger. ruch m., and, in some parts, rak] *A rook, crow; cornix, graculus:—Se selð nytenum mete, and briddum hroca eigendum hine, Ps. 146, 10.*

Hroden, gehroden *Adorned, arranged; ornatus, instructus:—Jdth. 10, Thw. p. 21, 27.*

Hroder *the sky, R. 94, v. roder.*

Hroeran *to move, C. R. Mt. 27, 39, v. hreran.*

Hroernes, *se; f. A moving; motus, Som.*

Hróf, *es; m. [Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small vessel: Frs. rof n. a roof] A roof, top;*

*culmen:—Hi openodon þone hrof, Mk. 2, 4: Lk. 5, 19. Wið þæs hean hrofes towards the high roof, Bt. 41, 5. Under*



hrofas *under roofs*, *Cd.* 170.—  
Hrof-gefor *a roofed vessel*, *Cd.*  
67.—Hrof-tigel *roof-tile*, *R.*  
58.—Hrof-wyrhta *a roof-work-*  
*er, carpenter*, *R.* 9.

Hrofes-ceaster, Hrofe-ceaster,  
Hroue-ceaster [*Flor. Rhove-*  
*ceastre: Malm. Rovecestria:*  
*Hunt. Rouecestre, Roueceas-*  
*tre: Dunel. Rovecester.—ce-*  
*aster the city: Bd. says Hrofes*  
*of Roffer: Som. hrof covered,*  
*because enclosed with hills, or*  
*rof eminent*] ROCHESTER,  
*Kent.* On Hrofes-ceastre, *Chr.*  
644: 604: 986.

Hrohung, *e; f. Excreatio, Mod.*  
*confit.* 5.

Hromese acitula, *Cot.* 206.

Hrón, hran, *es; m. A whale;*  
*grampus, balæna:—Cot.* 161.

Hronas delphini, *Bd.* 1, 1.—  
Hron-mere *a whale-pond, the*  
*sea, Bt. R. p. 155.—Hron-rad*  
*the whale's road, Cd.* 10.

Hrond-sparwa *A sort of sparrow;*  
*passerum genus:—C. Mt.* 10,  
29.

Hrooc *a rook, cricket, v. hroc.*

Hrop *A distaff; colus:—Hrop-*  
*wyrce coli opus, R.* 11.

Hror, *adj. Prone, bent down;*  
*pronus:—Bt.* 41, 5.

Hroren fallen, *desolate, v. gehro-*  
*ren.*

Hrorenlic *Ready to fall or fail;*  
*ruiturus, Som.*

Hrost [*Plat. rust, rast f: Dut.*  
*roest m.] A roost; petau-*  
*rum.—Henna-hrost a hen-*  
*roost.*

Hrot Filth, scum; sordes:—*L. M.*  
2, 28.

Hroð *a commotion, v. hruð.*

Hroðer cattle, *Cd.* 48, v. hryðer.  
Hroð-hund *A useless dog; in-*  
*utilis canis:—Elf. gl. Som. p.*  
59, v. riðða.

Hrowen repented; *pp. of hreo-*  
*wan.*

Hrug, hruh, hruhge rough, *v. rug.*  
Hrum, hrym [*Icel. hrím] Soot;*  
*fuligo:—Martyr. 25. Aug. Ca-*  
*cobatus, Cot.* 42.

Hrumig; *adj. Sooty; fuliginos-*  
*us:—Cot.* 31.

Hrure, hruron fell, *L. Ps.* 19, 9,  
v. reósan.

Hruse, an; *f. [Plat. Dut. rots*  
*f.] 1. A rock, hill; rupes.*  
2. *Earth, land, region; terra,*  
*regio:—1. Hyllas and hrusan*  
*þec wurðiað hills and rocks*  
*thee adore, Cd.* 192. 2. *Hefig*  
*hrusan dæl ponderosa terræ*  
*moles, Bt. R. p. 195. Snaw*  
*hrusan leccað snow moistens*  
*lands, Bt. R. p. 196. Hungor*  
*ofer hrusan fames per regio-*  
*nem, Chr.* 975.

Hrut balidus, *Cot.* 28.

Hrutan *To rout in sleeping,*

*snore, snort; stertere:—Elf.*  
*gr.* 28.

Hruð *A commotion, raging; æs-*  
*tus:—L. M.* 2, 24.

Hruðer cattle, *Ex.* 34, 19, v.  
hryðer.

Hruwon repented; *p. of hreo-*  
*wan.*

Hruxle *A noise, rustling; stre-*  
*pitus, Som.*

Hry, *es; m. A thorn; spina:*  
*—Hrygas thorns, C. Mt.* 7, 16:  
13, 7.

Hrycce, hrycg *a back, Ps.* 31, 4,  
v. hric.—Hryc-rib, hrycg-rib  
*a back rib, Cot.* 163.—Hryc-  
ryple, hrycg-riple *the vertebræ.*

Hryfe *the bowels, Ps.* 21, 8, v.  
hrif.

Hryft *a cloak, R. Mt.* 5, 40, v. rift.

Hryg *a back, v. hric.—Hrygile-*  
*buc a wooden vessel, a pail,*  
*back bucket, v. æscen.—Hryg-*  
*mærh-lið back-marrow-joint,*  
*the vertebræ.*

Hryman *To give way, depart;*  
*discedere:—Elf. gr. de 3 con-*  
*jugat.*

Hryman, hreman, hríman; *p.*  
*de [Plat. rōmen: Dut. roe-*  
*men: Ger. rühmen: Ot. ru-*  
*amen: Ker. ruomen: Dan.*  
*berōmme: Swed. berōmma to*  
*boast: Swed. rāma mugire:*  
*Icel. hreima resonare: Icel. ry-*  
*mia.—bream a cry] To cry*  
*out, vociferate: clamare:—*  
*He hrymð clamat, Mt.* 12,  
19. *Chapan hrymað to hyra*  
*efengelicum, Mt.* 11, 16. *Ice*  
*hrimde clamavi, Gen.* 39, 15.  
*Hrymde clamavit, Gen.* 39, 14.  
*Hig hrymað to me, Ex.* 22,  
23.

Hryme soot, *Cot.* 82, v. hrum.

Hrympelle *A rumple, fold; ru-*  
*ga:—Cot.* 178.

Hrypa-dun Repton, *Guth. vit. C.*  
2, v. Hreopandun.

Hrypan *to rip, break through,*  
*C. Mt.* 6, 19, v. rypan.

Hryp-sæta *the people of Rippon,*  
*v. Hreop-sæta.*

Hryre *Should fall; caderem:—*  
*C. T. Ps.* 117, 13, v. hreosan.

HRYRE, *es; m. A rushing, fall-*  
*ing, violence, destruction, ruin;*  
*prolapsio, ruina:—Hægles*  
*hryre a falling of hail, Mk.* 5,  
13. *Gemænigfyld is on heom*  
*hryre, Ps.* 105, 28. *He ge-*  
*feleð hryras implebit ruinas,*  
*Ps.* 109, 7: *Ors.* 4, 9.

Hryrednes, *se; f. Hastiness;*  
*præcipitatio:—L. Ps.* 51, 4.

Hryre-mus *a bat, Prov.* 30, v.  
hreremus.

Hryrenes, *se; f. A storm; pro-*  
*cella:—L. Ps.* 106, 25.

Hrysc, hrysea *A bursting or rush-*  
*ing in; irruptio, Som.*

Hrysede, hrysedon shook, rushed,

*Ps.* 21, 6; *as if from hrysan;*  
*p. ede for hreósan.*

Hryssel, hrysl *Fat of a hog or*  
*swine, lard; adeps, abdomen:*  
*—R.* 73.

Hrysiende shaking, *T. Ps.* 28, 7,  
v. hreósan.

Hryst falls, v. hreósan.

HRYÐER, hriðer, hruðer, hró-  
ðer [*Frs. reder, rither m:*  
*Icel. hrátr m. a ram] Neat,*  
*cattle, an ox, a cow, heifer;*  
*quadrupes, bos:—Twentig*  
*hryðera twenty of red cattle,*  
*Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* 62, 10. *Of*  
*hriðerum de bovidus, Lev.* 1, 2.  
*Hryðeru boves, L. In.* 70.  
*Hryðera of cattle, Deut.* 14,  
26: *Jos.* 6, 21. *Heo þe broðra*  
*oftihð she shall deny thee her*  
*cattle, Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 62, 21.  
*Iung hryðer juvenculus, R.* 22.  
*An þri wintre hryðer a heifer*  
*of three years. Hryðera heord*  
*a herd of cattle, Cot.* 3: *Gen.*  
45, 10.—Hryðer-heard, hryð-  
er-hyrde *a herdsman.—Hryð-*  
*er-heawere a cattle-hewer, a*  
*butcher.*

Hryðða *a mastiff, v. riðða.*

Hrywð lament, v. hreowan.

Hrywlic cruel, *Nathan.* 8, v.  
hreowlic.

Hrywslan; *p. ode; pp. od. To*  
*lament, be sorry for; deslere:*  
*—Hi heora synna sceoldon*  
*hrywslan they should lament*  
*their sins, Ors.* 6, 2. *Hrywso-*  
*de him penituit eum, C. Ps.*  
105, 42, v. hreowan.

Hú [*Plat. wo: Dut. hoe: Frs.*  
*ho: Ger. wie: Ot. wio: Tat.*  
*so: Wil. suie: Dan. hvor:*  
*Swed. huru] How, in what*  
*manner; quam, quomodo:—*  
*Hu god how good, Ps.* 72, 1.  
*Hu mæg man, Mt.* 12, 29.  
*Hu magon ge how can ye?*  
*Mt.* 12, 34. *Hu fela how many?*  
*Ps.* 77, 7: *Mt.* 27, 13: *Mk.* 5,  
20. *Hu lange, Mt.* 17, 17.  
*Hu micel quam multus, quam*  
*magnus. ¶ Hu ne not, whether*  
*or not; nonne, Mt.* 6, 26.—  
*Hu geares however.—Hu*  
*hugu, hu hwego about, almost,*  
*Bd.* 4, 19.

Hua who, v. hwá.

Huæstrian *To murmur; murmu-*  
*rare:—C. Jn.* 7, 32.

Huæstrung, *e; f. A murmuring,*  
*muttering; murmuratio, Som.*

Hualf *a convexity, v. hwealf.*

Huars Space, distance; spátium:  
*—C. Lk.* 24, 13.

Huæse, husce, hucx [*Plat. jux]*  
*HOAX, irony, slight; ironia:*  
*—Mid hucse with slight, Cd.*  
107. *purh hucx per ironiam,*  
*Cot.* 186.

Hudenian [hude, hyde *a hide]*  
*To unhide, examine; excutere:*



—Hudenige ærest hine selfne  
*excusati prius seipsum, Past.*  
64.

Hudig heedful, v. hydeg.

Hueol a wheel, v. hweohl.

Huer an ewer, v. hwer.

Huf A round spongy substance  
covering the glottis, a disease;  
uvula:—*R.* 71.

Hufe [*Plat.* huve f: *Dut.* huif f:  
*Frs.* huwe f: *Ger.* haube f:  
*Old Ger.* schaub f: *Dan.* hue  
f: *Swed.* hufwa f: *Icel.* húfa  
f: a hat: *Lat.* mid. cuphia,  
coiffa] A round ornament for  
the head; cidaris, tiara:—*R.*  
64. Biscopos hufe a bishop's  
mitre. Hufan hættes mitres.

Hufian To put on a head-dress;  
tiaram sive mitram imponere:  
—Hufode tiaram imposuit, *Lev.*  
8, 13.

Hugu, hugu-dæl; adv. A little,  
but a little, at least; parum:  
—Hwylce hugu tid quantillum  
temporis, *Bd.* 4, 22. Hu hugu  
about, nearly, *Bd.* 3, 27.

Hui, huig; interj. Ho; hui:—  
*Elf. gr.*

Huile while, *C. Mt.* 26, 40, v.  
hwil.

Hul, hula a hill, v. hill: a hull,  
shell, v. halstan.

Hule, hulel A den, cabin, cottage;  
cubile:—*Elf. gr.* 8: *gl.* 26.

Hulfestre Rainy; pluvialis:—*R.*  
38.

Hulic of what sort, *Ors.* 4, 12, v.  
hwylc.

Hulme HULME, Holm-castle, in  
Normandy, *Chr.* 1094.

Hulpon helped; p. of helpan.

Hul-wyrt HILL-WORT, wild  
thyme; pulegium montanum,  
*Som.*

† Humber HUMBER, a river in  
Yorkshire.—Be sudan Hum-  
ber near south of Humber, *Chr.*  
827. Humbran muða Hum-  
ber's mouth; Humbri ostium,  
*Chr.* 993.

Humeta How, in what manner;  
quomodo:—*Mt.* 22, 12.

Hun, hune consumption; tabes:  
—*Cot.* 192.

Hunas The HUNNS; Hunni:—  
*Ætla* Huna cyninge Attila,  
king of the Hunns, *Chr.* 443.

HUND, es; n. [*Plat. Ger.* hund-  
ert: *Dut.* honderd: *Frs.*  
hundredt, hondert: *Tat.* hund:  
*Moes.* hund, hunda: *Dan.* hun-  
dred: *Swed.* hundra, hundra-  
de: *Icel.* hundrad: in the  
poem upon Saint Anno, hun-  
tetit: in older dialects the  
latter part of this word is not  
found; for instance, in the  
Salic laws, chunna: the *Moes.*  
and *A.-S.* hund: *Welsh*, and  
*Celt. Bret. cant.* Albanish,  
kinnat, to which corresponds

the *Lat.* centum, derived by  
some from the *Grk.* κεντεω, to  
prick; it being a practice, in  
earlier times, to make a dot  
after each hundred. The ter-  
minating syllables ert, red or  
ret, which took their origin  
by transposition of red, rath,  
signified, according to *Wach-*  
*ter*, a number; but, according  
to *Ihre*, more justly, a stroke;  
it being the ancient custom to  
count or number by strokes  
or lines. The *Plat.* ret signi-  
fies a rent or line, which the  
ancients made on the wooden  
staff or stick, used to cast up  
their accounts. For this rea-  
son, the syllables red, ert, rad,  
have been added in the *Swed.*  
and other northern languages  
to the tens instead of the *Ger.*  
zig, as the *Swed.* attraed, *Ger.*  
achtzig, eighty: niraed, *Ger.*  
neunzig ninety. In ancient  
times hund only signified ten:  
*Moes.* taihun-taihund: *A.-S.*  
hund-teontig designates ten  
times ten. In the *A.-S.* hund-  
seofontig is seventy. In old  
*Ger.* MSS. they use, instead  
of hundredt, zehenzig: *Isd.* ze-  
hanzo. Fragment on Charle-  
magne, zehenzig. For two  
hundred, *Wil.* uses zuirenzeh-  
enzog, and *Ot.* zuirozehan-  
zug; and for a thousand years  
zenstunt zenzech iuro] A  
HUNDRED; centum. The *A.-S.*  
prefixed hund to numerals,  
from seventy to a hundred and  
twenty, but it was sometimes  
omitted, when hund preceded;  
as, scypa an hund and eahta-  
tig of ships one hundred and  
eighty. When units are com-  
bined with tens, the units, as  
in *Dut.* and *Ger.*, are placed  
first with and; as, an and  
twentig twenty-one; but in *A.-S.*  
after the word hund or hun-  
dred, the smaller number is  
last, and the substantive re-  
peated; for if the smaller num-  
ber were set first, it would  
denote a multiplication; as,  
an hund wintra and þrittig  
wintra a hundred and thirty  
years; hund teontig wintra  
and seofon and XL wintra a  
hundred and forty-seven years;  
fewer hund wintra and þrit-  
tig wintra four hundred and  
thirty years; þreo hund manna  
and eahtatne men three hun-  
dred and eighteen men. Instead  
of twa hund, we find also tu  
hund. The others are simply  
thus; þreo hund, fif hund, &c.  
*Rask*:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfð  
hund scēapa, and him losað  
an of þam hu ne forlæt he þa

nigon and hund nigontig on  
þam muntum, *Mt.* 18, 12.—  
Hund-eahtatig eighty, *Gen.*  
16, 16.—Hund-enlufontig a  
hundred and ten.—Hund-feald  
hundred-fold, *Mt.* 13, 8.—  
Hund-nigontig ninety, *Gen.* 5,  
9.—Hund-seofontig seventy.  
—Hund-teontig a hundred.—  
Hund-teontig-fealdlic a hun-  
dred-fold, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Hund-  
tweltig a hundred and twenty.

HUND, es; m. [*Dut.* hond m:  
*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed.* hund m:  
*Icel.* hundr m: *Moes.* hunds]  
A HOUND, dog; canis:—Ymb-  
sealdon me hundas manige  
circumderunt me canes multi,  
*Ps.* 21, 15. Hundes beo dog-  
bee, dog or horse-fly, *Cot.* 54.  
Hundes fleoga, *Id. Ors.* 1, 7.  
Hundes lus, *Id. Elf. gl.* 12.  
Hundes berien hound or dog-  
berry.—Hundes tunge hound's  
tongue; cynoglossa, *Id. Elf.*  
*gl.* 42.—Hundes-wyrm dog-  
worm; ricinus, *R.* 24.—Hun-  
da hus dog's house, a kennel.—  
Hund-wæalh canum servitor,  
*R.* 8.

Hundhoge HUNCOT, Lincoln-  
shire, *Chr.* 1124.

Hundrað Hundredth; centesi-  
mus:—*C. Mt.* 13, 8.

Hundred, hundredry, es; n. *pl.*  
*nom. ac. hundred.* A hundred,  
a division of a county; centu-  
ria:—Innan his hundrede  
within his hundred, *L. Cnut.*  
*pol.* 16.—Hundred-man a cen-  
turion; centurio, *Mk.* 15, 44.  
—Hundredes man, *Id.*—Hun-  
dredes-caldor, *Id. Mt.* 8, 5.

Hunduella A hundred-fold; cen-  
tuplus:—*C. Mt.* 13, 8.

Hu-ne, hu-la-ne whether or not;  
numquid:—*Mt.* 5, 46, 47, v.  
hu.

Hune the Hunns, *Bd.* 5, 9, v.  
Hunas.

Hune Horehound; marrubium,  
*Som.*

Hunel Shameless, wanton; pro-  
cax, *Som.*

HUNGER, hungor, hungur; g.  
hungres; d. hungre. [*Dut.*  
*Frs.* hunger n: *Plat. Ger. Dan.*  
*Swed.* hunger m: *Icel.* hængr  
n: *Ot.* hungar] HUNGER, fa-  
mine; fames:—On hunger  
forwurðe, *Lk.* 15, 17.—Hun-  
gras; *pl. Mt.* 24, 7.—Hunger-  
bitten hunger-bitten, *Chr.* 1096.  
—Hunger-læwa one afflicted  
with hunger; famelicus:—  
*Contic Anne.*

† Hungreg, hungrig, hungri HUN-  
GRI; famelicus, esuriens:—  
*Cot.* 191: *Cd.* 72.

Hungrian to hunger, v. hingrian.  
Hungrie HUNGARY; Hunga-  
ria:—*Chr.* 1096.



**HUNIG**, huni [*Plat.* honnig *m*: *Frs.* hünige *f*: *Dut. Ger.* honig *m*: *Ker. Isd.* honec: *Not.* honanc: *South Ger.* hönig: *Dan.* honning *c*: *Swed.* honing, hånig *m*: *Icel.* húnálg *n*.] **HONEY**; *mel*:—*Num.* 16, 14. *Feld-beon* hunig *field-bees' honey*. *Wudu* hunig *wood-honey*; *sylvestre* mel, *Mt.* 3, 4: *Mk.* 1, 6. *Huniges* dropa *drops of honey*; *mel stillatium*, *L. M.* 2, 46.—*Hunig-æppel* honey-apple; *pastillus*, *Cot.* 155.—*Hunig-camb* honey-comb, *R. Conc.*—*Hunig-sucle* honey-suckle.—*Hunig-swete* honey-sweating.—*Hunig-teare* honey-tears, *drops of honey*, *Cot.* 43.—*Hunig-tearlic* like nectar, *Cot.* 138.—*Huni-suge* privet; *lingustrum*, *R.* 47.

**HUNSPERA**, hunspura *A staff or stick with a spear in it*; *dolo*:—*Cot.* 62.

**HUNTA**, an; *m.* **A HUNTER**; *venator*:—*Preost* ne beo hunta *a priest should be a hunter*, *L. Can. Edg.* 64. *Butan þær huntan* gewicodon *except where hunters dwell*.

**HUNTA**, an; *m.* *A spider*; *araneæ* genus:—*Huntan* bite *a spider's bite*, *L. M.* 1, 68. *Hunta, þæt swiðre ðære naman* gangel-wefra, *L. M.* p. 1, c. 68.

**HUNTANDUN**, Huntendun [*Hunt.* Huntendune: *Ric.* Huntadun: *Hovd.* Huntendun: *Brom.* Huntingdon: *Kni.* Huntungdon.—*huntan* a hunter's, *dun a hill*] **HUNTINGDON**; *venantis dunum*, *oppidum Icenorum*:—*Chr.* 656: 921: 963.—*Huntandune*-scyre, *Huntadun* - scire **HUNTINGDON-SHIRE**, *Chr.* 1011.

**HUNTAÐ**, huntuðe [huntað *from huntian to hunt*] *A hunting*; *venatio*:—*Ors.* 1, 1: *Gen.* 25, 28.

**HUNTIAN**, ic huntige; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To HUNT*; *venari*:—*Coll. Monast. Elf. gr.* 24.

**HUNTIGEND**, es; *m.* *A hunter*; *venans*:—*Ofgrine* huntigendra *e laqueo venantium*, *Ps.* 90, 3: 123, 6.

**HUNTIGSPERE** **HUNTING-SPEAR**; *venabulum*:—*R.* 51.

**HUNTAÐ**, huntuoð *A hunting, chase*; *venatio*:—*L. Can. pol.* 77: *Bd.* 3, 14.

**HUNTUNG**, e; *f.* **A HUNTING**; *venatio*:—*Bd.* 1, 1.

**HUNU** *How now*; *nonne*:—*Ps.* 38, 11.

**HUOERF** *exchange*, *C. Mk.* 8, 37, *v. hwerf*.

**HUOMM** *a corner*, *v. hwom*.

**HUON** *a little, few*, *v. hwon*.

**Huonlice** *a little while*, *v. hwonlice*.

**HUP-BAN** *a hip-bone*, *Cot.* 126, *v. hipe*.

**HUP-SEAX** *A dagger, short sword*; *pugio*, *gladiolus*:—*Jdth.* 12.

**HURE** [hyre *a reward*, *hyrian to hire*] **WHORE**; *meretrix*, *Som.*

**HUREDÓM**, es; *m.* **WHOREDÓM**; *meretricium*, *Som.*

**HURU**, huru-þinga *At least, at all events, yet, only, indeed, especially*; *saltem*, *tantum*:—*Elf. T. p.* 36, 17: *Gen.* 16, 2: *Jos.* 1, 18.

**HUS**, es; *n.* [*Plat. Dan.* hus *n*: *Dut.* huis *n*: *Ger.* haus *n*: *Frs.* Isd. *Ker.* Ot. and all the other old *South Ger.* writers, *Moes.* *Swed.* Icel. hus *n*: *Slavon.* and *Wendish.* hisha: *Wach.* derives this word, as well as the *Ger.* haut *skin*, and *Ger.* hütte *cottage*, from the *Old Ger.* hüten *to cover, protect, hide*; so that it would properly designate a covered or protected place] **A HOUSE**, *building, cottage*; *domus*, *ædes*:—*Mt.* 12, 25.—*Hus* be wege *a house by the way*, *a stable*, *Elf. gl.*—*Hus* of bredan *a tavern*; *taberna*, *R.* 55.—*Hus-bonda*, *husbunda* husband; *domūs* magister, *Ex.* 3, 22.—*Husbrec*, *hus-bryce* house-breaking, *L. Cnut. pol.* 61.—*Husbricel*, *hus-brycel* house-breaker, *Cot.* 209.—*Hus-carl*, *husceorl* a house-carl, house-churl, servant, *Chr.* 1036.—*Husehere* *a dwelling*, *T. Ps.* 101, 7.—*Hus-hefen* *an arched roof*, *Cot.* 119.—*Hus* - hiwraeden, *hus-hywraeden* *a dwelling*, *Ps.* 117, 3.—*Hus* - hlafof *the house-lord, master*, *Lk.* 22, 11.—*Hus-hleow* *house protection, hospitality*, *L. Can. Edg.* 15.—*Husincle*, *hus-incleof* *a dwelling*, *Ps.* 101, 7.—*Hus-ræden* *a dwelling*, *L. Ps.* 47, 12.—*Hus-scipe*, *hus-scype* house-ship, domestic state, a family. *Hus-stede* *the place or site of a house*, *Herb.* 52, 1.—*Husweard* *a house-ward, master*.—*Hus-wist* *a house*, *L. Ps.* 5, 8.

**HUSA** *A domestic*; *domesticus*:—*C. Mt.* 10, 36.

**HUSCE** *slight*, *Cd.* 109, *v. hucse*.

**HUSEL**, husul; *g.* husles [*Ger.* hostie *f*: *Moes.* hunsl, hunsle: *Icel.* husl: *Lat. mid.* hostia *a sacrifice*] *The sacrament*; *pannis sacer*, sive *eucharisticus*:—*Bd.* 2, 5: 4, 24. *Husl sylan* *to give the sacrament*. *Husles* wyrð *worthy of the sacrament*. ¶ *Husel-box* *the sacramental box*, *paten*.—*Husel disc* *the sacramental dish*,

*paten*.—*Husel-fatu* *the sacramental vessels*, *Bd.* 1, 29.—*Husel-gang* *a going to the sacrament or partaking of it*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 19.—*Husel-genga* *a goer to the sacrament, a communicant*, *L. In.* 19.—*Husel-portic* *a vestry*, *Bd.* 2, 1.

**HUSIAN**; *pp.* gehused. *To HOUSE*, *entertain*; *domo excipere*:—*L. Can. Edg.* 14.

**HUSL** *the sacrament*, *v. husel*, &c.

**HUSLIAN**; *pp.* gehuslud. *To administer or celebrate the communion or sacrament*; *eucharistiam celebrare*:—*L. Can. Alf.* 16, 31.

**HUSOL** *A subdeacon or an attendant on the priest at the sacrament*; *acolythus*, *Som.*

**HUSTINGE** [hus *a house*, þing *a thing, cause, council*] **HUSTING**, *a place of council*; *conciliabulum*, *concilium*:—*Leadon hine* *to heora hustinga* led him to their place of council [hustings], *Chr.* 1012.

**HUSL** *the sacrament*, *C. Mt.* 12, 7, *v. husel*, &c.

**HU-SWIÐE** *how great*.

**HUÐ**, huðe. 1. *Prey, booty, spoil*; *præda*. 2. *A port*; *portus*:—1. *Mid micelre huðe*, *Num.* 31, 12: *Ps.* 8, 2: *Cd.* 174. 2. *L. Ps.* 106, 30, *v. hyð*.

**HUÐE** *permitted, for uðe*; *from unnan*.

**HUXLIC** *Disgraceful, vile*; *turpis*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 21.

**HUXLIC** *Disgracefully, shamefully*; *turpiter*:—*Elf. T. p.* 16.

**HW**, or the *w* aspirated. *The modern English* always places the *h* after the *w*; thus, *hwa who*, *hwæðer whether*, *hwile while*, &c.

**HWÁ** *Who*; *qui, quis*:—*Mt.* 21, 23.

**HWÆCCA** [*Chauc.* wiche] **A HUTCH**, *chest*; *arca*:—*Corn-hwæcca* *a corn-chest*, *Som.*

**HWÆDE**, gehwæde; *adj.* *Small, little, mean, moderate*; *exiguus*:—*Ge* hwædes geleafan, *Lk.* 12, 28. *Ge* gehwædes geleafan, *Mt.* 6, 30.

**HWÆDER**; *adv.* *Whither*; *quò*:—*Hwæder* *ga ic quonam abibo*, *Gen.* 37, 30: *Ex.* 21, 13. ¶ *Elles-hwæder* *elsewhither*, *Elf. gr.* *Swa hwæder swa withther-soever*, *Mt.* 8, 19.

**HWÆG** [*Plat.* waje, waddik, hei, heu *n*: *Dut.* wei, hui *f*: *Dan.* valde, valle *c*: *Swed.* wassla *f*.] **WHEY**; *serum lactis*:—*R.* 33.

**HWÆL**, hwal, es; *m.* [*Plat.* wal, walfisk *m*: *Dut.* walvisch *m*: *Ger.* wallfisch *m*: *Tat.* uual: *Dan.* hval, hvalfisk *m*: *Swed.* hwal, hvalfisk *m*: *Icel.* hvalr,



hvalfiskr *m.* From the old word *bal*, wall *great* | **WHALE**; cetus:—On þæs hwæles innoðe, *Mt.* 12, 40. Hwalas þec herigað *whales praise thee*, *Cd.* 192. ¶ Hwæl-hunta *a whale-hunter*, *Ors.* 1, 1. — Hwæl-huntað *whale-hunting*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Hwæl slaughter, a carcass, *Cd.* 151, v. wæl.

Hwæl around, *Cd.* 150, v. hweohl.

Hwæm a corner, *T. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.

\* Hwæm, hwam to whom; *d.* of hwá.

Hwæne, hwone *Whom*; quem, quam; *ac.* of hwá.

Hwæne, hwene *Somewhat, almost, a little, scarcely*; aliquantum:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3.

¶ Hwæne ær or hwene ær a little before, *Bd.* 5, 19. — Hwæne læs a little less, *L. Ps.* 3, 6.

Hwænne, hwenne, hwonne, a-hwænne *When*; quando:—*Mt.* 2, 7.

Hwær, hwar [*Plat.* waar, woor: *Dut.* waar: *Ger.* wo: *Ot.* waar: *Wil.* wa: *Moes.* hwar: *Dan.* hvor: *Swed.* hwar: *Icel.* hvar] *WHERE*; ubi:—*Mt.* 2, 2. ¶ Swa hwær swa wheresoever, *Mt.* 24, 28.

Hwær-boll, hwær-cytel a *frying-pan*.

Hwærf departed; *p.* of hweorfan.

Hwærfung, e; *f.* *Error*; aberratio:—*C. Mt.* 24, 24.

Hwæs; *adj.* *Bitter, sharp*; acerbus:—*Cod. Ex.* 29, a, 6.

Hwæs *Whose*; cuius; *g.* of hwá.

Hwæstran, hwæstrian to *murmur*, *C. Jn.* 6, 43, v. hwastran.

Hwæstrung a *murmur*, *C. Jn.* 7, v. hastrung.

Hwæt quick, brisk, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. hwat.

Hwæt; *pron. nom. n.* of hwá. 1. *WHAT*; quid. 2. *Used for hwa who*; quis:—1. Hwæt wenst þu quid sentis tu? *Mk.* 4, 41. 2. Hwæt wæs se þe quis erat ille qui? *Gen.* 27, 33. Hwæt is þes quis est hic? *Mk.* 4, 41. ¶ Hwæt elles what else. — Hwæt lytles a little, somewhat. — Hwæt þa what then, but, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 26. — Hwæt hugu somewhat, a little, almost, nearly, *Bd.* 2, 5, 6. — Hwæt-hwæga, hwæt-hweg, hwæt-hwega, hwæt-hwugu, hwæt-hwygu about, a little, somewhat, *Bt.* 39, 7. — Hwæthwara somewhere.

\* Hwæt; *adv. conj.* *Moreover, besides, but, wherefore, but yet, in short, indeed, because*; hinc, tandem:—*Gen.* 9, 23.

Hwæte, es; *m.* [*Plat.* weten *m.* *Dut.* weit *f.* *Ger.* weizen *m.*

*Moes.* wait, waitel: *Dan.* hvede *n.* *Swed.* hwete *n.* *Icel.* hveiti *n.* *Heb.* חֵטֶה hthe *wheat*. These words probably have their origin from the white colour of the wheat] **WHEAT**; triticum:—Fulne hwæte on þam eare, *Mk.* 4, 28. — Hwæte-god *wheat-goddess, Ceres*. — Hwæte-gryttan *wheat-grits, R.* 50.

Hwætene; *adj.* **WHEATEN**; triticeus:—Hwætene hlaf *wheat-en loaf, R.* 66. — Hwætene corn a *wheat corn, Jn.* 12, 24.

Hwæðer; *pron.* **WHETHER**, which of the two; *uter*:—Hwæðer para twegra, *Mt.* 21, 31. Hwæðer is mare, *Mt.* 23, 17, 19.

Hwæðre; *conj. adv.* *Whether, nevertheless, yet, if, but*; utrum, tamen, verum:—*Gen.* 18, 21. *Mt.* 26, 25. ¶ Hwæðer, þe --- þe whether --- or.

Hwætlice; *comp. hwætlicor; adv.* *Shortly, soon, diligently*; cito:—*Cot.* 138. *Coll. Monast.*

Hwætnes, se; *f.* *Quickness, velocity, vigour*; velocitas:—*Bt.* 24, 3.

Hwætscype, es; *m.* *Quickness, valour*; virtus:—*Ors.* 1, 10.

Hwæt-stan a *whetstone*, v. hwetstan.

Hwal, hwale a *whale*, *Gen.* 1, 21, v. hwæl.

Hwalf a *climate*, *Cot.* 50, v. hwealf.

Hwalfian to *arch*, v. hwealfian.

Hwall Wanton; procax:—*Cot.* 171.

Hwalwa Declining; *devertex*:—*Cot.* 67.

\* Hwám To whom; *cui; d.* of hwá.

Hwamm a corner, *V. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.

Hwan, hwane, hwone *Whom*; quem:—*Mt.* 26, 8; *ac. s.* of hwá.

Hwan Calamity; calamitas, *Som.*

Hwanan, hwanon *Whence*; unde:—*Mt.* 13, 27, 54.

Hwanung, e; *f.* *A waning*; deficientia, *Som.*

Hwar where, *Mt.* 15, 33, v. hwær.

Hwarf wharf, space, v. hweorf.

Hwarne, ne hwarne long *Not far*; non procul:—*C. Mt.* 8, 30.

Hwastas molles, *Som.*

Hwastran, hwastrian, hwæstri-an; *p.* we hwastredon. *To murmur, whisper, rumble*; susurrare:—*L. Ps.* 40, 8.

Hwastrung, hwæstrung, e; *f.* *A murmuring*; murmuratio:—*Confess. Peccat.*

Hwat, hwæt; *def. se* hwata; *adj.* *Quick, brisk, ready, strenuous*; acer:—*Se* hwata esne fortis vir, *Bt.* 40, 3.

Hwata [*Icel.* hvata *f.* the goddess *Hertha, Ertha, the earth*, mentioned by Tacitus. The Danish island, Sealand, contains still, at Hlethraburg, the remains of the temple *Hertha*] *Omens, divinations, soothsayings*; omina, auguria:—*Ne gimon hwata, Lev.* 19, 26; *Deut.* 18, 10.

Hwæðre whether, *Bt.* 40, 3, v. hwæðer.

Hwatung, e; *f.* *Soothsaying*; divinatio, *Som.*

Hweal Urine; lotium:—*R.* 78.

Hwealf; *adj.* *Convex, bending*; convexus:—*Hwealfum lindum convexus scutis, Jdth.* 11.

Hwealfa [*Plat.* welifte, wolftte, gewolftte *n.* *Dut.* verwelf, gewelf *n.* *Ger.* wölbung *f.* gewölbe *n.* *Dan.* hvælving *f.* *Swed.* hwallfning *f.* *Icel.* hvel-fing *f.*] *A convexity, arch, expanse, climate*; convexitas:—

þæs heofones hwealf a the *heaven's expanse, Bt.* 19.

Hwealfian To ceil, to vault; camerare, *Som.*

Hweal-hafoc *Welsh* - hawk, a stranger, v. weallh.

Hweallæge [*Dunel.* Walalege] **WHALEY**, Lancashire, *Chr.* 798.

Hwear where, v. hwær.

Hwearf A wharf, bank, shore; crepido:—*Cd.* 169.

Hwearf turned; *p.* of hweorfan.

Hwearfian; *p. ode; pp. od* [*Plat.* werveln: *Ger.* wirbeln: *Old Ger.* werben, werveln: *Dan.* hvirvle: *Swed.* hwirfla: *Icel.* hverfla] *To fly, turn or wind round, to change, advance*; circumvolitare, circumvolvi:—

*L. Can. eccl.* 4. Swa swa on wanes eaxe hwearfað þa hweol as on a waggon's axle the wheel turns, *Bt.* 39, 7: 25. Swa þu gesceope þa saule þat hio sceolde ealne weg hwearfian on hire selfne so hast thou created the soul that she should always turn upon herself, *Bt.* 33, 4. Guð hwearfode war advanced; praelium conversum est, *Cd.* 149, v. hweorfan.

Hwearftlian to turn, *Elf. gr.* v. hwearfian.

Hwearfum by turns, *Jdth.* 12, v. hwyrfum.

Hwearfung, gehwearf, e; *f.* *A turning, change, mutability*; versio:—*Pe* was þeos hwearfung sælða to thee was this change better, *Bt.* 7, 3.

\* Hweg whey, v. hwæg.

Hwega; *adv.* *At least, almost*; pene, *Som.*

Hwelan; *pp.* hweled. *To wither, pine away, putrify*; contabescere:—*Seint.* 15.

Hwele who, what, v. hwylc.



Hwele *Putrefaction, rottenness; putrefactio, Som.*  
 HWELP, es; *m.* [Plat. wölþ, wulp: Dut. welp *n.* Old Ger. welf *m.* Dan. hvalp *m.* Swed. hwalp *m.* Icel. hvelpr *m.*]  
 WHELP; catulus:—Hwelp leona catulus leonis, Ps. 16, 13. Ða hwelpas etað of þam crumum, Mt. 15, 27: Mh. 7, 28.  
 Hwelung, e; *f.* The sound of a trumpet; clangor tubæ:—Cot. 109.  
 Hwem a corner, quarter, *v.* hwom.  
 Hwene scarcely, a little, Bt. 23, *v.* hwæne.  
 Hwenne when, Gen. 19, 35, *v.* hwænne.  
 Hweogl, hweogul a wheel, Cot. 145.  
 Hweohl, HWEOL, hweowol, es; *n.* [Dut. wiel *n.* Dan. Swed. hjul *n.*] A WHEEL, circle, the world; rota, orbis:—Ðæt hweol hwerfð ymbutan the wheel turns round, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 338, 21. Ðæs hweohles felga fellies of the wheel, Id. Card. p. 340, 21. Stefn þu nurrada þinne on hweohle, Ps. 76, 17.  
 Hweolere, es; *m.* A soothsayer, diviner; augur:—R. 4.  
 Hweolp a whelp, C. Mt. 15, 27, *v.* hwelp.  
 Hweop A WHIP; flagellum, Som.  
 Hweóp WHOOPED, called out, wailed, Cd. 166: 125, *v.* wepan.  
 \*Hweóp cry, Cd. 148, *v.* wop.  
 Hweopan To WHIP, scourge; flagellare, Som.  
 Hweor-ban, hwyrf-ban WHIRLBONE; vertibulum, vertebra, Som.  
 Hweorf [Plat. Frs. warf *m.* Dut. werf *f.* Ger. werft *n.* Dan. verft *n.* Swed. hwarf *n.* Icel. hvarfi *n.*] WHARF, distance; spatium:—R. Lk. 24, 13.  
 Hweorfa A whirl, what is hastily turned round, a spool; verticillum:—Cot. 161: mola. 133.  
 Hweorfan, hwyrfan, gehweorfan, þu hweorfest, he hwyrfð; *p.* hwearf, gehwearf, hi hwurfon, gehwurfon; *pp.* hworfon, gehworfon, gehwyrfed, ahworfon, ahwerfed [Dut. Kil. werve-len] To turn, turn or go away, depart, change, convert, wander, return; vertere, discedere, convertere:—Gif seo wyrd swa hweorfan mot if the fortune may so turn, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12. Ðæt seo wyrd swa hwyrfan sceolde that the fortune should so turn, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 4. On wræcheorfan into exile, to depart, Cd. 48. Lætað hine eft hweorfan to minum larum let him again

return to my precepts, Bt. 3, 1, Card. p. 6, 19.  
 Hweorif A beast of burden; iumentum:—R. 20.  
 Hweosan To WHEEZE, foam; difficulter respirare.  
 Hweoð, hweoða a gale, Ps. 106, 29, *v.* hwið.  
 Hweoðerung a murmuring, *v.* hwastrung.  
 Hweowol a wheel, Ps. 82, 12, *v.* hweohl.  
 Hwer, huer An ewer, a kettle; caccabus, lebes:—R. 26: Cot. 120.  
 \*Hwerf, huorf An exchange, a loan; commutatio:—C. Mt. 16, 26.  
 Hwerfa vertigo, R. 74.  
 Hwerfan, he hwerfð; *part.* hwerfende. To turn, Bt. 39, 7: 7, 2, *v.* hweorfan.  
 Hwerflic Changeable; mutabilis:—Bt. 11, 1.  
 Hwerfung, e; *f.* A changing, change; mutatio:—Bt. 7, 3.  
 Hwer-hwetta, hwer-hwette a wild cucumber, R. 40.  
 Hwern nowhere, *v.* na-hwær.  
 Hwer-wille, Hwere-wille [Flor. Malm. Werewella: Brom. Werewell: Kni. Warewell] WHERWELL or WHORWELL, Hants., Chr. 1048.  
 Hwet wet, Cot. 120, *v.* wæt.  
 Hwetstan WHETSTONE; cos:—Ors. 4, 13.  
 Hwettan, ahwettan; *p.* we hwetton; *pp.* gehwettet [Plat. Dut. wetten: Ger. wetzen: Ot. wezzan: Dan. hvædse: Icel. hvessa] To WHET, sharpen; acuere:—Hi hwetton swa swa sword tungan heora, Ps. 63, 3.  
 Hwi; *conj. adv.* [Plat. Dut. waarom: Frs. wherom: Ger. warum: Dan. hvi: Swed. hwi: Icel. hvi] WHY, wherefore, for what, indeed; cur, quambrem:—Hwi didest þu þat, Gen. 3, 13. Hwi yt cower laereow, Mt. 9, 11. For hwi for why, wherefore, Jn. 7, 45.  
 Hwiccas [wic a creek, from the winding of the Severn] People of Worcestershire; Huicci:—Hwicca mægð Huiciorum provincia, Bd. 4, 23. Hwicna bisceop Huiciorum episcopus, Bd. 5, 23: Chr. 800.  
 Hwider whither, Gen. 16, 8.—Hwider-wega somewhere, *v.* hwyder.  
 Hwidre whether, Bt. 22, 2, *v.* hwyder.  
 \*Hwig why, *v.* hwi.  
 HWIL, hwile, huile [Plat. wile *f.* Dut. wyl *f.* time: Frs. wile *f.* rest: Ger. weile *f.* Ker. wila: Ot. wila: Moes. hweila. The latter three also under the signification of an hour: Dan.

hwile *c. rest.* Swed. hwila *f.* rest, leisure: Pol. chwila: Icel. hvíld *f.*] A WHILE, time, space, duration; tempus:—On dægges hwile in a day's space, Cd. 191. On an byrhtum-hwile in momento temporis, Lk. 4, 5. Ic beo sume hwile mid eow, Jn. 7, 33. ¶ Ða hwile or þa hwile be the while, so long as, Mt. 5, 25.—Hwil-fæc a while, space, a pause.—Hwil-sticce a fragment of time, a short time, L. Alf. pol. 39.—Hwil-tid a while, time, a moment, C. Lk. 4, 5.  
 Hwile what, which, who, *v.* hwyle.  
 Hwilnes, se; *f.* A quality, manner, sort; qualitas, Som.  
 Hwilendlic, hwilwendlic, hwilewendlic For a time, temporary; temporalis:—Mt. 13, 21.  
 Hwilon, hwilum, hwyllum [Dut. wylen: Ger. weiland: Ot. wila: Poem on St. Anno wilen; hence Spen. Old Eng. whilom] Sometime, awhile, for a time, once, now; quondam, aliquando:—Hwilon ær jam antea, Gen. 43, 20. Hwilon an, hwilon twa now one, now two. Hi hwyllum gelyfað, Lk. 8, 13.  
 Hwioiad WHEELB; rotas habens, Lye.  
 Hwiol-flag A kind of woman's garment; cyclas:—Cot. 49.  
 Hwioða a gale, Cot. 13, *v.* hwið.  
 Hwisprian [Plat. wispeln: Ger. wispern, wispeln: Dan. hviske: Swed. hviska: Icel. hvisla] To WHISPER, murmur; susurrare:—R. Lk. 19, 7.  
 Hwisprung, e; *f.* A WHISPERING, murmuring; susurratio:—R. Jn. 8, 12.  
 \*Hwistlan [Swed. hwissla: Dan. hvidsle, hwise] To WHISTLE; fistulari, Som.  
 Hwistle A WHISTLE; fistula:—Elf. gl.  
 Hwistlere, es; *m.* A WHISTLER, piper; fistulator:—Gesæh hwistleras and hlydende menigeo, Mt. 9, 23.  
 Hwistlung, e; *f.* A WHISTLING; sibilatio:—R. 49.  
 Hwit, hwite [Plat. Dut. wit: Frs. hwit: Ger. weiss: Moes. huits: Dan. hvid: Swed. hwit: Icel. hvitr] WHITE; albus:—Swa hwite swa snaw, Mt. 17, 2: 28, 3: Mk. 9, 3. His reaf hwit scinende ejus vestis candida splendens, Lk. 9, 29. ¶ Gedon hwitne, Mt. 5, 36. Hwite gedon to make white, Mk. 9, 3.—Hwit-cudu, hwite-cweodu mastic.—Hwit-clæfr white clover.—Hwit-fot white foot, Cot. 12.—Hwit-leac white leek, R. 41.—Hwit-metas white meats, what is made of milk, Mod. confit. 7.—Hwit-



papi, hwyrt-popig *white poppy*, *Herb. 54.*—Hwit-stan *white stone, a medical stone.*—Hwit-stow *a white place, mount Libanus, Ps. 71, 16.*—Hwit-man *a white man, a man clothed in white.*—Hwit-wingearð *a white vine, R. 44.*  
 Hwita *A worker; faber:—Used in composition as sweord-hwita a sword-maker, L. Alf. pol. 19.*  
 Hwit-circe [whit *white, circ a church*] WHITCHURCH, *Hants. and the name of many other places, Chr. 1001.*  
 Hwitel; d. hwitel. 1. A WHIT-TLE, *a kind of cloak, mantle, a priest's cope; pallium.* 2. *A hittle, carving-knife; cultellus:—1. Sem and Iafeth dydon anne hwitel on hira sculdra, Gen. 9, 23. Mid hire hwitel, Jud. 4, 18. 2. Som.*  
 Hwiterne [whit *white, ern a place; Bd. says, candida casa*] WHITTERNE, *Whitehorne, in Galway:—Chr. 560: 763: Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 646, 31.*  
 Hwið, hwiða *A blast, a gentle wind; aura lenis:—L. Ps. 106, 21.*  
 Hwitian; pp. gehwitod. 1. v. a. *To WHITEN; candefacere.* 2. v. n. *To be or become white; albescere, Som.*  
 a Hwiting-treow *Variculus arbor, Elf. gl.*  
 Hwitod *Whited; dealbatus, Lye.*  
 Hwit-sand [whit *white, sand sand*] WHITSAN; *nomen loci maritimi prope Calais:—Chr. 1095.*  
 Hwolf *an expanse, a covering, v. hwealf.*  
 Hwom, hwem, hwæm, wæm, mes; m. *A corner, quarter, coast; angulus:—Heafod hwommys head of a corner, C. Ps. 117, 21. Pa feower hwemas ealles middan-earðes the four corners of all the world, Som. On stræta hwomum, C. R. Mt. 6, 5. —Hwom-stan a corner-stone, C. Mt. 21, 42.*  
 Hwon; adv. *A little, little while, rarely; paululum:—Panon hwon agan, Mk. 1, 19. Us hwon restan, Mk. 6, 31. ¶ On hwon, to hwon how little.—Be hwon unde, Bd. 2, 2.—For hwon quare, Bd. 4, 3.*  
 Hwona, hwonan, behwon *Whence, where; unde:—C. R. Lk. 1, 18. Na hwonan utane nowhere without, Bt. 34, 7.*  
 Hwonlice; comp. hwonlicor; sup. hwonlicost; adv. *A little, a little while; parumper:—Equ. Vern. R. Ben. 30.*  
 Hwonn *a little, v. hwon.*  
 Hwonne *when, Bd. 3, 12. v. hwænne.*

Hwonon *whence, Bt. 5, 3, v. hwona.*  
 Hworfen, hworfon *turned, wandered, Cd. 214, v. hweorfan.*  
 Hwosta *A cough; tussis:—Elf. gr.*  
 Hwostan [Plat. hosten: Dut. hoesten: Ger. husten: Ot. huasten: Dan. hoste: Sued. hosta: Icel. hósta] *To whoost, host, cough; tussire, Som.*  
 Hwoðeran [Plat. wooden: Dut. wooden: Ger. wüthen: Old Ger. wüthern: Not. wuoten] *To murmur, to make a rumbling noise; murmurare:—Se brym hwoðerod the sea murmured, Som.*  
 Hwraedel *A button, buckle; fibula:—R. 65, Lye.*  
 Hwreopon *screamed, Cd. 151, v. hreopan.*  
 Hwu how, v. hu.  
 Hwugu *at least.—Hwugu fæc a moment's space, v. hugu.*  
 Hwurp *An error, deceit; illusio:—C. Mt. 27, 64.*  
 Hwurp-fulnes, se; f. *Changeableness; mutabilitas:—Bt. 20.*  
 Hwurfon *turned; p. of hweorfan.*  
 Hwy why, v. hwi.  
 Hwycas *people of Worcestershire, Bd. 4, 13, v. hwiccas.*  
 Hwyder, hwider. WHITHER; quo:—Hwyder he gæð *quod abit, Jn. 3, 8: 12, 35. Hwyder gæst þu quonam iturus es, Jn. 13, 36.*  
 Hwylc, hwile, hwelc; pron. [Plat. Dut. welk: Frs. hwelk: Ger. welcher: Ker. Isd. hwelich, welicher: Moes. hweileiks: Dan. hvilken: Sued. hwilken: Icel. hvilkr.—hwa who, lic like] WHICH, who, what, what sort, any; quis, quænam, quidnam, qualis, ullus:—Hwylc man is of eow, Mt. 7, 9: 12, 11: Lk. 15, 4. Hwylc is min modor? Mk. 3, 33. Hwiltæcn sy? Mt. 24, 3. Hwylcum bigspelle? Mk. 4, 30. On hwylcum anwealde? Mk. 11, 28, 29. Hwylc is man! Ps. 24, 13. Gif hwylc cyning, Lk. 14, 31. ¶ Hwylce hugu *what little, somewhat, Bd. 3, 10. Swa hwylc swa whoever, Mt. 10, 42. Swa hwylcere swa of or to whomsoever; cujuscunque, cuicunque.*  
 e Hwylca *varix, R. 76.*  
 Hwylum *awhile, for awhile, Lk. 8, 13, v. hwilon.*  
 Hwyrfan, he hwyrfð *to turn, change, vary, v. hweorfan.*  
 Hwyrfbæn *the whirlbone, R. 11, v. hweorban.*  
 Hwyrfe-pole *a whirlpool, Cot. 59.*  
 Hwyrfolung, e; f. *A changing; mutatio, Som.*

Hwyrft *A circle, circuit, revolution, orbit; orbis, circuitus:—Sume tunglu habbað scyrtran hwyrfþ þonne sume habban some stars have a shorter revolution than others have, Bt. 39, 3. Þu wille hwyrfst don tu vis circuitum facere, Cd. 91, 190.*  
 Hwyrft turns; from hweorfan.  
 Hwyrftum, hwearfum *In turns, round; alternatim:—Cd. 227.*  
 Hwytel *a cloak, Elf. gl.: R. Ben. 55, v. hwitel.*  
 Hwyt-popig *white poppy, v. hwit-papi.*  
 Hycend *Accusing; accusans, Lye.*  
 Hycgan *to think, endeavour, Cd. 22, v. hiegan.*  
 Hyd *a hide, v. hyde.*  
 HYDAN, gehydan; p. gehyd, gehyde, behyd, hi ahyddon; pp. hidden, gehyded, gehyden, ahyded; v. a. [Plat. hōden: Dut. hoeden: Ger. hüten: Ker. Moes. huotan: Dan. hytte, all in the sense to take care of, to protect, to shelter] To HIDE, conceal; abscondere:—He fande hidde he found hid, Chr. 963. Þat hi hyddon gryn, Ps. 63, 5.  
 d Hydd-ern *a hiding-place, Elf. gl.*  
 HYDE; g. hyde; f. [Plat. huud, huut f. Dut. huid f. Frs. huud f. Ger. haut f. Ot. hut: Not. hiute: Dan. hud, ham f. Sued. hud f. Icel. hydi n.] 1. A HIDE; corium, cutis. 2. *A hide of land, which was about one hundred and twenty acres, (Gale Script. p. 472: 475, 481.) Also as much land as could be tilled with one plough, or support one family, a family possession, families; tanta fundi portio, quanta unico per annum coli poterat aratro vel ad alimoniam unius familie sufficeret. Beda vocat possessionem familie:—1. Binan heora ægenre hyde within their own skin, Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 12. For his won hydum pro squalida cute, Beo. 6, 124. Þa hyde bringan to bring the hide, Ors. 4, 6, Bar. p. 147, 13. 2. Hyde landes a hide of land; hida terræ. Wæs þæs landes ealles hund-twelftig hida duodecim possessiones—singule vero possessiones decem erant familiarum, i. e. simul omnes centum viginti, scilicet familie, Bd. 3, 24. Seofon and hund-eahtig hida landes terram LXXXVII familiarum, Bd. 4, 13. Is þæs ylcan ealondes gemet æfter Angelcynnes æhte, twelf hund hida est autem ejusdem insule mensura, juxta Anglorum estimationem*



MCC *familiarum*, Bd. 4, 16. Land-syx hund hida *regio DC familiarum*, Bd. 4, 19.—Hyde-pænig, hyde-penig *hide-penny*; denarius quem quisque solverit debuit ratione cuiusvis Hidae, *Hickes's Ep. Diss.* p. 108.—Hyd - gylð, *hide - gelt, hide-money*; pecunia ab aliquo solvenda ne vapulet, *L. Can.* 42.  
 e Hydeg *cautious*, v. hydig.  
 Hydels *A hiding-place, den*; latibulum :—*R. Mt.* 11, 1.  
 Hyder *hither*, *Mt.* 17, 17, v. hider.  
 Hydig; *adj. Heedful, cautious*; cautus :—*Cd.* 82, *Th. p.* 102, 25.  
 Hydig-fæt *bulga*, *R.* 29.  
 Hyd-scipe *a ship covered with hides*; myoparo, *Som.*  
 Hyew *a form*, *Ps.* 49, 2, v. hiw.  
 Hyfe *A HIVE*; alveare :—*Cot.* 7, 164.  
 Hyfel *evil*, v. yfel.  
 Hygde *Pride*; superbia :—*C. Ps.* 73, 4.  
 Hyge *The jaws*; fauces :—*Cot.* 87, 162.  
 Hyge *the mind*, *Cd.* 22, v. hige. —Hyge-least *folly, madness, phrensy*, *Cd.* 18. —Hyge-rof, hige-rof *magnanimous, excellent in mind*, *Cd.* 75. —Hyge-sceaft *the mind, the thought*, *Cd.* 15. —Hyge-þonc *the mind*, *Cod. Ex.* 27, a, 20.  
 Hygeleás; *adj. Mindless, void of mind, foolish*; amens :—*Cd.* 4.  
 Hyggan, hygian *to study, to be solicitous, anxious*, *Bt. R. p.* 172, v. hiegan.  
 Hyhre *higher*.—hyhst *highest*, v. heah.  
 Hyht *hope, refuge*.—Hyht-willa *a hope, vow*, *Cd.* 216, v. hiht.  
 Hyhtan *to increase*, v. hihtan.  
 Hyhtfull *hopeful*, *Cot.* 108, v. hihtful.  
 Hyhðe, hyhðo *height, exaltation*, v. heaðo.  
 Hyhtlic *joyful, pleasant*, *Cd.* 8, v. hihtlic.  
 e Hyl *A hill*; collis :—*Elf. gl.*  
 Hylca *Hooks, turnings, a wrinkle*; anfractus, sinus :—*Cot.* 18, *Som.*  
 HYLÐ [Plat. hülde f: *Dut.* hulde f: *Ger.* huld f: *Tat.* huldi: *Ot.* hulde: *Wil.* hulte, sometimes also taken in the signification of love : *Dan.* huld c. hylding f: *Swed.* huldhet f. *kindness*: *Icel.* hylli f. *favour*] *Affection, favour, fidelity*; affectio, gratia :—Purh hyldo *through favour*, *Cd.* 26. For ealdre hyldo *for older affection*, *Ors.* 3, 9.—Hydeleás *favourless*, *Cd.* 189.—Hyldo-maga, hyldo-mæg *a beloved kinsman*, *Cd.* 52.  
 HYLDAN, aheldan, ahildan, ahyldan [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* huldigen : *Dan.* hyldo : *Swed.* *Icel.*

hylla] *To incline, bend*; inclinare :—He on hyldoð hine *inclinabit sese*, *Ps.* 9, 33. Na hyldo heorte min ne inclines *cor meum*, *Ps.* 140, 4. Hyra andwlitan on eorðan hyldun *eorum vultus in terram inclinabant*, *Lk.* 24, 5. Ne ahilde ge, *Deut.* 5, 32.

Hyldo Contentus, *R. Ben. interl.* 7.  
 Hyldere *A verger, an executioner, a butcher*; lictor, lanio :—*Cot.* 19.

Hyldo-ring *a soldier*, *Chr.* 938, v. hilde, &c.

Hylding *A bowing, bending, inclining*; inclinatio :—*Cot.* 56.

Hyldo favour, v. hyld.

Hyld helve, *Dial.* 2, 6, v. helf.

Hyll hell, *Cd.* 221, v. hell.

Hyll a hill, *R. Lk.* 23, 30, v. hill.

Hyll-hama *a grasshopper*, v. hyl-hama.

Hyld help, v. help.

Hyldþ helps, *Lk.* 5, 36, v. helpan.

Hyldene Crooked, writhed; tortus :—Hyldene hlaf tortus panis, *Som.*

Hyldt an hilt, *Bt.* 37, 1, v. hilt.

Hyldt holds, v. healdan.

Hyld-wyrt wild thyme, *R.* 44, v. hul-wyrt.

Hymene *A HYMN*; hymnus :—*Bd.* 4, 19,

Hymlice Hemlock; cicuta :—*Cot.* 34, 127.

Hynan, henen, gehynan, gehinnan, he hynyð; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [Frs. hena to hurt, offend; Plat. Dut. honen : *Ger.* höhnen : *Ot.* honen, gihonen : *Not.* huonon : *Dan.* haane, forhaane : *Swed.* hån n. reproach. —hean poor, lowly] 1. To humble, abase; humiliare. 2. To hinder, oppose, repress, put down, oppress, hurt, vex, waste, destroy; impedire :—1. Eagan offermodra þu gehynast, *Ps.* 17, 29. 2. Ic wolde helpan þæs þe þær unsyldig wære and henen þone þe hine yfelode I would help him who was innocent, and oppose him who injured him, *Bt.* 38, 6. Hi magen henen þa yflan and fyrðrian þa godan they can repress the evil and promote the good, *Bt.* 39, 2. And uton gehynan hit, *Ex.* 1, 10, 11 : *Ors.* 4, 1.

Hynd a hind, *Cot.* 55, v. hinde.

Hyndan behind, v. hindan.

Hynden *A society, company, class*; societas :—*L. In.* 54 : *L. Lund.* 3, *W.* p. 66, 15, 18. Hence the following words, which, from the supposed value of men's lives in different stations, denoted among the A.-S. three grades in society : twy -hyndne -mon two hun-

dred men : six-hyndne-mon six hundred men : twelf-hyndne-mon twelve hundred men, *Som.*

h Hynder hindermost; retrorsum : *T. Ps.* 9, 3, v. hyndan.

Hyngrian to hunger, *Mt.* 4, 2, v. hingrian.

Hynnys, se; f. Destruction; vas-tatio, incendium :—*Bd.* 1, 6.

Hynð, hynðe, hynðo loss, injury.—Hynða damna, *Dial.* 1, 7, v. henð.

Hype, hypel *A heap*; acervus :—*Elf. gl.*, *Som.*

HYPE, hype, hyppe, hypp [Plat. hüppe, hōp f: *Dut.* heup f: *Ger.* hüfte f: *South Ger.* huff, hüf, hupf, hüft : *Moes.* hup : *Dan.* hofte c: *Swed.* höft m.] *The HIP*; coxendix, femur, *Past.* 49, 2. —Hypeban hipbone, *R.* 70.

Hype-seax a dagger, *R.* 52, v. hup-seax.

Hyra, heora of them; eorum, earum :—*Mt.* 27, 48.

Hyra, hera, an; m. One hired, a hireling; mercenarius, subditus :—Se hyra flyhð, forþam þe he byð ahyrod, *Jn.* 10, 12, 13.

Hyra, gehyra higher, v. heah.

Hyran *To spit upon*; conspuere :—*R. Mk.* 14, 65.

Hyran, ahyrian, hiran, heran, geheoran, gehyran; p. rde; pp. red, rd [Dut. hooren : *Frs.* hera : *Plat. Ger.* hören : *Ker.* horan : *Dan.* høre : *Swed.* höra : *Icel.* heyra. *The Old Ger.* dialects use s instead of r, so is the *Moes.* hausjan; *Heb.*

אזנן aozn to hear : *Old Lat.* ausis for auris. —heran, or geheoran, from eare the ear, which *Tat.* spells with h, hora] 1. To HEAR, hearken, listen; audire. 2. To obey, follow, serve; obedire :—1. And woldon gehyran þat ge gehyrað, and hig hit ne gehyrdun, *Lk.* 10, 24. Hyrdon Gode, *Ex.* 14, 31. 2. Hyran þa bysene, *Bd.* 2, 4. Far ut, and eall þat folc þe þe hiran sceal, *Ex.* 11, 8. Hie Moyses hyrde they obeyed Moses, *Cd.* 148.

h Hyrcnian to hearken, v. heorc-nian.

Hyrcnung a hearkening, v. heorc-nung.

Hyrde obeyed; p. of hyran.

HYRDE, hirde, hierde, es; m. [Plat. harder, höder m: *Dut.* herder m: *Ger.* hirt m: *Ker.* Ot. Wil. hirti, hirt, hirt : *Moes.* hairdeis : *Dan.* hyrde m: *Swed.* herde m: *Icel.* hirding m.] *A shepherd, keeper, guardian*; pastor, custos :—Purh þæs hyrdes slege byð



seo heord todræfð, *Mt.* 26, 31. Ge synd hyrdas, *Gen.* 46, 32: *Ex.* 2, 17, 19: *Lk.* 2, 8, 15, 18, 20.—Sceþ-hyrde, sceapa-hyrde a shepherd, *Jn.* 10, 2.—Hyrd-mann herdsman, *Gen.* 13, 7.—Hyrd-wyrt shepherd's plant, a pig-nut, *L.* *M.* 1, 2.

Hyrdel, hyrdl [*Plat.* hordt *f.* *Dut.* horde *f.* *Ger.* hurde *f.* *Old Ger.* huirste.—*Old Ger.* hirten to protect] A HURDLE; crates:—*Elf. gl.*: *R.* 29, 49.

Hyrdelás; *adj.* Without a shepherd; pastore carens:—*Bd.* 2, 20.

Hyrdnes, gehyrdnes, se; *f.* A keeping, custody, prison; custodia, carcer:—Gif hwa befaest his feoh to hyrdnysse, *Ex.* 22, 7. Syllað eow on hyrdnyssa, *Lk.* 21, 12.

Hyrd-ræden, ne; *f.* A keeping, guard; custodia:—Pa gesette God æt þam infere engla hyrd-rædene, *Gen.* 3, 24.

Hyrdung instructio, *R.* 62.

HYRE [*Plat.* hūir *f.* *Dut.* huur *f.* *Frs.* hira *f.* *Ger.* heuer *f.* *Dan.* hyre *c.* *Swed.* hyra *f.* *Arab.* أجر ajr a recompence,

hire] HIRE, usury, interest; conductio, usura:—To hyre ad usuram, *Deut.* 23, 19: *Lk.* 10, 23.—Hyre-gildan hired by money, mercenaries, *R.* 8.

<sup>j</sup>HYRE, hire of or to him or her; ejus, ei; *g.d.* of he.

Hyred a family, v. hired.

Hyrednes, se; *f.* Hearsay, report; fama, *Som.*

Hyre-efter hereafter, *L.* With.

Hyre-man an auditor, a parishioner, v. hyrman.

Hyrenes, se; *f.* Obedience, imitation; obedientia, *Som.*

Hyrian, ahryan, ie hyrige; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v.a.* [hyre a reward] 1. To HIRE, to procure assistance or obedience by a reward; conducere. 2. To follow, imitate, resemble; imitari:—1. Us nan man ne hyrode, *Mt.* 20, 7. Þe uteode ahryan, *Mt.* 20, 1. He bið ahryod, *Jn.* 10, 13. 2. Hio hyrigað monnum they imitate men, *Bt.* 41, 5. Hyrigende imitating, v. hyran.

Hyrigman a hearer, parishioner, *L.* *Eccl.* 28.

Hyrling HIRELING, servant; mercenarius:—Hi heora fæder Zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum, *Mk.* 1, 20.

Hy-man A hearer, one who is obedient, a servant; auditor, subditus:—Cwist þu bist þu ure cýning, oððe heoð we pine hymen, *Gen.* 37, 8.

Hynde Horned; cornutus:—Hynde ciolas rostratæ naves, *Bt.* *R.* p. 188.

Hyrne, an; *f.* A HORN, corner; cornu, angulus:—On þæs weofodes hyrnan on the horns of the altar, *Ex.* 29, 12: *Lev.* 4, 18, 8, 15. On stræta hyrnum in vicorum angulis, *Mt.* 6, 5, v. horn.

<sup>k</sup>Hyrned, hyrnen, hyrnend Horned, horny; corneus:—Hyrned-nebba a horned nib or beak, *Jðth.* 11.

Hyynes, se; *f.* What is subject or obedient, a province, parish; subjectio, subjecta terra, parœcia:—*L.* *Eccl.* 4.

Hyynet, hyrnete, hyrnyt [*Plat.* hornke *f.* *Dut.* horzelm: *Ger.* horniss *f.* *South Ger.* hornneiss] A HORNET; crabro:—Ic asende hyrnytta, *Ex.* 23, 28.

Hyrn-stana corner-stone, v. hyrne. Hyron to obey, *Bd.* 3, 21, v. hyran.

Hyrra a hinge, *Prov.* 26, v. heor.

Hyrra, hyrre higher, v. heah.

HYRST An ornament, decoration; ornamentum:—Hyrst gerim tell (its) ornaments, *Cd.* 100. Hyrsta ornaments, *Cot.* 88: *Jðth.* 12: *Bt.* *R.* p. 170.

Hyrt þu hearest thou, hark you, v. hyran.

Hyrtan; *pp.* hyrsted, gehyrsted, hyrst. To adorn, dress, deck; ornare:—Hyrsted gold fretted gold, *Cd.* 98.—Hyrtedne hrof adorned roof, *Cd.* 46.

Hyrtan, hierstan, gehyrstan To murmur, to fry or make the noise of frying; murmurare:—*C. R.* *Lk.* 15, 2; frigere, *Elf. gr.*

Hyrsting, hiersting, hyrstincg, hyrstung, e; *f.* A frying, hearth; frixio, focus:—*L.* *Ps.* 101, 4.—Hyrsting-panne a frying-pan.

Hyrsudon assembled; concurre-runt, *Bd.* 3, 14, b.

Hyrsum, hirsum, gehyrsum; *adj.* Hearing, obedient; obediens:—*Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 12: *Ex.* 24, 7: *Mt.* 6, 24.

Hyrsumian, hersumian, gehyrsumian To obey; obedire:—Windas and sæ hym hyrsuniað, *Mt.* 8, 27: *Lk.* 8, 25.

<sup>l</sup>Hyrsumnes, hersumnes, gehyrsumnes, se; *f.* Obedience; obedientia:—*Bd.* 5, 23.

Hyrt [*Ger.* hurt, hort *m.*] Hurt, wounded; læsus, *Som.*

Hyrtan, heertan; *pp.* gehyrtyd, gehyrt. To HEARTEN, encourage, comfort; animare:—*L.* *Can. Edg. pn.* 3: *Ex.* 23, 12.

Hyrdil a hurdle, v. hyrdel.

Hyrdling an earthling, a farmer, v. yrðling.

Hyrtling-beri [yrðling a farmer, burh a town; agricolarum burgus, sive vicus] IRLING-BOROUGH, ARTLEBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 1137.

Hyrwe A HARROW; occa, *Lye.* Hyrwend, es; *m.* A blasphemer; blasphemus:—Led ut þone hyrwend, *Lev.* 24, 14.

Hyrwian; *p. ode*, de; *pp.* gehyrwed. To blaspheme, condemn, HARROW, vex, afflict; blasphemare, condemnare, vexare:—Hyrwde Godes naman, *Lev.* 24, 11. Þa hyrwdon hig ealle hyne, *Mk.* 14, 64. Ne hyrwe ge utan-cymene man, *Lev.* 19, 33.

Hyrwnes, hirwnes, se; *f.* Contempt, reproach, blasphemy; contemptus, vexatio:—Gefylled we synd hyrwnessum, *T.* *Ps.* 122, 4: 118, 141.

Hys of him, his; ejus, illius; *g.* of he.

Hyse a male, v. hise.—Hyseberðling, berðling puerperium, *R.* 5.

Hysian To HISS, mock; irridere:—Se þe eardað on heofonum hyseð hy, *T.* *Ps.* 2, 4.

Hysop HYSSOP; hyssopum, *Som.*

HYSpan, hispan; *p. de*, te; *v.a.* To deride, slander, reproach, reprove; irridere, exprobrare:—To geanes me hyspton, *Ps.* 40, 8. Hu lange, God, hyseþ feond, *Ps.* 73, 11. Þa ongan he hyspan þa burga, *Mt.* 11, 20: *Bt.* 18, 4. Hyne hyspdun eum exprobrarunt, *Mt.* 27, 44.

Hyspe forniculum, fornacale, *Som.*

<sup>m</sup>Hyspend, es; *m.* A slanderer; calumniator:—Fram stemne hyspendes, *Ps.* 43, 18.

Hysping, e; *f.* Reproach, reviling; exprobratio:—*Bt.* 18, 4.

Hyspnes, se; *f.* A reproach, upbraiding; exprobratio:—*T.* *Ps.* 43, 15.

Hyssa, hysse, es; *m.* A youth, stripling, one past fourteen years of age; hirqutallus, juvenis:—Noldon þeah þa hyssas yet the youths would not; noluerunt autem juvenes, *Cd.* 183. Het scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded to shove the youths to the pile blaze, *Cd.* 184: 188: 195: 196.

Hyst a whirlwind, storm, v. yst.

Hyt it; id, illud, v. hit.

HYÐ [*Plat.* hode *f.* a guard; *Ger.* hut *f.* protection] HITHE, port, haven; portus:—Sio an hyð byð simle smyltu æfter ystum this is the only haven ever calm after storms, *Bt.* 34, 8.—Hyð-weard a keeper of a port, *Beo.* 27.

Hyð a wave, flood, v. yð.



Hyð; *pl.* hyðða. 1. *A measure; modus.* 2. *Gain, profit; commodum:—1. Scint.* 12. 2. *Elf.* *gl. R.* 81.

-hyð, as a termination of names of places, denotes that they are situate on the shore, and convenient for landing goods.

\*Hyðe HITHE, in *Kent*, one of the

*Cinque Ports.*—On Hyðe at *Hithe*, *Chr.* 1052.

Hyðegung, *e*; *f.* *Profit; commodum, Som.*

Hyðian, *ahíðian*; *p. de.* *To rob, destroy*; *grassari, vastare:—Hyððe devastavit, Bd.* 3, 16.

Hyðlican *Combats in honour of Portumnus, the protector of*

*ports or gates; Portunalia, vel Portumnalia, Som.*

Hyððe, *behyðlic* *Sumptuous, costly, seasonable; sumptuosus, opportunus, Som.*

Hyw, *hywe a form, hue, v. hiw.*

Hywan, *hywian to form, Ps.* 93, 20, *v. hiwian.*

Hywraeden *a family, v. hiwraeden.*

Hywung *a pretence, v. hiwung.*

## I

\**G*, and *ge* are often changed into *i*, and *ie*.

*I*, *e*, and *y* are often interchanged; words, therefore, which are not found under *i*, may be sought for under *e* or *y*.

*Ia yea, Gen.* 27, 24, *v. gea, gese.*  
*Iacintus HYACINTHUS, Past.* 14, 4.

*Iagul A GARGLE; gargarismus, Cot.* 96.

*Iand beyond, L. Ps.* 88, *v. geond.*

*Iara yore, formerly, R. Mt.* 11, 21, *v. geara.*

*Iate a gate.*—*Iate-ward a gate-ward, door-keeper, Chr.* 656, *v. geat.*

*Ic* [*Plat. Dut. ik: Ger. ich: South Ger.*, since the seventh century, *ih*, in the common dialect, *i*, *ei*: *Dan. jeg: Swed. jag: Icel. eg*, in earlier time, *ec*, *ek*, now commonly like the *Dan. jeg: Moes. ik: Grk. ἐγω: Sp. yo: Port. eu: Slav. ja, ga: Wend. jest. Lett. es: Heb. אֲנִי* as a postfix to verbs] *I*; *ego:—Ic sylfhyt eom egomet ille sum, Lk.* 24, 39; *Deut.* 1, 9, 12.

*I can add, Lk.* 12, 25, *v. ecan.*

*Icanhoe ICANHOE, a Saxon abbey, Boston, Lincolnshire, Chr.* 654.

*Icestre She that increaseth; aux-trix, Som.*

*Icgbuend, igbuend, es; m.* [*ig an island, buend an inhabitant*] *A person inhabiting an island, an islander; insularis, Elf. in pref. Past.*

*Iclingas A Mercian family; familia, sive tribus inter Mercios, Vit. S. Guth.* 1.

*Icton added; p. of ican, v. ecan.*

*I-dæges the same day, Som.*

*IDEL, ydel, idele; adj.* [*Plat. idel: Dut. ydel: Ger. eitel: Oz. idal: Dan. Swed. idel*] *IDLE,*

*vain, useless; otiosus, vanus:*

—*Hwi stande ge idele, Mt.* 20, 6. *Idel and unnyt idle and useless, Cd.* 5. *Eorðe was*

*ydel and æmtig, Gen.* 1, 2. ¶ *On idel in vain, Mk.* 7, 7.—

*Idel gelp, idel gylp vain glory, Bd.* 3, 17.—*Idel gild idol wor-*

*ship, idolatry, Deut.* 32, 21.—*Idel-hend idle handed, idle.*—

*Idel-georn [georn desirous] careless, idle, Bt.* 40, 4.—*Idel-*

*sangere an idle singer, a player, R.* 61.—*Idel-werðscype, idel-*

*wuldor vain glory.*

*Idelice, idellice; adv. IDLY, in vain; ignave, pigre, Som.*

*Idelnes, ydelyns, se; f. IDLENESS, vanity; ignavia, vanitas:—Tohwon lufiað ge idel-*  
*nysse, Ps.* 4, 3: 2, 1. *Eall ydelyns elc man lifigende, Ps.* 38, 8: 143, 5, 10, 13. *Pa idelnesse superstitiones, Bd.* 2, 15. *On idelnesse, on ydel-*  
*nysse in vain, Ps.* 77, 37.

*Idelud Emptied; exinanitus, T. Ps.* 74, 8.

*IDES; g. idese; f. [Icel. ysia mulier immodica] A female, damsel, woman; femina:—Blac hleor ides pale faced damsel, Cd.* 92. *Ideas seo betste of women the best, Cd.* 27. *pat him Abraham idese brohte that for him Abraham should bring a female, Cd.* 83. *Of idese bið eafora wæcned of (the) woman shall a son be born, Cd.* 109. *pu Abrahames idese gename thou Abraham's wife hast taken, Cd.* 125.

*Idl, idlo idle, Bd.* 4, 19, *v. idel.*

*Idle a river in Nottinghamshire,*

*Lye.*

*Idlian To provoke; irritare, Can-*

*tlic Moys, Lye.*

*Ie a river, Ors.* 1, 2, *v. ea.*

*Ie* is used, by later writers, for the particle *ge*, as will be evident by the following words:

*Iecan to eke, increase, Cod. Exon.* 16, b, *v. ecan.*

*Ieden, iedon, eodon, went, Chr.* 1137, *v. gan.*

*Iegbuenda an islander, Past. pref., v. icgbuend.*

*Iegland an island, Bt.* 15, *v. ea-*

*land.*

*Iehtan to follow, persecute, C. Ps.* 82, 14, *v. ehtan.*

*Iel a hedgehog, v. il.*

*Ield; comp. ieldra; sup. ieldest old, ancient, elder, Bt.* 8, *v. eald.*

*Ieldean to delay, Past.* 33, 4, *v. ealdian.*

*Ielding Delay; mora, Cot.* 128.

*Ieldo Age; senectus, Som.*

*Iemæsted fattened, Cot.* 174, *v. amæstan.*

*Ieming a marriage, Cot.* 171, *v. giming.*

*Ieo formerly, Bd.* 1, 1, *v. geo.*

*Ieoguð youth, v. geoguð.*

*Ieornian to desire, seek for, in-*

*quire, v. geornian.*

*Ierde a yard, C. R. Mt.* 10, 10, *v. gyrd.*

*Ierfe an inheritance, Cot.* 103, *v. yrf.*

*Ierm an arm, v. earm.*

*Ierman to harm, Past.* 17, 8, *v. hearman.*

*Ierming Little, small, base; pus-*

*illius, Som.*

*Iermð poverty, misery, Past.* 36, 4, *v. yrmð.*

*Iernan to run, Past.* 16, 4, *v. yrn-*

*an.*

*Ierra, irra angry, Past.* 40, 1, *v. yrrre; adj.*

*Ierre anger, Past.* 40, 1, *v. yrrre.*



Iersian to be angry, *Cot.* 182, v. yrsian.  
 Ierð-land the earth, *Cot.* 15, v. yrð, &c.  
 Ierusalem Jerusalem, *Chr.* 448, v. Hierusalem.  
 Iesendas Bowels; exta:—*Cot.* 77: 177, *Som.*  
 Iest east, *C. R. Mt.* 24, 27, v. east.  
 Ietan to confirm, *Chr.* 675, v. getatan.  
 Ieteld a tent, *Cot.* 174, v. geteld.  
 Ieð easy, *Ors.* 2, 6, v. eað.  
 Ieðelic easy, v. eaðelic.  
 Ieðian to flow, v. yðian.  
 Ieðnes easiness; quies, v. eðnes.  
 Iette yet, v. get.  
 Iewian, eowian to shew, *Cd.* 30, v. ywan.  
 IFig [*Plat.* iloof, ewig n. ive: *Ger.* epheu, eppich m: *Old Ger.* ebeheue] Ivr; hedera:—Ifig þe on stane weax ivy which grows on stone, rock-ivy, *L. M. 3.* 3.—Ifig þe on eorðan wixð ivy which grows on the earth, ground-ivy, *L. M. 3.* 31: *Som.*—Ifig-crop a bunch of ivy-berries.—Ifig-tearo, ifig-taro ivy-tears, ivy-gum, *L. M. 1.* 58.  
 -ig [*Ger.* -ig: *Icel.* -igt, -ugt: *Eng.* -y.—Some think from ican to eke, add; thus, blodig bloody, i.e. blood, add a noun, as sword, &c.] In the present *Eng.* ig is changed into y; as, dreorig dreary; hefig heavy; sarig sorry; twentig twenty.  
 Ig An island; insula, v. ealand.  
 Igbernia HIBERNIA:—Igbernia, þat we Scotland hatað Hibernia which we call Scotland, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Hibernia.  
 Igbuend an islander, v. icgbuend.  
 Igðæges of the same day, v. idæges.  
 Iggað, igeoð, iggeoð, igoð. An island; insula, *Chr.* 894, v. ealand.  
 \* Igil, igl a hedgehog, *R. 24.* v. il.  
 Igland island, *Ps.* 96, 1, v. ealand.  
 Iglea, Æglea [*Asser.* Æglea: *Flor.* Egglea.—ig an island, lea plain; campus insularis] Iley Mead, near Melthsham, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 18.  
 Igland an island, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. igland.  
 Igoð an island, *Elf. T.* p. 32, v. iggað.  
 Iht increased, v. ecan.  
 -iht [*Ger.* -icht: *Lat.* -osus: *Eng.* -ous] a termination of adjectives.  
 Ii, Hi, Hii. The island Iona, Hy Hu, now called Icolmkill or Colmkill, contracted from Columkill, that is, Columba cella one of the Hebrides near

Mull:—Iglan þe man Ii nemnað an island which men call Ii, *Chr.* 560: 728.  
 Iil a hedgehog, *Past.* 35, 5, v. il.  
 Iken-yld-stræt [*Icenorun* antiqua via, *Som.*] IKENILD-STREET, a Roman road in England, so called because it passed through the Icenii, or Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.  
 IL, iel, iil, igil, igl; m. [*Plat.* Dut. egel m: *Ger.* Not. igel m: *Swed.* igelkott m: *Icel.* igull m.] A hedgehog; erinaceus:—*Elf. gl.* 13: *L. Ps.* 103, 19. Selassa il a hedgehog; erinaceus. Se mara il a porcupine; histrix, *Cot.* 116.  
 IL, es; m. Hardness, hard skin, sole of the foot; callus, plantæ pedum:—Fram his hollæ ufewardan, oð his ilas neoð-ewerde a vertice capitis ejus superne ad plantas pedis ejus deorsum, *Job.* p. 166: *R.* 78.  
 Ilc the same, *Cot.* 113, v. yle.  
 Ildan to delay, *Past.* 33, 4, v. yldan.  
 Ildenn, ilding A delay, deceiving; dilatio, *Lye.*  
 Il-fetu A swan; olor, *Som.*  
 Iltind infindens, *Cot.* 111.  
 Ill hardness, v. il.  
 Ille-racu A surfeit; crapula, *Cot.* 52.  
 Imb about, v. ymb.  
 Imbefliten Placito curiæ adjudicatus, *Test. Elfred. D. Mann.*  
 Imb-erdling, imb-yrlding [ymb about, yrlding, yrðling a farmer] A native; domesticus colonus, *Gen.* 17, 27.  
 Imb-gæð goes about, *Gen.* 2, 13, v. ymb-gan.  
 Imbutan about, *Lev.* 3, 8, v. ymboutan.  
 Imen ambrosianum, *C. R. Ben.* 25.  
 Immerca A superscription; inscription, *C. Mk.* 12, 16.  
 Imne a hymn, *C. T. Ps.* 64, 14, v. ymn.  
 IMPAN, impian; pp. impod, gepod. [*Ger.* impfen: *Not.* impiton.—from the *Wel. Eng.* imp: *Swed.* ymp m: *Dan.* ympe a cion] To imp, engraft, plant; plantare, *Lye.*  
 In in, into, *Bd.* 2, 3.—In on into, *Mt.* 27, 5, v. on, innan.  
 In-adl an inward disease.  
 In-afaran to go into, *L. Ps.* 62, 9.  
 In-asendan to let down, *Mk.* 2, 4.  
 In-bærnis incense, v. anbærmys.  
 In-belædan; p. anbelæd. To lead in, introduce.  
 In-beornan to light, *R. Mt.* 5, 15.  
 In-belesan to prick, stab.  
 In-bewunden wrapped up.  
 In-birding a native, v. imb-erdling.  
 In-birig A porch; vestibulum, *Som.*

In-blawen puffed up.  
 In-borh INBOROUGH, bail, pledge; pignus ad damnum resarciendum datum, *L. Edw.* 6.  
 In-bryrdns compunction, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. onbryrdns.  
 In-burh A hall, house, dwelling; atrium, *Elf. gl.*—Inburh-fæste a steward, porter.  
 In-byran to bring in, *L. In.* 78.  
 In-byrd, in-byrdling a native, *Gen.* 17, 12.  
 In-byrdns, se; f. Instruction; instructio, *Bd.* 4, 17.  
 Inc, incg; nom. d. ac. pron. You, ye, you two; vos, vos duo:—Wariað inc (twegen) wið þone wæstm beware you (two) of that fruit, *Cd.* 13, *Th.* p. 15, 20. Inc (twegen) agen-yrnð sum man, *Mk.* 14, 13. Gelyfe gyt þat ic inc (twegen) mæg gehælan, *Mt.* 9, 28. Nys me inc (twegen) to sylenne non est [apud] me vobis (duobus) concedere, *Mt.* 20, 23: *Mk.* 10, 40. Inc (twam) secal sealt wæter wunian to you (two) shall (the) salt water abide, *Cd.* 10, *Th.* p. 13, 6.  
 INCA, an; m. A scruple, doubt, fault, offence; scrupulus, querela:—Butan incan without doubt, *Bd.* 5, 6. Hi nænige incan to him wiston illi nullam querelam contra eum norunt, *Bd.* 4, 24.  
 Inca of you, your, *Cd.* 163, v. incer.  
 Ince An INCHE; uncia, *Som.*  
 Incer, incere, incre your, of you, *Ex.* 10, 17: *Cd.* 10; g. d. of inc.  
 \* Incit [inc gyt] You, you two; vos duo:—Restað incit her rest you here, *Cd.* 169.  
 In-cleof, in-clyfe a bed, nest, den, *Ps.* 4, 5: 35, 4.  
 In-cnapa a servant.  
 In-cniht a servant, client.  
 In-cofa a bed-chamber, *L. Ps.* 4, 5; the mind, *Bt. R.* p. 183.  
 In-coða, in-coðe Cholera; cholera, *Som.*  
 Incre of or to your, v. incer.  
 Incrum to you, to you two; vobis, vobis duobus, *Cd.* 43; d. of inc.  
 In-cuman to come in, enter, *Ex.* 21, 3.  
 In-cund; adj. Internal, inward, intimate; intime notus:—Incund freond an intimate friend, *Som.*  
 Incundnes, se; f. An inward quality; qualitas interna, *Som.*  
 Incuð ignorant, unknown, *C. Jn.* 3, 10.—Incuðlice ignorantly, unconsciously, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 1.  
 Indea INDIA; India, *Chr.* 883.  
 Indea INDIANS; Indi, *Ors.* 1, 2.



Indisc *Indian*; Indicus, *Ors.* 1, 1. Indraf expressed, *Cd.* 214, v. drifan.

In-drihten-wieg [*Wieg blatta, wigas ear-wig*] *A crabfish, a little worm*; ippus, ips, scilicet vermiculus quidam super arborum folia generatus, *Lye.*

In-eddisc *Household-stuff*; supellex, *R.* 58.

In-elf, in-elue, in-ilf. *The bowels, entrails or inwards of a man or beast*; viscera, *Cot.* 166.

In-erfe, in-orf [inn *within*; yrf *cattle, property*] *Provision, household-stuff, furniture*; supellex:—*Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 31, 36.

\*In-fære *An entrance*; ingressus, *Gen.* 3, 24.

In-færeld *an entrance, access, passage*, *Jos.* 2, 11.

In-færð enters, v. faran.

In-fangen-þef, in-fangen-þeof. [*Plat. dieve infangen*] *The right of the lord of a manor to apprehend and judge thieves, taken within his jurisdiction*; infra (scilicet jurisdictionem) captus latro. Ipsa jurisdictio, sive jus cognoscendi de latrone ita capto, *Chr.* 963.

In-faran *to go in, enter*, *Jn.* 35. Infindan *to find*, *C. Mt.* 7, 7, v. findan.

In-flæscnys, se; f. *Taking flesh*; incarnation, *Som.*

In-foster *one brought up at home*, *L. Exon.*

-ing [*In Ger. it denotes a young man, and in a more extended signification, a son, a descendant, progeny, offspring.* The greater part of these words are antiquated; as, *Ot.* ediling *a page*; the *A.-S.* Bryning *Bryn's son*: *Swed.* Skjolding *the son of Skjold*; Carolinger *the descendants of Charlemagne*; Merowinger *the descendants of Meroväus.*—*Wach.* derives this from the *Welsh.* engi *to produce, to bring forth*, which also would be the root of the *Ger.* enke, enkel *a grandson*. The syllable ing often changes in the *Swed.* &c. into ung]. A termination of *A.-S.* nouns denoting, 1. *An action*; actio. 2. *Originating from, son of*; patronymicum nomen:—1. *Berning* *burning*; adustio. *Feding* *feeding*; pastio. *Fremming* *framing*; fabricatio. *Gaming* *gaming*; lusus. *Hearming* *harming*; læsio. 2. *Sume* [naman] syndon *patronymica*, þat synde fæderlice naman æfter Greciscum þære we; ac seo Leden spræc næfð þa naman. Hi sind swa

beah on Engliscere spræce, *Ex. gr.* Penda, and of þam, Pending, and Pendingas; Cwicelm, and of þam, Cwicelmingas and fela oðre, *Elf. gr.* 5, 66, *Som.* p. 4, 52. Se Æþelwulf was Ecgbrihting, Ecgbriht Ealhmunding *Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmond, Chr.* 495, *Ing.* p. 19, 15, v. ung.

\*ING, inge [*Ice.* einge: *In Ger.* it signifies *field, tract of land*. This signification is only preserved in some proper names, and is now written ingen; as, Lotharingen *the country of Lothar*: Thüringen, Kitzingen, Memmingen, &c. *In Dan. Swed.* there are also many places terminating in ing or inge. This is certainly the *A.-S.* and *Wel.* inge *a field, inclosure, &c.* Many *Ger.* nouns, terminating in ung, are the same as ing, viz. Waldung *woodlands*; Hölzung *a district, field, region with wood*; Hütung *pasturage, a meadow*; Feldung *a field*; Stallung *a place on which stables are built, &c.*] *An Ing, a pasture, meadow*; pratum, pascuum.—It occurs in the end of names of places; as, Basing, Kettering, Reading, Godelming, Yelling, Exning, &c. *Lye.*

In-gan *to go in, enter*, *Mt.* 12, 29.

Ingang *an entrance*, *Ps.* 120, 8.

Ingangan *to enter*, *Ps.* 23, 7, 9.

† In-geat *A bed-chamber*; cubiculum, *Lye.*

In-gebugan *to inhabit*, *Cod. Exon.* 30, a.

In-gecigean *to call upon*, *Som.*

In-gedon *Put in*; inditus, *Bd.* 5, 12.

In-gefeht *a civil war*, *Bd.* 1, 22.

In-gehidg *A reverence, intention*; observantia, *Bd.* 2, 1.

In-gehyd, es; m. *Knowledge, conscience, intention, care*; scientia:—Treow in-gehydes godes and yfeles, *Gen.* 2, 9: *Lk.* 11, 52: *Bd.* 2, 12.

In-gehygdnes, se; f. *A dark saying*; ænigma, *L. Ps.* 48, 4.

In-gehyld *reverence, v. in-gehidg.*

In-gelædan *to bring upon*, *Bd.* 4, 9.

In-gelaðode, ingelaðod *invited*, *Lk.* 7, 39: 14, 8; p. and pp. of gelaðian.

In-gemen *in common*, *Cd.* 151.

Ingere of old, *Cd.* 144.

In-gerece *A tumult, confusion*; tumultus, *Bd.* 2, 9.

In-gerife *The bowels*; venter, uterus, *T. Ps.* 21, 8.

In-geseted *insertus*, *Cot.* 114.

In-geswel *a swelling*, *R.* 10.

In-geþanc, ingeþonc *the mind, thought, intention, conscience*, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. geþanc.

In-geweaxen *inbred*.

In-gewinne *a civil war*, *Ors.* 2, 5.

In-gewitnes *knowledge, conscience*, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.

In-gingan; p. in-gonn. *to beggin*, *R. Mt.* 20, 8.

In-gitan *to enter*, *C. Mt.* 8, 8.

In-gong *an entrance*, *Bd.* 1, 27.

In-gongan *to enter*, v. ingangan.

† Ingter Your; vester, *Som.*

Ing-wyrt [ing *a meadow*; wyrt *plant*] *Meadow-wort*; herba pratensis, *L. M.* 1, 33.

In-heald *Shaved about, polished*; interrasilis, *Cot.* 109.

In-hired *a family, house*, *Gen.* 17, 27.—Inhiredan *associates, Som.*

In-hiwan *domestics*, *L. In.* 50.

In-hringe *a circle*, *Cot.* 112.

In-hroered *moved, agitated*; pp. of hroeran.

Inilf, inilue *the bowels*, *Cot.* 163, v. inelf.

In-innan *within*, *R. Mt.* 9, 3, v. innan.

In-lænda *an inhabitant*, *L. Ps.* 118, 19, v. inlenda.

In-lændisc *indigenous, v. inlandisc.*

In-lagian; p. ge-inlagode. *To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law*; inlagare, ex legem restituere patrocinio legis, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2.

In-land *Demesne land, domain*; in [manibus domini] terra, terra dominica, *L. Edg.* 1.

In-landisc, in-lendisc *Born in the land, indigenous*; indigena, *Lev.* 19, 33, 34.

In-laðode *received*, *Mt.* 25, 35, v. gelaðian.

In-lenda, in-lende *Inhabitant, people*; incola, *Cd.* 148.

In-lendisc *indigenous, v. inlandisc.*

In-lendiscnys, se; f. *Dwelling in a strange land, a pilgrimage*; incolatus, peregrinatio, *1 Pet.* 1, 17.

Inlic; *adj.* *Internal, intimate, domestic*; interhus, *Bd.* 3, 15.

Inlice; *adv.* *Inly, internally, from the mind*; interne, *Bd.* 5, 19.

\*In-lihtan *to enlighten, revive*, *Cod. Exon.* p. 34.

In-lixan *to shine, draw near*, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 54.

In-mede *precious*, *R. Ben.* 72.

In-merca *an inscription*.

INN, inne [*Ice.* inni *n. a house*: *Heb.* חֶנֶּה hne *to dwell, to fix a tent*] 1. *A chamber, cell, cave*; cubiculum. 2. *An inn, house*; diversorium:—1. *Bd.* 2, 12. 2. *Com to his inne*, *Mt.* 13, 36: *Ors.* 1, 1.



- Inn, inne *into, within*, *Lk. 11, 40, v. innan.*  
 Inna *The womb; uterus, C. Lk. 1, 15.*  
 Innan; *adv. [Plat. Dut. binnen: Ger. inn, inne, innen: Ker. inne: Moes. inn, inna: Dan. inden: Swed. Icel. innan, inni] Within, inwardly; intus, intra:—Ge synt innan fulle reaflices, Mt. 23, 25, 27, 28: Mk. 7, 21.*  
 Innan, innon; *prep. d. ac. In, into, within; in:—Þa he sæt innan huse, Mt. 9, 10. Innan þa sæ, Ex. 14, 17: Mt. 21, 21. Ne ga ge innan Samaritana ceastre, Mt. 10, 5.*  
 Innan *To go in, to enter; ingredi:—He werodað syððan he innað it grows sweet after it enters in, Bt. 22, 1.*  
 Innan-cund *inward, v. in-cund.*  
 Innane *within, Mt. 7, 15, v. innan.*  
 Innan-forhæfd *constipated bowels, L. M. 2, 55.—Innan-fortogennes a drawing together of the bowels, the cholic, L. M. 2, 33.*  
 Innan-teon *to draw within, to introduce, Ægu. Vern. 34.*  
 Innan-weard *inward, Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Innað *the womb, Past. 54, 1, v. innoð.*  
 Inn-bewunden *wound round.*  
 Inne *within, v. inn.*  
 Inne an inn, v. inn.  
 Innelfe, innelue, innilue *the bowels, v. inelf.*  
 Innemest, innemyst *INMOST; intimus, Elf. gr.: Scint. 4.*  
 Innendisc *Household-stuff; suppellex, R. 58.*  
 Inner *INNER; interior, Bd. 4, 13.*  
 Inneðas *the bowels, Cot. 183, v. innoð.*  
 Innweærde, inneweærde *the inwards, bowels, Ex. 12, 9.*  
 Inneward, inneward, inward; *adj. INWARD, internal, entire; internus, interior:—Mid innewardum mode, mid innewardan mode with inward mind; intima mente, Bt. 22, 1. He draf his heorde to innewardum þam westene, Ex. 3, 1.*  
 Inneward; *adv. Inwardly; intus:—Eall inneward all within, Cd. 216.*  
 Inn-faran *to go in, to enter, Deut. 28, 63.*  
 Inn-gehyd *Conscience; conscientia, Scint. 60.*  
 Inn-heard-men *soldiers, C. Mt. 8, 9.*  
 Inn-hera *An army of natives, militia; exercitus popularium, Chr. 1006.*  
 Inn-hiwan *domestics, L. In. 5.*

Innian *To enter, to receive as a guest; ingredi, hospitari, Chr. 1048.*

Innierf *furniture, Bt. 14, 2, C, v. in-erfe.*

Inniht *Within; intus, v. beboeren.*

Innilue *the bowels, v. in-elf.*

Inn-lændisc *indigenous, R. Conc., v. inlandisc.*

Innon *within, Bt. 35, 3, v. innan.*

Innor *Inner; interior, Lye.*

Innorf *household-stuff, v. in-erfe.*

Innost *Inmost; intimus, Lye.*

INNOÐ, es; m. [*Ger. innerste n: Icel. innisti*] *The heart, stomach, bowels, womb; interior pars corporis, cor, venter, uterus:—Ealle þas yfelu of þam innoðe cumað omnia hæc scelera a corde proveniunt, Mk. 7, 23. Ineode swa swa wæter on þa innoðas his intravit sicut aqua in intestina ejus, Ps. 108, 17. Bið swiðe liðe on þam innoðe is very mild in the stomach, Bt. 22, 1. Eadig is se innoð þe þe bæR, Lk. 11, 27. Mæg he eftcuman on his modor innoð potest ille revire in ejus matris uterum, Jn. 3, 4. ¶ Fæst innoð costive bowels, Herb. 12.—Fæstnes innoðes costiveness of bowels, Herb. 62.—Tobrocene innoð ruptured bowels, L. M. 2, 3.—Innoðes astyrung a rumbling of the bowels.—Innoðes flewsa a flux.—Innoðes forhæfdnes costiveness of bowels.—Innoðes meltung digestion, L. M. 2, 64.—Innoðes sar pain in the bowels.—Innoð-tidernes tenderness of bowels, the flux, L. M. 2, 33.*

Innung [*Ger. innung f. a guild, society: Icel. inni n. a house*] *That which is included or contained, an INNING, abode; mansio, actus manendi, Bt. 32, 2.*

Innwardlice; *adv. Diligently; diligenter, C. Mt. 2, 7, 8.*

Innyra, an; m. *The bowels; interior, C. Ps. 108, 17.*

In-orf *household-stuff, Gen. 31, 36, v. in-erfe*

Inra *the bowels, v. innyra.*

Inræcan *To heap up; ingerere, Cot. 105.*

Inræsan *To rush on; irrumpere, Cot. 106.*

Inre *Inner; interior, R. 74.*

Insegl *a seal, v. insegel.*

Inseglan *to seal, v. inseglian.*

In-segel. 1. *A seal; sigillum. 2. A sealing, signing; obsignatio. 3. A jewel; monile:—1. Elf. gl. 22. 2. Som. 3. R. 29.*

Inseglian; p. *geinseglode; pp. geinsegelod, geinsegclud. To*

*seal, to impress with a seal; obsignare:—Inseglodun pone stan, Mt. 27, 66: Deut. 32, 34.*

Insettan *To appoint; instituere:—Insette instituit, Bd. 4, 23.*

Insiht *A narration, history; narratio, Jn. pref. MS. C.*

Insiðian *to enter, enter in, Cd. 76.*

In-somnian *to assemble, Bd. 4, 4.*

In-spinn *Opificium netorium, R. 110.*

In-stepe, in-stepe *Forthwith, quickly; immediate, Bd. 2, 12.*

In-steppan *to step in, L. Ps. 25, 4.*

In-stice *in pieces.*

In-stice *a prick or stitch in the side, L. M. 2, 54.*

In-stondlic *substantialis.*

In-swane *the swine-herd of the lord's court or farm place.*

In-swapan *inwardly moved, provoked, Cot. 105.*

In-swogennis, se; f. *An invasion; invasio, Bd. 2, 5.*

In-þing *a cause, C. Mt. 19, 3, v. intinga.*

In-tihtan *to invite, Chr. 957.*

In-timbernes, se; f. *Instruction, provision; instructio, Som.*

Intimberd *Furnished, instructed; instructus, Bd. 5, 8.*

In-tinga, an; m. 1. *Cause, sake, reason; causa rationabilis. 2. Judicial cause, action, quarrel; causa judicialis. 3. A fault; causa condemnationis, culpa. 4. Business; negotium:—1. Min sawul lybbe for þinum intingan, Gen. 12, 13. For hwileum intingan sædest þu, Gen. 12, 19. Buton intingan without cause, in vain, Ps. 3, 7: Mt. 15, 9. 2. Tosceað intingan minne discerne causam meam, Ps. 42, 1: 73, 23. 3. Ne finde ic nanne intingan on þyssum men, Lk. 23, 4, 14. 4. Bd. 4, 5.*

Into; *prep. d. INTO, in; in:—Into þam arce, Gen. 6, 18: 7, 7: Mt. 4, 24.*

In-trahnung *an interpretation.*

In-trifelung *a grinding, Cot. 109.*

In-trymedun *prevailed, Lk. 23, 23, v. trymian.*

In-undor *in, under, within, Cd. 112.*

In-weard *inward, Nic. 31, v. inneward.*

In-weardlice; *adv. INWARDLY, thoroughly, entirely; intime, penitus:—Þat ic mæge þe inwardlice lufian that I may thoroughly love thee, Bt. R. p. 149: Bd. 1, 26.*

In-werdlic *internal, Med. ex. Quadr. 3, 1, v. inneward.*

In-wid *deceit, T. Ps. 14, 3, v. inwit.*

Inwidd; *def. se inwidda; adj. Deceitful, bad, wicked; dolo-*



sus:—Ealle weleras inwiddæn  
omnia labia dolosa, *T. Ps.* 11, 3.  
Inwid poncas wicked thoughts.  
Se inwidda the deceiver, *Bt.*  
*R.* p. 159.

<sup>f</sup> Inwit [in; wit understanding]  
Consciousness, conscience, guile,  
deceit; scientia interna, con-  
scientia:—De wyrmes of þine  
inwit the worm of thy conscie-  
ence. Swa hie on pweorh  
sprecað facen and inwit as they  
perversely speak fraud and guile,  
*Cd.* 109. Inwitspell tale of  
woe, *Cd.* 94.

Inwit; *adj.* Deceitful, guileful;  
dolosus:—Worðum inwitum  
with guileful words, *Cd.* 229.

Inwitfull Deceitful; dolosus, *Cd.*  
45: 64.

In-wonne Dwelling in, inhabiting;  
inhabitation, *Som.*

In-wunde wounded within, *L. M.*  
2, 9.

In-wunenes, se; *f.* Perseverance;  
instantia, *Cot.* 112.

In-wunian to inhabit.

In-wunung an indwelling, a resi-  
dence, cloister. See more in  
on, which was more used by  
the *A.-S.* than in.

Io formerly, *v.* geo.

Iob, Iofes, es; *m.* JOVE; Jupiter:  
—Ercules, Iobes sunu  
Hercules, Jupiter's son, *Bt.* 16,  
2: 39, 4.

Ioc a yoke, *Ps.* 2, 3, *v.* geoc.

Ioclet *A little farm, in some parts  
of Kent, called YOKELET, as  
requiring a small yoke of oxen  
to till it; mansiuncula, prædi-  
olum, Som.*

Ioc-sticca a yoke-stick, *R.* 3.

Ioc-tema a yoke-team, *R.* 3.

Iofes Jove, *Ors.* 4, 1, 2, *v.* Iob.

Iogoð a youth, *v.* geogud.

<sup>e</sup> Ioic A JOKE; jocus, *Lye.*

Iona, an; *m.* YONNE, in France,  
*Chr.* 887.

Iong young, *v.* geong.

Ionna the womb, *R. Lk.* 1, 15, *v.*  
inna.

Ionna-word inward, *R. Mk.* 7,  
23, *v.* innan-weard.

Iored a legion, *v.* eored.

Iornan to run, *Cot.* 51, *v.* yrnan.

Iored a legion, *v.* eored; a fami-  
ly, *v.* hired.

Iorsian to be angry, *C. R. Jn.* 7,  
23, *v.* yrsian.

Iotas, Iutas, Geatas. The JUTES,  
a people of ancient Germany,  
who inhabited what is now called  
Jutland, the north of Denmark;  
populus Germaniæ antiquæ:  
—Þa comon þa menn of þrim  
mægðum Germanie of Eald-  
Seaxum, of Anglum of Jotum.  
Of Jotum comen Cantware  
and Wihthware then came the  
men from three provinces of  
Germany, the Old Saxons, the

Angles, the Jutes. From the  
Jutes came the men of Kent and  
the Isle of Wight, *Chr.* 449.

Iow you; lower your, *R. Jn.* 3,  
28, *v.* eow.

Iowian to shew, *Cod. Exon.* 12,  
b, *v.* ywan.

Iowih you, *R. Jn.* 1, 26, *v.* eow.

Ira, Ire *An Irishman; Hibernus,*

*Som.*

Iraland Ireland, *v.* Ireland.

Ircingafeld [*Brom. West. Irche-  
nefeld*—feld a field, ircinga  
of hedgehogs] ARCHENFIELD,  
Herefordshire, *Chr.* 918.

Ireland, Iraland, IRELAND, *Ors.*  
1, 1: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144,  
note. k, *v.* Yrland.

<sup>h</sup> Iren iron, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v.* isen.

Iren, irenn, irene. IRON, made  
of iron, *Cd.* 19. —Iren-hiorð  
iron hearth, *Cot.* 20.—Iren-  
smið ironsmith.—Iren-geloma  
iron utensils.—Iren-sid iron-  
side, *v.* yren, isen.

Iren - hard Vervain; verbenā,  
*Som.*

Ife property, *v.* yrf.

Iringes-weg a shireway; via sec-  
ta, *Som.*

Iris IRIS; Flos, *Som.*

Irmed wretched; miser, *v.* yrmian.

Irminge Wretchedly; misere,  
*Som.*

Irming-sul [*Er, "Apus Mars;  
mund a defence; sul a column]*

IRMINSULA, ARMENSULA, a  
Saxon idol; fanum et idolum  
Saxonicum. The predomi-  
nant figure was an armed  
warrior. Its right hand held  
a banner, in which a red rose  
was conspicuous; its left pre-  
sented a balance. The crest  
of its helmet was a cock; on  
its breast was engraven a  
bear, and the shield depend-  
ing from its shoulders exhi-  
bited a lion in a field full of  
roses, *Sax. Chr. Mentz, A. D.*  
1492, p. 9.

Irming-stræt, *v.* Erming-stræte.

Irnan to run, *Prov.* 6, *v.* yrnān.

Irne with iron, *v.* iren.

Irra angry, *Past.* 40, 1, *v.* yrrē;  
*adj.*

Irre anger, *Cot.* 135, *v.* yrrē.

Irsian to be angry, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v.*  
yrsian.

Irsung anger, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v.* yrsung.

Irðling a farmer, *v.* yrðling.

Is Is; est, *Jn.* 1, 47, *v.* wesān.

<sup>i</sup> Is, iss, isa, es; *n.* [Plat. is *n.*  
*Dut.* ys *n.* Frs. ise *n.* Ger.

eis *n.* Not. is: *Dan.* iis *c.*  
*Swed.* is *m.* Icel. is *m.*] ICE;  
glacies:—Hwi þat is weorðe  
why the ice is formed, *Bt.* 39,  
3: *Elf. gl.* *Bd.* 3, 2. Ises-  
gicel icicle, *R.* 16.

-isc [*Ger.* isch: *Moes.* isks: *Icel.*  
iskt: *Eng.* -ish] denotes the

external quality of a subject,  
like: as, Ceorlic churlish, like a  
churl; Folcisc plebeian, like the  
folk, or common people; Denisc  
Danish; Englisc English;  
Frenscisc French: Grecisc Gre-  
cian; Græcus.

Is-calde Sealdā, an island of Zea-  
land, *Bt. R.* p. 191, *Lye.*

Isen yes, *v.* gese.

Isen the bowels, *Cot.* 13, 73, *v.*  
iesendas.

ISEN, isern, iren, e; *d.* irne.

[Plat. isen, isern *n.* *Dut.* yzer  
*n.* Frs. isren *n.* Ger. eisen *n.*  
*Ker.* &c. isar, isarn: *Dan.* jern  
*n.* *Swed.* jern, järn *n.* Icel.  
járn *n.*] IRON; ferrum:—  
Eorðe swilce isen terra sicut  
ferrum, *Deut.* 28, 23. Isen  
þurh-for sawla his, *Ps.* 104, 17.  
Wolde cýning wall onsteallan  
iserne would the king erect a  
wall of iron, *Cd.* 186.

Isen, isern, issern, yren; *adj.*

Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—

Drihten sett isen geoc on eo-  
werne swuran, *Deut.* 28, 48, *v.*

yren. — Isen-græg iron-grey,  
*Cot.* 84.—Isen-helm a helmet,

*R.* 51.—Isen - panna, isen-  
panne an iron pan, frying-pan,

*Elf. gl.* — Isen-smið a black-  
smith, *Gen.* 4, 22.—Isen-tang

pincers, snuffers, *Elf. gl.*

<sup>j</sup> Isenre iron; *d.* of isen.

Isern iron, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v.* isen.—

Isern-bend a fetter. — Isern-  
feotor, isern-feter a fetter, *R.*

15. — Isern-sceru a pair of  
shears. — Isern-scobl, isern-  
scoff an iron or fire-shovel.

Isern-grei iron-grey, *v.* isen.

Isig icy; glacialis, *Bt.* 36, 2.

Ispanie Spain; Hispania, *Chr.*  
1087.

Iss ice, *Ps.* 148, 8, *v.* is.

-isse, -esse, -ysse, [ides, idese a fe-  
male, damsel, softened into ies,

iesce, isse] a feminine termi-  
nation of nouns; as, abbadisse

an abbess.

Issern iron, *Bd.* 4, 28, *v.* isen.

-istre, a feminine termination of  
nouns; as, sangistre a song-  
stress, *v.* estre.

Itemyst utmost, *Ex.* 13, 20, *v.*  
yte.

Iðan-ceaster [yð water, or hyð  
a haven; ceaster a city, *Som.*]

YTHANCETER, a castle some-  
time standing about St. Peter's  
in the wall, in Dengy hundred,  
Essex, *Som.*

Iðelic easy, *v.* eaðelic.

Iðelnes idleness, vanity, *v.* idel-  
nes.

Iðende depopulating, *Cot.* 177, *v.*  
hyðian.

Iðnes, se; *f.* Delight; delecta-  
tio, *Som.*

Itogen Skilful; peritus, *Som.*



Ityng a way, v. yting.

Iu you, *R. Mt.* 5, 32, v. eow.

<sup>k</sup>Iu formerly, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. geo.

Iuc a yoke, *Cot.* 110, 164, v. geoc.

Iuc - boga a sign of the zodiac, called Orion.

Iuch to you; vobis, *C. Mt.*, v. eow.

Iucian; pp. geiuked. To yoke, to join together; jugare, *Som.*

Iudan-byrig Jedburgh, Scotland, *Chr.* 952.

Iudea, JUDEA; Judæa: — On Iudea, *Mt.* 2, 22: 4, 25: *Mk.*

3, 7. On þam westene Iudæa in deserto Judæa, *Mt.* 3, 1.

Iudea þeod, *Mt.* 3, 5.

Iudeas; m. JEWS; Judæi: — Þa Iudeas cwædon to hym, *Jn.* 2,

20. Iudea ealdras, *Lk.* 7, 3.

Betwux þam Iudeum, *Jn.* 10, 19.

Iudeisc JEWISH; Judaicus: —

Iudeisc rice, *Mk.* 1, 5. Eom

ic Iudeisc sum ego Judæus, *Jn.*

18, 35: 4, 9. On Iudeisce

endas in Judaicos fines, *Mt.* 19, 1.

Iueg, iuig iwy, v. ifig.

Iuer, iuerr your, *C. Mt.* 6, 14, v.

eower.

Iugoð, iuguð youth, *Gen.* 8, 21, v. geoguð.

Iuh, iuih you, *C. Mt.* 10, 41, v. eow.

Iule yule, Christmas, v. geol.

Iunglic, iunglic young, *Elf. T.* p. 33, v. geonglic.

Iung young, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. geong.

Iunga a young man, a youth, *Ps.* 67, 29, v. geong.

Iunglic young, v. iunglic.

Iungling, iunglingc A YOUNG-

LING, youth, young man; ado-

lescentulus: — Sum iungling

him fyligde, *Mk.* 14, 51. Iung-

lingc, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Bd.* 5, 19,

v. geongling.

<sup>l</sup>Iur, iure your, *Chr.* 656, v. eower.

Iurpymyl Rust; rubigo, *Cot.* 218.

Iutas the Jutes, *Chr.* 449, v. Iotas.

Iw [Plat. ibe f. ive: *Ger.* eibe f: *Fr.* if m: *Lat.* mid. ivus, euves: *Swed.* id f.] YEW, tax-

us: — *Elf. gl. R.* 46: *Cot.* 165.

Iwh you, *C. Mt.* 26, 21, v. eow.

Iwian To think; putare, *Solit.* 2.

## K

<sup>m</sup>Though the *A.-S.* generally used *e*, even before *e*, *i* and *y*, as *k* is sometimes found, the following words are given. Those words not found here, must be sought for under *C*.

Kadum Caen in Normandy; Cadomus, *Chr.* 1070.

Kalca-ceaster Tadcaster, Yorkshire, or Newton-kyme; Calcaria Antonini, *Bd.* 4, 23.

Kalend, kalendus The first day of the month; calendæ, *Menol.* 13, 59.

Kantwara - byrig Canterbury, *Chr.* 656, v. Cantwaraburhe.

Karlesnes, se; f. CARELESSNESS; incuria, *Lye.*

Kasere an emperor, *Bi.* 38, 1, v. cāsere.

Keld A fountain; fons, *S. Dunelm.*, an. 1070.

Kene keen, *Past.* 33, 4, v. céne.

Kentingas Kentish men, *Som.*

Kersan To grow; crescere, *R.* 42.

Kertl a kirtle, garment, *H. Mt.* 7, 25, v. cyrtel.

Ketering KETTERING, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.

<sup>n</sup>Kiæres-burh CHERBOURG, in Normandy, *Chr.* 1091.

Kicena a kitchen, *R. Ben.* 53,

v. cycene.

Kine-cynn royal race, *Ors.* 1, 2, v. cynyng.

Kinges-tun Kingston, *S. Dunel.* an. 924, v. cyngestune.

Kitelung, e; f. A tickling; titillatio, *Cot.* 174.

Kitte [Dut. kit f. a tankard, pot: hence, perhaps, KIT a milk-

pail] A vessel, bottle; uter: — *T. Ps.* 118, 83.

Kok a cock, *Past.* 63, 64, v. cocc.

Kyegl, kygel A dart; jaculum, *Past.* 40, 5.

Kyf a vat, *Dial.* 1, 9, v. cyf.

Kyneg, kyng, a king, *Jos.* 10, 3: *Chr.* 963, v. cynyng.

Kynren a generation, *Deut.* 32, 11, v. cynnryn.

Kyntlingtun [Flor. Kyrtlinege: Hovd. kirding: Brom. Kerling] KIRTLINGTON, Oxford-

shire, *Chr.* 977.

Kyrriole [Plat. krijölen: Dut. kriöelen to cry out for joy:

hence our CAROL] A chanting at the nativity.

Kyð a relation, *T. Ps.* 73, 9, v. cuða.

Kyðan to make known, *Deut.* 32, 7, v. cyðan.

## L

<sup>o</sup>The *A.-S.* sometimes aspirated the *l*; hence *h* is placed before *l*, as hlaf a loaf, hlid a lid, hlót a lot, hlud loud. Such words will be found in *H*.

*L* and *n* are often written dou-

ble, or single, indiscriminately at the end of monosyllables, but the reduplication ceases when, in lengthening the word, a consonant follows: as, well or wel well; eall all; ac. ealne

all; omnem: ic sylle I give; þu sylst thou givest; he sylð he gives.

La O! Oh! Lo! Behold:—La næddrena cyn O viperarum generatio, *Mt.* 3, 7: 12, 34.



La þu liccetera, *Mt.* 7, 5. La freond, *Mt.* 22, 12. Wel la men well O men, *Bt.* 34, 8. Þæt la wæs fæger O that was fair, *Cd.* 223. La þus to thus, *Cd.* 229. Hwæt is þat la þinga Oh what thing is that, *Bt.* 38, 3. Hwæt is þat la Oh what is that, *Bt.* 34, 5. We la wa well away, *Bd.* 2, 1. La hu oft Lo how oft; ecce, quam sæpe, *Ps.* 77, 45. Laac *An elegy*; elogium, *Som.* 7, v. lad-man. Laam loam, *R.* 56, v. lam. Laað abomination, *C. Lk.* 16, 15, v. lað. La'c, læc, lic. *A gift, offering, sacrifice*; munus: — Ne nim þu lac ne accipito tu munus, *Gen.* 23, 8. Þe bringað cyningas lac tibi offerent reges munera, *Ps.* 67, 32. On lacum cum muneribus, *Ps.* 44, 14; *Mt.* 5, 23.—Lac-dæd munificence. Lac, laca, luh. [*Plat.* lake f: *Ger.* lache f: a puddle: *Fr.* lac m: *Sp. Port. It.* lago: *Scot.* loch: *Ir.* lough a lake] A LAKE; lacus:—Pas meres and laces the meres and lakes, *Chr.* 656. Lacan To offer, sacrifice; offerre, sacrificio placare:—Lacende lig an offering, or fatal flame, *Cd.* 197. Lacan To play; ludere:—*Bt.* R. p. 184: *Menol.* 523. Lach A garment; chlamys, *Som.* Læclic Belonging to a sacrifice; sacrificialis, *Ep.* 38. Læcnian, læcnigean; p. ode, ude; pp. gelacnod; v. a. [læce a physician] To heal, cure; sanare:—*Bd.* 4, 22. Hyne lacnude, *Lk.* 10, 34. Læcning, e; f. A curing, healing; sanatio, *Lk.* 9, 11. Lactuca A lettuce; lactuca, *Ex.* 12, 8. Læ'd, e; f. [*Plat.* leide n. a conducting: *Dut.* ley a way: *Old Ger.* leit, leige a journey: *Ger.* geleite n. geleit n. a conducting: *Swed.* led way: *Icel.* leid f.] 1. A way, journey; iter. 2. A way of escape, an excuse, a clearing, defence; purgatio. 3. A LODGE, canal; fluentum canalis. 4. A load, burthen; onus:—1. On bære lade on their way, *Cd.* 72, 89. 2. Seo lad, *L. Cnut.* pol. 8, W. p. 134, 50. Nu hi nabbað nane lade be hyra synne, *Jn.* 15, 22. 3. *Mon. Angl.* 1, 260. 4. *Som.*—Lade-wyrð one who deserves pardon. Ladan To load, *Chr.* 1137, v. hladen. Ladian, beladian, geladian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [lad an excuse] 1. To clear, vindicate,

excuse; purgare. 2. To wash out, clear away as by running water; extergere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 7. Ladie hine, *Ex.* 22, 8. 2. *Som.* Lædlic ugly, v. læðlic. Lad-man A governor, leader, general; domitor, ductor, *Gen.* 12, 20, v. lædere. Ladscepe A leading; deductio, ducatus, *Cot.* 176. Lad-teow, lad-þeow a leader, general, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. lateow. Lad-teowdóm, lad-þeowdóm, es; m. A guiding, leading; ducatus, deductio, *Bd.* 4, 3. Ladung, beladung, e; f. An excusing, a clearing; purgatio:—*L. Cnut.* pol. 31. Læ A bush of hair on a man's head; cæsaries, *Som.* Læas-spell a fable, *Bd.* 4, 22, v. leas. Læc a gift, *T. Ps.* 14, 6, v. lac. -læcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, found in composition; as, geneah-læcan to approach or draw nigh; efen-læcan to be even, to imitate; ed-læcan to repeat; geriht-læcan to justify, correct; sumor-læcan to approach towards summer; winter-læcan to approach towards winter. Læccan; p. læhte. To seize, take, v. gelæccan. LÆCE, lece, lyce, es; m. [*Frs.* lech m. a physician: *Ger.* lech m: *Moes.* leik, lek m: *Dan.* læge m: *Swed.* läkare m: *Icel.* læknari m: *Russ.* lekar, likar: *Ir.* liagh.—læcan to offer, afford relief or ease from pain, from lac a gift] 1. A LEECH; hirudo. 2. A reliever of pain, a LEECH, physician, surgeon; medicus. 3. A reliever of hunger, a host, innkeeper; hospes:—1. *Elf. gl.* 14. 2. Eala læce gehæl þe sylfne, *Lk.* 4, 23. Nys halum læces nan þearf, *Mt.* 9, 12. Seo fordælde on læcas eall þat heo ahte, *Lk.* 8, 43. 3. Sealde þam læce dedit hospitali, *Lk.* 10, 35.—Læce-craeft the art of a physician, a cure, remedy, *Bt.* 16, 3.—Læcedóm, es; m. a medicine, remedy, cure, *Bt.* 22, 1.—Læcedomnessa sealfie a poultice; cataplasma, *Cot.* 44.—Læce-finger the little finger, *Elf. gl.* R. 73.—Læce-hus a house of relief, an hospital, an inn, *Lk.* 10, 34.—Læce-sealfie ointment, salve, *Cot.* 170.—Læce-seax a surgeon's knife, a lancet, *Past.* 26.—Læce-wyrð the lesser plantain, wild campion, crow's-foot, *Cot.* 166: *Herb.* 132. Læcetfeld Lichfield, v. Licedfeld. Læcing Reproof, rebuke; redargutio, *Som.*

Læcnian, læcnigan to cure, *Cot.* 181, v. læcnian. Læctrigas ivy-berries, v. leac-trog. Læd lead, v. lead. Læd laid, *Lk.* 16, 20, v. lecgran. LÆDAN, gelædan, ic læde, gelæde, þu lædest, lætst, he læt, gelæt, hi lædað; p. lædde, gelædde, hilæddon; pp. gelæded, gelæd, læded; læd; v. a. [*Plat.* Dut. leiden: *Frs.* leda: *Ger.* leiten: *Dan.* lede: *Swed.* leda: *Icel.* leida.—lad a journey] To LEAD, take; ducere, deducere:—Segst þu mægse blindað þæne blindan lædan, *Lk.* 6, 39. Ic þe læde ongean to þison lande, *Gen.* 29, 15. Twegen gemacan þu lætst into þam arce mid þe, *Gen.* 6, 19. Se blindað, gylf he blindne læt, *Mt.* 15, 14. Ic gelæde horn Dauid, *Ps.* 5, 9. He wæs gelæd, *Lk.* 4, 1. Used with prepositions; thus, lædan ut to lead out; lædan to, on, &c. to lead to, &c. Læddra, lædra a ladder, *Somn.* 227, v. hlædder. Læden Latin, Roman, *Bt.* 41, 1, v. leden. Læden, lædenlic leaden, v. lead-en. Lædere A leader; ductor, *Cantic.* Moysis. Lædnys, se; f. A leading, producing, translation; ductio:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. Læf a leaf, v. leaf. LÆFAN; p. de; pp. læfed, gelæfed; v. a. [*Frs.* leva: *Icel.* lei-fa] To LEAVE; relinquere:—Ic læfe eow sybbe, *Jn.* 14, 27: *Mk.* 12, 19. Læfde hys bræðer hys wif reliquit ejus fratri ejus uxorem, *Mt.* 22, 25: *Mk.* 12, 21, 22. Læfed left, *Mt.* 24, 2, 40, 41: *Lk.* 17, 35. Wearð dead, na læfedum sæde erat mortuus, non relicto semine, *Mk.* 12, 20. Læfdige, læfdigea a lady, *Bd.* 4, 9, v. hlæfdie. Læfel, læfyl. 1. A LEVEL; libella, manile. 2. A jug, vessel; scyphus:—1. *Cot.* 132. 2. *Gen.* 44, 2, 5. Læfeldre; adj. LEVEL, even; planus, *R.* 26. Læfend seductor, *R.* 85. Læfer A basket, what a basket was made of, a bulrush, the sword-grass; scirpæa, i. e. sportula scirpis sive juncis contexta, scirpus, juncus, gladiolus.—Læfer-bed a bed of bulrushes, *R.* 47. Læfl, læfyl a jug, bowl, *Gen.* 44, 2, v. læfel. Læg lie, v. Leah. Læg a flame.



Læg *lay*, *Gen.* 9, 21, v. *licgan*.  
 Læge *a law*, *H. Mt.* 5, 17, v. *lagu*.  
 Læge-ceaster, Lega-ceaster, Lig-ceaster. [*Brom. Lega-cestre: Wel. Caër-legion, Caër-leon castra legionis West-Chester, Chester, Bd.* 2, 2: *Chr.* 894.  
 Læge-gleaw *a lawyer*, *H. Lk.* 11, 45.  
 Læget, lægt *lightning*, *Chr.* 1086, v. *liget*.  
 Lægre-ceastre-scire *Leicestershire*, *Chr.* 1088, v. *Legra-ceaster*.  
 Læhte *seized, taken*, v. *gelæccan*, læccan.  
 Læi *lay, for læg*, v. *licgan*.  
 LÆI, læle, lela. *A mole, freckle, scar, mark from beating, a weal; nevus, tumex:—L. Alf. eccl.* 19: *Ex.* 21, 25.  
 Læland LAALAND, *an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark*, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. *Weonodland*.  
 Lælian *To be black and blue; livere*, *Cot.* 119.  
 Læmen *Made of earth, earthen; fictilis:—Læmen fæt earthen vessel*, *R.* 26.  
 LÆN, læne [*Plat. Dut. leen n: Dut. leening f: Ger. lehen n: Old Ger. len: Dan. laan, len n: Swed. län n: Icel. len, lien n. feidum censuale*] A LOAN, gift, reward; *mutuo datum, commodatum, præmium:—Se þe æt his nehstan hwæt to læne abit, Ex.* 22, 14. *Þe biddað manega peoda þines þinges to læne, Deut.* 28, 12. *Læne sylłað make a loan; mutuam date, Lk.* 6, 35. *Style him to læne ða ei mutuam, Deut.* 15, 8. *Laðan læn an enemy's gift, Cd.* 29. *Læn Godes a reward of God; præmium Dei, Cd.* 32. *Of þysum lænan from these rewards, Cd.* 60, v. *lean*.  
 Lænan; p. *gelænde; pp. gelæned, alæned; v. a. [læn a loan] To LEND; commodare:—Hig lænað eow and ge ne lænað him, Deut.* 28, 44. *Ealne dag he miltsað and lænð, Ps.* 36, 27. *Læn me þry hla-fas, Lk.* 11, 5. *Alæned feoh lent money, a pledge, R.* 4.  
 Læncten *the spring*, *Elf. gr. v. lencten*.  
 Lænctenlic *vernal*, v. *lenctenlic*.  
 Lændenu *the loins*, v. *lendena*.  
 LÆNE, hlæne; adj. [*Plat. leen lean*] *Fragile, LEAN, slender, frail, passing; fragilis:—Læne dream a slender joy, Cd.* 169. *Lænes lifes of fragile lives, Cd.* 156. *On oðrum lænum weorðscipum on other frail advantages, Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 9. *Hu lytel he bið and*

*hu læne how little he is and how transitory, Bt.* 18, 1. *Æghwile þing lænu sindon omnes res fragiles sunt, Bt. R.* p. 182. *Ofer lichoman læne and sænne super corpus fragile et segne, Bt. R.* p. 191.  
 Lænenð, es; m. *A lender on usury; fenerator, Som.*  
 Læng long, *Elf. gr. v. leng*.  
 Længian *to long for*, v. *längian*.  
 Længten *spring*, v. *lencten*.  
 Lænian, gehlænian; pp. ed. *To be lean, to make lean; macerare, Cot.* 133, 137.  
 Lænian *To restore, repay; red-dere, Gen.* 50, 15.  
 Lænig weak, lean, v. *læne*.  
 Lænis, se; f. LEANNESS; *tenuitas, Lye*.  
 Lænlic; adj. *Fragile, temporary; temporalis, L. Eccl.* p. 173.  
 Lænten *the spring*, *Cal. Jan. v. lencten*.  
 Læp *a basket*, v. *leap*.  
 Læpeldre level, v. *læfeldre*.  
 Læpeo *a part*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 10, v. *læppa*.  
 LÆPPA, lappa, an; m. [*Plat. Frs. lappe f: Dut. Dan. lap m: Ger. lappen m: Mon. lappa m: Swed. lapp m: Icel. lappa m.*] 1. *A LAP, border, hem; fimbria. 2. A piece, portion; pars:—1. Þæt niðer astygeð on læppan his hrægles, C. Ps.* 132, 3. 2. *Lifre læppan jecoris portiones, R.* 76.  
 Læran, gelæran; p. *lærde; pp. gelæred; v. a. [lar lore, learning] 1. To teach, instruct, inform; docere, erudire. 2. To advise, suggest, persuade, exhort; suadere:—1. Þu lærst us, Jn.* 9, 34.  *Ic lære I will teach, Ps.* 33, 11. *Lær us, Lk.* 11, 1. *Lærað ealle peoda docete omnes gentes, Mt.* 28, 19. 2. *We lærað hyne nos suadebimus ei, Mt.* 28, 14. *Lære Pharao, Gen.* 40, 14: *Bd.* 4, 19, *S. p.* 587, 30.  
 Lære doctrine; ac. of *lar*.  
 Lærestre *A female teacher, an instructress; doctrix, Scint.* 77.  
 Lærig Teachable, a tyro; *docilis, tyro, Mann.—Mr. Thorpe translates it a shield, Cd.* 154, *Th. p.* 192, 29.  
 Lærinc-man *a disciple, R. Ben.* 5.  
 Lær-læst Unlearned; *indoctus, Som.*  
 Lærnes, se; f. [*Dut. Kil. laer empty*] *Emptiness; vacuitas, Herb.* 1, 18.  
 Lær-wita *a teacher, doctor*.  
 Lærystre *a female teacher, v. lærestre*.  
 LÆS; adv. LESS; minus:—*Bd.* 4, 25. *An læs twentig one less than twenty, nineteen. Mid læs worda with less words,*

*Bt.* 35, 5. ¶ *Læs hwon, þe læs, þe læs þe, þy læs, þy læs þe lest, lest that; ne, ne forte, ne quando:—Þe læs hig swelton ne moriantur, Ex.* 19, 21, 24. *Þe læs þe he cume ne ille veniat, Gen.* 32, 11. *Þy læs þe we swulton ne moriamur, Gen.* 3, 3.—*Læs-boren less-born, inferior birth, L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. *lass, leas*.  
 LÆS, læsew, læsuw, e; f. [*Ger. lese f.*]—hence LESOWES pastures [*A pasture, a LESEE or common; pastura, pascuum:—On læsum in pascuis, Gen.* 37, 12. *Sceap læswe þine oves pasturæ tuæ, Ps.* 73, 1: 78, 14. *Fint læse inueniet pasturam, Jn.* 10, 9. *Gemæne læs a common pasture, R.* 96. *Læse false, Scint.* 33, v. *leas*.  
 Læsest least, v. *lytel*.  
 Læsew *a pasture*, v. *læs*.  
 Læsewian *to feed*, *Elf. gr. v. læsian*.  
 Læs-hosum [*læs less, inferior; hos calcaneum, i.e. inferior incedens super calcanea sua Cernuus, incurvatus, R.* 28].  
 Læsian, læswian; p. *de; pp. od, gælswod. To pasture, feed; pascere:—Hig man læswode on Morium lande, Gen.* 41, 2. *Læswiende, Mt.* 8, 30. *Læs-wigende, Mk.* 5, 11.  
 Læss; def. *se læssa; seo, þæt læsse; adj. [comp. of lytel] LESS; minor, inferior:—Þæt læsse leoht the less light, Gen.* 1, 16. *Gaderodon sum mare sum læsse, Ex.* 16, 17.  *Ic eom læssa þonne ealle þine miltunga, Gen.* 32, 10. *Se þe læssa is qui minimus est, Mt.* 11, 11: *Lk.* 7, 28.  
 Læst; adj. [*sup. of lytel*] LEAST; *minimus:—An of þysum læstum bebodum, Mt.* 5, 19. *Þæt læst fæc the least space, Bd.* 2, 13.  
 LÆSTAN, gelæstan; v. a. [*Plat. leesten, lösten; Dut. lysten: Frs. lasta: Ger. Ot. Not. Wil. leisten*] 1. *To observe, perform, fulfil, execute; observare. 2. To follow, pursue; sequi. 3. To LAST, endure, continue, adhere; durare:—1. Heo Godes willan lengest læsten they God's will long performed, Cd.* 13. *Þu læstan scealt thou shalt execute, Cd.* 25. *Þu hit mæge ge læstan thou canst perform it, Bd.* 36, 3, *Card.* p. 272, 9. 2. *Gif hi læstan dorsten if they durst follow, Bt. R.* p. 151. *And symle him geleste, Ex.* 13, 22. 3. *Eowre bleða ge læstan, Jn.* 15, 16. *Hi him ge læstan woldon they would adhere to him, Chr.* 920.



\* *Læste a last, footstep, Ps. 76, 19, v. last.*  
*Læst-wyrhta a hosier, shoemaker, R. 9.*  
*Læsuw, læswe a pasture, v. læs.*  
*Læswian to feed, v. læsian.*  
*LÆT, lat; comp. lætra; sup. lættest; adj. [Plat. laat, late: Frs. late, leta: Dut. laat: Ger. lass: Moes. lata: Dan. lad idle: Swed. lat idle: Icel. latr slow] LATE, slow, tardy; tardus:—Cot. 99, 124. Ic hæfde þe lætran tungan, Ex. 4, 10.*  
*Læt leads, v. lædan.*  
*LÆT [Plat. late] A person enjoying nearly all the privileges of a freeman, L. Ethelb. 26, v. leð.*  
*Læta, læte [Frs. letza m.] A physician; medicus:—Bead his þeowan læton, Gen. 50, 1: Ors. 6, 30.*  
*LÆTAN; ic læte, we lætað; p. let, we leton; pp. læten; v. a. [Plat. Dut. laten: Ger. lassen: Ker. lazzan, lazin: Moes. letan: Dan. lade: Swed. låta: Icel. låta] 1. To LET, suffer, permit, to let be, leave; sinere. 2. To let go, release, send, dismiss; mittere. 3. To hinder, let, trifle; impedit, 4. To admit, think, suppose, pretend; admittere, putare. Most of the meanings of lætan may be explained by filling up the ellipsis with faran, &c.:—1. Ne lætan nanne lybban, Ex. 14, 5. Lætað þa lytlingas to me cuman, Lk. 18, 6. Læt þær þine lac, Mt. 5, 24. 2. Gif ic hi fæstende to hyra husum læte, Mk. 8, 3. Lætað þat nett dimittite rete: Hi leton illi dimiserunt, Jn. 21, 6: Mk. 1, 16. Ic let mine wilne to þe, Gen. 16, 5. 3. Wela læt men wealth hinders men, Bt. 32, 1. Ne læta þu ne tardus esto tu, T. Ps. 39, 24. 4. Bð. 3, 19. Þa þe hi rihtwise leton, Lk. 20, 20.*  
*\* Læte, læt, late; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. LATE, at last; sero:—Min hlaford læte doeð, R. Lk. 12, 45. Ne beoð æfre to læte non sunt unquam nimis sera, Cot. 140. Þonne cume wit late to ende þisse bec then came we at last to an end of this book, Bt. 42. Latost wealowan latest to fall to decay, Bt. 34, 10.—Læt-ræde late ward, slow, Past. 20.*  
*Lætlice, lætlice; comp. lætlicor; adv. LATELY, slowly; tarde, R. Ben. interl. 5.*  
*Lættest Latest, last; novissimus, Fulg. 43, v. læt.*  
*Læðecæstre-scire Leicestershire, v. Lægre-ceastre-scire.*

*Læðo an injury, C. Mt. 12, 13, v. lað.*  
*Læððan to hate, C. Lk. 1, 71, v. laðian.*  
*Læððe hatred, injury, Dial. 2, 37, v. lað.*  
*Læððe Led, driven; ductus, Bd. 3, 18.*  
*Lætting, letting, lætting. A hindering, letting; impeditio, Somn. 190.*  
*Lætlice lastly, v. lætelice.*  
*Lætneest last, v. lætemest.*  
*Lættns, se; f. A permitting, letting, slowness; permissio, Som.*  
*Lætsum Late, slow; tardus, Chr. 1089.*  
*Lætta asseres, R. 29.*  
*Lætting a hindering, Chr. 1101, v. lætting.*  
*\* Læwel level, R. 26, v. læfel.*  
*LEWA, belæwa, an; m. A betrayer, traitor; proditor:—Her is þæs læwan hand, Lk. 22, 21: Mk. 14, 44.*  
*Læwan to betray, v. belæwan.*  
*Læwd, lewed, lewd, leawed, læwede. Laical, belonging to the laity; laicus:—Bd. 5, 6: Elf. gl.*  
*Læwes [hlæw a mound] LEWES, in Sussex, L. Athel. 14.*  
*Lex a lax, salmon, v. leax.*  
*Laf a loaf, v. hlaf.*  
*LA'f, tolað, e; f. [Plat. Dut. laf, laffe flat, insipid: Ger. laff unsavoury, as the remnants of beer: Frs. lawa f. heritage: Icel. leifar c: Moes. laiba] 1. The remainder, what is left; superstes. 2. A relict, widow; vidua:—1. Þa gegadrode sio laf micelne here then the remnant gathered a great army, Chr. 894, Ing. p. 119, 5. Seo wæpna laf the remnant of weapons, Cd. 93. Hæfde lafe had a remnant, Cd. 161: 162: 167. Ne an tolafe not one left, Ex. 10, 19. Healmes laf stipule reliquie, R. 59. Hi namon þa lafa twelf wilian fulle, Mt. 14, 20. Lafa arleasra forwurdæð reliquie injustorum peribunt, Ps. 36, 40. Þat tolafe was quod reliquum erat, Mt. 15, 37. 2. For his broðor lafe Philippus propter ejus fratris viduam Philippi, Mk. 6, 17: L. Cnut. eccl. 7.*  
*Laferc [Plat. leverke, lewerik f: Dut. leeuwerik, leeuwrik f: Ger. lerkhe f: Dan. lerkhe f: Swed. lerkha f.] A LARK; alauda, Som.*  
*Lage, lagon Lay; jacuit, v. leggan.*  
*Lagiad submit, v. leggan.*  
*LAGU, lah, e; f. [Frs. laga, lade, lawe f: Dan. lov c: Swed. lag m: Icel. lög n.] A LAW, tradition; lex, traditio:—Deuteronomium, þæt ys oðer lagu*

*Deuteronomy, that is another law, Elf. T. p. 10, 24. Þis synd þa bebodu and domas and laga hæc sunt statuta et judicia et leges, Lev. 26, 46: Deut. 4, 7, 45. Hwi forgy-mað þine leorning-cnihtas ure yldrena lage, Mt. 15, 2. Lage lufu legis dilectio, Rom. 13, 10.*

*\* LAGU, lago; m. [Icel. lögr m: Bret. lagen f.] Water, sea; aqua:—Lyft and lagu land ymbelyppað air and water surround land, Bt. R. p. 160. Þa gesundrod wæs lago wið lande then was water parted from land, Cd. 8. Lagu land ge-feoll water deluged land, Cd. 167.—Lago-floð ocean-flood, Cd. 6.—Lago-siðawatery path, Cd. 61.—Lago-stream water stream, Cd. 91, v. lac.*

*Lah a law, L. Const. W. p. 118, v. lagu.—Lah-breca a law-breaker, Scint. 2.—Lah-bryce law-breach, L. Const. p. 109. Lah-ceap, lah-cop a purchasing the rights of law.—Lahman a lawyer, L. Wal. 3.—Lah-riht the right of law, law, L. Const. p. 110.—Lah-slite a breach of law, L. Edw. Guth. 2.—Lah-wita a lawyer.*

*Lahlic Lawful; legitimus, Scint. 9.*

*Lahlice; adv. Lawfully, justly; legitime, juste, Elf. ep. 8.*

*LAM, laam, e; f. [Plat. Dut. leem n: Frs. liem n: Ger. lehm, leim m: Not. leim: Dan. leer n: Swed. ler n: It. Sp. limo m: Grk. λυμα.—from its sticking quality, related to leim glue] LOAM, mud, clay; lutum:—God gesceop eor-nostlice man of þære eorðan lame, Gen. 2, 7. Afæstnod ic eom on lame, Ps. 68, 2. Genera me of lame, Ps. 68, 18. Worhte lame fecit lutum, C. R. Jn. 9, 6.—Lam-wyrhta a potter.*

*\* LAM [Plat. laam: Dut. Frs. Tat. Dan. Swed. lam: Frs. lam, lhem: Ger. lahm: Icel. lama: Pol. lama:] LAME; claudus:—Bd. 5, 5. Se wæs lama, Lk. 5, 18. Laman-legeras adle paralytici morbus, Bd. 3, 9.*

*LAMB, es; n. [Dut. Frs. Dan. lam n: Plat. Swed. Ger. lamm n: Tat. lamp: Isd. lambu: Moes. Icel. lamb n.] LAMB; agnus:—Þat lamb sceal beon an wintre, Ex. 12, 5. Her is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29, 36. Swa swa lamb betwux wulfas, Lk. 10, 3. Seofon lamb septem agni, Gen. 21, 28, 29, 30. Lambes cerse lamb's cress; nasturtii genus, L. M. 1, 1.*



Lamb-hyðe [lam mud; hyð a haven, port] LAMBHITHE, now Lambeth, a village in Surrey, Chr. 1041. Forðferde Harð-acnut cyng æt Lamb-hyðe decessit Harthacanutus rex apud Lambhythe, Chr. 1041.

Lamene Muddy, dirty; luteus, Som.

Lampreda, an; m. A LAMPREY; muræna:—Hwílce fixas gefest þu? Lampredan what fishes catchest thou? lampreys, Coll. Monast. MS. Cot. Tib. A. III, p. 19.

Lange long, Coll. Monast., v. lange.

LAND, lond, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Sued. Icel. Moes. land n: Ot. lant: Frs. land, lond, laahn n.] 1. LAND, ground, earth, a field; terra, ager. 2. A region, country; regio:—1. Hi tugon hyra scypu to lande, Lk. 5, 11: Jn. 21, 8, 9. Fægernys landes pulchritudo agri, Ps. 49, 12. 2. Suð land, Gen. 24, 62. And þæs landes gold ys golda selost, Gen. 2, 12: 9, 20. Þæs landes menn, Ex. 34, 14. ¶

On lande in the country.—Landes rica, land-hlaford the lord of the land, LANDLORD, Gen. 42, 30.—Land-ælfenne land-elves, fairies.—Land-agend owning land, indigenous, L. In. 52.—Land-ar landed property, Bd. 4, 18.—Land-are tilled land.—Land-begenga, land-bigengea, an; m. land-bigend, es; m. an inhabitant, native, farmer, Past. 40, 3: Bd. 1, 15.—Land-boc land-book, a charter or book by which land is conveyed or held; terræ liber, terraris; hence, TERRIERS.—Land-bræc land-breach, a ploughing, R. 1.—Land-buend, land-bugend an inhabitant, native, L. Eccl. 35.—Land-ceap money given for land, purchase money, L. North. Pres. 67.—Land-cofa Shechem, a cave, L. Ps. 59, 6.—Land-cop purchase money, v. land-ceap.—Land-ferde, land-fyrde an expedition, a journey, land army, Bd. 3, 15: Chr. 999.—Land-folc people of the province, Num. 13, 20.—Land-gemæro, land-gemæru, land-gemære a land-mark, boundary, geography, Deut. 27, 17: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 19, 15.—Land-gemercu, land-gemyrcu a land-mark, boundary, Ors. 1, 1.—Land-hlaford a landlord.—Land-leas landless, without possession, L. Athel. 8.—Land-leod inhabitants, natives, Jos. 7, 9.—Land-macan neighbours.

—Land-man a native, farmer, L. Wal. 6.—Land-mearc land-mark, boundary; terræ limes, Ps. 59, 7.—Lando-penung terræ proscissio, R. 57.—Land-rica a landlord, L. Cnut. pol. 34.—Land-rice a region, country, Ors. 1, 1: 2, 2.—Land-riht law of the land, Cd. 91.—Land-sæta, land-seta a native, farmer, R. 8.—Land-scipe landscape, Cd. 19.—Land-sitend an occupier of land, tenant, Chr. 1085.—Land-socn land search or investigation, Cd. 80.—Land-sped landed property, substance, L. Ethel. priv.—Land-spedig rich in land, Elf. gl. R. 88.

LANG, long; comp. lengra; sup. lengest; adj. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Ger. Ker. Ot. lang: Moes. laggs, pronounced langts: Frs. long: Sued. lång: Icel. langr] LONG, tall; longus:—Hiwigende lang gebed simulantes longam precationem, Lk. 20, 47. Lange hwile a long while, Lk. 8, 27, 29. Swa lange tid, Jn. 14, 9. Lang on bodige long in body, tall, Bd. 2, 16. Hafafð lengran dagas has longer days, Bd. 1, 1. Þa onføð lengestne dom, Mk. 12, 40.

Lang along, by, along of, v. and-lang, ondlong.

Langa-land LANGLAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Lang-beardas, Long-beardas [lang long, beard a beard] The Lombardians; Longo-bardi:—Ors. 4, 7.—Lang-beardnaland Lombardy.

Lang-bolster a bolster, Cot. 173.

Lange, long; comp. leng; sup. lengst; adv. LONG, a long time; diu:—Moises was lange uppan þam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Lange gebæd diu oravit, Lk. 22, 44. Genoh lange long enough, Deut. 1, 6, v. leng.—Lang-fær long during or continuing, Bt. 38, 2.—Lang-fær-nys remoteness.

Langian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To draw out, to increase, lengthen; crescere, prolongare. 2. Applied to the mind, to stretch out the mind after, to long, crave; desiderare:—1. Æqu. vern. 12. 2. Langað þe awuht cravest thou aught; (est quod) elevabit, te aliquid, Cd. 25. Hæleð langode the hero longed, Cd. 71: Ors. 2, 5.

Lang-legera, an; m. [Icel. leggr m. a leg] A greyhound; canis leporarius, Som.

Langlice a long time, Elf. gr. v. lange.

Lang-life long-living, Deut. 4, 1.

Lang-mod [mod the mind] patient, V. Ps. 7, 12.

Lang-modlice patiently, Som.

Lang-modnes patience, Som.

Langnys, se; f. LONGNESS, length; longitudo, Ps. 90, 16.

Lang-strang longsuffering, patient, L. Ps. 102, 8.

Langsum; adj. 1. Longsome, lasting, durable; longus, diuturnus. 2. Slow, longbearing, patient; lentus, longanimis:—1. Hu langsum was him se hlisa how long was to him the fame, Bt. 18, 4. Mid hyra langsuman gebede, Mk. 12, 40. 2. Driht langsum and swyðe mildheort, Ps. 102, 8: Ors. 2, 5.

Langsumlice Long, at length, slowly; longe, Som.

Langsumnys, se; f. Longness, length; longitudo, Ps. 20, 4.

Lang-sweored, long-swyred long-necked, Hexaem, 8, 9.

Langung, e; f. A longing, desire; desiderium, Cd. 173.

Langweb a web, R. 110, v. web.

Lapian, lappian [Plat. slappen: Dut. slabben: Dan. labe: Sued. läppja: Fr. laper: Grk. λαπειν] To LAP; lambere, Elf. gr.

Lappa a lap, v. læppa.

LA'ro, lær, e; f. [Plat. lere f. Dut. leer f: Frs. lare f: Ger. lehre f: Ker. leru: Ot. lera: Dan. lære c: Sued. lära f: Icel. lærdóm m.] 1. LORE, learning, doctrine, law; doctrina. 2. Advice, exhortation, precept; consilium:—1. Þa wundredon hig hys lare, Mt. 7, 28: 22, 33. Lærað manna lara docent hominum dogmata, Mt. 15, 9. 2. Hlyste minre lare auscultat consilium meum, Gen. 27, 8. Bodigende lare his prædicans præcepta ejus, L. Ps. 2, 6. ¶ Lar and Soð-fæstnys doctrine and truth, the Urim and Thummim, Lev. 8, 4.—Lar-dóm, lareow-dóm mastership, Bd. 5, 19.—Larfull teachable.—Larfullust with docility.—Lar-læste, lar-leaste want of learning, ignorance, L. Alf. Can. 23.—Lar-spel [spel a discourse] a sermon, treatise, Elf. T. p. 25.—Lar-wita one skilled in learning, a teacher.

Láre With wisdom, wisely; sapienter, Cd. 208.

Láreow, láriow, es; m. A teacher, master, doctor; magister:—Ne gyrne ge þat eow man lareowas nemne, Mt. 23, 8. Cyl-da lareow an instructor of boys, R. 80: Deut. 29, 10.—Lareow-setl a doctor's seat, Mt. 23, 2.



Larfullnys, se; *f. Teachableness; docilitas, Som.*  
 Láriow *a master, Bt. R. p. 162, v. láreow.*  
 Laristre *An instructress; doctrix, Elf. gr.*  
 \*Laser *Tares; zizania, Cot. 122, 205.*  
 LAST [Plat. lest, leste: *Dut. laatst, laatste: Ger. letzt, letzste: Old Ger. lezest, lezist*] LAST; *postremus, Cd. 112.* ¶ On laste at last, at length, finally, after, behind, *Cd. 5: 45: Bt. 7, 1.—On laste þe after thee, Cd. 133.*  
 LA'ST, læst, es; *m. [Ger. leiste: Icel. lystr, leyst m.] A trace, footstep, course; orbita, vestigium.—Halige Gastas lastas legdon holy spirits bent (their) steps, Cd. 109. He forð lastas legde he onward bent (his) course, Cd. 118. Gewit þu lastas legcan go thou set (thy) steps, Cd. 137, Th. p. 172, 26. On laste stod on footsteps stood, Cd. 95. Fot-laste, fot-læste a footstep; pedis vestigium, Ps. 76, 19.—Last-weard towards the last, Cd. 162.*  
 Lastede lasted, continued; duravit, *v. læstan.*  
 Las þe Lest that; *ne, Som.*  
 Lat slow, *Bd. 4, 9, v. læt.*  
 Late, lator late, *Bt. 19, v. læte.*  
 Latemyst latemost, last, *Scint. 25; sup. of læt.*  
 LATEOW, latteow, latpeow, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. leider m: Ger. leiter m: Isd. lididh: Ot. leitir: South Ger. laiter m: Dan. leder m: Swed. ledare m: Icel. leiddigt m.] A leader, guide; dux:—Hira lateow eorum dux, Deut. 32, 12. Latpeow min, Ps. 54, 14. Hig synt blinde and blindra latteowas, Mt. 15, 14, 24.*  
 LA'D, láðe, laað, læðo. [Plat. *Dut. leed n: Frs. led, lethe, leid n: Ger. Ot. leid n: Wil. leit: Icel. lát n. death*] Evil, harm, injury, enmity; *malum:—Ne do ic him na lað, Gen. 18, 30. Ne hie lað geddyon they did no harm, Cd. 187. On þam laðe in that peril, Cd. 193: Ors. 6, 32.—Láð-leas without hatred, innocent, L. Edw. 10.—Láð-spel bad news, Ors. 2, 4.*  
 Láð; *def. seláða; seo, þæt láðe; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Hateful, evil, destructive, detrimental, unpleasant, LOATH; odious:—Ge habbað us gedon laðe Pharaone, Ex. 5, 21. Me lað wæs I was loath; mihi ingratus erat, Bd. 5, 12: Ors. 4, 10. Þurh þone laðran wind per infestiorum ventum, Bt. R. p. 154. Gode þa lað-*

*ustan Deo infensissimum, Ex. 32, 21.*  
 Lað sailed, *v. liðan.*  
 Laðettan, laðettan *To detest, disturb; detestari, Cot. 63.*  
 Laðian, ic laðige; *p. laðode, gelaðode; pp. gelaðod. 1. To LOATHE; odio habere. 2. To invite, bid, send for; invitare:—1. Ors. 3, 11. Hit laðe it wearies, it grieves; tædet. 2. Loth þa hig laðode geornlice, Gen. 19, 3. Laðað us þider invites us thither, Cd. 226.*  
 Láðleás innocent, *v. láð, &c.*  
 Láðlic; *adj. Odious, detestable, obscene; odiosus, Bd. 3, 14. Laðlic strið hateful strife, Cd. 32.*  
 Láðscipe, es; *m. Irksomeness, calamity; tedium, Cd. 95.*  
 Láðspel bad news, *v. láð, &c.*  
 Laðung a congregation, church, *v. gelaðung.*  
 Láðwend Odious, hostile, malicious; *odiosus:—Sende laðwendne here sent an odious band, Cd. 4: 23: 102.*  
 Latian, ic latige; *p. ode, gelatode. To delay, put off, linger, tarry; tardare:—Deað na latað death will not delay, Scint. 51. Ne lata þu ne cuncteris tu, Ps. 39, 24.*  
 Latta asseres, *R. 108.*  
 Latteh *A leading rein; ducale, R. 21.*  
 Latteow a general, *v. lateow.*  
 Latteowdóm, es; *m. A generalship, dukedom; ducatus, Past. 3, 1.*  
 Lattew, latpeow a leader, guide, *Elf. T. p. 36, 12, v. lateow.*  
 Latur later, *v. lat.*  
 Lawa a relict, widow, *v. láf.*  
 Laue the remainder, a widow, *Gen. 14, 15, v. laf.*  
 Lauerd a lord, *v. hlaforð.*  
 Lauerce a lark, *Elf. gl. R. 37, v. laferc.*  
 Laur-beam The laurel or bay-tree; *laurus arbor, daphnis, R. 45.*  
 Lawærc, lawerc a lark, *Cot. 160, v. laferc.*  
 Lawed a layman, *Chr. 656, v. læwd.*  
 Lea a place, *v. leag.*  
 LEAC, lec, enleac, enneleac, es. [Plat. *Dut. look f: Ger. lauch m: Mon. louch: Dan. lög c: Swed. lök m: Icel. laukr m.*] A LEEK, an onion, garlic, a herb; *porrum, cepe, allium:—Elf. gr. Somm. 252.—Leaces heafod a head of garlic; porri caput.—Leac-cæse nasturtium.—Leac-tun a herb-garden.—Leac-weard a keeper of herbs, a gardener, Cot. 101.*  
 Leacinc LEAKING; *irrigatio, Som.*

Leac-trog, es; *m. A bunch or cluster of ivy-berries; corymbus, Cot. 35.*  
 LEAD [Plat. *Dut. lood n: Ger. loth n. a weight: Dan. Swed. lod n: Icel. lóð n. weight*] LEAD; *plumbum, Bd. 1, 1.—Lead-gota a plumber.*  
 Leadan to lead, *Cod. Ewon. 32, b, v. lædan.*  
 Leaden LEADEN; *plumbeus, Elf. gr.*  
 Leades-clina, leades-clyna *A slave, drudge; mastigia, Cot. 129.*  
 LEAF, es; *n. [Plat. Dut. lof, loof n: Ger. laub n: Ot. Not. loub: Moes. lauf: Dan. løv n: Swed. löf n: Icel. lauf n.—The original signification seems to be broad, flat; which agrees with most leaves; for the same reason the flat hand is called in the Wel. llaw, and Icel. lofi m. Adelung] A LEAF; folium:—Buton þa leaf an præter folia sola, Mt. 21, 19. Mid grenum leafum on hire muðe, Gen. 8, 11.—Leaf-wyrme, a leaf-worm, Ps. 77, 51.*  
 LEAF, geleaf, leofa, e; *f. [Plat. lof, löve f: verlov n: Dut. verlof n: Ker. urlaubii: in a Poem of Charlemagne, orlof: later writers, laub, lave, lof: Dan. forlov c: Swed. förlof n: Icel. lof n.] LEAVE, license, permission; permissio:—Bidað hine þat he me sylle leafe, Gen. 50, 5.*  
 Leafa LIEF, believ, v. geleafa.—Leaf-full faithful, *v. geleafull.—Leaf-leoht [leoht light] credulous, C. R. Ben. pref.*  
 Leafan to give leave, to believe, permit, *v. lyfan.*  
 Leafnes, lefnes, lyfnes, se; *f. Permission, license; venia, Bd. 1, 25, 32.*  
 Leag, legh, leah, lega, ley. A LEX, field, place; *campus, pas-cuum, Som.*  
 Leág, leáh lied, falsified, *v. leógan.*  
 Leáhan may reproach, *v. leán.*  
 Leah LIE; *lixivium, Cot. 119, 122.*  
 LEAHTER, leáhtor, lehter; *g. leáhtres; m. 1. A crime, sin, vice, villany, disgrace; crimen. 2. A sickness, disease, a sore of the head; porrigo:—1. Butan leahtre, Mt. 12, 5. To lufenne leahtas to love crimes, Elf. T. p. 34, 13. 2. Leahtor, þat is scurf þas heafdes that is scurf of the head, Herb.—Leahter-full wicked, Bd. 3, 13.—Leahterleás innocent, Prac. moral. 3.*  
 Leahterlice Wickedly; *vitiose, Som.*



Leahrtian; *p. ode; pp. gealeahrt. To accuse, slander, complain, corrupt; criminari, Scint.* 26: Ors. 2, 1.

Leahrt-ric *A lettuce; lactuca, Cot.* 120.

Leahrtung, *e; f. An accusation; criminatio, R.* 61.

Leah-tun *a garden of herbs, Cot.* 146, *v. leac, &c.*

Leahrt-wic *a lettuce, Cot.* 120, *v. leahrt-ric.*

Leán, *es; n. A reward, an emolument, wages; præmium:—Be hundfealdum he onfehð lean, Mt.* 19, 29. *Þat edlean is ofer ealle oðre lean that reward is above all other rewards, Bt.* 37, 2. *His Driht-ne þancian þæs leanes to thank his lord for the reward, Cd.* 14, *v. edlean, læn.*

Leán; *p. lóh, we lógon; sub. leah. [Moes. lean] To reprove, blame, reproach; culpare, Beo.* 3, 29, *v. belean.*

Leanian, geleanian; *ic leanige; p. ode; pp. geleanod; v. a. To repay, render, reward, recompense; reddere, retribuere:—Nu ic wolde þe þone unþanc mid yfele leanian, Gen.* 31, 29: *Bt.* 29, 12: 40, 1.

Leanung, *e; f. A reward, recompense; remuneratio, Som.*

LEAP. 1. *A basket, hamper; corbis, calathus.* 2. *A weel, twigen snare to catch fish; in Lanc. now called a LEAP; nassa, scirpæa ad pisces captandos.* 3. *A chest, coffin; cophinus, locus:—1. R.* 50, 83, 101: *Cot.* 49. 2. *Som.* 3. *Læg se fula leap gesne jacuit impurus loculo destitutus [quo inhumaretur], Jðth.* 10.

LEA's; *def. se leasa; seo, het lease; adj. False, feign, counterfeit; falsus.* 2. *Void, loose, weak; vacuus, privatus:—Hwæðer hit sig þe soð þe leas þæt ge secgað, Gen.* 42, 16. *Lease Cristas and lease witegan falsi Christi et falsi Propheta, Mt.* 24, 24: *Mk.* 13, 22. *Warniað eow fram leasum witegum, Mt.* 7, 15. 2. *Buendra leas void of dwellers; incolis vacuus, Cd.* 5. *Þat bið alles leas that will be void of all, Cd.* 217.

LEÁS, -leás [Plat. Dut. -los, -loos: Ger. -los, -lose: Dan. Swed. -lös: Moes. Icel. -laus] Used both as a prefix and a termination, it denotes *privation*; as, the Eng. -less:—*Sceomleás shameless, Egeleás fearless, &c.—Leas-brædnys a transfiguration.—Leas-brendend a liar; falsum nectens.—Leas-bregda deceit, Off. Episc.*

8.—*Leas-ferðnes lightness, Past.* 43, 5.—*Leas-fyrhte a lying, Ps.* 26, 18.—*Leas-licet-tan to flatter, disseml, Cot.* 66.—*Leas-licettere a flatterer, hypocrite.—Leas-licetunge falsity, levity, Guthl. vit. c. 2.—Leas-mod inconstant, light.*

*Leas-modnes inconstancy, levity.—Leas-oleccan to flatter.—Leas-olecere a flatterer.—*

*Leas-oleccung a flattering, dissemling, Cot.* 118.—*Leas-sagol a falsifier, liar, Off.* 15.—*Leas-spell a false history, fable, Cot.* 83.—*Leas-spellung a false speaking, falsifying, Bt.* 5, 3.—*Leas-tihtan to entice by lies.—Leas-tyhtend a baud, Cot.* 118.—*Leas-tyhting the practice of bawdry, enticement, Cot.* 118.—*Leas-wen a false hope, a lie.*

Leasere *A liar, jester; mendax, Mart.* 25. Aug.

Leasettan *To fawn; adulari, R. Ben.* 65.

Leasian *To counterfeit, lie; mentiri.—Leasiað þe mentientur tibi, Ps.* 65, 2.

Leasiende *feeding, v. læsian.*

Leaslic; *adj. False; falsus, Bt.* 24, 3.

Leaslice; *adv. Falsely; falso, Bd.* 2, 9, B.

Leasnes, *se; f. Lightness, falsehood; levitas, Bd.* 4, 19.

Leasung, *e; f. LEASING, lying, a lie, fiction; mendacium, fallacia.—Leasung bissa woruld-welena fallacia divitiarum, Mt.* 13, 22. *Pa þe sprecað leasunga, Ps.* 5, 6. *Seo lufu lufes and leasunge amor mendacii et falsitatis, Bd.* 1, 14.—*Leasunge-full [Chau. losenger] full of falsehood, a liar.—Leasung-spell a lying discourse, Ors.* 1, 7.

Leát bent down, *v. lutan.*

Leaðor, leaður *Nitre; nitrum:—Þe is of leaððe quod est ex nitro, nitrosus, Cot.* 140. *Leaðor-wyrt LATHER-WORT, soap-wort, Cot.* 90.

Leaðr *a vice, crime, Scint.* 43, *v. leahter.*

Leawed laical, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 27, *v. læwd.*

LEAX, læx, lex, *es; m. [Plat. lax, lass m: Dut. zalm m: Kil. lachs: Ger. lachs m: Dan. Swed. Icel. lax m.—Some think from the Old Ger. lækken to jump, on account of the quality of the salmon to jump or leap over considerable heights while going up the rivers for spawning.] A LAX, salmon; salmo, R.* 70, 102.

Leber, lebr *a basket, v. læfer.*

Lec *a leek, v. leac.*

Leca *a leech, v. læce.*

Lecan *Privare, Lye.*

LECCAN, geleccan; *pp. leht, Ie-oht, geleht. To wet, moisten; irrigare:—Of tearum minum stræte minum ic lecce, Ps.* 6, 6: *Bt.* 39, 13.

Lecce, leccung *a leaking, v. leacine.*

Lece *physician, C. Lk.* 4, 23.—*Lecedóm a remedy.—Lecehus an inn, C. Lk.* 10, 34, *v. læce, &c.*

Lecetere *a hypocrite, v. liccetere.* Lecetung *a deceiving, v. liccetung.*

Leggan, legan; *ic legce, he legcð, legð; p. lede; imp. lege; pp. geled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. leggen: Ger. legen: Ker. leccen: Ot. leggen: Moes. lagjan: Dan. legge: Swed. lägga: Icel. leggja: Russ. loju.—from læg; p. of licgan] 1. To LAY, place, put or set down; ponere, deponere. 2. To cause to lie down, to submit, slay, kill; subjugare, occidere:—1. Hwa wolde gelyfan þat Sarra sceolde leggan cild to hyre breoste, Gen.* 21, 7. *He þæne grund-weall legð, Lk.* 14, 29. *Lede him ætforan, Gen.* 18, 8. *Lede under his heofod, Gen.* 28, 11. *Hwar þu hyne ledest, Jn.* 20, 15. *Lede his reaf, Jn.* 13, 4. *Lege hit, Gen.* 31, 37. *Hwar he geleð wære where he was laid, Mk.* 15, 47. *Lecgan ægros to lay eggs, Somn.* 121. 2. *Lagiað Gode woruld lagan, and leggað þær to eacan subjugate Deo sæculares ritus, et submitte insuper, Wanl. C. p. 127, a. þonne þeof legcean istum furem occidentamus, L. Lund.* 8. *Gif hyne hwa legce if one kill him, L. Athel.* 2.

Lecht light, *C. Mk.* 13, 24, *v. leoht.*

Lecnade *cured, v. lacnian.*

Lec-weard *a gardener, v. leac-weard.*

Led lead, *bring out, v. lædan.*

Lede, hi ledon laid, placed, *v. leggan.*

Leden, læden [lyden *a language] Latin, Roman; Latinus:—Of bec ledene on Englice wende translated from book-latin into English, Pref. Bt. Card.* 2, 2. *Of Lædene to Englisc from Latin to English, Card.* p. 2, 11: *Chr.* 891, *Ing.* p. 113, 19. *Leden stafum Roman letters, Jn.* 19, 20. *Of Ledene on Englisc from Latin to English, Pref. Heptateuch. Virgilius was mid Læden warum selest Virgil was the chief among Roman men, Bt.* 41, 1.

Ledenisc, ledennisc; *adj. Be-*



longing to Latin; Latinus:—  
On Ledenisc geroerde in the  
Latin language, *Bd. 4*, 1.  
Leder-hosan Leather hose; ca-  
ligæ, *Coll. Monast.*  
Lef left, *Bt. 38*, 5, v. laf.  
Lefan to permit, *C. Mt. 8*, 21, v.  
lytan.  
Lefe leave, *Bd. 1*, 23, *B.*, v. laef.  
Lefeode lived, v. lifian.  
Lefnes permission, *Bd. 1*, 23, v.  
leafnes.  
LEFT [*Plat. lofte, lovte, lövte*:  
*Plat. Dut. gelofte, belofte f*:  
*Frs. lovethet f*: *Ger. gelübde n*:  
*Dan. Swed. löfte n*: *Icel. lofan*  
*f. a promise*] *A vow*; votum:  
—pe agolden left on Hieru-  
salem tibi redditum [erit] votum  
in Jerusalem, *T. Ps. 64*, 1. Ic  
agylde þe left min reddam tibi  
vota mea, *T. Ps. 65*, 12.  
Leg a flame, *Cd. 229*.—Leg-bæ-  
rend a flame-bearer, *Cot. 87*.  
Lega-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-  
ceaster.  
Legat Legate; legatus, *Chr. 675*.  
Leg-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-  
ceaster.  
Legde excited, *Cd. 32*, v. onle-  
gan.  
Legdon cast down, v. ligcan.  
Lege place, v. legcan.  
Lege lie, falsify, v. leogan.  
Leged-slæht lightning, v. liget.  
Legen cast down, v. ligcan.  
Leger, legere, es; *m. [Plat. Ger.*  
*Dan. Swed. lager n*: *Dut. le-*  
*ger n*]. 1. A LIEB, one who lies  
down; oftener used for the  
cause of lying, as a disease, sick-  
ness; decubitus, sæpius autem  
usurpatur pro causa decubitus,  
*i. e.* morbus, ægrotatio. 2. A  
place of lying, a bed, church-  
yard, cemetery, also a burial;  
locus decubitus, lectus, cœ-  
meterium:—1. Nis þær slæp  
ne swar leger there is no sleep  
nor heavy disease, *Cod. Eicon. p.*  
*32. a. 56. b.* Lama leger para-  
lysis. Heo was mid langre  
adle laman legeres swiðe ge-  
hefigod she was greatly afflicted  
with a long disease of paralysis,  
*Bd. 3*, 9. 2. Smyrigan þa se-  
ocan on legere to anoint the  
sick in bed, *L. Can. eccl. p.*  
*157*. He wille on gehalgodan  
legere ligcan he will lie in a  
consecrated cemetery, *L. Edg.*  
*can. 22*. Þæs legeres wyrðe  
worthy of burial; sepultura  
dignus, *L. Edg. can. 29*.—Le-  
ger-bæra one sick, *Hickes's dis.*  
*p. 20*.—Leger-bedd a bed.—  
Leger-fæst one fixed, or kept to  
his bed, one sick, *R. Ben. 39*.  
—Leger-gyld a fine for adul-  
tery. —Leger-stow a burial  
place, *L. Edm. 1*: *L. Edg. 2*.  
—Leger-team [team progeny]

matrimony, also unlawful con-  
nexion, adultery, wickedness, *Cot.*  
*92*: *Martyr. 21, Sept.*—Leger-  
wite a fine for adultery.  
Legeræsc lightning, v. legræc.  
Legere a hypocrite, liar, *C. Mt.*  
*6*, 2, 16, v. leogere.  
Leger-scipe, es; *m. Adultery,*  
*fornication*; concubitus illicitus,  
*Som.*  
Leget lightning, *R. Mt. 28*, 2, v.  
liget.  
Legeð-slæht lightning, *C. Lk.*  
*10*, 18, v. liget.  
Legh a ley, v. leag: a song, v.  
ley.  
Legian legio, *Ors. 4*, 1.  
Legnys, se; *f. Fornication*; con-  
cubitus, *Som.*  
Legra-ceaster, Ligora-ceaster,  
Lygera-ceaster [*Flor. Leogereceaster, Leogecester: Ethel.*  
*Liceestre: Hovd. Leicestre.*—so called from the  
river Leir, now Soar, on which  
it stands] LEICESTER, a county  
town, *Chr. 920*: 943.  
Legræc, es; *m. Lightning*; ful-  
gur, *Ps. 17*, 16, v. liget.  
Lehan a loan, v. leán.  
Lehmealt-wurt malt-wort; lexi-  
num, *R. 33*, v. mealt.  
Leht wetted, v. leccan.  
Leht light, *C. Mt. 5*, 16.—Leht-  
fæt, leht-fat a vessel for light,  
candlestick, light, *C. Jn. 5*, 35.  
—Leht-isern a candlestick, *C.*  
*Mt. 5*, 15, v. leoht.  
Lehter disgrace, *Cot. 154*, v. leah-  
ter.  
Lehð a song, v. leoð.  
Lehtre laughter, *R. Ben. interl.*  
*4*, v. hleahtor.  
Lehtreude accusing, corrupting,  
staining, *Cot. 117*, v. leahtrian.  
Lehtung derogatio, *R. 61*.  
Leht-tun a garden, *C. Lk. 13*, 19.  
Leidon laid, *Chr. 656*, for ledon;  
*p. of leccan*.  
Lela a weal, *Prov. 20*, v. læl.  
Leloðre Sorrel; lapathum, *Som.*  
Lemen-fæt, lemm-fæt a loam, or  
earthen-wat, *Prov. 26*, v. læmen.  
Lemian, *Past. 41*, 4.  
Lempe lenitas, *Lye*.  
Lemp-healt Limping-halt, lame,  
*Cot. 121*, 176.  
Len a loan, v. læn.  
Lenc, lengc longer, *Lk. 16*, 2, v.  
leng.  
Lengc Length; statura, *C. Lk.*  
*19*, 3.  
Lengcan to lengthen, *C. R. Ben.*  
*55*, v. lengian.  
LENCTEN, lengten, læncten, læn-  
ten. [*Dut. lente f*: *Ger. lenz*  
*m*: *Not. lenzen m.*] The spring,  
LENT; ver:—On lencten in  
spring, *Bt. 21*: *L. Pol. Cnut.*  
*44*.—Lencten-adl the spring  
disease, a fever, *Cot. 175*.—  
Lencten-fæsten lent fast, lent,

*L. Alf. pol. 5*.—Lencten-tid  
lent, or spring time, *Gen. 48*,  
7.  
Lenctenlic; *adj. Spring like,*  
*vernal*; vernalis, *Wanl. Cat.*  
*p. 12*.  
Lend chunis, *Lye*.  
Lende-bræd, lende-bræda A lit-  
tle loin; lumbulus, *Cot. 121*.  
LENDENU; *g. a*; *d. um*; *pl. n.*  
[*Plat. Dut. Ger. lende f*: *Ker.*  
*lenti*: *Rab. Maur. lendi*: *Isd.*  
*lændi*, lumlo: *Dan. lænd loin,*  
*a kidney*: *Swed. länd m. Icel.*  
*lend f*: *Wel. llwyn*: *Fin. lan-*  
*det.* In Old South Ger. trans-  
lations of the Bible, lewte, leu-  
te, signify kidney] The loins,  
kidneys; renes, lumbi:—Be-  
gyrdað eower lendenu, *Ex. 12*,  
*11*: *Mt. 3*, 4. To nyhte be-  
gripen me lendene mine, *T.*  
*Ps. 15*, 7.—Lenden-bræda the  
part about the loin, *L. Alf. pol.*  
*40*.—Lenden-ece the loin-ach,  
the lumbago.—Lenden-sidreaf  
the covering of the loins, *R. 63*.  
—Lenden-wærc, lenden-wyre  
loin-ach, *R. 10*.  
Lendian to land, v. gelandian.  
-lendisc belonging to a country;  
as, Ure-lendisc of our country;  
Eowre-lendisc your country;  
In-lendisc inlandish; Ut-len-  
disc outlandish.  
Lend wald a ruler of a country.  
Leng, læng; *adv. [comp. of lange]*  
*Longer, more*; diutius, ampli-  
us:—Ne byð þin nama leng  
Iacob gemæned, *Gen. 35*, 10.  
Hwæt mæg ic leng don, *Gen.*  
*27*, 37. Hwi dreest þu leng  
þone lareow quare vexas tu  
amplius magistrum? *Mk. 5*, 35.  
Ne ga þu leng on hyne, *Mk.*  
*9*, 25.  
Leng, lengco, langu, e; *f. [lang*  
*long]* 1. LENGTH; longitudo.  
2. A height; statura:—1. On  
lengc, *Gen. 6*, 15. Tele þa  
lengc þære hwile compare the  
length of the time, *Bt. 18*, 3.  
2. *C. R. Mt. 6*, 27. —Lenge-  
swiðor, lengc-swīðor, lenge-  
swiðor-awa, lengc-swa-swīðor  
every where, on every side, *T.*  
*Ps. 118*, 8. —Lengc-libbende  
long living, *L. Alf. 4*.—Leng-  
togra drawn out, prolonged,  
*Scint. 50*. —Lengc-togung a  
drawing out.  
Lengian; *p. lengde, gelengede*;  
*pp. gelenged, gelengd.* To  
put off, to prolong, slight; pro-  
longare:—Þa lengde hit man  
swa lange tunc distulit id homo  
tam diu, *Chr. 1052*. Ne leng-  
de slighted not, *Cd. 208*.  
Lengten the spring, *Ex. 34*, 18,  
v. lencten.  
Lengtenlic vernal, v. lenctenlic.  
Lengðe length, v. lengc.



LEO; g. leona [Plat. louwe lauwe m: Dut. leeuw m: Ger. löwe m: Not. Wil. leuuo: *Isd.* and many *South Ger.* writers, even of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as for instance, in the *Poem Theuerdank*, leo m. in later time, lebe, leob, löbe, löb, leue: *Dan.* löve m: *Swed.* lejon n: *Icel.* leo m. líon n: *Boh.* lew m: *Wel.* llew m: *Bret.* leon m: *Grk.* λέων: *Heb.* לֵוִי lhm to engage together, to fight] A LION; leo.—Of muðe leona ex ore leonis, *Ps.* 21, 20. Hwelp leona catulus leonis, *Ps.* 16, 13. Hwelpas leonum catuli leonum, *Ps.* 103, 22. Þu forttyryst leona conculcabis leonem, *Ps.* 90, 13. Fram leonum a leonibus, *Ps.* 34, 20. Of middele hwelpa leona de medio catulorum leonum, *Ps.* 56, 5.

\*LEÓN, e; f. [Plat. lúde m. pl. Dut. lieden, luiden m. pl: *Frs.* li oed, liud: *Ger.* leute pl. *Isd.* liud: *Ot.* Wil. Not. liut: *Icel.* lióð f: *Böhm.* lid: *Pol.* liud: *Wel.* lliwed a nation: *Lat.* mid. lidi, leudes, leudi, leodi, læti, liti.—*Rudbeck* says from the *Swed.* lyda to obey] 1. A nation, people, province; gens, provincia. 2. One of the same country, a countryman, companion; contreraneus:—1. Leode hogode nations he studied, *Cd.* 32: 196: 198: *Bd.* 3, 23. 2. Þa hatedon hyne hys leode, *Lk.* 19, 14: *Bd.* 4, 16.—Leod-biscep bishop of the province, *Chr.* 970.—Leod-burh the people of a city, a city, *Cd.* 116.—Leod-fruma the first of the people, a prince, *Bt.* R. p. 151.—Leod-geard native soil, a country, region, *Cd.* 12.—Leod-geld a common fine, *L. Ethelb.* 7.—Leod-hata a hater of the people, a tyrant.—Leod-mæg people's force, valour, *Cd.* 148.—Leod-magas relatives of the people, *Cd.* 128.—Leod-scear a region, nation, *Cd.* 160.—Leod-sceaða destroyer of nations, the devil, *Cd.* 43.—Leod-scipe, es; m. a nation, region, people, *Etf.* T. p. 13.—Leod-þeawas public manners, *Cd.* 92.—Leod-weard people's guardian; patrimonium, *Cd.* 59.—Leod-weras men of a country, inhabitants, *Cd.* 89.—Leod-werod a nation, host, an army, *Cd.* 146.—Leod-wita national counsellors, senators.

† Leode, people, used also for leod-gelda a fine, *L. Ethelb.* 22.

Leóf Lord, friend, sir; dominus, amicus:—Þine stemne ic ge-hirde, leof tuam vocem ego

audivi domine, *Gen.* 3, 10. We biddað þe, leof precamur te domine, *Gen.* 43, 20: *Jn.* 4, 19: 12, 21. La leof O! domine, *Gen.* 18, 25, 28. Ic bidde eow leof precor vos, domini, *Gen.* 19, 2.

Leóf; def. se leófa; seo, þæt leófe; comp. ra; sup. esta. [Plat. leef: Dut. lief: *Frs.* liab: *Ger.* lieb: *Not.* liub: *Ot.* liab: *Moes.* liuba: *Icel.* lof n. praise, lofðar m. pl. celebrated men, v. lufu love] Lov-ED, beloved, dear, precious, desirable; carus, dilectus, gratus:—Her ys min leofa sunu, *Mt.* 17, 5. Mine broðru leofon mei fratres dilecti, *Bd.* 4, 24. On leofran tid in a time more precious, *Cd.* 22. Leofre me is þæt gratus mihi est ut, malim, *Gen.* 29, 19. Þæs is min leofesta sunu, *Mk.* 9, 7.—Leóf-tæl grateful, estimable, *Bt.* 13.—Leóf-wend acceptable, *Bt.* 13.

Leofa, an. Leave, permission, v. leaf.

Leofast livest; leofað lives; from leofian to live, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. lybban.

Leofene Living, livelihood; victus, Som.

Leofian to live, v. lybban.

Leófic; adj. Lovely, faithful; amabilis, fidelis:—Leofic on life lovely in life, *Cd.* 82, 89.

Leóflice; adv. Faithfully; fideliter, *Bd.* 4, 25.

Leóf-mynster [leof loved; mynster a monastery] LEOMINSTER, Lempster, Herefordshire.

\*Leofne lord, master, *Jn.* 4, 11, v. leof.

Leofod, leofode; p. lived, v. lybban.

Leóf-wend acceptable, v. leof, &c.

Leógan, aleógan, geleógan; he lyhð; p. leág, leáh, aleág, geleág, we lugon, gelugon; sub. leoh; pp. logen, alogen, gelogen, belogen; v. a. [lig a lie] To LIG, lie, deceive; mentiri, fallere:—Ne leoh þu ne mentiaris tu, *Lev.* 19, 11. Onginð him leogan begins to deceive them, *Bt.* 37, 1. Ne leoh þu leng, *Ex.* 8, 29. Na les me selfa leogeð unless I myself deceive, *Cd.* 193. Him lugon eowra wedd ei illuserunt vestra foedera, *Ors.* 3, 8: *Mt.* 5, 11.

Leogere, leogore, es; m. A LIG-GER, liar, false witness, hypocrite; mendax:—Leogeras liars, *L. Cnut.* pol. 7. Twegen þæra leogera, *Mt.* 26, 60.

LEOHT, leht, liht, lecht, es; n. [Plat. lecht, licht n: *Frs.* li-acht n: Dut. Ger. Ot. Tat.

licht n: *Ker.* lecht: *Moes.* liu-hath: *Dan.* lys n: *Swed.* ljus n: *Icel.* lios n: *Bret.* luch] LIGHT, a candle; lux. 2. A burning, sacrifice; holocaustum:—1. Geweorðe leoht and leoht wearð geworht, *Gen.* 1, 3. Twa micle leoht, þat mare leoht to þæs dæges lihtinge and þæt lasse leoht to þære nihte lihtinge, *Gen.* 1, 14. Leohtes leohting candelæ accensio, *R.* 67. 2. To leohte for a sacrifice, *Lev.* 1, 9.—Leoht-hyrde [hyrde a shepherd] a preserver of light, Christ, *Chr.* 973.—Leoht-bær, leoht-bearing light bearing, luminous, *Gen.* 15, 17.—Leoht-fæt a light, candlestick, *Mt.* 5, 15: 6, 22.—Leoht-fruma originator of light, God, *Cd.* 9.—Leoht-gescœt light shot, money given to supply light, *L. Cnut.* eccl. 12.—Leoht-iserna candlestick.—Leoht-sceawigende shewing light, *Cot.* 122.—Leoht-sceot money given for light, *Wulfst.* Par. 4, 1, v. leoht-gescœt.

LEOHT, liht; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. licht, ligt: Dut. ligt: *Ger.* leicht: *Ot.* liht: *Wil.* lihto: *Dan.* let: *Swed.* lätt: *Icel.* lettþær] 1. LIGHT; levis. 2. Light, clear, pure; lucidus:—1. Min byrðen ys leoht, *Mt.* 11, 30. Leoht drenc light drink. 2. Bebod drihtnes leoht præceptum domini purum [est], *C.* Ps. 18, 9. Leohte dagas lucidos dies, *Bt.* 7, 3: *Bd.* 1, 1.—Leoht-bradnes lightness, futility, *R. Ben.* 49.—Leoht-mod a light of mind, inconstant.—Leoht-modnes levity, lightness, *Past.* 42, 3. Leoht wet, *Cd.* 91, v. leccan.

Leohtan TO LIGHTEN; levis fieri:—Leohtað him se lichoma levius fit ei corpus, *Herb.* 1, 16.

Leohting, leohtung A lightning; accensio, Lye.

Leohtlic; adj. Light; levis, *Past.* 43, 1.

Leohtlice; adv. LIGHTLY; leviter, *Bd.* 4, 9.

Leohtnes, se; f. Brightness; splendor, *Bd.* 4, 12: *M. S. Ca.*

Leólc, for leólic; adj. Lion like; leonis instar, *Cd.* 23.

LEÓMA, an; m. A ray of light, a beam, light; jubar, lux:—Hie swa leohtne leoman gesawon they so bright a beam saw, *Cd.* 223: Candelæ leoma candelæ lux, *R.* 67: *L. Ps.* 134, 7.

† Leoman; pp. geleomad. To shine, enlighten; lucere, Som.

Leome [Dan. lem n: *Swed.* lem m: *Icel.* limr m.] A LIME,



branch; membrum:—Leomu limbs, *Bd. 2, 6.* Leoma to slittynsse membrorum discerpitio, *Bd. 1, 7.*  
 Leo-mynster *Leominster*, v. *Leof-mynster*.  
 Leon a lion, *Jud. 14, 6.*—Leon-fot lion's foot, *Herb. 8.*—Leon-hwelp a lion's whelp, *Cot. 121, v. leo.*  
 Leong longer, v. *leug*.  
 Leor, *Cd. 160, for leon*.  
 Leoran, bileoran, gelioran; p. de; pp. gelioried. *To pass, go away, depart, die*; transire:—Leorde to heofonum passed to heaven; migravit ad cælum, *Bd. 2, 7.* Leort admisit, *C. Mk. 5, 37.*  
 Leornere, es; m. A LEARNER, disciple, scholar; discipulus, *Bd. 4, 24.*  
 Leornes, se; f. *Learning*; doctrina, *Bd. 3, 5.*  
 Leornian, leornigan; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [lar lore, learning, nerian to seize, to acquire] 1. *To LEARN*; discere. 2. *To read*; legere:—1. *Ælc þe ge- hyrde æt fæder, and leornode, Jn. 6, 45.* Hi leornodon weorc heora, *Ps. 105, 33.* Leornadisce, *Deut. 14, 23.* Leorniað æt me, *Mt. 11, 29.* Leorniað an bigspell, *Mk. 13, 28.* Leornigeað bigspell, *Mt. 24, 32.* Þat ic leornige, *Ps. 118, 71.* 2. Bec on to leornianne libros ad legendum, *Bt. 3, 27.* Gene leornodan non legistis, *Bd. 4, 3.*  
 Leorning, &c. *learning*, v. *leorning*, &c.  
 Leornis, se; f. *The draught*; secessus, latrina, *R. Mt. 15, 17.*  
 \*Leorning, leorning, e; f. 1. LEARNING; doctrina. 2. *A lecture*; lectura. 3. *Meditation*; meditatio:—1. Hi hine nyddontoleornunga they drove him to learning, *Ors. 6, 31.* 2. For godcunde leornunge propter divinas lecturas, *Bd. 3, 27.* On leornunge ura stafa in (the) reading of our letters, *Bd. 5, 14.* 3. On leornunge haligra gewrita in meditatione S. Scripturarum, *Bd. 4, 3.*—Leorning-cniht a learning-youth, a disciple, *Mt. 10, 24.*—Leorning-hus a learning-house, a school, *R. 107: Cot. 110.*—Leorning-man a man who teaches, a school-master, one who learns, a disciple, *Bd. 3, 13, 24.*  
 Leosan *To LEASE*, lose; perdere, *Som.*  
 Leoso, geleoso studies, *Bd. 3, 13, v. gelese.*  
 Leotan; v. a. *To LET*; elocare:—Leot Ceolred to hande þet

land Ceolred let to hand the land, *Chr. 852.*  
 LEOD, liod; n. [Plat. leed n: Dut. Ger. lied n: Ot. Not. lied n: *Al. lioth: Mon. leod: Dan. lyd a tune: Icel. liód n. a poem.*—The *Icel. hliód n. a sound*, and the Ger. laut a sound, are visibly related to leod] *A poem, verse, ode, song; carmen*:—Leoð Gode urum, *Ps. 39, 4.* Þat leoð ne adligað nan man, *Deut. 31, 21.* Leoð wyrcean to make a poem, *Bd. 4, 24.*—Leoð-craft the art of poetry, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 16.*—Leoð-cwida a poetical expression, a poem, *Ors. 3, 7.*—Leoð-fers a verse, poem.—Leoð-gala a wanton song, *Beo. 11, 157.*—Leoð-sang, leoð-song, a song, poem, *Bd. 4, 24.* Leoð-weorc poetical work, poetry, *R. 112.*—Leoð-wisa poetical-wise or way, poetically, *W. C. p. 6.*—Leoð-wyrhta a maker of poems, a poet, *Elf. gl. Leoð a limb, Cod. Exon. p. 23, b, v. lið.*  
 Leoðan to sail, *Bd. 5, 1, v. liðan.*  
 Leoðlic Poetical; poeticus, *Wanl. Cat. p. 363.*  
 Leott fell down, *R. Mk. 5, 22, v. lutan.*  
 Leoue beloved, *Cart. Edw. v. leof.*  
 Leouue milliare, leuca, *R. 57, Lye.*  
 Lepewinc A LAPWING; upupa, *Som.*  
 Les less, v. læs.  
 LESAN, he list; p. læs, we læson; pp. lesen, aluden [Plat. Ger. lesen to read, gather: Dut. lezen: Dan. læse: Sued. läsa: Icel. lesa] 1. *To gather, choose*; LEASE; legere, colligere. 2. *To deliver, loose*; liberare:—1. Alesen under lindum chosen under linden (banners), *Cd. 154: Cot. 118.* Lætað pearfan ac utacymene hig lesan sinite pauperem et peregrinum ista colligere. 2. *Som.*  
 Lese Agathering; collectio, *Lye.*  
 Lesere Mima, *Lye.*  
 Lesing, lesung, e; f. 1. LEASING, gathering; collectio. 2. *A losing, delivering*; redemptio:—1. *Lye.* 2. *Som.*  
 Lesnys, se; f. *A losing, redemption*; redemptio:—*C. Mk. 10, 45: C. Lk. 1, 68: 2, 38.*  
 Leso An oracle; numen, *Som.*  
 Leswe, lyswe. Injury, loss; damnum, dishonestum:—Giffri wif loc bore leswas hwæt gedeð si libera mulier capillata inhonesti quidquam fecerit, *L. Ethelb. 72.*  
 Leswe a pasture; pascuum, *C. Jn. 10, 9, v. læsuw, læs.*  
 Let let, suffered, sent, thought, pretended; p. of lætan.

Letan slowly; tarde, *Bd. 5, 4.*  
 LED LATH, a part of a country, containing three or more hundreds; portio quædam provinciae, vel comitatus ita dicta, *L. Edw. conf. 34.*  
 Leðe-cæstre-scire Leicestershire, v. *Lagre-ceastre-scire.*  
 LEDER [Plat. ledder n: Dut. leder n. contracted leer n: Ger. leder n: Schw. leder: Moes. hlether: Dan. læder n: Sued. läder n: Icel. ledr n: Wel. lledr] LEATHER; corium. Found, chiefly, in composition; as, weald-, gewæld-, gewæld-leðer a rein of a bridle, *Bt. 21.*—Leðer-coddas leather bags, *R. 16.*—Leðer-helm leather helmet.—Leðer-hosa leather hose, boots, *R. 29.*—Leðer-wyrhta a currier, tanner, *Cot. 25.*  
 Leðern; adj. LEATHERN; coriaceus, *R. 99.*—Leðren-fæt a leather bag; scortea, *R. 26.*  
 Leðrian; pp. geleðred. *To LATHER*, anoint; sapone oblinire, ungere, *C. Jn. 11, 2.*  
 Leti, letig crafty, *Prov. 12, 13, v. lytig.*  
 Leton let, suffered, v. lætan.  
 \*LETTAN [Plat. Dut. letten, beletten to prevent, hinder: Frs. leta to prevent: Moes. latjan] 1. *To think*; arbitrari. 2. *To let, to hire*; elocare. 3. *To hinder*; impedire:—1. Betran letton meliores putabant, *Bd. 2, 2, Ca. 2.* Se cyng hit lett rex istud elocavit, *Chr. 1087.* 3. Ic þe halsige þat þu me no leng ne lette I entreat thee that thou hinder me no longer, *Bt. 36, 3, C, v. lætan.*  
 Lettend, es; m. *A hinderer*; impeditor, *Lye.*  
 Letting a hindering, *Somn. 62, 95, v. læting.*  
 Leud people, *L. Ethelb. 63, v. leod.*  
 Leue leawe, *Bd. 1. 25, B, v. leaf.*  
 Lewd, lewd a layman, *L. With., v. læwd.*  
 Lewsa, an; m. Want, poverty; inopia:—For lewsan, *T. Ps. 87, 9.*  
 Lex a salmon, *R. 102, v. leax.*  
 Ley A LAY; canticum.—*A ley of land*; terra inculta, novale, *Som.*  
 Lias flames, v. lig.  
 Lib A bewitching; obligamentum magicum, fascinum, *Som.*—Lib-lac [lac a gift] an enchantment, *L. Edm. 6.*—Lib-læcan caragið, *Cot. 32, i.e. obligatores magici, fascinatores, Aug. Serm. temp. 241.*  
 Liban, libban to live; libbende living, v. lybban.  
 Libesne a phylactery, v. lifesne.



<sup>d</sup> L'c, gelic [Plat. liek, glik: Dut. gelyk: Frs. lic: Ger. gleich: Ker. kalihho: Isd. chilihho: Ot. gileicho: Not. gelich: Tat. gilich: Moes. leiks, galeiks: Old Franc. lih, lich: Dan. lig, lige, ligedan: Swed. lik, lika, likadan: Icel. líkr.—from *lic* the body of a man, the essence or nature; hence the figurative meaning, an appearance, resemblance, like; as a termination like or ly, manlike (Scotch) manly] LIKE; similis, similiter:—He is gelic timbriendum men his hus, Lk. 6, 48, 49. Mann gelic geworden is him, Ps. 48, 12, 21.

-lic, [Plat. leick: Dut. lyk: Frs. lic: Ger. leich, lich, lig: Dan. lig, lige: Swed. liger: Icel. lig] as an adjective termination, denotes a *similitude*, or *likeness* to the noun to which it is annexed; as, wer a man, werlic manly; wif a woman, wiflic womanlike; God God, godlic godlike, godly; eorð earth, eorðlic earthly, &c.

L'c, lice, [Plat. liek n: Dut. lyk n: Frs. lic n: Ger. leiche f: Isd. liihhe: Ot. lich: Not. liche: Moes. leik: Dan. lig, liig n: Swed. lik n: Icel. lík n.] 1. A corpse, carcase, flesh, a body living or dead; cadaver, corpus. 2. The place for the corpse, sepulchre, tomb; sepulchrum:—1. Næs nan hus on eallum Egipta lande þe lic inne ne læge, Ex. 12, 30. Hys lic namon, Mk. 6, 29. Þær þæs Hælendes lic aled wæs, Jn. 20, 12. From lice onlysed a carne solutus, Bd. 5, 7. 2. To þæs halgan Oswaldes lice to the holy Oswald's sepulchre, Bd. 3, 12.—Lic-beorg, lic-burg a sepulchre.—Lic-hryre body - destruction, homicide, Cd. 52.—Lic-leoð a funeral song, an elegy, Ct. 75, 172.—Lic-man a man who provides for funerals, Assump. 3. Jn.—Lic-rest a body rest, sepulchre, Gen. 23, 20.—Lic-þenung funeral service, Elf. gr.—Lic-þeotan body - canals, channels, the pores, R. 73.—Lic-þrowere [þrowere a martyr] a martyr, leper, Elf. gl.: Lk. 4, 27.—Lic-tun [tun a garden] a sepulchre, Bd. 3, 17.—Lic-wiglung [wi-gelung incantation] necromancy, divination.

Lic a gift, T. Ps. 25, 10, v. lac. Licað pleases, v. lician. Liccende tying, C. Mt. 9, 2, v. ligan.

Liccera LIQUORISH, a glutton,

flatterer; helluo, assentator, Som.

Liccetan, liccettan. To dissemble, pretend, feign, imitate; dissimulare:—Nelle we mid leasungum þyllic liccetan we were unwilling to dissemble with such lies, W. Cat. p. 186. Þa liccettan hi fleam then they feigned a flight, Bd. 4, 26: Past. 34, 4.

Liccetere, liccettere, licetere, lycetere, es; m. A hypocrite, dissembler; hypocrita, simulator:—Wa eow boceras, and Pharisei liceteras! wæ vobis scribæ et Pharisei, hypocritæ, Mt. 23, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, 29: Lk. 11, 44. Wel witegode Isaias be eow liceterum, Mk. 7, 6. Lease liceteras falsi simulatores, i.e. Hypocritæ, Mt. 6, 16.

Licet-feld Lichfield, v. Liced-feld.

Liccetung, licettung, licetung, e; f. Hypocrisy, dissimulation, calumny; dissimulatio, hypocrisis:—Fulle licetunge pleni hypocrisis, Mt. 23, 38: Lk. 12, 1: Bd. 5, 19.

<sup>f</sup> LICCIAN [Plat. Dut. likken: Ger. lecken: Ot. Not. lechon: Moes. laiguan: Dan. likke, slikke: Swed. slicka: Icel. sleikia: It. leccare: Fr. lecher: Lettish. lakti: Grk. λαιχαιν: Heb. לק lq to lick] To lick; lambere:—Fynd his eorðan licciað, Ps. 71, 9.

Liced-feld, Licet-feld, Liccet-feld, Licit-feld [Ingul. Hunt. Thorn. Lichfeld: Dunel. Licethfeld: Gerv. Lichesfeld: Brom. Lichefelde: Kni. Lychefeld.—lic a body or wet, from leccian to irrigate; from the stream which divides the city, or from læce a healer, physician; feld a field] LICHFIELD, Staffordshire, Chr. 716: 731: Bd. 5, 23.

Lice-wyrð pleasing, an agreement, C. Mt. 11, 26, v. lic-wyrð.

Licgan, licgean, licggan, ligan, liggan, þu list, he lið, ligð; p. læg, lage, we lægon, lagon; pp. legen; v. n. [Plat. Dut. liggeren: Ger. liegen: Ker. lican: Ot. liggeren: Moes. ligan: Dan. ligge: Swed. ligga: Icel. liggia.—lica body, flesh, grave; -an or -gan] 1. To lie, lie down; occumbere. 2. To extend, reach, lie along; tendere, jacere:—1. He geseah þa linwæda licgan, Jn. 20, 5, 6. Hwi list þu on eorðan, Jos. 7, 10. Min cnapa lið, Mt. 8, 6. On carcerum lagon, Ors. 5, 1. Hwar Sisara læg, Jud.

4, 22. On þam portican læg mycel menigeo, Jn. 5, 3. 2. On þam wege þe lið to Euphrate, Gen. 35, 19. Liðon sæ reaches into sea, Bd. 1, 25. ¶ Licgende feoh lying property, all inanimate possessions, money, goods, &c.

Lichama, lichoma, an; m. [Plat. licham m. lichaam n: Dut. ligchaam n: Frs. licheme n: Ger. leichnam m: Isd. liihhamin: Ker. lihhamu: Ot. lichamou: Dan. legeme n: Swed. lekamen m: Icel. líkamr, líkami, líkhamr m.—from *lic* flesh, hama a skin, covering; or Moes. ahma a spirit] Generally, a living body; but sometimes, a corpse, flesh; corpus animatum, caro:—Ne beo ge bregyde fram þam þe bone lichaman ofsleað, Lk. 12, 4. Pines lichaman leofhtæt tui corporis lumen, Mt. 6, 22. Lichaman is found in the nom. as well as ac. Dis is min lichaman, Mt. 26, 26. Iosep of Arimathia bæd þæs Hælendes lichaman, Mk. 15, 43. Seo an lichama mid his fæder wæs illa una caro cum ejus patre fuit, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

Lichamleas; adj. Bodiless, incorporeal; corporis expers:—Ealle lichamlease omnes incorporei, Elf. T. p. 3.

Lichamlic, lichomlic, licumlic; def. se lichomlicea; adj. Bodily; corporeus:—Se Halga Gast astah lichamlice ansyne Sanctus Spiritus descendebat corpore specie, Lk. 3, 22. Hi wilnodon þæs lichomlican deaðes they chose the bodily death, Bt. 11, 2.

Lichamlice, licumlice; adv. Bodily; corporaliter:—Elf. gr.: Bd. 3, 15.

Lician, gelician, licigean; p. lico-de, gelicode; pp. geliced; v. a. [Plat. liken: Dut. lyken: Frs. lika: Swed. lika: Icel. lika: Ger. gleichen: Old Ger. licon, lichan: Moes. leikan, galeikan.—from *lic*, lac a gift, what pleases, or from *lic* like; quia similis simili placet] To be pleased with, to LIKE, acquiesce, please, delight; delectare:—Me licað it pleases me, Dial. 1, 9. Hit lico-de Herode, Mt. 14, 6: Mk. 6, 22. Ic licige drihtne placebo domino, T. Ps. 114, 9.

<sup>h</sup> Licitfeld Lichfield, v. Liced-feld. Lic-nes likeness, v. gelicness. Licsendo Sumptuously; splendide, C. Lk. 16, 19.

Licumlic, licumlice bodily, Bd. 3, 23, v. lichamlic, lichamlice.



Licung A LIKING, will, pleasure; voluptas, placatio:—Ne sylð Gode licunge his, *T. Ps.* 48, 7.

Licwyrð [lic, lac a gift, what pleases; weorð worth] Well-pleasing, pleasant, worthy of esteem; dignus qui placeat, gratus, bene - placitus, *Mor. præc.* 62. Hwæt bið þær licwyrðes what is there worthy of esteem, *Bt.* 16, 1. Dune on þam licwyrðe is God wunian, *L. Ps.* 67, 17.

Licwyrðnys, se; f. A well-pleasing, favour; beneplacitum, *L. Ps.* 88, 17.

LID, lit, lið, es. A ship, vessel; navis, navigium:—Seo eft ne com to lide she again came not to the ship, *Cd.* 72. On lides bosme in ship's bosom, *Cd.* 67: *Chr.* 938. Teah up his segl and his lið drew up his sail and ship, *Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* 234, 10.

LIDA Pestilence; lues, Lye; Quietness, rest; quies, *Som.* *Chr.* 871.

Lida-aftera June, v. liða.

Lid-monað the month of March, v. hlyd-monað.

Lidwiccas, Lidwicingas [Lid a ship: wiccian to watch, because they watched day and night in their ships] The inhabitants of Little Britain, or Bretagne, France; Armorici:—Butan Lidwiccium, *Chr.* 885: 918.

Liege-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.

Lies false, *Ex.* 20, 16, v. leas.

Lieð mild, v. lið.

Lieðnes gentleness, v. liðenes.

Lif, lyf, es; n. [Plat. Dut. leven n: Ger. leben n: Ker. &c. lib, lyb: *Lipsii.* Glos. lif, liva: Moes. libans: Dan. liv n: levnet n: Swed. lif n: Icel. lif n.] 1. LIFE; vita. 2. A place to live in, a living, monastery; mansio, monasterium:—1. þat he þat lif afyrre that he take away the life, *Bt.* 8. Lif wið life, *Ex.* 21, 23. Lifes treow, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 22, 24. Lifes wæter, *Jn.* 4, 10, 11. Þa he on life wæs, *Mt.* 27, 63. 2. þat lyf æt Winburnan the monastery at Wimbourn, *Chr.* 718.—Lif-ceare life anxious, *Cd.* 42.—Lif-dagas life days, during life, *Cd.* 43.—Life - eadnys humility of life, *Guth. Vit. C.* 2.—Lif-fadung a course or way of living, *Tit. Edg. Can.*—Lif-fæc life space, time.—Lif-fæst lively, *Bd.* 5, 6.—Lif-frea life's lord, *God, Cd. Th. p.* 2, 9.—Lif-fruma life's author, *God, Cd.* 208.—Lif-gedal life separation, death, *Cd.* 119.—Lif-lade life's journey, *R. Ben.*

1.—Lif-least, lif-læst lifelessness.—Lif-lyre [lyre a loss] loss of life, *L. With.* p. 13, 13.—Lif-weg life's way, *Cd.* 147.—Lif-welle fountain of life, *C. Jn.* 4, 10.

Lif permission, *Bd.* 1, 23, C., v. leaf.

Lifan to permit, *Pref. Past.*, v. lyfan.

Lifene livelihood, v. leofene.

LIFER; g. lifre; f. [Plat. Dut. Dan. lever f: Ger. leber f: Swed. lefwer m: Icel. lifur f.]

1. The LIVER; jecur. 2. A balancing; libramentum:—1. Ealle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifað, *Lev.* 1, 8. Þære lifre nett jecoris reticulum, *Ex.* 29, 13, 22. 2. Cot. 120.—Lifer-adl a liver disease, *R.* 10.—Lifer - seoca liver sick.—Lifer-seocnes liver sickness.—Lifer-wære liver pain.

Lifesne A phylactery, enchantment; phylacterium, *Bd.* 4, 27.

Liffæstan, geliffæstan To make alive, quicken; vivificare:—Þonne hine God liffæsteð when God shall quicken him, *Bd.* 2, 1. Gast ys se þe liffæste, *Jn.* 6, 63: *Lk.* 17, 33.

Liffetan, to flatter, v. lyffetan.

Liffetung a flattery, v. lyffetung.

Lifan, lifigan, lifigan; part. lifigende; p. de; v. n. [lif life] To LIVE; vivere:—Se lifde ille vixit, *Bd.* 2, 16. Þu scealt on mund-byrde minre lifigan thou shalt live in my protection, *Cd.* 83. Ic symle tilode to lifigenne I always endeavour to live, *Bd.* 4, 29. Lifge Ismæl may Ishmael live, *Cd.* 107. Hu hi lifigan scylon how they should live, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1. S. p. 488, 37. Þurh þone lifigendan Drihten by the living God, *Bd.* 4, 28, 29. On leothe lifigendra in lumine viventium, *Ps.* 55, 13, v. lybban.

Liféas LIFELESS; vitæ expers, exanimis, *Gen.* 20, 7.

Liflic; adj. LIVELY; vivus, *Elf. gr.*

Lifnes a phylactery, *Bd.* 4, 27. Ca., v. lifesne.

Lifre of the liver, v. lifer.

Lifrige Of the liver; hepaticus, *Som.*

<sup>k</sup>Lig, læg, leg, es; m. [Plat. lügt f: lögniss f: Ger. lohe f. Not. lough m: Ker. lauga: Moes. lauh: Dan. lue c: Swed. lägo f: Icel. log n: logi m: Wel. llug light] 1. A flame; flamma. 2. In the pl. flames, lightning; fulgura:—1. On middel þæs unadwæscendlican liges in the middle of the unquenchable

flame, *Bd.* 5, 12. On fires lige, *Ex.* 3, 2. Brade ligas broad flames, *Cd.* 18. 2. Ligeas gemonigfealdað fulgura multiplicat, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Lig-fæmende, lig-ferbærnda vomiting fire, *Som.*—Lig-fyr flame fire, *Cd.* 146.—Lig-ræsc a lightning flash, a shining, *Lk.* 17, 24.—Lig-ræscung a shining, brightness, *L. Ps.* 17, 14.

LIG, lyg [Plat. lögen, löge f: Dut. leugen, lögen f: Ger. lüge f: Moes. liugn: Dan. Swed. lögen m: Icel. lyged, lögt f:] A lie, hence in the midland counties, a LIG, falsehood; mendacium, *Bd.* 1, 14.

Liga, lyga, lygea [Hunt. Luye] The river Lea, dividing Middlesex and Essex, *Chr.* 895: 896.

Ligan to lie down, or along, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. ligan.

Ligan to lie, falsify, *R. Mt.* 5, 11, v. leogan.

Ligan-burh, Lygean-burh [Flor. Liganburh: Hunt. Lienberig: West. Lienberi] Lenbury, Bucks, *Ing:* Leighton, Bedfordshire, *Gib:*—*Chr.* 571.

Lig-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.

Lige, lyge; adj. Lying, false; mendax, falsus:—He lige word gecewæð he lying words spoke, *Cd.* 210: *Mt.* 24, 11, 24.

Ligen Flaming, like a flame; flammeus, *Hexam.* 19: *Sonn.* 42.

Ligen a lie, *Cd.* 25, v. lig.—Ligenword a lying word, *Cd.* 33.

LIGET, liget, leget, ligyt; pl. ligetta, lygyttu, ligette, ligetas, ligita, ligytto. [Plat. lögten: Dut. weerlicht n: Wel. lunched: Bret. luchtet, luichet] Lightning; fulgur:—Liget-færð, *Mt.* 24, 27: 28, 3: *Ps.* 134, 7: *Bd.* 4, 3.—Liget-ræsc [ræs a race, course] a flash of lightning, *Lk.* 10, 18.

Ligettan To lighten, shine; fulgurare, Lye.

Liggan to lie down, v. ligan.

Lignan To deny; negare, *Cd.* 212.

Lignis, lygnis, se; f. Deceit; fallacia, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.

Ligora-cester Leicester, *Chr.* 942, v. Legra-ceaster.

Ligore The river Loire; Ligeris fluvius, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Lig-rægel orbiculata, *R.* 29.

Ligð lies, v. ligan.

Ligtun [Hunt. Ligetune.—Liga the river Lea; tun a town] LAYTON, Essex, *Gib.*, Lye.—LEIGHTON, Beds., *Ing:*—*Chr.* 917.

Ligyttu lightnings, v. liget.



Lihan to lend, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 15, v. lænan.

Liht light, bright, not heavy, *R. Mt.* 5, 16, v. leoht.

Lihtan, lyhtan to shine, a light, v. lyhtan.

Lihtengnes lightness, v. lihtingnes.

Lihting, lihtingc, lihtung, e; f. 1. LIGHTING, enlightening; illumination. 2. LIGHTNING; fulgur, v. liget. 3. LIGHTENING, mitigating; alleviation:—1. Þæt mare leoht to þæs dages lihtinge, *Gen.* 1, 16: *Ps.* 77, 17. 2. Mid þunre and lihtinge with thunder and lightning, *Chr.* 1117; *T. Ps.* 76, 18. 3. *L. Edg. pol.* 2.

<sup>m</sup>Lihtingnes, se; f. 1. LIGHTNESS; levitas tribut. 2. Condescension; humilitas:—1. *Off. Reg.* 2. 2. *L. Const.* p. 147.

Liif life, *Bd.* 3, 18, *S. p.* 545, 42, v. lif.

LILIA, lylie, lilige, an [*Plat. Dut. lillie f: Ger. Dan. lillief: Ot. lilia: Swed. lilja f: Icel. lilia f.*] A LILY; lilium:—Besceawiað æyres lilian, *Mt.* 6, 28: *Lk.* 12, 27.

Lilic Risui aptus, *R. Ben. interl.* 4.

LIM, pl. limo, limu. [*Dan. lem n: Swed. lem m: Icel. lim f. a limb; lim n. a branch of a tree*] 1. A LIMB, member; artus. 2. Calamilla, manutergium:—1. An þinna lima, *Mt.* 5, 29, 30. 2. *Cot.* 169: 130. ¶ Limwæstm membrorum statura, *Cd.* 216. — Lim-mælum limb by limb, by pieces, *Cot.* 128. — Limm - lama limb-lame, *Hem.* p. 244.

Limb Peripetasma, peristroma, *R.* 116.

LIME, es. [*Plat. liem m. glue; leem m. clay: Dut. lym f. n. glue; leem n. clay: Ger. leim m. glue; lehm m. clay: Dan. lim, liim n. glue: Swed. lim n. glue: Icel. lim n. glue*] 1. What causes adhesion, gluten, LIME, cement, clay, mortar, bitumen, birdlime; gluten, argilla. 2. What mortar is made of, LIME; calx:—1. Afestnod ic eom on lime grundes, *Ps.* 68, 2. Lim to wealle mortar for walls, *Elf. gl.* Lim to fugele birdlime, *R.* 81. Eorðan lime with clay of earth, *Cd.* 66. 2. *Cot.* 47.

<sup>n</sup>Limene-muð, Limine-muð The mouth of the river Limene; Limeni fluvii ostium in agro Cantiano, *Chr.* 893: 894: 896. Limgealege, limgelege The form, or lineament; lineamentum, *Som.*

Liming A LIMNING, painting; litura, *Cot.* 123.

Limleás Without limbs; sine membris, *Hom. Pas.* p. 6.

Limp-halt lame, v. lemp-bealt.

Limpian. 1. To appertain, concern; pertinere. 2. To happen, occur; accidere:—1. Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe what appertains this to thee? *Bd.* 1, 7. 2. Limpð oft happens oft, *Bt.* 39, 2. C., v. gelimpan.

Limplice, gelimplice; adv. Fitly, opportunely, pertinently; opportune:—God swiðe limplice geset God very fitly appointed, *Bt.* 21.

Lin lie; adjacent, *Chr.* 963.

Lin Flax; linum, *R. Mt.* 12, 20. — Lin-sæd linseed. — Lin-wæda, lin-wede a linen garment, *Jn.* 13, 5. — Lin-wyrt wild flax, *L. M.* 1, 35.

Linan Spira, *R.* 104.

Lincolen, Lincylen, Lindcylen, Lyndcylen - ceaster, Lindcolen-ceaster, Lincol, Lincola, Lyndcolla, an. [*Alf. Lindicolina, Lindecolina: Flor. Lindocolin: Malm. Lincoln. Wel. llynn a lake, pool; Lat. Lindum colonia*] LINCOLN, a city, from which the name of the county is derived:—On Lincollan, *Chr.* 627. On Lincolne, *Chr.* 1093. — Lincolne - scire, Lincolina - scire, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 1016.

<sup>o</sup>LIND [*Plat. Dut. Ger. linde f: Dan. Swed. lind m: Icel. lindir tré n.*] 1. The linden, or lime-tree; tilia arbor. 2. What was made of lime wood, a shield, buckler, banner; galea, vexillum:—1. *R.* 45. 2. Ofer lindum over bucklers, *Cd.* 155: *Jðth.* 11: 12. Hwite linde candida vexilla, *Cd.* 158, v. *Price's Walt. Vol.* 1, p. LXXXIX. — Lind - croda the linden crowd, press of shields, *Cd.* 93. — Lind-wigend, lind-wiggend fighting under a shield, *Jðth.* 10.

Linden of the linden, or lime-tree; tiliaceus, *Som.*

Lindesfarena-ea, Lindesfearena-ea, Lindesfearona-ea, Lindesfaronaealonde, Lindisfarena-ée, Lindisfarna-ée. LINDISFARNE, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 17, 12: *Chr.* 793: 780.

Lindesse, Lindesige, Lindissi. [*Bd. Flor. Lindissig: Hunt. Lindsey, Lindessi: Brom. Stub. Lyndeseye*] LINDSEY, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 838: 873: 993: 1013. Lindisfarnensis belonging to Holy Island, *Bd.* 3, 17.

LINEN; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. linnen: Ger. leinen: Ot. linin*] LINEN; linteus:—Nam linin hraegel sumpsit linteum

amictum, *Jn.* 13, 4. Bewundon hine mid linenum claðe, *Jn.* 19, 40.

<sup>p</sup>Linot flax, hemp, v. lin.

Linetwige A LINNET; carduelis, *R.* 38.

-ling [*The Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel.* have all this termination. In the Northern dialects an additional r, or er is often found. — ling, linig, from linian, linigan, licgan to lie down, rest, tend] 1. Denotes a state or condition of a person; subjectum sive statum denotat. 2. An image, example; imago:—1. Deorling darling; dilectus, amoris subjectum: Hyrling hireling; mercenarius, mercedis subjectum: Eorðling earthing; terricola, qui vitæ suæ conditione circa terræ culturam occupatur: Georling youngling; adolescentulus, qui in statu juventutis est. In the same sense we now use yearling, nestling, firstling, fatling, changeling, worldling. 2. Deorling dear image; chara imago: Eðeling noble image; nobilis imago, *L. Edw. Conf.* 35, *W. p.* 208, 10: *Spel. Glos.*, v. hinder-ling.

Linian, linigan to sit down, recline, *C. Mt.* 2, 15, v. hlynian.

Linnin linen, *C. Jn.* 19, 40, v. linen.

Lio a lion, v. leo.

Liobene The people of Albany; Albani, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Liod a people, *Ors.* 3, 1, v. leod.

<sup>q</sup>Liodende-ban jointed, Lye thinks the reading should be lenden-ban a bone of the loins; lumborum os, *Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 12, 9.

Liof loved, v. leof.

Liofað lives; liofost livest, *Bt.* 10, v. lybban.

Liofre pleasanter, *Bt.* 40, 5, v. leof.

Liofwend acceptable, *Cot.* 141, v. leofwend.

Lioht, lioma light, v. leoht.

Liomu members, *R. Mt.* 5, 29, v. leome.

Lion-fot lion's foot, *Cot.* 125, v. leon.

Lioran to pass over, v. leoran.

Liornian to learn, read, *C. Mt.* 21, 16, v. leornian.

Liornung, learning, v. leornung.

Lioð, a limb, *Herb.* 3, 1, v. lið.

Lioð, a song, *Bt.* 2, 39, v. leoð.

Lioðole, liðule. An issue, a fistula; fistula, enema, *Som.*

Lippa, lippe. [*Plat. Ger. lippe f: Wil. leiffa f: Dut. lip f: Swed.*

lip m. läpp m: *Dan.* lippe, læbe c. *Pers.* lib] A LIP;

labium, labrum. — Uferweard lippa upper lip. — Niðera lippa nether lip.



**LIRA** [*Plat. lurre f: Icel. hlyri n.*] *The flesh, muscles; lacerti, pulpa, viscum:—Scano-lira the calf of the leg, Elf. gl. R. 73.*  
**Lireht**; *adj. Brawny; lacertosus, torosus, Som.*  
**Lireosian** *to rush, fall, T. Ps. 36, 25, v. hreosan.*  
**Lisan** *to gather, Bt. 27, 1, C. v. lesan.*  
**LISSE** [*Plat. lise soft, mild: Ger. erlassung, lösung f: Not. liso: Wil. lisno: Dan. lise c. relief: Swed. lisa f. ease: Icel. los n. a loosing*] *Forgiveness, dismissal, grace, favour, comfort, happiness; remissio, gratia:—Lisse ic gelyfe leahtra I believe a forgiveness of sins, Symb. W. C. p. 49. Longe lufan and lissa long love and favour; longum amorem et gratiam, Bt. R. p. 151. Lisse sohte sought happiness, Cd. 60. Lisse on land favour in [the] land, Cd. 73. Lufan and lisse love and favour, Cd. 106. Landes and lissa of land and favours, Cd. 136.*  
**LIST** [*Plat. liste f: Dut. Frs. lyst f: Ger. leiste f: Old Ger. liste: Dan. liste c: Swed. lista f: Icel. listi m: Lat. mid. lista*] *A LIST of cloth; limbus panni, Cot. 215.*  
**LIST**, *es; m.* [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Old Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. list f. The Icel. list is even now only used in the sense of art, science; which signification this word had in earlier times. In the Old Ger. now and then, also listi and liste are found: Moes. lutei deicit*] *1. Science, wisdom, power, faculty; scientia. 2. Art, deceit, wiles; dolus:—1. Leoð wyrhta list poetarum ars. Het listas læran commands to learn sciences, Cd. 25. pæs lichoman listas and cræftas cumað corporis vires et artes proveniunt, Bt. R. p. 191. 2. Mid listum with wiles, Cd. 32.—List-wrenc art, deceit, Wulfst. Par. 8, v. wrenc.*  
**List liest**, *v. licgan.*  
**Listan** *to listen, Somn. 70, v. lys-tan.*  
**Listelice**, **listlice** *Sufficiently, enough; sat, Som.*  
**Listum** *With art, skilfully, cunningly, purposely; perite, cal-lide:—Listum ateah rib of sidan skilfully drew a rib from (the) side, Cd. 9. Listum beo-dan callide invitare, Bt. R. p. 168.*  
**Lit** *leads, for læt, from lædan.*  
**Lit, lið, liða** *a ship, Bt. R. p. 189.—Lið-mon a sailor, Bt. R. p. 189.—Liðs-man a sailor,*

*Chr. 1036.—Lið-wer, lit-wer a sailor, captain, v. lid, &c.*  
**Litelice** *Cunningly; callide, Ex. 32, 12.*  
**Lið** *lies, v. licgan.*  
**LIÐ**, **lioð**, **leoð** [*Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. lith n: Ger. glied n.*] *In compound words only lied, as augenlied eyelid: Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. litha: Dan. lid, led n: Swed. led m: Icel. liðr m. a joint*] *A limb, member, joint, tip; artus:—Lytel lið parvus artus, articulus, Cot. 15, 162. Maran liða greater members, R. 72.—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.—Lið-adl a joint disease, the gout, R. 11.—Lið-seawe [seawe moisture] joint oil, L. Alf. pol. 40.*  
**LIÐ**, *es; m.* *A cup; poculum, Past. 40, 4.—Of mistlicum dryncum pæs liðes of various drinks of the cup, Bt. 37, 1.*  
**LIÐ**, **hlið**; *def. se liða; seo, þat liðe; comp. ra, re; adj.* [*Plat. lind, linde; Ger. gelinde: South Ger. linde: Ot. lindo, lind: Dan. lind: Icel. linr*] **LITHE**, *tender, mild, gentle, agreeable; tener, mitis:—Eadige synd þa liðan, Mt. 5, 5. Liðra milder, Ors. 1, 1: 5, 12: Can. Edg. imp. p. 14.—Liðe-bige pliant, tractable.*  
**Liða**, **liða** [*so called from lið mild, or from liðan to sail; because in June and July the weather was serene, when the A.-S. made their voyages*] *The months June and July: the A.-S. called the former Liða-ærra, Liða-ærra June; Junius mensis. Liða-æftera, Liða-æftera July; Julius mensis:—Menol. 205.*  
**Liðan**, **geliðan**; *p. láð, we lið-on, liðan; pp. liðen, geliden.* [*lið, lit, lid a ship*] *To sail, to be carried, navigate; navigare, navigio vehi:—Ofer sæ lað in Gallia rice sailed over sea into the kingdom of France, Bd. 3, 19. Liðan on þat ead-lond sailed to the island, Bd. 4, 28.*  
**Liðegast**, **liðegie** *sootheest, v. liðian.*  
**Liðelic**; *adj. Mild, gentle; mitis, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3.*  
**Liðelice**; *adv. Gently, mildly, softly; blande, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*  
**Liðenes**, *se; f. LITHENESS, gentleness, softness; lenitas, Past. 17, 11.*  
**Liðera**, **liðere**, *an. A sling made of leather; funda, fundibulum:—Swa mon mæg mid liðeran geworpan as a man can throw with a sling; quasi jactus fundæ, Bd. 4, 13.*

**Liðerene leathern, Cot. 13, v. leðern.**  
**Liðewac pliant, Cot. 101, 1, q. lið lithe.**  
**Liðewæcan**; *p. geliðewæhte; v. a. To calm, assuage, tame; mitescere:—Liðewæcað brymmas sæs sea shores grow calm, Hym. Sax.: Elf. T. p. 37, 24.  
**Liðian**, **liðegian**; *p. geliðegode; pp. geliðegod, geliðod; v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. lenigen: Ger. lindern: Dan. lindre: Swed. lindra.—lið gentle*] *To mitigate, soften, to give ease, moderate; lenire:—Liðigende bið þæs innoðes sar the pain of the bowels is mitigating, Herb. 1, 11. Þat þu liðegie hi, Ps. 93, 13. Þu liðegast, Ps. 88, 10.*  
**Liðincel** *A joint, knuckle; articulus, Cot. 15, 162, 207.*  
**Liðlic** *gentle, v. liðelic.*  
**Liðnes gentleness, v. liðenes.**  
**LIÐS** *Rest, comfort, pleasure; quies:—Liðsa and wylna of comforts and delights, Cd. 45. Liðsum gewunedon lived in pleasures, Cd. 80.*  
**Liðs-man a sailor, v. lit, lid.**  
**Liðule a fistula, v. lioðole.**  
**Lið-won, lit-hwon; adv. A little; parum, Gen. 42, 24.**  
**Liūg; adj. Shameless, saucy, malevolent; procax, Cot. 154, v. lytig.**  
**Litlian to diminish, Ps. 106, 38, v. lytlian.**  
**Liſting, lytling, es; m. An infant; infantulus, Gen. 25, 22: 50, 21.**  
**Litlum, liðlum, lytlum; adv. With little, in pieces, by degrees; minutatim, paulatim:—Tobrec hig litlum, Lev. 2, 6. Litlum and litlum by little and little, Gen. 40, 10.**  
**Litsman [lit a ship; man man] A sailor; nauta:—Litsmen of Lundene sailors of London, Chr. 1046, Gib. p. 160, 36: Ing. p. 221, n. 23, v. lit, lid.**  
**Liuer the liver, v. lifer.**  
**Liwal Saucy; procax, Som.**  
**Lixan, we lixað; p. he lixte, we lixton. To shine, glitter, gleam, to be clear; fulgere:—Scyldas lixton shields gleamed, Cd. 148: 149, Th. p. 187, 27. Lixende shining, clear, C. R. Lk. 24, 4.**  
**Lobbe Spider; aranea, L. Ps. 89, 10.**  
**Loc, locc** [*Plat. Dut. slot n: Frs. loc n: Ger. schloss n: Dan. lukke c. an inclosure, bar; laas c. a lock; slot n. a castle: Swed. lās n. slott n. a castle: Icel. loka f. a lock, bolt*] *1. A place shut in, a cloister, prison; septum quodvis, claustrum. 2. A fold;**



ovile. 3. *What fastens in, a lock as of a door, a treaty; sera, fedus*:—1. To helle locum gelæded *ad inferni claustra raptus*, *Bd. 3, 13: 5, 13.* 2. *Elf. gr. R. 22: C. Jn. 10, 1, 16.* 3. Mid þam trumestum locum getimbrade *defended with firmest locks*, *Bd. 1, 1.*—Locc-scypa *a sheep-fold*, *C. Jn. 10, 1.*

<sup>w</sup>Loc, locc, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. lok f: Ger. Locke f: Ot. loco, loke: Wil. locca: Boxh. Gloss. locca: Dan. lok c: Swed. lock m: Icel. lockr m.*] *A lock of hair, hair; cirrus, crinis*:—Þu ne miht enne loc gedon *hwitne oððe blacne*, *Mt. 5, 36.* Hæfde fyrene loccas *had fiery locks*, *Cd. 148.* Se þe loccas hæfð *qui crines habet, comatus*, *Cot. 6.*—Loc-bore *bearing hair*, *L. Ethelb. 72.*—Loc-feax *hair*, *Cot. 54.*—Loc-gewind *curled hair*.

Loc, loca, loca nu *look, look now, Som.*

Loca *A flock of wool; floccus*, *Cot. 86.*

Locce *Allurements; illecebræ, Ben.*

Loccetan *To declare; eructare*, *C. Mt. 13, 35.*

Locen *An enclosure, boundary, bounds; clausura*:—Bið heald on locen *be held in bounds*, *Bt. 25: Cd. 220.*

Locer *A joiner's instrument, a saw, plane; runcina*, *Cot. 167.*

LóCIAN, glóCIAN; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Ger. lügen: Lips. Gloss. luccan: South Ger. glugga: Sans. lokhan*] 1. *To look, behold; aspiceret*. 2. *To look upon, notice; observare*. 3. *To belong to, to pertain; pertinere*:—1. Gað and lociað, *Mk. 6, 38.* Locigende hig ne geseoð, *Mt. 13, 13.* Locigende ge geseoð, *Mt. 13, 14: Gen. 16, 6.* Loca nu *look now*, *Mt. 21, 20.* 2. He on heofon locode, *Mk. 6, 41.* Loca feond minne *observa inimicos meos*, *T. Ps. 24, 20.* Het hyne locian to heofonum, *Gen. 15, 5.* 3. Þa þe locyað to hire *quæ pertinent ad eam*, *Jos. 6, 17.*

<sup>x</sup>Locig *An enclosure; clausura*, *R. Ben. 6.*

Locor *a saw, plane, v. locer.*

Locwraence, wrence *allurement, deceit, L. Edg. de mod. imp. Pœn. 25, v. lotwrenc.*

Lodan *to draw water*, *C. Jn. 4, 7, v. hladen.*

Loddere *A scoffer, knave; scurra, nebulo, Lye.*

Lodeshac *Lodeshall, Lodeshal, Loddington, Northamptonshire, Ing. Chr. 675.*

Lodrung, e; *f.* 1. *A funeral song; nenia*. 2. *Abuse; scurrilitas*:—1. *Cot. 176.* 2. *Lye.*

Loesan *to lose, perish*, *R. Jn. 10, 28, v. losian.*

Lór; *n.* [*Plat. lof, love n: Dut. lof m: Frs. Ger. lob n: Ker. Ot. loh, lobduam: Mons. lop, lob: Dan. lov. c: Swed. lof m: Icel. lof n.*] *Praise; laus*:—Eall folc Gode lof sealde, *Lk. 18, 43.* His lof bæron bear his praise, *Cd. 198: Ps. 118, 164.*—Lof-bære *a bearer of praise, a praiser.*—Lof-georn *desirous of praise, vain glorious*, *R. Ben. 4.*—Lof-herung *a praise*, *L. Ps. 55, 12.*—Lof-sang *a praise song, hymn, psalm, the lauds of the church*, *Ex. 15, 1.*—Lof-sangenlic *belonging to praise; laudativus.*—Lof-sangian *to praise.*

Lofian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*lof praise*] *To praise; laudare*:—Hi God lofodon they praised God, *Bd. 3, 19.* Lofa praise; lauda, *L. Ps. 147, 1.* To gehyrde hine lofian *I heard him praise*, *Cd. 25.*

<sup>y</sup>Loflæcan *To praise; laudare*, *L. Ps. 118.*

Lofsum *Laudable, delicate; delectabilis*, *Cd. 23.*

Lofung, e; *f.* *A praising; laudatio*, *L. Ps. 9, 14.*

Loga, an; *m.* [*lig a lie*] *A liar; mendax*, *Ors. 4, 7.*

Loge *water, sea, Chart. Edw. v. lagu.*

Logeðere *A deceitful man; mala machinans, κακομήχανος, Vocab. Deuves. Apum custos, Marsius, Lotherus, Vocab. Noël, Som.*

LOGIAN, gelogian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Russ. loju to lay, to put*] 1. *To place, put, lodge, regulate, amend, replace; ponere, disponere*. 2. *To lay in order, to compose, lay up, dispose; componere*:—1. He gelogode þone man, *Gen. 2, 8.* Gelo-gað his agen lif *regulates his own life*, *Tract. Spir. Septif. Heora nett logodon, Mt. 1, 19.* 2. Ge logiað eowere spræce *ye compose your speech*, *Job. p. 167.* ¶ Gelogod spræc, logodon *spræcdisposed speech, style.*

Lógon *reproached, v. lean.*

LOH [*Frs. loge f.*] *A place, seat, stead; locus*:—Gehalgode on his loh *consecrated in his stead, place; consecravit in ejus loco*, *Chr. 693, Cot. v. steal.*

Lôh *blamed, placed, v. lean.*

Loh *a gulph, deep pit*, *Lye, v. luh.*

<sup>z</sup>Loherenge *LORRAIN; Lotharingia, Chr. 1126.*

Loidis *LEEDS, Yorkshire; Loidis, tractus agri*:—On þam lande þe Loidis *hatten in the land which is called Leeds*, *Bd. 2, 14: 3, 24.*

Loma *a paralytic*, *C. R. Mt. 4, 24: 8, 6, v. lam.*

Loma utensils, *v. geloma.*

Lond *land, region*, *Bd. 4, 13: Bt. 13.*—Lond-begengea *a farmer, Past. 40, 3.*—Lond-bigend *a farmer, C. Mk. 12, 1.*—Lond-bigong *land of travail*, *L. Ps. 118, 54.*—Lond-buend, lond-byend *a farmer, Fr. Jud. 12.*—Lond-ceap *purchase money.*—Lond-leod *inhabitants, v. land, &c.*

Londen *London, v. Lunden.*

Long long, *Bd. 3, 13, v. lang.*

Longa *Much, greatly, far; multum, valde*, *C. Mk. 5, 10, 23.*

Long-beardas *the people of Lombardy, Chr. 887, v. Lang-beardas.*

Longe long, *a long time*, *Bd. 4, 13, v. lange.*

Longian *To be weary, afflicted; tædere*, *C. R. Mk. 14, 33.*

Longum *lengthened, long*, *Cd. 83, v. langsum.*

Longung, e; *f.* *Weariness, patience; tedium*, *C. Ps. 118, 28, v. langung.*

LOPPE [*Dan. loppe f: Swed. loppa f.—from hleapan to leap*] 1. *A flea; pulex*. 2. *A silk-worm; bombyx*:—1. *Bt. 16, 2. 2. Cot. 27.*

<sup>a</sup>Loppestre, lopystre, lopust, an. *A LOBSTER; locusta marina, polypus, Elf. gl. R. 102.*

Lora *learning.*—Hleor-lora *a scholar*, *Cd. 92.*

Lore *loss, damage*, *Bd. 4, 21, v. lyre.*

Lorg hawk's perches, *Cot. 36.*—Lorgas *an instrument of household, Som.*

Lorh *A weaver's beam; liciatorium, R. 110.*

Los, losing [*Plat. verlies, verliis m: Dut. verlies n: Ger. verlust m: Swiss. verlust: Moes. fralustais: Dan. forliis n. and c: Swed. förlust m.*] *LOSS, LOSING, destruction; perditio*:—*C. Mt. 7, 13.* ¶ To lose gedon *to destroy*, *C. Mt. 12, 14.* To lose weorðan *to suffer destruction, to perish.* Þa þing to lose wurdon þe on þam scype waron *the things perished which were in the ship*, *Bd. 5, 9.*

Losewest, loswest, losewist, losuist, loswist. 1. *A losing, waste, destruction; detrimentum*. 2. *Deceit; deceptio*:—1. *C. Mk. 8, 36: R. Mk. 14, 4. 2. C. Mk. 4, 19.*

Losian, losigan; *ic losige; p.*



ode; *sub. losige*; *pp. od.* [*los a losing*] 1. To LOSE; perdere. 2. To run away, to escape, to be lost; aufugere, amitti. 3. To perish; perire. 4. To tear in pieces; discerpere:—1. C. Mt. 10, 28: C. Lk. 17, 27. 2. Gif he losige if he run away, *L. Alf. pol. 1, 7: L. In. 22.* Losede heo him she was lost to him, *Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264.* 18. On weg losodon in via amissi sunt, *Bd. 2, 2.* 3. Swa swa seo beo sceal losian as the bee shall perish, *Bt. 31, 2, Card. p. 174, 21. A. C. Lk. 9, 42.*

<sup>b</sup> Losnan, losnian to fear, v. hlosnan.

Losuist a waste, v. losewest.

Lot a lot, device, deceit, *Bt. 4: 39, 6, v. hlot, lotwrenc.*

Lot A tribute; tributum, *Lye.*  
Lote Crafty, perverse; callidus, *Som.*

Loð a band, v. hloð.

Loða A blanket, coverlet, cloak, sandal; lacerna, lodix, *Past. 3, 2.*

Loðene. 1. The neighbourhood of Leeds, Yorkshire; provincia Loidis, i.e. regio circa Leeds. 2. Louthian, Lothian, Scotland:—1. Of Scotland into Loðene on Engla-land from Scotland to Lothaine in England, *Chr. 1091. 2. Chr. 1125.*

Loðgliw Cavillatio, *Cot. 208.*

Lotman A pirate; pirata, *Lye.*

Lotwrenc, es; *m.* [*lot a lot, wrenc deceit*] A false lot, cunning, deceit, hypocrisy; versutia, hypocrisis:—*Purh para succeana mislice lotwrencas through various deceits of the devils, Bt. 39, 6. Heora lotwrencas wiste, Mk. 12, 15: Ors. 3, 3, 7.*

Loue praise, v. lof.

Lowe tumulus, *Brompt. 809, v. hlæw.*

Lox [*Plat. lux, loss m: Dut. linx, lynx, los, losch m: Ger. luchs m: Mons. luhs: Dan. los m: Swed. lo m. lodjur n: Icel. lynxdyr n: Fr. lynx m: It. lince m.—Locian to look, examine*] *Lynæ, Bt. 32, 2.*

<sup>c</sup> Lúcan [*loc a lock*] To LOCK, shut, fasten up; claudere, *R. Mt. 23, 13: Cd. 220, Th. p. 283, 5, v. belúcan.*

Lucu; *f.* An enclosure, a city; civitas, *Ors. 4, 13, Bar. p. 175, 12, v. loc.*

Lud loud, *Chr. 656, v. hlud.*  
Ludgæt, ludgæt a back door, *Cot. 155, v. hlid, &c.*

Ludon, geludon descended, sprang from; germinarunt, creverunt, *Cd. 47: 75.*

Lufe, an; *f.* Love, favour; amor, charitas:—For lufan minre,

*Ps. 108, 4: Cd. 48, Th. p. 63, 2: 173, Th. p. 217, 11, v. lufu.*

Lufelice, luflice; *adv.* [*lufe with love*; *lic*] Willingly, gladly; libenter, *Mk. 6, 20.*

Lufestice, lufe-stice Lovage; ligusticum, levisticum, *Elf. gl. R. 39.*

Luffendlic amiable, *R. 48, v. luffendlic.*

Luffetung flattery, v. lyffetung.

Lufgeard Luffwick, Northamptonshire, *Chr. 675.*

Lufian, lufgean; *ic lufige*; *p. ode*; *pp. od, gelufod*; *v. a.* [*lufu lve*] To LOVE; diligere, amare:—*Ic þe lufige, Jn. 21, 15, 16, 17. Lufast þu me? id. He lufað hine anne, Gen. 44, 20. Ic lufode, Ps. 118, 113, 119. Lufgean hys nehstan, Mk. 12, 33.*

Lufiend, es; *m.* One who is loving, a lover; amator:—*Se wisdom gedeð hislufiendas wisdom makes its lovers wise, Bt. 27, 2.*

<sup>d</sup> Lufiendlic, lufigendlic; *adj.* Lovingly; amabilis:—*Se lufigendlica, Bd. 4, 3.*

Lufic Lovely; amabilis:—*Hu luflice geteld þin, Ps. 83, 1.*

Luflice lovely, v. lufelice.

Lufo-broðor-scipe brotherly love, *R. Lk. 11, 42.*

Luf-ræden Love, good will; dilectio, *L. Ps. 108, 4.*

Lufsumlic Friendly, amiable, desirable; humanus, *Som.*

Lufteme luftume, luftyme, luftemp; *adj.* Pleasant, sweet, acceptable, charitable; dulcis:—*R. Ben. C. 5.*

LUFU, e; *f.* [*Plat. leefte, leeve f: Dut. liefde f: Frs. ljeaf, lieave f: Ger. liebe f: Ot. liubi love, liab favour*] LOVE; amor:—*Scint. 12. Manegra lufu acolað, Mt. 24, 12. Pat seo lufu sy on him, Jn. 17, 26. Gyf ge habbað lufe eow betwynnan, Jn. 13, 35, v. lufe.*

Lufwend, es; *m.* [*for lufiend loving, from lufian*] Loving, amiable, benevolent; amans, amatorius:—*Mid lufwendum modes willan cum benevolo animi affectu, Pref. R. Concord.*

Lufwendlic Lovely, friendly; amabilis:—*Prov. 18.*

Lufwidlice Kindly, in a friendly manner; blande:—*Prov. 23.*

<sup>e</sup> Lugon deceived, v. leogan.

Luh. 1. A loch, lough, lake; lacus, stagnum. 2. An estuary, arm of the sea; fretum, astuarium:—1. C. Lk. 8, 22. 2. C. Mt. 14, 22: C. Mk. 5, 1: 8, 13, v. lac.

Lumbardige Lombardy; Longobardia, *Chr. 1117.*

Lun The poor, needy; egenus:—*T. Ps. 81, 3, v. wædla.*

Lunden, London, Lundun, Lunden-burh, Lunden-ceaster [*Wel. llawn populous; dinas a city, the populous city, Som.*] LONDON; Londinium:—*Biscop of Lunden Bishop of London, Chr. 616: 656: 1077. Is heora ealdor burh nemned Lunden-ceaster their chief city is called London, Bd. 2, 3.—Lunden-ware men of London, Chr. 616.—Lundenwic London, L. Hloth. 16.*

Lundenise Belonging to London; Londinensis, *Chr. 604.—Lundeniscefolc London people, Chr. 1135: 1140.*

Lund-laga, an. A kidney; *pl. reins, kidneys*; lien, ren, *Elf. gr. R. 76.—Lund-lagan reins, Ex. 29, 13, 22: Lev. 3, 4.*

LUNGEN; *g. ena*; *pl. n.* [*Dut. longf: Plat. Frs. Ger. Dan. lunge f: Rab. lungun: South Ger. lungel, gelunge: Swed. lunga f: Icel. lunga n.*] THE LUNGS; pulmo, *Cot. 163: R. 75.—Lungen-adl a disease of the lungs.—Lungen-wyrthung-wort, black hellebore.*

<sup>f</sup> Lungre; *adv.* Immediately, forthwith; festinim:—*Eode lungre ut went forthwith out, Cd. 113.*

Lunnon sunk; dejecti sunt:—*Cd. 167, v. linian.*

LUS; *pl. lys* [*Plat. lus f: Dut. luis f: Ger. laus f: Mons. luus: Dan. Icel. lús f: Swed. lus m.*] A LOUSE; pediculus:—*Elf. gl. p. 60.—Swines lus swine's louse, Elf. gl. p. 60.—Hundes lus hound's louse, Ps. 77, 50.—Lus-sæd the herb louse-seed.*

LUST, es; *m.* [*Plat. Frs. Ger. lust f: desire: Ker. lustida: Ot. lust: Dut. Swed. lust m: Dan. Icel. lyst f.*] 1. Desire; desiderium. 2. Pleasure, delight, exultation; voluptas. 3. LUST; libido:—1. Swa mycel lust so much desire, *Bd. 2, 14. Him wæs lust micel ei erat desiderium magnum, Bt. pref. MS. Cot. Legde him lustas on excited his desires, Cd. 32: Bt. 33, 2, Card. p. 190, 25. 2. Of lustum pyres lifes synt forprysmede, Lk. 8, 14: Scint. 21, 54. 3. Lið on his lichaman lustum lies in (the) lust of his body, Bt. 37, 4.—Lust-bære having a desire, desirable, Bt. 22, 1.—Lust-full full of desire, desirous, Ors. 3, 2.—Lust-georn very desirous.*

Lustan To wish, desire; cupere, valde desiderare. Þe ungedned lust forweorðan which uncompeled chooses to perish, *Bt. 34, 10, v. lystan.*

<sup>g</sup> Lustberlice; *adv.* Delightfully; delectabiliter, *Bt. 2: 36, 1.*



- Lustbærnes, se; *f. Desire, delight*; desiderium, delectatio, *Past. 53, 7: Bt. 32, 3.*
- Lustfullian, gelustfullian; *p. ode; pp. od. [fullian to fulfil] To delight, please, to give pleasure*; delectari, voluptatem concipere:—Lichoma ne mæg lustfullian butan þam mode *flesh cannot give pleasure without the mind, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.* Þa ongan he lustfullian þæs Bisceopes wordum then began he to please the Bishops with discourses, *Bd. 2, 9.*
- Lustfulness, gelustfulness, se; *f. Pleasure, delight, LUSTFULNESS*; delectatio, voluptas, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*
- Lustgeornes, se; *f. [geornes earnestness] Earnest desire, lust; concupiscentia, C. Mk. 4, 19.*
- Lustlice; *adv. Willingly, joyfully, gladly; libenter*:—Lustlice hine onfeng libenter eum *excepit, Bd. 2, 12: Elf. T. p. 37, 4.*
- Lust-moca, lust-moce *The herb lust-wort, sun-dew; ros solis, L. M. 1, 30.*
- Lustsumlic; *adj. Pleasant, delightful; delectabilis, Ors. 3, 7.*
- Lustum; *adv. [Lustum with pleasures] Joyfully, gladly, willingly; sponte, alacriter, C. R. Mk. 4, 28*:—Sægdon lustum lof joyfully uttered praise, *Cd. Th. p. 2, 8.*
- <sup>h</sup> LU'TAN, lútan, hlútan, gelútan, he lyt; *p. leát, hleát; we lutan; pp. loten. 1. To LOU, bow, incline, to bend down, to lie down; inclinare, procumbere. 2. To lurk, lie hid; latere*:—1. Lute to bære eorðan incline to the earth, *Bt. 25.* Þat ic gelutian ne mæg that I may not bend, *Cd. 216.* Himself leat forð ipse procubuit, *Ors. 6, 34: R. Mk. 3, 11: 5, 22. 2. Scint. 8. Coll. Monast.*
- Luðerlice badly; pessime, *R. 99, v. lyðerlic.*
- Lutter, luttor pure, clear, *Bd. 3, 12, v. hluter.*
- Luttornes purity, sincerity, v. hluttornes.
- Luuain, Luuein LOUVAIN; Louanium, *Chr. 1121.*
- Luva, luua, an, en. love, *Chr. 656, v. lufu.*
- Luvæde loved, *Chr. 656; for lufode; p. of lufian.*
- Lyb a bewitching, *L. M. 1, 2, v. lib.*
- LYBBAN, libban, leofian, alibban; ic lybbe, þu leofast, lyfast, he leofað, lyfað, we lybbað; *part. lybbende; p. leofode, lyfode, we leofodon; sub. lybbe, we libban; pp. leofod, or geleofod; v. n. [Plat. Dut. leven] Ger. Ker. leben: Isd. leban:*
- Moes. liban: *Dan. leve: Swed. lefwa: Icel. lifa: Frs. libba:*
- Arab. لب lb, lub the heart, soul] *To live; vivere*:—Þat ge magon lybban, *Gen. 42, 18.* Ne leofað se man be hlafanum, *Mt. 4, 4.* Heo lyfað, *Mt. 9, 18.* Ic lybbe and ge lybbað, *Jn. 14, 19.* Min sawul lybbe, *Gen. 12, 13.* Heo wolde alibban she would live, *Ors. 3, 6, v. lifian.*
- <sup>i</sup> Lyb-corn Seed of wild saffron; carthamus, *Cot. 33, 166.*
- Lyblac enchantment, *L. Athel. 6, v. lib, &c.*
- Lybsyn a purging by sacrifice or witchcraft, *v. lib.*
- Lyccan, he lyçð. *To pull or pluck up; evellere, Bt. R. p. 166, v. alocan.*
- Lyce a liar, *C. Mt. 26, 60, v. lig.*
- Lyce a leech, *Prov. 30, v. læce.*
- Lycetere a hypocrite, *Mt. 22, 18, v. llicetere.*
- Lycian; *part. lyciynde to please, C. Ps. 52, 7, v. lician.*
- LYDEN [hlyd, gehlyd a noise; hlud loud.—Plat. luid: Ger. laut: *Not. lut all which denote a sound, voice*] 1. Language, speech; lingua, sermo. 2. Latin, the Latin language, or for eminence, the language; lingua Latina:—1. Ealle hig sprecað on lyden, *Gen. 11, 6.* Mara is, on ure lyden, biternes, *Ex. 15, 23.* 2. He cuðe be dæle Lyden understandan ille novit ex parte linguam Latinam intelligere, *Pref. Hept. p. 1.* On Lyden in Latin, Rubric. *Ex. Lev. Num. Deut.*—Lyden-waru the Latins.
- Lyden a cry, shout, *C. Mt. 25, 6, v. gehlyd.*
- Lyf life, a place to live in, *Gen. 47, 25, v. lif.*
- <sup>j</sup> Lyfan, lefan, alyfan; *p. lyfde, gelyfde; pp. gelyfed; v. a. [leaf leave] To allow, permit; permittere, concedere*:—Ic eow lyfe, *Gen. 47, 24.* Alyfe me to farenn, *Mt. 8, 21: Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 316, 8.* Moyses lyfde eow, *Mt. 19, 8: Lk. 8, 32.*
- Lyfast lived; lyfað liveth, *v. lybban.*
- Lyfed lived, *Gen. 5, 6, v. lifian.*
- Lyfesne a phylactery, *v. lifesne.*
- Lyfetan, lyfittan *To flatter; adulari*:—Elf. gr. Lyfettende flattering, a flatterer, *Dial. 1, 4.*
- Lyfeterere A flatterer; adulator, *Elf. gl. R. 85.*
- Lyfetting, e; *f. Flattery; adulation, R. 85: Basil. R. 8.*
- Lyfnes permission, *Bd. 5, 6, v. leafnes.*
- LYFT, es; *f. [Plat. Dut. lucht f: Ger. f. Dan. c. Swed. m. luft:*

- Icel. Scot. lift]* 1. Air; ær. 2. The atmosphere, heavens, aura. 3. Dense atmosphere, a cloud; nubes:—1. Seo lyft bið geslagen mid bære clypunge and gewyrð to stemn the air is struck with the articulation, and becomes voice, *Elf. gr. 1, 5, Som. p. 2, 35: Bt. 33, 4: Mt. 16, 3.* 2. Bære lyfte fugelas, *Gen. 1, 28: 2, 19.* On genipum lyftes in nubibus æris, *Ps. 17, 13.* 2. He gesette storm his on lyfte, *Ps. 106, 29.* 3. Seo lyft hig oferseadewude, and stefn com of bære lyfte, *Mk. 9, 7: Lk. 12, 54: 21, 27.* ¶ Under lyfte in the open air; sub dio.—Lyft-adl a paralysis, *palsy, Bd. 4, 31, p. 610, 17, v. leger.*—Lyft-edoras aerial dwellings, *Cd. 155.*—Lyft-helm air-helm.—Lyft-lacende sporting in air, *Cd. 192.*
- <sup>k</sup> Lyftene Airy, high; ærius, excelsus, *Hex. 17.*
- Lyg a lie, *Cd. 214, v. lig.*
- Lyge false, *Mt. 7, 15, v. lige.*
- Lyg-ea the river Lea, *v. liga.*
- Lygean-burh Leighton, *v. Ligan-burh.*
- Lygera-ceaster Leicester, *Chr. 921, v. Legra-ceaster.*
- Lygnian to lie, *Cod. Ex. p. 24, v. leogan.*
- Lygnis deceit, *R. Mt. 13, 22, v. lignis.*
- Lyht light, *v. leoft.*
- Lyhtan, lihtan; *p. geliht; v. n. 1. To shine, dawn; lucere. 2. To descend, alight; desilire*:—1. Þæt leoht lyht on pysrum, *Jn. 1, 5.* 2. Þa dæg lyhte then day dawns, *Cd. 180.* He was byrnende leoht-fæt and lyhtende, *Jn. 5, 35: Lk. 17, 24.* Se mona liht on niht the moon shines by night, *Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 24.* 2. Se cynning lyhte of his horse the king alights from his horse, *Bd. 3, 22.* Lihte se eorod-man the horseman alights, *Bd. 3, 9.* Geliht of his horse, *Dial. 1, 2.*
- Lyle a column, *C. Ps. 98, 7, perhaps for syle, v. syl.*
- Lyman to shine, *Dial. 2, 35, v. leoman.*
- Lynd fat, *v. gelynd.*
- Lyndcýlen Lincoln, *v. Lincolen.*
- <sup>l</sup> LYNS [Plat. löns, löns, lönsch, löns f: Dut. luns, lens f: Ger. löns f: Dan. lundstike c: Eng. linchpin] The axle-tree; axis, *Cot. 14.*
- Lyppen-wyrhta [Icel. lippa f. lana diducta] A tanner, currier; byrseus, coriarius, *Som. v. leðer, &c.*
- Lyre, lore Loss, damage, destruction; jactura, perditio, *Elf. gl. R. 81: L. Ps. 87, 12.*



Lys *lice*; *pl. of lus*.  
 Lysan *to loose, redeem, L. Alf. pol. 6, v. alysan.*  
 Lysing *deliverance, L. Alf. Guth. 2, v. lesing.*  
 Lysse *forgiveness, v. lisse.*  
 Lyst *A desire, love, admiration; desiderium, admiratio, Bt. 35, 6: Bt. R. p. 190, v. lust.*  
 Lystan *to listen, Somn. 70, v. hlystan.*  
 Lystan; *p. lyste; pp. gelysted.*  
 [lyst, *lust a desire*] 1. *To wish, choose, will, to be willing, desire, covet, LIST, to please, to be pleased; velle, cupere, desiderare.* 2. *Generally used with a. d. or ac. impersonally; as, it pleases, it delights; juvat, libet:—1. Þe þas boc rædan lyste who wish to read this book, Bt. pref. 2. Me lyste it pleases me, I wish; est mihi in animo. Þe lyst nu lioða thou art now desirous of songs, Bt. 39, 10. Hine lyste desideravit, Bt. 35, 6. Me ne lyste it pleases me not, I am not pleased; mihi non libet, me non juvat, Elf. gr. Þeah þe lyste thought it pleaseth thee, though thou please; quam tibi libet, quamquam desideres, Bt. 5, 2. Lysted juvabat, Cot. 113.*  
<sup>m</sup>Lyster *A favourer; fautor, Lye. Lystlice wilfully, L. Edg. pæn. 2, v. lustlice.*  
 Lyswe *injury, L. Ethelb. 3, v. leswe*  
 Lyswen *Saniosus, purulentus, L. M. 2, 17.*  
 Lyt *a form, v. wlite.*  
 Lyt *Little, less, few; parum, minus:—Lyt genihtsumede*

*parum sufficebat, Bd. 4, 3.*  
 Lyt *freonda parum amicum, pauci amici, Cd. 124.*  
 Lyteg *crafty, Bt. 37, 4, v. lytig.*  
 LYTEL; *se lytla; seo, þæt lytle; comp. læssa; sup. læst; adj. [Plat. lütt, lüt, lütje: Dut. lutje, luttel: Frs. littich: In some South Ger. provinces, litzel or lutzel little, few: Ker. luziler little: Moes. leitil little: Dan. lille, liden, lidet: Swed. lille, lilla, liten, litet: Icel. litill: Scot. lite, lyte, lyt] LITTLE, small, slender; parvus, gracilis:—La lytle heord, Lk. 12, 32. Lytel fæc, Ps. 36, 10. An lytel fyrst, Jn. 14, 19.*  
 Lytel, lytle; *comp. læs; adv. LITTLE; parum, paululum:—Þu wanodest hine lytle læs, Ps. 8, 6. Eft þa embe lytel after a little; posthæc paululum, Mk. 14, 70: Lk. 22, 58: Jn. 16, 6. Ymbe lytel after a little, Jn. 16, 17, 18, 19.*  
<sup>a</sup>Lytelic; *adj. Deceitful; fallax, Past. 35, 5.*  
 Lytelice *craftily, Lup. 3, 5, v. lytiglice.*  
 Lytel-mod *little minded, cowardly.*  
 Lytel-modnys *Little mindedness, cowardice; pusillanimitas.*  
 Lytelne *Little less, near; paulo minus, prope, Bd. 1, 3.*  
 Lytel-pincean *to esteem little.*  
 Lytel-wicga *a little wig.*  
 Lytesne, lytestne *Little less, near; paulo minus, Bd. 1, 34.*  
 Lyðerlic; *adj. Miserable, dirty; sordidus, servilis, Ors. 4, 5.*  
 Lyðer-wyrhta *a tanner, Cot. 25, v. leðer, &c.*

LYÐR, lyðra, lyðre [*Swed. lyte n. defect, blemish: Icel. lyti n. pl. nævus, vitium:—lað evil, laðra more evil*] *Bad, wicked; malus, nequam:—Lyðre mod pravus animus, Lev. 26, 41. La lyðra þeowa O nequam serve! Lk. 19, 22. Lyðra sceatt sordida pecunia, Bas. R. 9. Lyðre gefered fared the worse, Cd. 214. ¶ Lyðerne earhsceipe cowardice.*  
 Lyt-hwon [*hwon a little*] *A little, few; paululum:—Mt. 26, 39: Mk. 14, 35.*  
<sup>o</sup>Lytig, lyteg, letig, leti; *adj. Deceitful, crafty, cunning; astutus, callidus:—Ors. 5, 7: Bt. 37, 4.*  
 Lytiglice, lytelice; *adv. Craftily, cunningly; callide, versute, Past. 35, 3.*  
 Lytignes, se; *f. Craftiness, cunningness; calliditas, versutia, Past. 35, 1.*  
 Lytisna *Concedam, Cot. 36.*  
 Lytla, lytle *little, v. lytel.*  
 Lytlian, lytligan, litlian, gelitlian, gelytlian; *ic lytlige; p. ode; pp. od. [lytel little] 1. v. n. To decrease, become less; minor fieri. 2. v. a. To diminish, lessen; diminuer:—1. Pat ic lytlige, R. Jn. 3, 30. Flod ongan lytligan the flood began to decrease, Cd. 71. 2. Þonne lytlað þat his anweald then that lessens his power, Bt. 29, 1.*  
 Lytling, lytlincg *an infant, Mt. 18, 6, 10, 14, v. litling.*  
 Lytlum *by little, by degrees, Elf. gr. Prov. 13, v. litlum.*  
 Lytyl *little, C. Ps. 36, 17, v. lytel.*

# M

<sup>p</sup>M sometimes interchanges with *f*; *v. before in Emn.—Short nouns ending in m, from which verbs are formed, are generally masculine; as, fleam flight, fleon to flee, cwealm plague, death, cwellan to kill, &c.*  
 MA' *comp. of mycle; adv. [Frs. ma: Scot. mæ: Shakes. mo further, longer] 1. More; plus, magis. 2. Rather, of more value; magis, potius, pluris.*

3. *Afterwards; deinceps:—1. Æðelo bioð ma on þam mode, þonne on þam flæsce nobility is more in the mind, than in the flesh, Bt. 30, 1. Þæs þe ma so much the more; tanto magis, Mt. 20, 31: Mk. 6, 51. He clypode þa þæs þe ma, Mk. 10, 48: 15, 14. Mycle ma much more; multo magis, Mt. 7, 11. þam mycle ma, swa mycle ma so much the more, Mt. 6, 30: Lk. 22, 3*

12, 28. *Ma þe more than, Cd. 187. Þe ma þe the more than, Bt. 32, 3. Na ma not more, no more. 2. Ac gað ma to þam sceapum, Mt. 10, 6, 28. Ma þonne rather than, Ps. 51, 3: Mt. 10, 37. Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett, Mt. 12, 23. 3. Nabbað hwæt hig ma don, Lk. 12, 4. Næfre ma never more, never afterwards, Jn. 8, 11.*  
 Maal, mal *A blot, spot, blemish;*



macula:—Ful maal on rægel  
a foul spot on a garment, *R.* 28.

Maan a wicked deed, *v.* man.

Maapaldor a maple-tree, *Cot.* 165,  
*v.* mapulder.

**MACA** [*Plat. Dut.* makker *m.* a  
mate: *Dan.* mage *c.* a com-  
panion, spouse: *Swed.* maka  
*f.* a woman: *Icel.* maki *m.*  
an equal, a wife] **A MATE,**  
wife; consors, *v.* gemaca.

**Macalic, maccalic, adj.** Meet,  
fit; opportunus, *C. R.* Mt. 6,  
24.

<sup>q</sup>**MACE** *A lump; massa, Lye.*

**MACIAN**, *ic* macige; *p.* ode; *pp.*  
od, gemacod; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.*  
maken: *Frs.* Ger. machen:  
*Ot.* machon, gimachon: *Dan.*  
mage: *Swed.* maka] **TO MAKE,**  
form; facere:—*De* organan  
macodan, *Gen.* 4, 21. *ic* ma-  
cige þe micelre mægðe, *Gen.*  
12, 2: 27, 9. Hine macian  
to Gode make himself God;  
ipsum facere in Deum, *Elf.*  
*T.* p. 4, 15. ¶ Hit macian  
to do it, to act, conduct, carry  
one's self; id agere, se gerere.  
He gestihtode hu men, sceol-  
don þærinne hit macian he  
determined how men should  
therein act, *Past.* 15, 1. Hu  
he hit macian sceolde how he  
would act, *Bt. Tit.* 7. Heafde  
macod had made, established,  
*Chr.* 1066.

**Macung, e; f.** **MAKING,** con-  
trivance; formatio:—*Purh*  
þæs macunge through the con-  
trivance, *Chr.* 1101.

**Maden a maiden,** *Ps.* 67, 27, *v.*  
mæden, &c.

**Madm, es; m.** *A vessel, trea-  
sure, ornament, jewel; vas,  
cinelia, res pretiosæ:—Chr.*  
1006. On ealde madmas a-  
mong old treasures, *Cd.* 22,  
171.—*Madm-hus a treasury,*  
*Ors.* 5, 12, *v.* maðm.

**Mæ more, R.** Mt. 5, 20, *v.* má.

**Mæcca a mate, v. maca.**

**Mæced More increased; mac-  
tus, Cot.** 171, *Som.*

**Mæce-fisc A mullet, sea-fish;  
mugil, Elf. gl.**

**Mæg a man, relation, son, Cd.**  
55, 206, *v.* mæg.

**Mæctor More negligently; neg-  
ligentius, L. Edw.** 4, *Som.*

**MÆD; pl. mæda** [*Plat. mæde f.*  
meetland, mädland *n:* *Frs.*  
mede *f:* *Ger.* mat, matte *f.*  
mattland *n.* a meadow: *Dan.*  
mad *c:* *Swed.* mat *m.* food:  
*Icel.* mata *f.* food.—from maw-  
ed mowed; *pp.* of mawan to  
mow] 1. **A MEAD, meadow;**  
pratum. 2. **A reward; mer-  
ces:—1. R.** 57, 96: *Dial.* 2,  
4. 2. *Lye, v.* med.

**Mæd A medlar; mespilus, Som.**

**Mæddere, mæddre Madder;**  
rubia, grias:—*R.* 42: *Herb.*  
51.

**MÆDEN, maden, meden, mæg-  
den, es; n.** [*Plat. maid, ma-  
gad f.* mæken, mædeken *n:*  
*Dut.* meid, maagd *f.* meisje  
*n:* *Frs.* mageth, megith *f:*  
*Ger.* magd *f.* mädchen *n:* *Isd.*  
*Ot.* magad *f:* *Wil.* maged:  
*South Ger.* mad: *Dan.* mõe:  
*Swed.* mö *f:* *Icel.* mæ, mey  
*f:* *Lettish.* meita *f:* *Russ.* muj:  
*Pers.* مادل madeh a woman]  
*A maid, MAIDEN, virgin;* pu-  
ella, virgo:—*Pa* eode þat  
mæden, *Ex.* 2, 8: *Mt.* 9, 24,  
25. Mædenes fæder puellæ  
pater, *Lk.* 8, 51. Mædena  
virgines, *Ps.* 77, 69.—*Mæden-*  
cild a female child, *Ex.* 1, 16.  
—*Mæden-fæmne a maiden.*—  
Mædenhåd maidenhead, maid-  
enhooð, *Elf. gl.*—*Mæden-man*  
a virgin; virgo, fæmina, *Ors.*  
1, 14, *Lye.*

**Mædenlic; adj.** **MAIDENLIKE,**  
feminine; virgineus, *Elf. gl.*

**Mædere madder, v. mæddere.**

**Mædewe A MEADOW; pratum:**  
—*Mid* mædwe with meadow,  
*Chr.* 775, *v.* mæd.

**Mæðfull Kind, courteous, civil;  
benignus, Som.**

**Mæðlan to speak, v. mæðelian.**

**Mæd-man [med wages] A hire-  
ling; mercenarius, Coll. Mo-  
nast.** 223.

<sup>\*</sup>**Mæd-monað, Med-monað, Æf-  
tera-liða, Julius monað** [*Plat.*  
heumaand *m:* *Dut.* hooima-  
and: *Ger.* heumonat *m:* *Char-*  
lemagne heuuemanoth, or he-  
wimanoth: *Old Ger.* hewet,  
höwet, hauwet, eweumanoth:  
*Dan.* ormemaaned *c:* *Julii-*  
maaned: *Swed.* hömånad *m:*  
*Icel.* madkamánadr *m.* mad-  
ka a worm, maggot] *The month*  
of July; **MEADMONTH,** so cal-  
led because the cattle were  
allowed to feed in the meads,  
or meadows, after the grass  
was mowed and the hay made;  
mensis Julius, sic dictus a  
pratis tunc temporis falce de-  
metendis, *Lye.*

**Mædren-mag a mother's relation.**

**MÆG, mag, gemag, mæg, es;**  
*m.* also mæga, an; *m.* pl. g.  
mægena [*Plat.* mage *m.* maag  
*m.* and *f:* *Frs.* meg, mege  
mag *m:* *Old Ger.* mage, magen  
*m:* *Tat.* maga: *Moes.* magus  
a boy: *Dan.* mage *c:* an equal:  
*Swed.* mäg *m.* a son in law:  
*Icel.* mág *m.* a relation: *Scot.*  
mach] 1. **A neighbour, friend,**  
male or female, a woman; prox-  
imus, homo, fæmina. 2. **A**  
kinsman, relation by blood, *pa*

rent, son, daughter, sister; cog-  
natus, parens, socer, filius:—  
1. *Hwylc* þara þreora, þyncð  
þe, þæt sy þæs mæg, þe on þa  
sceapan befeoll, *Lk.* 10, 36.  
Ne bysmra þu þinne mæg,  
*Lev.* 19, 13. Freolecu mæg a  
comely woman, *Cd.* 42, 101.  
Mæg ælf-scieno woman of elfin-  
beauty, *Cd.* 86: 130. 2. *God*  
hi gesceop to gemagam *God*  
formed them as relations, *Bt.*  
24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 23. *Bet-*  
wux hys magas, *Lk.* 2, 44.  
*Purh* his mægena hand or  
maga hand through his rela-  
tions' hands, *Bd.* 3, 22, *S. p.*  
553, 15. *Bearn* arisað ongen  
magas, *Mt.* 10, 21. *Ne* hæme  
nan man wið his magan, ne  
wið his mægæs wif, *Lev.* 18,  
16. *Moises* heolde his mægæs  
sceap, *Ex.* 3, 1. *Pa* cwæð  
*Moises* to his mæg, *Num.* 10,  
29, *v.* mæg-gemot.

<sup>t</sup>**Mæg, mæg may, can, is able, v.**  
magan.

**Mæg-borh, mæg-burg, mæg-  
burh, mæge-borh** [borh sure-  
ty, pledge] a relation, an alli-  
ance, *Cd.* 52: 56: 81.

**Mæg-bot** [bot compensation] com-  
pensation for slaying a relation,  
*L. In.* 76.

**Mægden a maiden, C. R.** Mt. 9,  
24.—*Mægden-cild a female*  
child.—*Mægden-had maiden-*  
hood, *Cod. Ecan.* 28, b.—*Mæg-*  
den-man a maid, virgin, *L.*  
*Ethelb.* 10, *v.* mæden, &c.

**Mægen can; possumus, v. ma-**  
gan.

**MÆGEN** [*Plat.* möge *f:* *Dut.*  
vermogen *n:* *Ger.* vermögen  
*n:* *Dan.* formue *c:* *Swed.* för-  
måga *f:* *Icel.* megan *f.*] 1.  
**MAIN, strength, power, force,**  
energy, valour; robur. 2. *The*  
effect of power, a sign, mira-  
cle; miraculum. 3. **Military**  
strength, an army, forces; robur  
militare, copiae:—1. On mæge-  
ne cuman, *Mk.* 9, 1. Of eallum  
þinum mægene, *Lk.* 10, 27.  
*Mid* eallum mægne, *Deut.* 6,  
5. 2. He ne mihte þar ænig  
mægen wyrcan, *Mk.* 6, 5. *Ma-*  
nega hys mægenu multa ejus  
miracula, *Mt.* 11, 20: 6, 14.  
3. *Gif* þet fulle mægen þær  
were si integrum robur [i.e.  
omnes copiae] illic esset, *Chr.*  
1004: *Cd.* 166. Mægenes  
wisa a ruler or leader of an  
army; copiarum ductor, *Cd.*  
209.—*Mægenes worn copiarum*  
caterva, *Cd.* 151.—*Mægen-*  
corðer [corðer a multitude] a  
powerful army, *Cd.* 93.—*Mæ-*  
gen-craft [craft art, strength]  
chief strength, might, *Cd.* 217.  
—*Mægen-fæst powerful, W.*



B. p. 228. — Mægen-heap *a powerful band*, *Cd.* 151. — Mægen-rof *eminent power*, *Cd.* 156. — Mægen — scipe *supremacy, power*, *Cd.* 173. — Mægen-stan *a main stone*, *Bl. R.* p. 155. — Mægen-strang *chief strength, omnipotent*, *Præc. ad calc.* *Cd.* 3. — Mægen-þreat [þreat *a crowd*] *a powerful army*, *Cd.* 167, 174. Mægen-þrim, *mægen-þrym* [þrym *glory*] *great glory, majesty*, *Lk.* 9, 26, 31, 32. — Mægen-þrimnis *glory, majesty*, *Num.* 14, 22. — Mægen-wudu *wood of power, a mace or emblem of authority*, *Beo.* 3, 94.

Mægenes, *se*; *f.* *Power, strength; robur, Lye.*

Mægenleás *Powerless, weak; impotens, R.* 78.

Mægen-leaste *weakness; impotentia, Elf. T.* p. 42. *Impossibilitas, C. R. Ben.* 68.

MÆGER [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. mager: Icel. magr: Frs. maigre: It. Sp. magro: Chal. מאגר mac, מוץ muc *to be thin*] MEAGER, *lean; macer, Lye.*

Mægeregean *To make lean; macerare, Cot.* 133.

Mægeste *Greatest, most powerful; maximus, Chr.* 1087.

Mægester; *g.* *magestres; m. A master; magister, Ex.* 1, 11.

Mægð *a family, Bd.* 1, 1, *virgin, Cd.* 64, *v.* mægð.

Mægðe *mayweed, v.* mægðe.

Mægð-hád *Mastership, the family service; pædagogium, Cot.* 199.

Mæg — gemot *a family meeting, Ors.* 5, 14. — Mæg-gewrit *a family writing, a genealogy, pedigree, Cot.* 213. — Mæg-hæmed [hæmed *a cohabiting*] *incest, Bd.* 4, 5. — Mæg-lage *family regulation; cognatorum lex, L. Const. W.* p. 115, 11. — Mæg-leás *without relations, L. Const. W.* p. 115, 6. — Mæglic *belonging to relations, Hom. Assumpt. S. Jn.* — Mæg-morðer *a family murder, R.* 14. — Mæg-myrdra *a murderer of relations, Cot.* 153. — Mæg-myrdriend *one murdering relations. — Mæg-racu [racu a history] a genealogy, Gen.* 5, 1. — Mæg-ræden *relationship, Ors.* 5, 13. — Mæg-ræsa [ræsa *an attack*] *a parricide, Lup. Serm.* 16. — Mæg-scipe, mæg-sib *relationship, Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 5. — Mæg-siblic *of the same family, tribe or relationship. — Mæg-slaga, mæg-sliht a murderer of a relation, Elf. gl.: R.* 85: *Wulfst.* 8.

Mægð *a province, Bd.* 4, 12, *v.* mægð.

Mægn *power, strength, Ps.* 144, 6: *Mt.* 11, 21. — Mægn-þrym *glory, majesty, L. Ps.* 146, *v.* mægen, &c.

Mægæ lean, *v.* mæger.

Mægster *a master. — Mægsterdóm mastership, v.* mægester.

MÆGÐ, *e; f.* [Plat. Dut. mægð *f:* Frs. mageth, megith *f:* Ger. magð *f:* Moes. magath, *v.* mæden] 1. *A maid, virgin, daughter, family, kin, relation, generation; virgo, generatio.* 2. *A tribe, people, country, province, nation; tribus, provincia, gens: — 1.* Mægð *side-don virgins departed, Cd.* 94. Mægðum and mægum *with daughters and sons, Cd.* 55. Noe *wæs fulfremed on his mægðum, Gen.* 6, 9: *9, 12.* On mægðe and cynryne, *Ps.* 88, 5. Scyldfulra mægð *generation of guilty, Cd.* 63. On his mægðe, *Mk.* 6, 4. 2. Of Asseres mægðe, *Lk.* 2, 36. Mægða caldras, *Num.* 1, 4. Gegaderiað *eow to mægðum þat gehlot fram mægðe to mægðe, Jos.* 7, 14. Þæt seo mægð *West Seaxna onfeng Godes word that the province of west Saxons should receive God's word, Bd.* 3, 7, *S. p.* 529, 2. Bisceop Suð Seaxna mægðe *bishop of (the) province of South Saxons, Bd.* 4, 13, *S. p.* 581, 37. Þonne he ys to weard on micelre mægðe and þa strengstan mægðe, nu ealra eorðan mægða beoð on him gebeltode, *Gen.* 18, 18. Mægða tida, *Lk.* 21, 24. — Mægðbot *a compensation for injured chastity, L. Eithelb.* 73. — Mægð-hád *maidenhead, virginity, Ex.* 21, 10. — Mægðe-hádes-man *a bachelor. — Mægð-laga a family law.*

Mægða Caluna, *herba putida, R.* 39, 42.

Mægða-land *A country north of Horithi or Great Poland, where was formerly the Duchy of Mazovia. It was then subject to sovereign princes, who took the title of dukes. In ancient writers it was called Magau or Mazawland, and seems to be our Mæthaland, Forster: Marburg, Marpurg in Hestia, Lye; Mattiacorum terra, Ors.* 1, 1.

Mægðe *Power; potestas, Lye.*

Mæg-wine *a kinsman, relation, Cd.* 80.

Mæg-wlite, *es; m.* *Shape, form, beauty, countenance; species, C. Lk.* 9, 29: *Bd.* 1, 32. Habbað blich and færbu ungelice

and mægwlitas *habent species et colores dissimiles atque formas, Bl. R.* p. 197.

Mægyn *power, force, Cd.* 4, *v.* mægen.

Mæht *power, force, C. Lk.* 19, 17, *v.* miht.

Mæi *a relation, kinsman, Chr.* 90. — Mæi-sibb *relationship, v.* mæg, &c.

Mæið *a nation, province, Chr.* 449, *v.* mægð.

Mæið — háð *virginity, puberty, Prov.* 2, *v.* mægð, &c.

Mæl *A cross; crux: — Cristes mæl Christ's cross, Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 20: 3, 2.

MÆL, *mal, es; n.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. maal *c:* Ger. mahl *n:* Swed. mål *n:* Icel. mál *n.*] 1. *A part, portion, measure, term of any thing, space of time, a moment; pars, spatium temporis, momentum.* 2. *A MEAL; pastus, cibi sumptus: — Þu send mælum in a thousand parts; mille partibus, Jðth.* 11. Þa þæs mæles *wæs meare agon-gent then of the time was (the) mark passed, Cd.* 83: 224. 2. Ær mæle *before dinner, L. Cnut. pol.* 43. Mælum *in parts, is used as an adverb, especially in composition; as, Bit-mælum, dæl-mælum, stice-mælum, &c. piecemeal, in parts.*

Mæl *a spot, v.* maal.

Mælan; *p.* *mælde, gemælde* [Dan. maal, mæle *n.* *speech, voice: Swed. mål n:* Icel. mæla *to speak, mæli, mal a speech*] *To say, speak, converse; dicere: — Wordum mælde in words spoke, Cd.* 141.

Mæl-dag, mæl-dæg *a portion of a day, a day time, Cd.* 79.

Mæl-dropiende *Phlegmaticus, R.* 77.

Mæl-dun [Flor. Hunt. Brom. Mealdune. — mæl *cross, dun a hill; crucis mons*] MALDON, Essex; Camalodunum, *Chr.* 913: 920.

Mæled *Crossed; crucem habens, Jðth.* 11.

Mæl-mete *a meal's meat, food, Cd.* 203.

Mæl-sceafta *The canker-worm; eruca, R.* 23.

Mæl-tang *division tongues, compasses, R.* 49, 62.

Mæl-tima *meal-time, Abus.* 9.

Mælum *in parts, by bits, v.* mæl.

Mæn *a man, captive, L. With. W.* p. 11, 3, *v.* man.

MENAN [Plat. menen: Dut. meenen: Frs. mena: Ger. meinen: Ot. meinon, gimeinan: Moes. munjan, gamunan *to remember, munan to think: Dan. mene: Swed. mena: Icel. meina to suppose: Wel. myn-*



nu: *Old Lat.* *menere*] 1. To MEAN, perceive, wish; in animo habere, sentire, velle. 2. To remember, consider, relate; memorare. 3. To lament, complain, MOAN; dolere.—1. Þæt is þat ic mæne that is that I mean, *L. Edg. pen.* 16. Ic wundrað hwæt þu mæne mir quid tu in animo habes, *Bt.* 5, 3. Hwæt þu þonne mæne what then meanest thou, *Bt.* 32, 1. Hwæt he mænde quid ille vellet, *Gen.* 18, 20. Hwæt gemænað þas lamb? *Gen.* 21, 29. 2. To God mænde related to God; Deo recitavit, *Bt. tit.* 4. Se fæder hit gemænde stille, *Gen.* 37, 11. 3. Hu miht þu þonne mænan how canst thou then lament, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 42, 16. Ic gehere grundas mænan I hear gulphs bemoan, *Cd.* 216. Wordum mændon moaned in words, *Cd.* 222.

Mæn-að a wicked oath, perjury, *L. In.* 35, v. man-að.

Mænde Trifles for children; crepundia, *Som.*

MÆNE [Plat. meen bad: *Dut.* gemeen: *Frs.* mens false: *Old Ger.* mein vile: *Ot.* meina. In the modern *Ger.* mein, in this sense, is only used in compound words; as, meineid m. perjury] MEAN, faithless, bad; communis, *Cd.* 4, v. gemæne.

Mænæg many, *Mt.* 15, 31, v. manig.

Mænigeo, mænegu a multitude, *Mt.* 14, 15: 15, 33, v. mænigeo.

Mænelic; adv. MEANLY; communiter, male, v. gemænelic.

Mengan to mix, *Bt. R.* p. 158, b, v. mengan.

Mæni-bræd manifold, capacious, *R.* 13, v. manig.

Mænleo a multitude, *Cd.* 173, v. mænigeo.

<sup>a</sup> Mænifeald manifold, v. manigfeald.

Mænifealdnys A multitude; multitudo, *Ps.* 9, 25.

Mænig a multitude, *Bt. R.* p. 189, v. mænigeo.

Mænig many, *Lk.* 2, 36, v. manig.

Mæn-ige, Man-ige, Man-cyn, Mann-je The isle of Anglesea; Mona Insula, *Chr.* 1000.

Mænigeo, mænigu, mænigo, mænigeo, mænegu, mænleo, mænig, mænui, mænego, mænego, menegu, mænigo, menigo, menigu, menio, meniu; indecl. in s: pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat. *Dut.* menigte f: *Ger.* menge f: *Ker.* managi: *Ot.* menigi: *Not.* manigi:

*Wil.* menige: *Moes.* managai: *Dan.* mængde c: *Swed.* mængd m: *Icel.* menningr m.] A multitude, crowd; multitudo:—Eall seo mænigeo stod on þam waroðe, *Mk.* 2, 13: *Ps.* 30, 23: *Mt.* 9, 8: *Jn.* 21, 6.—Mænigeoteald many times told.—Mænigfeald manifold, *Jos.* 11, 4. Mænigfealdlice diversely, *Ps.* 62, 2, v. manig, &c.

Mænigfealdnys A multitude, multiplicitas; multiplicitas, *Ps.* 65, 2: 68, 20.

Mænigfyldean to multiply, *Elf. gr.*, v. gemænigfyldan.

Mænigo a multitude, *Ps.* 5, 12, v. mænigeo.

Mænig-tywe [þeaw a manner] cunning, crafty, *Elf. gl.*, *Som.*

Mænigu, mænui a multitude, *Mt.* 15, 30, v. mænigeo.

Mænn men, v. man.

Mænne-að perjury, v. man-að.

Mænnisclic manly, v. mennisclic.

Mænsuman to marry, v. gemænsuman.

Mænsumung, e; f. A tarrying, an abiding; mansio.

<sup>b</sup> Mæntel a mantle, v. mentel.

Mæra meres, boundaries, v. gemære:

MÆRA; def. se mæra; seo, þæt mære; comp. ra, re; sup. ost, est; adj. [*Wil.* mer: *Icel.* mærr pure: *Wel.* mawr] 1. Great, high, lofty, exalted, illustrious, famous; magnus, illustris. 2. Pure; merus, purus:—1. Se mæra Melchisedec the great Melchizedec, *Cd.* 97. Mære God and mihtig, *Deut.* 10, 17: *Ps.* 77, 39. Ic sette hine mære fore cýningum eorðan, *Ps.* 88, 27. He byð mære, *Lk.* 1, 15, 32. Mærra, mærrer major. Þes ys mærra þonne þat tempel, *Mt.* 12, 6: *Lk.* 7, 28: *Jn.* 4, 12. Mæresta hlisa highest fame, *Bd.* 3, 13. Mærost, *Bt. R.* p. 162. 2. Mid fif pundum mærra peninga cum quinque libris purorum denariorum, i. e. bonæ monete, *L. Alf. pol.* 3.

Mære a mark, an ensign, standard, v. meare.

Mære a mare, nymph.—Mære-fæce the night-mare, v. myre.

Mære a mere.—Mære-næddre a lamprey, v. mere.

Mære more, *Ex.* 18, 11, v. mara.

Mærels-rap A rope of a ship, a mast-rope; pronesium, *R.* 105: *Elf. gl.* p. 78, a.

Mærenes, mærnas, se; f. Greatness, praise; magnitudo, *Pref. Dial.*

Mæres-ig Mersey, *Chr.* 895, v. Meres-ig.

<sup>c</sup> Mærh marrow.—Mærh-gehæc

a sausage; isicium, *R.* 31, v. mearh.

Mær-hlisa great fame.

Mærgen morning, v. mergen.

Mærl-beorg [*Flor.* Merleberga: *Dunel.* Mearleasbeorge: *Gerv.* Brom. Marleberge: *Hood.* Kni. Merleberge] MARLBOROUGH, *Wilts.*, *Chr.* 1110.

Mærlíc; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Noble, lofty, proud, glorious; magnificus.—Mærlícum riddum with noble knights; magnificus equitibus, *Elf. T.* p. 10, 14: *Ors.* 3, 9: *Bt.* 33, 1.

Mærlíce; adv. Gloriously, greatly, very much; magnopere, valde,—*Gen.* 50, 10: *Elf. T.* p. 9, 14.

Mærra, mærrer greater, v. mæra.

Mærsian, gemærsian, ic mærsige, gemærsige; p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To magnify, extol, celebrate, praise, feast, enlarge; magnificare. 2. To declare, speak; pronuntiare:—1. Nu to dæg ic onginne þe to mærsigenne, *Jos.* 3, 7. Min sawel mærsað Drihten, *Lk.* 1, 46. Pinne naman ic gemærsige, *Gen.* 12, 2. Mærsiað hyra reafa fnaðu, *Mt.* 23, 5: *L. Ps.* 41, 5. 2. *L. Ps.* 118, 117, *Lye.*

Mærsung, gemærsung, e; f. 1. A celebrating, an extolling; magnificatio. 2. Greatness, renown, fame; magnificencia.—1. *Bd.* 2, 9. Eastrena mærsung paschatis celebratio, *Bd.* 3, 17. 2. *Ps.* 28, 4: 70, 23.

Mærð a weasel, *Cot.* 172, 200, v. mearð.

Mærð, e; f. [Plat. *Dut.* maar, mære f. news: *Dut.* vermaard adj. famous: *Ger.* mähre f. fame: *Old Ger.* mer, mære f: *Ot.* mari, maru: *Moes.* meritha fame, report. The *Old Ger.* adj. mar signifies celebrated, famous, and unmar unknown. The verb maren to spread about, to celebrate: *Icel.* mærd f. praise, mar or marr eminent, pure, mara to celebrate, v. Wach. mære, p. 1018: *Adl. Dict.* mähre] 1. Greatness, majesty, glory; magnitudo. 2. In the plural great actions, wonders, miracles, sacred relics; praeclara gesta, miracula.—1. Be Godes maðe, *Lk.* 9, 43: *Bt.* 33, 1: *Deut.* 3, 24: *Ors.* 2, 4. Him to mæreð in glory to themselves; ei in gloriam, *Cd.* 80. 2. *Ex.* 14, 13: *Nathan.* 9.

<sup>d</sup> Mærwa tender, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. mearu.

MÆSCRE [*Kil.* maesche, masche: *Icel.* möskvi m.] A mesh, spot, blot; macula, *Cot.* 136.

Mæse The river MASE flowing by Rotterdam; Mosa fluvius:—



Onðlong Mæse along the Mase, *Chr.* 882.

Mæsene-sceala *Brass scales*; ærea trutina, *Cod. Exon.* 1, b.

Mæslenn MASLIN, brass; æs, aurichalcum, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 8: 12, 41.—Mæslingc-smið a brass or coppersmith, *Elf. gl.*

MÆSSE, an; f. [*Plat. Dut.* misse, mis f: *Ger. Dan.* messe f: *Old Ger.* messa: *Swed. Icel.* messa f.] 1. The mass; missa. 2. A feast; festum:—1. *Bd.* 4, 22. 2. *L. Alf. pol.* 39, *W. p.* 44, 27.—Mæsse-dæg a feast day; festus dies, *L. Alf.* 39.—Mæsse-æfen the even before a feast; festi vigilia.—Mæsse-nyht festi nox, *Rubr. Lk.* 2, 1.—Mæsse-boc the mass-book, *L. Eccl. W. p.* 156.—Mæsse-hæcele, mæsse-hrægel, mæsse-reat a priest's garment, *Elf. gl.*: *Past.* 14, 3: *Wulf. Test.*—Mæsse-lac a cake made of spices; sacrum fertum, *Cot.* 92.—Mæsse-preost a mass-priest, *L. Alf. W. p.* 155, 156.—Mæsse-sang celebration of mass, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Mæsse-pegen a priest, *L. Lund. W. p.* 71.—Mæsse-preost-had priesthood, *Bd.* 5, 1, 23.

Mæssian, p. ode; pp. od. To say or celebrate mass; missam facere:—*L. Edg.* 30, 37: *L. Eccl. W. p.* 157.

MÆST, mest; sup. of mycel. Greatest, chief, first, most; maximus, primus:—Hyt is ealra wyrtæ mest, *Mt.* 13, 32: *Mk.* 12, 28, 29. Þæt is þæt mæste bebod, *Mk.* 12, 29. Se mæsta the chief or principal man, *Cot.* 171. Of mæstan dæl ex maxima parte, *Bd.* 5, 13.

Mæst; adv. [*Plat. Ger. Ker. Wil.* meist adj. and adv.: *Moes.* maists greater: *Frs.* masta: *Dut.* meest: *Dan. Swed.* mest: *Icel.* mestr greatest] Most, more than; plus quam, plurimum:—Eallinga-mæstomnium plurimum, *Mk.* 12, 43: *Lk.* 21, 3.

MÆST [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed.* mast m: *Fr.* mât, mast m: *Sp. Port.* masto m.] A mast; malus:—*R.* 83, 104. Mæst twist parastates, *Elf. gl.* p. 77b. *R.* 104.—Mæsta-cyp a beam; trabs.—Mæst-cyst the hole in which the mast is fixed; mali cista, *Cot.* 137.—Mæst-rap mast-rope, *Cd.* 146, v. mærels-rap.

Mæstân to fatten, v. amæstan.

MÆSTE [*Frs.* mete, meit f. meat, food: *Plat. Ger.* mast f: *Ot.* maz bread: *Not.* masta fat: *Moes.* mats: *Dan.* madc: *Swed.*

mat m: *Icel.* matr m.] Food, food on which animals are fattened, MAST, such as acorns, berries, nuts, &c.; esca, cibus, *Chart. Edw. Conf.* l. 5, ap. *Hickes's Thes. p.* 158. Nucces, glans, baccae.

Mæsten An oak grove; quercetum, *L. In.* 49. Mæsten treow a cork-tree; suberies, *R.* 45.

Mæster MASTER; magister, *Elf. gl.*

Mæstð most, *Bt. R. p.* 155, v. mæst.

Mæstlice Greatly; magnopere:—Mæstlicust maximopere, *R. Conc. in Epil., Lye.*

Mæstling A vessel, bed, table; vas stanneum, lectus, mensa, *Coll. Monast.*: *Mk.* 7, 4.

Mæstlinge-smið a coppersmith, *R.* 81, v. mæslenn, &c.

Mæst-lond Pasture land; ad pasnagium terra, *Heming. p.* 93.

Mæst-lor A crane, pulley or rather the cords at the top of a mast; carceria, vel potius carchesia.

Mæst-ræddenne Right of pasturage; pasnagii jus, usufructus, *Heming. p.* 94.

Mæt, mæton found, v. metan.

Mætæn; p. mætte, gemætte; pp. metod. To dream; somniare:—Gehirað min swefen þe me mætte somniavi, *Gen.* 37, 6. Hit gelamp þat hine mætte somniavit, *Gen.* 37, 5. Þæt him metod that he dreamed, *Cd.* 178. Mætte unc begen we both dreamed, *Gen.* 41, 11.

Mæte meat, *Bd.* 5, 4, v. mete.

Mæte; comp. mætra, mætra, metra, mætre; adj. [*Plat. Dut.* matigsober: *Ger.* mässig: *Schw.* mæzzig] Middling, of the middle class, common, moderate, modest; mediocris, modestus:—Haddas, micle and mæte high and middle orders, *Cod. Exon. p.* 33. Mæteran men common men, *Bd.* 4, 23, B. Mætra on mod geþanc more moderate in mind's thought; moderatio in animo, *Cd.* 207. Mættran men mediocres homines, plebei, *Bd.* 4, 23, O. T. Mætre on mægne moderatus in potestate, *Cod. Exon. p.* 33.

Mæterne [*Flor. Meaterne*] The river Marne; Mæterna, *Chr.* 887.

Mætæfast [mæte moderate] Modest, moderate; modestus, v. gemætæfast.

MÆÐ, e; f. 1. Lot, state, condition, measure, degree; conditio, modus. 2. Respect, honour, authority, dignity; reverentia, honor:—1. Be hader

and be gyltes mæðe secundum ordinis et peccati conditionem, *Pecc. medic.* 4: *L. Edg. pen.* 3. Peah hit ure mæð ne sie though it be not our lot, *Bt.* 42. Be þam þe his mæð sy prout ejus conditio fuerit, *L. Const. W. p.* 112. Be his andgites mæðe by the measure of his understanding, *Bd.* 41, 4. 2. Mæðe witan to shew respect, *L. Cnut.* 2. Cyrican mæð a church's dignity, *L. Cnut.* 3. Mycle mæðe wite magnam auctoritatem agnoscat, *L. Const. tit. ult.*

Mæð a virgin, *Ex.* 22, 17, v. mæðð.

Mæð [*Plat. mad, namad f: Ger.* mahd, nachmahd f. aftermath] A mowing, MATH; falcatio, *Som.*

Mæð New wine boiled to half its quantity; defrutum, *Som.*

Mæðe, Mæðas, Meðas The Medes; Medi, *Ors.* 1, 12, 19.

Mæðel a discourse, v. meðel.

Mæðelan, mæðlan to speak, discourse, *Cd.* 26: 101, v. mæðelian.

Mæðelere An orator, a pleader; sermocinator, *Som.*

Mæðel-ern a place for pleading, *Cot.* 110, 172, v. meðel, &c.

Mæð-full kind, *Elf. gr.*, v. mæðfull.

Mæðgige Moderate, well ordered, modest; moderatus, *Som.*

Mæðian; p. ode; pp. od [mæð a measure] To measure, estimate, to use gently; æstimare, humaniter tractare, *Som.*

Mæðie Modest; modestus, *Lye.*

Mæðlan to speak, *Cd.* 26, v. mæðelian.

Mæðlic; adj. Suitable to his worth or dignity; dignitati conveniens, *L. Cnut. pol.* 69.

Mæðlice; adv. Kindly, courteously; commode, humaniter, *Elf. gr.*

Mæðrian to honour, v. gemæðrian.

Mæðung, e; f. A measure, manner, quantity, form, way; mensuratio, modus, ratio, *Som.*

Mætinge [hence the Old English to meten to dream, and metell, metall a dream, v. *Vis. of P. Plow.*] A DREAM; somnium:—Ne ge mætinge mine ne cunnon ye my dream know not, *Cd.* 179.

Mætra, mætra more weak or moderate, v. mæte.

MÆW, mæwe [*Dut.* meeuw f: *Plat. Ger.* mewe, möwe f: *Dan.* maaage, moge f: *Swed.* mase m: *Icel.* máfr a gull] A MEW, gull; larus, gavia, *R.* 37.

Maffa A caul; omentum, pia mater, *Cot.* 216.



**Maffigend Wanton, saucy, impudent; petulans, Som.**

**Mag, es; m. also maga, an; m. a neighbour, friend, relation, kinsman, parent, son, &c., v. mæg.**

**MAGA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. maag f: Frs. mage f: Ger. magen m: Rab. mago: Dan. mave c: Swed. mage m: Icel. magi m.] The MAW, stomach; stomachus:—Scint. 12: Elf. gl.—Magen-åpenung, magan-abla-wung, magan-apundennes a distention of the stomach, L. M. 2, 15.—Magan-sar a sore, sickness or grief of the stomach.—Magan springe a tumor or ulcer of the stomach.—Magan untrymnes a disease or inflammation of the stomach.**

**Maga Powerful, able; potens, Pec. med. 2.**

**MAGAN q.; ic, he mæg, þu miht, we magon, mægen; p. mihte, meahet, we mihton, meahton; sub. mæg, mage [Plat. Dut. mogen: Ger. mögen: Ker. magan: Ot. mugun: Moes. magan: Dan. maae: Swed. må: Icel. mega] 1. To be able, may, can; posse. 2. To avail, prevail; valere, prævalere. 3. To be in health; valere, se habere. 4. To be sufficient, to have value or power; valere, valorem habere.—1. Ic ne mæg cuman, Lk. 14, 20. Ne miht þu me fyljan non potes me sequi, Jn. 13, 36. Gif þu mage si potes, Gen. 15, 5. Ne mæg non potest, Mt. 6, 24. We mægen gestreonan we may obtain, Cd. 226. þe to mete magon, Gen. 6, 21. Ne magon non poterunt. 2. Ic magude prævalui, T. Ps. 12, 4. Wið ælcum attre magon availed against all poison, Bd. 1, 1. Mihte to hæle availed to health, Bd. 3, 11. 3. Hu mæg he? Hig cwædon. Pat he wel mihte, Gen. 29, 6. 4. Hit ne mæg to nahte, Mt. 5, 13.**

**Magdala-treow an almond-tree, R. 47.**

**Mage a relation, v. mæg.**

**Mage the stomach, R. 74, 76, v. maga.**

**Mage may, may be able, v. magan.**

**Mageecte Frenzy, folly; morotes, fatuitas, Som.**

**Magesætas MAISEVETHIANS, the people of Herefordshire; Magi incolæ, Magesætæ, alias Masegetæ, incolæ Radnoræ. Maiseveth hodiernum Radnoræ nomen apud Britanos, Chr. 1016.**

**Mageðe, magoðe, mægeðe,**

**magða Oæye, mayweed, wild chamomile; chamæmelum:—Herb. 24: L. M. 1, 64.**

**Magister Master; magister, Bt. 25.**

**Mago; pl. magos a relation, parent, son, Cd. 58: 109, v. mæg.—Mago-ræswa [ræswa a leader] a kindred chief, a leader, Cd. 79.—Mago-rinc men related, a kinsman, citizen, man, boy, Cd. 82: 104.—Mago-þegn a fellow servant, disciple or soldier, Menol. 154.—Mago-timber an increase of family, a relation, Cd. 55: 101.—Mago-tudor a family, offspring, progeny, Cd. 132.**

**Magða mayweed, v. mageðe.**

**Magu a son, v. mæg.**

**Magude prevailed, v. magan.**

**Mag-white image, shape, Cd. 75, v. mæg-white.**

**Mah Procax, Lye.**

**Mahan may be able, may; possint, Bt. 7, 3, v. magan.**

**Mahlice Ravenously; voraciter, Som.**

**Mai, may, maidan, maiden, meidan a relation, maid, virgin, Hicke's Thes. p. 225, v. mæg, mæden.**

**Maiwee mayweed, v. mageðe.**

**Mal a spot, Cot. 133, v. maal.**

**Mal a part, Cot. 191, v. mæl.**

**MAL [Dan. maal, mæle n: Swed. mål n: Icel. mæli, mál n.] A speech, discourse, multitude, an assembly, a place of meeting; loquela, sermo:—þær bæð Godwine Eorl up his mal ibi instituit Godwinus Comes ejus sermonem, Chr. 1052.**

**MAL, formal, es. [Ger. mahl n: Old Ger. mal n: Dan. maal n.] Tribute, toll, subsidy; stipendium, Chr. 1087.**

**Maldulfes-burh, Maldmes-burh Malmesbury, Wilts., v. Meal-delmes-burh.**

**Malscra A bewitching, charm; fascinatio, L. M. 3, 1.**

**Malscrunga Bewitched; fascinatust, Cot. 84.**

**Malt malt.—Malt-wyrt maltwort, v. mealt.**

**Malu, malwe MALLOW; malva, R. 42.**

**Mal-ueisin, Malveisin, Maleveisin the name of a castle built by Willkam Rufus, near Bam-borough, in Northumberland:—Se cyng het makian ænne castel toforan Bebbaburh and hine on his spæc Malueisin het, þat is on Englisc yfel nehhebur [evil neighbour], Chr. 1095, Iag. p. 311, 26.**

**Mamerung A sleeping, slumbering; dormitio, Som.**

**Man A nag, horse; mannus, Som.**

**MAN, mann, mon; nom. ac. man;**

**g. mannes; d. men; pl. nom. ac. menn; g. manna; d. mannum; m. [Plat. Dut. Swed. man m: Ger. mann m: Ker. man: Moes. manna: Dan. mand m: Icel. madr m: Old Icel. mann m. a man; man n. a servant: Wel. manac m: Sans. man: Arm. man, min a look, aspect, countenance: Chl. Heb. מִן min a species, kind.—“Man,” says Becan, “is from men to lead, because man leads and governs all other animals,” v. Kil. in Man.] 1. A MAN; homo. 2. One of the human kind, a woman; mulier. 3. A man servant, vassal; servus, cliens. 4. Used as the Dut. men: Ger. man and Fr. on one, any one, any person, they, people, it is.—1. God gesceop þa man to his andlicnisse, Gen. 1, 26, 27. Forþan forlet se man fæder and moder and geþeot hine to his wife, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 4, 4. 2. To þam untruman men ge-eode ad languentem fœminam intraret, Bd. 5, 3. 3. His man was was his man; ejus servus erat, Chr. 1072. Wæron þæs mannes men were this man's vassals; erant hujus hominis vassalli, Chr. 1086. 4. Man brohte [Dut. men brachte: Ger. man brachte: Fr. on a apporté] they, people brought; attulerunt, Bd. 14, 11. Man mihte geseon [Dut. men mogt zien: Fr. on pourrait voir] one might see; licuit videre, poterat videri, Chr. 1011. Man dyde [Dut. men deed: Ger. man that: Fr. on a fait] it is done; factum est, Chr. 1039. Bead man land-fyrde ut they ordered the land forces out; mandatum est terrestribus copiis ut exirent, Chr. 1052. Man cydde Harold it was told to Harold or they told Harold; narratum est Haroldo, Chr. 1066. Man geaf him datus est ei, Chr. 1072.**

**MAN; d. máne; pl. g. mána; n. [Dan. meen n. a vice: Swed. men n: Icel. mein n. an ulcer, pain, injury.—Here we may observe that God signifies both God and good: but man, both man and wickedness, v. God, gód] Sin, wickedness, crime; nefas, scelus:—Mid mane gefýlled scelere impleta, Lev. 19, 29. þe þat man gefremodon qui istud scelus perpetrassent, Jos. 7, 17: Mk. 7, 22. Mid manegum mane with much wickedness, Bt. 1. For æghwæperum byssa mana per**



*utrumque horum scelerum, Bd. 2, 5. Man ne cuðon crime (they) know not, Cd. 100. Mid mane with crime, Cd. 16.*

**Mán**; *adj. Sinful, wicked; sceleratus*:—Mid man dædum with wicked deeds, Cd. 23. Man menio a sinful multitude, Cd. 160.—Mán-að a wicked oath, perjury, *L. Eccl. 1, W. Cat. p. 77, v. man-dæd.*

**Manad admonished, v. manian.**

**Man-bot MAN-BOOT, compensation for homicide, L. In. 70, 76.**—Man-bryne man-heat, fever, *Chr. 961.*

**Mancgere a merchant, v. man-gere.**

**Mangung business, v. mangung.**

**Mancos, mancs, mancus, mancuse.** A mancus very often occurs in charters. *Mann.* says, "the mancus was about 7s. 6d. of our present currency, *Will of King Alf. p. 20, note f.*" But, by the quotation below, it appears that a mancus was thirty pennies, five of which made a shilling; hence a mancus was six shillings. *Mr. Turner* says, "whether the mancus was, like the pound, merely a weight, and not a coin, and was applied to express, in the same manner as the word pound, a certain quantity of money, coined or uncoined, I cannot decide; but I incline to think that it was not a coin. Indeed, there is one passage which shows that it was a weight, 'duas bradiolas aureas fabrefactas quas pensarent xlv mancusas,'" *Heming. Chart. p. 86.* I consider the two sorts of pennies [v. peneg] as the only coins of the Anglo-Saxons above their copper coinage; and am induced to regard all their other denominations of money as weighed or settled quantities of uncoined metal, *Hist. A.-S. vol. ii. Ap. 2. p. 471; summula nummi apud Anglo-Saxones, tam argentei quam aurei, aliter mearc et mare dicta*:—Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc fif penegas gemacigað ænne scyllinge and þrittig penega ænne mancs libra in Latin is pound in English five pennies make a shilling, and thirty pennies one mancus, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 52, 8.*

**Man-cwealm a plague, pestilence, Ors. 3, 3.**—Man-cwellere a man-queller, a murderer.—Man-cynn mankind, v. man, man-lica.

**Mand a basket, pannier, v. mond.**

**Mán-dæd a wicked deed, wickedness, Ors. 1, 8: Cd. 23, v. man, mán-facn.**

**Mandragora MANDRAKE; mandragora, Som.**

**Mán-dream sinful joy, Cd. 203.**

**Man-drihten man-lord, a master, Cd. 102.**

**Maneg many, Gen. 17, 4, 5, v. manig.**

**Mán-facn wickedness.**—Mán-fæhðe wicked enmity, sinful, Cd. 69.—Mán-feld a polluted field, Ors. 3, 6.—Mán-full full of wickedness, wicked, profane, horrid, *Gen. 14, 10.*—Mán-fulle, mán-fulla a publican, *Lk. 18, 11, 13.*

**Mán-fullic Wicked; pravus, Alb. resp. 40.**

**Mán-fullice Wickedly; sceleste, Scint. 4.**

**Mán-fulnys, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, Elf. T. p. 35, 5.**

**Man-fultum military forces, Ors. 4, 9, v. mann-fultum.**

**Manga for manega many, Ors. 1, 1, v. manig.**

**Mán-genga a follower of evil, Bd. 1, 7.**

**Mangere, mancgere, monger, es; m. [Dut. mangelaar m. a barterer; Ger. menger m: Old Ger. Old Dut. manger, mangher m: Icel. mangari n. a merchant; Lat. mango, mangonis is short for mangano, manganonis a monger; Icel. mang merchandise] A merchant, MONGER, tradesman; mercator:—Is heofona rice gelic þam mangere, Mt. 13, 45.**

**Mangian; p. gemangode. To traffic, trade; mercaturam exercere, negotiari:—Hu mycel gehwyle gemangode, Lk. 19, 15. Gif man mid cirican mangie if one traffic with the Church, L. North. pres. 20.**

**Mangung, manggung e; f. Business, merchandise; negotiatio, Mt. 22. 5.**—Mangung-hus a house of merchandise, *Jn. 2, 16.*

**Mán-hú manna, Ex. 16, 15, v. manna.**

**Mán-hus a house of sin, Cd. 169. Mani many, Bt. 39, 3.**—Mani-feldlice manifoldly, *Gen. 48, 16, v. manig.*

**MANIAN; p. ode; pp. gemanod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. manen: Frs. monia: Ger. mahnen, ermahnen: Old Ger. manon: Moes. gamunan: Dan. mane: Swed. mana: Icel. minna] To admonish, advise, exhort; monere, hortari:—Swa swa se witega us manað as the prophet ad-**

**monishes us, Elf. Greg. Hom. p. 24. Manode hig georne, Jos. 23, 6. Gemanode admonished, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 2. Mana þone admonish them, L. In. W. p. 18, 27, v. monian, myngian.**

**MANIG, mæneg, mænig, mani, mæni, maneg, menig; adj. [Plat. Dut. menig: Frs. menig: Dan. mange, mängen: Swed. mänge: Icel. mangi, margr many: Moes. managai: Russ. mnogei] MANY, much; multus:—Ors. 4, tit. 8. Manige cweðað multi dicunt, Ps. 3, 1: 4, 6. Manigra multorum, Ps. 30, 16.**

**Manigan to exhort, Bd. 4, 23, v. manigean.**

**Man-ige, Mans MAINE, in France; Cenomannia, Chr. 1099.**

**Manige-ceaster [Flor. Mamerceaster: Hovd. Mamecestre] MANCHESTER; Mancunium, Chr. 923.**

**Manig-feald manifold, many times, Ps. 67, 18.**

**Manigfealdic; adj. Diversified, various; diversimodus, Bt. 39, 6.**

**Manigfealdnes, se; f. Multiplicity, perplexity; multiplicitas, perplexitas, Cot. 156.**

**Manig-fyldian to multiply, v. mannyg-fyldian.**

**Man-kyn mankind, people, Jud. c. 1, v. man-cynn.**

**Man-lica, mon-lica, an; m. A human image, a statue; humana effigies, imago, statua, Cd. 119: 180.**—Man-lufigende a man lover, *Herb. 116.*—Man-myrning destruction of men, *Chr. 1096, v. man.*

**Mánn wickedness, Bd. 1, 14, v. mán.**

**Manna, an; m. man, Gen. 6, 7, v. man.**

**Manna, mán-hú manna, Ex. 16, 31.**

**Mann-cwealm pestilence, Mt. 24, 7, v. man-cwealm.**

**Mann-cyn the isle of Man, v. mæn-ige.**

**Mannes-leng man's length.**—Mannes-scaru a man's share; membrum virile.

**Mánn-full wicked, Bd. 4, 25, v. mán-facn, &c.**

**Mann-fultum military forces, Ors. 3, 7.**

**Mannian, gemannian; p. ode; pp. od. To man, to garrison, to fill with men; viris instruere:—He het hie gemannian he ordered to man it, Chr. 923.**

**Mann-ige Maine, in France, Chr. 1110, v. Man-ige.**

**Mannigenne to exhort, admonish, v. manian.**



Mann-werod a multitude of men, Ors. 3, 7.  
 Man-ræden, manred homage, dependence, Jos. 9, 11.  
 Mans Maine, in France, Chr. 1073, v. Man-ige.  
 Mán-scaða an enemy of men, Beo. 11.  
 Mán-sceaða a wicked thief, great sinner; latro, Cd. 144.  
 Mán-scyldig crime guilty, Cd. 49, 50.  
 Man-slæge, man-slege man-slaying, homicide, L. Alf. eccl. 25.  
 Man-slaga a man-slayer, murderer, Deut. 5, 17.  
 Man-sliht, man-slyhte, mansleht homicide, murder, Mk. 15, 7.  
 Mans-long man's length, v. mannes-leng.  
 Mans-lot a tax; hominum vectigal, tributum, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.  
 Man-sunngung excommunication, W. B. p. 239, v. amansunngung.  
 Mán-swara, mán-swora a perjurer, L. Cnut. pol. 6, v. mánsware, &c.  
 Mán-swara wicked swearing, perjury, Cot. 169.—Mán-swærian to forswear, Lev. 5, 4.—Mánswica a deceiver, Wulfst. Par. 4.—Mánswora, man-swara a perjurer, a perjured person, L. Edw. 3.  
 Man-peof a stealer of men, L. Alf. pol. 9.  
 Man-pwære, mon-pwære mild, gentle, Ps. 24, 10.  
 Man-pwærian To become tame, to make gentle; mansuescere.  
 Man-pwærnys, se; f. Mildness, gentleness, Meekness; mansuetudo, C. Ps. 44, 6.  
 Manung, monung, e; f. An admonition, warning, advertisement; monitum, notificatio, Bd. 1, 12. Gafoles manung tributí (solvendi) notificatio.  
 Mán-weorc a wicked work, wickedness, L. Cnut. pol. 38.—Mán-weorðung false worship, L. Edg. 16.  
 Mán-wræce wicked, horrible, Cot. 112.  
 Man-wyrð man's worth, the value of a man's life or head, L. Hloth. 4.  
 Many-fyldian To multiply, increase; multiplicare, þu manyfyldist tu multiplicasti, Ps. 70, 23.  
 Mapeld-ern A place where there are maple-trees; acernus, R. 46.  
 Mapulder, mapeldor A MAPLE; acer.—Elf. gl. Cot. 6. Mapletreo a maple-tree, Heming. p. 245.  
 Mara The night-mare; incubus, L. M. 3, 1.  
 Mára; seo, þæt máre; adj. [comp.]

of mycel] Greater, MORE; major:—Ne aras betwux wyfa bearnum mara Iohanne Fulwhitere, soðlice se þe læssa ys, ys on heofena rice him mare, Mt. 11, 11. Þæt mare leoht, Gen. 1, 16. Þes is mara þonne Salomon, Mt. 12, 42. Se ys mara on heofona rice, Mt. 18, 4. He is mara þonne witega, Lk. 7, 26. Nis oðer mare bebod, Mk. 12, 31. Ic towurpe mine berenu and ic wyrc maran, Lk. 12, 18. Ic hæbbe maran gewitnesse, Jn. 5, 36. He wyrcð maran, Jn. 14, 12. Se hæfð maran synne, Jn. 19, 11.  
 \*Mara more, rather, Mt. 6, 30, v. mare.  
 Mara-land main land, a continent.  
 Mar-beam a mulberry-tree, C. Ps. 77, 52.  
 Marc a mark, sign, boundary, v. mearc.  
 Marc A MARK, piece of money; marca nummi:—Wið x marcan goldes with ten marks of gold, Wan. Cat. p. 150, 11, 15, v. mancos.  
 MARE; adv. [Plat. Dut. meer: Frs. mar: Ger. mehr: Dan. meere: Swed. mer, mera] MORE; plus, magis, amplius:—Hwæt do ge mare, Mt. 5, 47. He mare forgeaf, Lk. 7, 43. Mycele mare much more; multo plus, Lk. 18, 30. Nan þing mare nothing more, Mt. 22, 46. Naht mare naught more, Lk. 3, 13, v. ma.  
 Margene, marne in the morning, Bd. 2, 6, v. morgen.  
 Marinars MARINERS; nautæ, Lye.  
 Market [Plat. Dut. Ger. Old Ger. markt: Dan. marked: Swed. marknad m: Icel. markadr m.] A MARKET; mercatus, Lye.  
 Marm, marma MARELE; marmor:—Marm-stan, marmar-stan, marmar-stan marble stone, Elf. gl.: Herb. 51, 1.  
 Marne morn, v. morgen.  
 Maraoro the country of Moravia, Ors. 1, 1.  
 Marða great actions, wonders, Ps. 105, 21, v. mærd.  
 Martige The month of March; Martius mensis, v. hréðe-monað.  
 Martrung, e; f. A MARTYRING, martyrdom; martyrium, Ors. 6, 2.  
 Martyr, es; m. A MARTYR; martyr, Bd. 1, 7. Martiras, Cd. 2, 28.  
 Martyrad, martyrod, martrod. MARTYRED; martyr factus, Som.  
 Martyrhád, martyrdóm, es; m. MARTYRDOM; martyrium, Bd. 1, 7.

Marubie The herb horehound; marrubium, Som.  
 Mase A whirlpool, gulf; gurgus, Som.  
 Mase [Plat. meese, meeske f: Dut. mees, koolmees f: Ger. meise f: Dan. mejse musvit c: Swed. tätta: Icel. tita f: Wach. derives mase, meise, &c. from the Grk. μέσος small. The Swed. tätta, the Icel. tita, and Eng. tit, have the same signification. The Lat. parus is visibly derived from parvus; and so all these names agree with the small size of the bird.] An unlucky bird, a tit-mouse; parula, Vocab. Dew. forsan parra avis, parus. Hise mase a wren; parrax, Elf. gl.  
 Maserfeld [Brom. Marsefeld, Maxsefelde: West. Marefeld] MASERFIELD, the name of a village and castle in Shropshire, now called Oswealdstre, and Oswestry; but Ing. says MIRFIELD, Yorkshire, Chr. 642: Bd. 3, 9.  
 Massere, es; m. A merchant; mercator, L. Edg. 14, v. mangere.  
 MAÐA [Plat. Dut. made, maai f: Ger. made f: Not. mado: Moes. matha: Dan. madike c. mak m: Swed. matk, mask m: Icel. madkr m: Brem. says from the Old Gothic matjan to eat, and A.-S. metsian] A worm, maggot, bug; vermis, tamus, R. 23.  
 Maðant Mantes, a town in France; oppidum Gallie in Sautonia provincia, Chr. 1087.  
 Máðelian, mæðlan; p. ode; pp. od. [meðel a discourse] To speak, discourse, harangue; dicere, sermocinari:—Ic mihtigne God, mæðlan gehyrde I (the) mighty God heard speak, Cd. 26: 101. Abraham maðelode Abraham spoke, Cd. 86: 140. Satan maðelode Satan harangued, Cd. 18.  
 Maðele Tumultuous; tumultuosus, Som.  
 Maðelere an orator, Cot. 59, v. mæðelere.—Mæðel-ern a place for pleading.  
 Maðelung, e; f. A prating, babbling; garrulitas, verbositas, Som.  
 \*Maðm, es; m. A vessel, treasure, ornament, jewels, goods; vas, cimelia, res quævis pretiosæ:—Gylden maðm a golden vessel, Bt. R. p. 181. Maðmas, C. M. 12, 29. Mare eallum maðmum potior omnibus ornamentis, Bd. 2, 12.—Maðm-cyst treasure-chest, treasury, Mt. 27, 6.—Maðm-hórd a



store-hoard or store-house.—  
Maðm-hus a treasure-house,  
*treasury*, *Gen.* 47, 14.—Maðm-  
hyrde a treasure-keeper, a  
treasurer, *Bt.* 27, 4, v. madm,  
&c.

Maðoh tumultuosa, *Prov.* 20.

Maðu a bug, *Elf. gl.*: *R.* 23, v.  
maða.

Mattuc, es; m. A MATTOCK, shov-  
el, spade; bipalium, ligo, *Ors.*  
4, 7.

Matu [*Ger. Swed.* matt languid;  
matz vain: *It.* matto foolish:  
*Dan.* mat faint, weak] Malici-  
ous, envious, wicked; malignus:  
—Pe matu sprecað qui maligna  
loquuntur, *T. Ps.* 34, 30.

MAWAN, he maweð [*Plat.* mai-  
en, meien: *Dut.* maayen: *Ger.*  
mähen: *Old Ger.* meiden:  
*Moes.* maitan: *Dan.* meje:  
*Swed.* mejä, mäja] To mow;  
metere, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Ma-willan to wish more, to be  
more willing.

Max A net; retia, *Col. Monast.*

Max-wyrte Wort, new beer;  
cerevisia liquor incoctus, *L.*  
*Med.* 1, 36, 38, 41.

\*Me, mec Me, to me; me, mihi;  
ac. d. of ic.

Meadema worthy, *R. Mt.* 10, 37,  
v. medeme.

Mead-sceat a reward, v. med-  
sceat.

Meagl, meagol Great, powerful,  
steadfast; magnus, potens:—  
Meagl stefn a powerful voice,  
*Cod. Exon.* 46. Meagl weord  
potens lingua, *Cod. Exon.* 60, b.  
Meaglum mode fixo animo,  
*Mon. Angl.* p. 102, vol. i.

Meagn fortitude, power, valour,  
*Ex.* 15, 6, v. mægen.

Meagollice; adv. Bravely, power-  
fully; magnanimitate, *Cd.* 169.

Meagol-mod great-minded, brave,  
*W. Cat.* p. 246.

Meagolnes, se; f. Power, might;  
potentia, vires, facultas.

Meaht power, might, authority, a  
beck, nod, *Bd.* 2, 9, v. miht.

Meahte might, could; potuit, *Bd.*  
4, 23, *S. p.* 593, 11, v. magan.

Meale-lið [meole milk; lið mild]  
Mild as milk, milky; lacteus,  
*Pref. R. Conc.*

Mealdelmes-burh, Maldulfes-  
burh [*Flor.* Maldelmesburh:  
*Malm.* Malmesmesburh, Mal-  
mesbires: *Brom.* Malmesbury.  
—It was first called Maldulfes-  
burh or Malmes-burh, Mail-  
dulf's city, from the name of  
its founder; then Aldelmes-  
burh Aldhelm's city, from Ald-  
helm, one of Maildulf's chief  
disciples. From both names  
was formed Meald-elves-  
burh] MALMSBURY, Wilts.,  
*Chr.* 1015.

\*Meale-hus a meal-house, *R.* 109.

Mealewe meal, v. melew.

Meal-mstan [Perhaps from *Moes.*  
malmasand; *A.-S.* stan a stone]  
MALM-STONE, a stone, sand  
stone; lapis, arenosus lapis:  
—Mon heardlic gnide þone  
hnescestan meal-mstan quivis  
difficulter comminuat mollissi-  
mum arenosum lapidem, *Ors.* 4,  
13.

Meal melted, v. meltan.

MEALT, malt [*Plat.* molt n: *Dut.*  
mout n: *Ger.* malz n: *Dan.*  
*Swed.* Icel. malt n.—From mo-  
lere to grind; molt and molta  
are in *Lat. mid.* often used for  
dust; or from melzen to soften,  
mollify, soak] MALT; brasium,  
*Elf. gl.*: *Cot.* 25.—Meal-tes-  
cot malt-shot, malt-tax.—Me-  
alt-hus malt-house, *R.* 108.—  
Meal-wurt malt-wort, wort;  
leh meal-wurt lexinum, *R.* 33.

Mealwe MALLOWS; malva:—  
Wilde mealwe wild mallows;  
malva sylvestris. Mersc me-  
alwe marsh mallows; malva  
palustris.

MEARC, e; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* merk  
n: *Frs.* merc f: *Ger.* *Dan.*  
mark f: *Ker.* marchio: *Not.*  
marcha: *Moes.* marco: *Dan.*  
mærke c: *Swed.* märke v: *Icel.*  
mark n. a mark] 1. A MARK,  
sign, character, money; nota,  
signum. 2. A boundary mark,  
a limit, border, boundary, the  
MARCHES; fines:—1. To me-  
arce in signum, *Gen.* 28, 18.  
Meorce don to make a mark,  
*R. Ben. interl.* 58. Mearca  
notæ, signa, characteres, tituli,  
*Cot.* 57. Twelf mearca on  
twelf Israhel's mægðum, *Ex.*  
24, 4. 2. He hæfð heora me-  
arce swa gesette, þat he ne  
mot heore meorce gebreðan  
he has their limit so fixed, that  
they may not their boundary  
extend, *Bt.* 21. Romana me-  
arce Romanorum fines, *Bt.* 27,  
4. Ofer þa meorce over the  
boundaries, *L. Hloth.* 15. Me-  
arc-stapa a reptile of the bor-  
ders, *Beo.* 1.—Meorce-hofu  
field-houses, tents, *Cd.* 145.

Mearce the Mercians, *Chr.* 449,  
v. myrce.

Mearcian, gemearcian, amear-  
can; p. mearcode, gemearcode;  
p. p. gemearcod, amearcod;  
v. a. [mearc a mark] 1. To  
mark, point or mark out, de-  
scribe; notare. 2. To assign,  
appoint, determine; designare,  
decernere:—1. Mearcode þa  
stowa, *Deut.* 1, 33: *Ors.* 3, 1,  
*Bar.* p. 89, 7. 2. Ælc cræfte-  
ga mearcað his weorc on his  
mode every workman deter-  
mines his work in his mind, *Bt.*

39, 6. Se Hælend gemearcu-  
de oðre twa and hund-seofan-  
tig, *Lk.* 10, 1. Hafað hit ge-  
mearcod hath it decreed, *Cd.*  
19.

Mearc-isen A marking-iron, *Cot.*  
31.—Mearc-land boundary-  
land, *Cd.* 146.

Mearcresdes-burnan-stede [*Eth-*  
*el.* Mercredes-burnanstede:  
*Hunt. West.* Mercredesburne]  
Mecred's Burnsted, in Sussex.

Mearcung, e; f. A MARKING,  
dividing into chapters; obisig-  
natio, capitulatio, *Som.*

\*Mearc-weard a keeper or watch  
of boundaries, *Cd.* 151.

Meard A reward; merces:—*C.*  
*Mt.* 20, 8: *R. Mt.* 5, 12.

Meäre [*Frs.* mare f. a border,  
limit: *Icel.* mæri f.] A mere,  
boundary; finis:—*Cd.* 151, v.  
gemære.

Mearew delicate, tender, *C. R.*  
*Ben.* 50, v. mearu.

Mearglic Like marrow; medul-  
latus, *V. Ps.* 65, 14.

MEARH, mearg [*Plat.* mörr, murk  
n: *Dut.* merg, murg m: *Frs.*  
merch n: *Ger.* mark n: *Rab.*  
marc: *Not.* marg: *Dan.* marg,  
marv c: *Swed.* merg, mærg m:  
*Icel.* merg m.] MARROW;  
medulla, *R.* 74. Mearh-ge-  
hæc, mearh-hæccel a sausage,  
marrow pudding, *Cot.* 93: 114.  
Mearh amilarius, *Cot.* 13.

Mearn mourned, v. murnan.

Mearrian, ic mearrige; p. ode;  
pp. od. [*Plat.* erren: *Ger.* irren,  
verirren: *Not.* Ot. irri, irren:  
*South Ger.* irzen: *Moes.* airz-  
gan: *Dan.* irre: *Swed.* irra]  
To err, mistake; errare:—Hi  
auht mearrigen they mistake  
ought, *Bt.* 24, 4.

MEARÐ, mærd, es; m. [*Plat.*  
maard, mahrd, mard, maarte  
m. n: *Dut.* marter m: *Ger.*  
marder m: *Dan.* maar m:  
*Swed.* mård m: *Icel.* mördr m:  
*Fr.* martre f: *It.* matora f:  
*Sp. Port.* marta f: *Lat. mid.*  
martur] A MARTIN, ferret,  
weasel; martes, mustela, *Elf.*  
*gl.* *Ors.* 1, 1.

Mearð a reward, *C. Mt.* 5, 12, v.  
meard.

MEARU, merwe, mearwu; adj.  
[*Plat.* moer: *Dut.* murw: *Ger.*  
mürbe: *Mon.* murui: *South*  
*Ger.* mar, mür: *Dan.* *Swed.*  
mör: *Icel.* miör: *Fr.* mur]  
Tender, soft, delicate; tener:—  
Þonne hys twig byð mearu,  
*Mk.* 13, 28. Hnesce swa swa  
mearwan cild mollis, veluti tener  
infans.

Mearuwnes, se; f. Tenderness;  
mollities, *Som.*

Measse-preost a priest, *C. Mt.* 8,  
4, v. mæsse, &c.



Meatta, meatte [*Plat. Ger. Dan. matte f. Dut. Russ. mat f. Swed. matta f.*] A MAT, mattress; matta, *Elf. gl.*: R. 66.

Meaw a gull, v. mæw.

Mec, mech me; ac. and d. of ic, *Cd.* 99, *Th.* p. 131, 21, v. me.

Meca, mece, meecea a mate, v. maca, gemaca.

ME'CE, mêche [*Plat. mest, mess n. a knife: Dut. mes n. a knife: Ger. messer n.: Poem of St. Anno, mezzir: Schw. stechmезzer: Plat. steekmest: Old Swed. stekametъ a dagger, sword: Icel. mækir m. a sword: Wend. mecz: Pol. miecz: Bohem. mec a knife, dagger: Fin. mickä*] A sword, falchion, dagger; mucro, gladius:—Mid mece with sword, *Cd.* 162. Mid meca ecgum cum gladii acie, *Bt.* R. p. 160.

Mece-fisc a mullet fish, *Som.*

Mecg a man, *Cd.* 220, v. mæcg.

Meegan To make; facere, *Menol.* 495, v. macian.

Mech me, v. mec.

Meche a sword, *T. Ps.* 16, 14, v. mece.

<sup>b</sup>ME'D [*Plat. mede f.: Old Ger. miethe f. a present: Lip. miedon: Ot. miata: Not. mieta: Tat. mita: Moes. mizdo: Swed. Icel. mütä f. a gift: Pol. myto: Boh. mizda: Sansc. medha a gift: Heb. מתן mtn a gift; from נתן ntn to give.*—From mat meat, the oldest presents consisting in victuals] MEED, merit, reward, recompense, benefit; merces, præmium:—Pin med byð swiðe micel, *Gen.* 15, 1. Næbbe ge mede non habetes vos mercedem, *Mt.* 6, 1. Hig onfengon hyra mede hi habent eorum mercedem, *Mt.* 6, 2, 5, 16. Hwæt byð us to mede quid erit nobis in præmium, *Mk.* 19, 27. Meda rewards, *Cd.* 99.

Medder a mother, *L. Hloih.* 6.—Meddern - mægas a mother's relations, *L. Alf. pol.* 8, v. modor.

Medeme; *sup. ast, æst; adj. [midd the middle] Moderate, middling, little; mediocris, modicus:*—On þam medemæstan gebophe in levisima cogitatione, *Bd.* 5, 13. Medemasta geleaf modice fidei, *R. Mt.* 6, 30.

Medeme; *comp. ra, re; sup. æst; adj. [med meed, benefit] Worthy, meet, apt, capable; dignus:*—Mid medemum wæstum cum dignis fructibus, *Bd.* 4, 27. Ne magon we nanwuht findan medemre þonne God we can find nothing more worthy than God, *Bt.* 34, 4. Þæt he sie ælces þinges swa medeme swa he æfre medemast wære that

he be as capable of every thing, as he ever was most capable, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 318, 4.

<sup>c</sup>Medemelice, medemlice; *adv. [midd the middle] Moderately; moderate, Cot.* 23.

Medemian, gemedemian, ic medemige; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [midd middle] To moderate, temper, measure, distinguish, honour; moderare, dignari:*—Man mot medemian be mih-tum one ought to moderate according to ability, *L. Edg. pn.* 9, *W.* p. 94, 17. Þi man sceal medemian one ought to distinguish them, *L. Edg. conf.* 3. Ic medemige þe I honour thee.

Medemlic worthy, *Cot.* 69, v. medeme.

Medem Worthy, proper; conveniens, *Mt.* 3, 8.

Medemnes, se; *f.* 1. *Benignity, bounty, kindness; benignitas.* 2. *Merit, dignity; meritum, dignitas:*—1. Driht selð medemnesse Dominus exhibebit benignitatem, *Ps.* 84, 13. 2. Ge underþiodað eowre hestan medemnesse you degrade your highest dignity, *Bt.* 14, 2. To medemnesse to merit, *Bt.* 16, 1. Mede-monað July, v. mæd-monað.

Medemung, e; *f.* Moderation, lenity; moderatio:—Medemung be mæðe moderation according to the state; moderatio (sententiæ erit) pro ratione (facti) *L. With., W.* p. 13, 41: *L. Const. W.* p. 113, 46. Meden; *pl. medenu a maiden, lass, Ex.* 2, 5, v. mæden.

Meder To a mother; matri:—Cwæð to Marian hys meder dixit Mariæ ejus matri, *Lk.* 2, 34: *Jn.* 19, 26. Ageaf he hyne hys meder dedit illi eum ejus matri, *Lk.* 7, 15, v. modor. <sup>d</sup>Mederce A coffer, chest; locus, cista, *Elf. gl.*

Medeshamstede, Medeshamstye-de [*Flor. Medeshamstude: Hovd. Medeshamburstede.*—mæd a meadow, ham home, stede a place] MEDESHAMSTEDE, the ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 655: 656, &c. Peada and Oswiu sprecon þat hi wolden an mynstre areren Criste to loue and sce. Petre to wurðminte. Hi nama hitgauen Medeshamstede, forþan þet þær is an wæl þe is gehaten Medeswæl Peada and Oswy said that they would rear a minster to the love of Christ and honour of St. Peter. They gave it the name of Medhamsted, because there is a well which is called Meadwell, *Chr.* 655.

Medes-wæl A spring near Peterborough; gurgis quidam in fluvio Nen, sive Aufona burgum S. Petri præterfluente, *Chr.* 655. De quo Hugo Candidus, in *Hist. Cenob. Burgen-sis* hæc habet. "In hujus amnis medio est locus, quasi quædam vorago, qui tam profundus et frigidus est ut, in media æstate, cum solis calor camino videtur esse ferventior, nullus natantium ejus ima adire possit; nec tamen unquam in hyeme gelatur. Et enim ibi fons, ut dicunt, unde ebullit aqua: Hunc locum Medesuelle antiqui appellarunt; a quo primi fundatores ipsius monasterii, quia juxta monasterium est Medeshamstede vocaverunt," v. Medewege.

<sup>e</sup>Medew a meadow, v. mædewe. Mede-wæge [*Asser. Medwæge: Flor. Medweaig: Hunt. Medweag, Meadeweage, Medewei: Dunel. Meodewage, Medewage: Hovd. Meodewege, Medewei: Brom. Medeweye, Medewey.*—mæd a meadow, wæg, weg a way, wave, water; or *Wel. Mad uog pulcher fluctus*] The river MEDWAX, Kent; nomen Saxonice fluvii apud Cantianos insignis, *Chr.* 999.

Mede-wyrt, medo-wyrt MEADOW-WORT; pratensis herba, melletina, *Elf. gl.*: R. 41.

Med-feoh a bribe, reward.

Med-gelda One who rewards, a leader, one who is rewarded, a hireling, *Lev.* 25, 39.

Medlic small, little, v. medeme.

Medme; *sup. medmeast moderate, v. medeme.*

Medmian To go in the middle, to mediate, moderate; mediare, moderari, *L. Cnut. pol.* 66.

Med-micel [medeme little] moderate, short, small, little, mean, *T. Ps.* 36, 17.

Med-micelnys, se; *f.* Littleness, smallness; exiguitas:—Med-micelnysse gastes pusillitas animi, pusillanimitas, *Ps.* 54, 8.

Medo mede, *Oss.* 1, 1.—Medo-ærn, medo-heal a mead-house, banqueting-house, palace, *Beo.* 1, 22, v. medu.

<sup>f</sup>Medom worthy, *Bt.* 16, 3, C., v. medeme.

Medomnes dignity, *Bt.* 16, 3, v. medemnes.

Medo-werig weary with wine, drunk, *Jdth.* p. 24, 38.

Medo-wyrt meadow-wort, v. mede-wyrt.

Medrene motherly, on the mother's side, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12.

Medric MODERATE, common; mediocris, plebeius, *R.* 14.



Med-sælð [sælð happiness] unhappiness, misfortune, *Ors.* 4, 4.  
 Med-sceat, med-scet a reward, bribe, *Deut.* 16, 19.  
 Med-trunnes, med-trymnes infirmity, weakness, *Bt.* 39, 9.  
 MEDU, medo; g. d. a; m. [*Plat. Dut.* mede, meede, mee f: *Ger.* met, meth, meht, meet m: *Leibnitz in Gloss. Celtico.* medd: *Dan.* möd, miöd c: *Swed.* mjöd n: *Icel.* miödur m: *Lat.* mid. medo, meda, medus. The *Sclav. Russ.* med: *Pol.* meod: *Lettavia.* medus: *Fin. Esthnie,* messi: *Lat.* mel: *Grk.* μέλι, signify honey as the principal ingredient of mead. *Hesychius* declares expressly that mead was a Scythian drink, which he calls μέλιτρον, and in *Lat.* mid. mellita, melogratum, *Adl.*]  
 MEAD, metheglin, wine; hydromeli, mulsum:—Medubenc a mead bench, *Beo.* 11.  
 Medu-gal flushed with wine; vino jocundus, *Cd.* 209.  
 Medium moderate, *L. Ethelb.* 7, v. medeme.  
 Medium worthy, *Bd.* 4, 3, O, v. medeme.  
 Mediumnes benignity, desert, dignity, *Bt.* 16, 1, v. medemnes.  
 Medwege the river Medway, v. Mede-wæge.  
 Med-wisa little wise, dull, *Past.* 30, 1.  
 Med-wyrhta a worker for wages, a servant, hireling.  
 Medyr a mother, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 28, v. modor.  
 Meg a relation, friend, *C. Mt.* 20, 13, v. mæg.  
 Meg-cwalm the destruction of relations, *Som.*  
 Megen strength, valour, *T. Ps.* 17, 34, v. mægen.  
 Megende having power, powerful, v. magan.  
 Meg-sib relationship, v. mæg-scipe, in mæg-gemot.  
 Meg-wlit, meg-wliht shape, form, *C. R. Jn.* 5, 37, v. mæg-wlite.  
 Meg-wlitad transfigured, *C. Mt.* 17, 2.  
 Megyn valour, strength, *C. Ps.* 17, 34, v. mægen.  
 Meh me, *Cod. Cott. Mt.* 10, 40, v. me.  
 Meht might, power, *Bt. R. p.* 154, v. miht.  
 Meht could, for miht, v. magan.  
 Meig a relation, v. mæg.  
 Meið-hád being of age, virginity, *Prov.* 2, v. mægð, &c.  
 Mek me, v. mec.  
 Mela-gescot meal-shot, meal-tax, *De var. cas.* 2.  
 Melc milch, giving milk, *Herb.* 18, 3, v. meolc.

Melcan, melcian to milk, v. meolcian.  
 Meld Evidence, proof, discovery; evidential:—He meld ahte he had proof, *Cd.* 208.  
 Melda A betrayer, traitor; proditor, *Som.*  
 Meld-feoh a fee for the discovery of a crime, *L. In.* 17.  
 Meldian, ameldian; p. ode; pp. meldod, gemeldod [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* melden: *Ker.* meldon: *Tat.* meldan: *Dan.* melde.—This word appears to be related to mælan to speak.—from meld a discovery] To discover, betray, make known, inform against; prodere:—He nolde meldian on his geferan he would not inform against his companions, *Bt.* 16, 2.  
 Meldung, e; f. A discovering, betraying; indicatio, proditio, *Bd.* 3, 24.  
 Mele, es; m. A hollow vessel, a cup, pot, basket; patera, cyathus, *Cot.* 16, 53, 172: *R.* 24.  
 MELEW, melo, melu, meluw, meolw; g. melewes, melwes; d. melwe [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* meel n: *Ger.* mehl, mäh n: *Ot.* melo: *Tat.* meleuue: *Swed.* mjöl n: *Icel.* mál, miöl n: *Scot.* mael: *Wel.* mal: *Sclav.* mlanie: *Pol.* mieleny: *Alb.* miel: *Lat.* mid. mola: *Grk.* μάλειον] MEAL, flour; farina:—On þrim gemetum melewes, *Mt.* 13, 33. Swa swa mon melo sift, þæt melo þurh crypð ælc þýrel as one sifts meal, the meal runs through each hole, *Bt.* 34, 11. Melues þone teoðan dæl þæs gemetes, *Lev.* 6, 20. Ic hæfde þri windlas mid meluwe ofer min heafod, *Gen.* 40, 16.  
 Mellont, Mellent MEULAN, a Norman castle; Mellentum, oppidum Galliæ in provincia insulæ Franciæ, *Chr.* 1118.  
 Melo flour, *Bt.* 34, 11, v. meluw.  
 Melo-gescot a meal-tax, v. mela-gescot.  
 MELTAN, gemeltan; p. mealt, gemeltede, we multon; pp. gemeltod, molten, gemolten [*Plat.* smölten, smülten: *Dut.* smelten: *Ger.* schmelgen: *Dan.* smelte: *Swed.* smälta: *Icel.* melta to dissolve: *Grk.* μέλδω] To MELT, dissolve, cook; liquefacere, concoquere, *Martyr.* 15, *Jun.* He gemelteð þa, *Ps.* 147, 7, v. formeltan.  
 Meltung, e; f. A MELTING, digestion; liquefactio, digestio, *L. Med.* 2, 23.  
 Melu, meluw flour, v. melew.  
 Melyst A stammerer; balbus, *Som.*

Memera The river Maran, *Herts.*; Memera, fluvioli nomen vicum Welwyn in agro Hertfordensi præterfluentis, et fluvio Lyge sive Lea, ad ipsam Hertfordiam illabentis:—Het Eadward cyng atynbran þa norðan burh at Heorotforda, betweox Memeran and Benefican and Lygean Edward ordered the northern fortress to be built at Hertford, betwixt Memer and Benwic, and Lea, *Chr.* 913.  
 Men to man, v. man.  
 Menan to mean, wish, *Bt.* 38, 2, v. mænan.  
 Menas Ornaments, jewels; monilia, *R.* 4.  
 Mengan to mix, *Cd.* 216, v. mengan.  
 Mengnys, se; f. A mixture, mingling; mixtura, *Som.*  
 Mendlic moderate, little, *Bd.* 2, 13, C, v. medlic.  
 Mene A gimmel, hoop, ring; lunula, *Som.*  
 Menego, menegu, menego a multitude, *Mt.* 9, 25: 13, 36: *Mt.* 14, 19, v. mænigeo.  
 Menen A damsel, maid; ancilla, *R. Mt.* 26, 69.  
 Mengan, mængan, mengcan; p. mengde, gemenged; pp. gemenged, gemenged [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* mengen: *Isd.* mengan: *Dan.* mänge, menge: *Swed.* mänge: *Icel.* menga] 1. To MENG, MING, mingle, mix; miscere. 2. To have unlawful intercourse; miscere carnaliter, concumbere:—1. Mather and ceald hwilum mengað hot and cold sometimes mingle, *Cd.* 216. Þara blod Pilatus mengde mid hyra of-frungum, *Lk.* 13, 1. He let rinan hagol wið fyr gemenged, *Ex.* 9, 24: *Jn.* 27, 34. Mid sweffe gemenged, *Gen.* 19, 24. 2. Swylce is eac be-wered þat mon hine mengde wið his broðor wife itidem est etiam cautum ne homo se misceat cum ejus fratris uxore, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5.  
 Mengan To water; mingere, *Cot.* 136, v. migan.  
 Menge a multitude, *Ors.* 1, 7: *Cd.* 83, v. mænigeo.  
 Mengeo a multitude, *Bt.* 14, 1, v. mænigeo.  
 Mengian To MING; monere, *Peccat. med.* 14, *Lye.*  
 Meni-feald manifold, *Elf. T. p.* 10.—Meni-fealdan to multiply.—Meni-fealdnys multiplicity, v. mænigeo, &c.  
 Menig many, great, brave, *Mk.* 6, 2: *Ex.* 6, 1, v. manig.  
 Mænigeo a multitude, *Mk.* 5, 21, v. mænigeo.  
 Menig-feald, menig-feald mani-



*fold*, Gen. 13, 6: Mt. 6, 7.—  
Menig-fealdan *to multiply*.—  
Menig-fealdlice *variously, often*, Alb. resp. 28, v. mænigeo, &c.

Menigo, menigu, menio, meniu *a multitude*, Jn. 12, 9, 12: Mk. 3, 20, 32: Gen. 16, 10, v. mænigeo.

Menig-tywe, meni-tywe *cunning, crafty*, v. mænig-tywe.

Menisc *belonging to men, people*, Gen. 24, 3, v. mennesc.

Men-lufigend *a lover of men, a philanthropist*.

Menn men, v. man.

Menn a man, Jn. 18, 3, v. man.

Mennen, mennyn *A maid servant, handmaid*; ancilla:—  
Sunu mennenu *pine filium ancillæ tuæ*, M. Ps. 85, 15.  
Swa oðru mennenu *sicut alie ancillæ*, L. Alf. eccl. 12. Twa hund-teontig and fiftig þara monna - esna and mennena CCL famularum et famularum, Bd. 4, 13.

Mennesc, mennisc, menisc; *adj.* [Plat. minsk m. n: Dut. Ger. mensch m. n: Ker. mennisch: Ot. mennisco, mennisc: Not. mennisco: Moes. mannisk man: Dan. menneske n: Swed. menniska f: Icel. manneskia f. animans humane sortis. The neuter gender is commonly taken in an abject sense] 1. Human, belonging to man or mankind; humanus. 2. Used as a noun n. Human kind, mankind, people; homines:—1. Getreowde he in godcundre fultom, þær se mennesca wan wæs he trusted in divine help, where the human was wanting, Bd. 2, 7. Efter menniscum wisdomes after human wisdom, Serm. Pasch. p. 12. 2. Gen. 24, 3: R. Mt. 5, 11. Menniscra morð destruction of human kind; hominum perditio, Cd. 33.

Mennisclic Human, belonging to man; humanus, Scint. 7.

Mennisclice; *adv.* Like a man; humaniter, Elf. gr.

Menniscnes, se; f. Manhood, humanity, incarnation; natura hominis, humanitas, incarnation:—  
Matheus awrat þe Cristes menniscnisse Matthew wrote about Christ's humanity, Elf. T. p. 25. Fram Drihtnes menniscnyssse from the Lord's incarnation; a Domini incarnation, Bd. 1, 5.

Mennyn a maid servant, C. Ps. 122, 3, v. mennen.

Mentastrum Wild mint; menthastrum, Herb. 92.

MENTEL; g. mentle [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Bret. mantel

m: Icel. möttull m: Wel. mantell: Fr. manteau m: It. mantello: Sp. Port. manto] A MANTLE, cloak; chlamys:—  
Syn oferwigen swa swa mid twyfealdum mentle sint opteri sicut cum duplici chlamyde, Ps. 108, 28.

<sup>m</sup>Meo; pl. meon. A kind of shoe; pedule, R. 28.

Meodem moderate, C. R. Ben. 67, v. medeme.

Meodoma a weaver's beam, Cot. 162.

Meodo-wyrt meadow - wort, v. mede-wyrt.

Meodu mead, v. medu.

Meodum worthy, Bt. 16, 3, v. medeme.

Meodum little, less, R. Mt. 25, 45, v. medeme.

MEOLC, meoloc, meoluc, meolec, e; f. [Plat. Dut. melk f: Frs. meloc f: Ger. milch f: Isd. miluh: Wil. milich, milch: Dan. mælk, melk c: Swed. mjölk f: Icel. miólk f: Ir. meilg: Boh. mlíko: Russ. mleko, moloko] MILK; lac:—  
Lande þe eall flewð on riðum meolce and hunies terræ quæ tota manat in rivis lactis et mellis, Num. 16, 14. Lande þe weoll meolce and hunie, Num. 16, 13. Welig on meolocum dives in lacte, Bd. 1, 1. An henne æg mid lytle meole a hen's egg with a little milk, Bd. 3, 23. Land þe þe flewð meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Nam buteran and meoloc, Gen. 18, 8. Meoloc of sceapum, Deut. 32, 14.—  
Meolce-breost a teat, nipple.—  
Meolc-fæt milk-vat, R. 26.—  
Meolc-hwite milk-white.—  
Meolc-sucian, meolc-sucigan *to suck milk, to suck*.—  
Meolc-teon *to draw milk, to suck*, V. Ps. 8, 3.

Meolcian, melcian, gemilcian *To milk*; mulgere, W. Bd. p. 461.

Meolec milk, Ex. 3, 8, v. meolc.

Meolo meal, flour, v. melew.

Meoloc, meoluc milk, L. eccl. 40, v. meolc.

Meoluc-sucian *to suck milk*.

<sup>m</sup>Meomor Skilful, expert, known; peritus, v. gemimor.

Meord, meorð A reward; merces, R. Jn. 4, 36.

Meoring Waste, danger, impediment, difficulty; effusio, periculum:—  
Moyeses ofer þa fela meoringa fyrde gelædde Moses then over many difficulties led the army, Cd. 145.

MEOS, es [Plat. Dut. mos n: Ger. moos n: Dan. mos, muss, moss c: Swed. mossa f: Icel. mosi m. muscus: Fr. mousse f: Lat. mid. mussa, mussum,

mussus: Boh. Pol. mech: Wel. mwsogl] Moss; muscus:—  
Deut. 28, 42. Sumne dæl ealdes meoses some part of old moss, Bd. 3, 2.

Meose a table, R. 30, v. myse.

Meotedisc-fenn The dead lake near the mouth of the Phasis

Mæotis palus, Ors. 1, 1, Som.

Meotod, meotud the Creator, God, Cd. 221, Th. p. 286, 16, v. metod.

Meottoc, meottuc a mattock, v. mattuc.

Meowen mown, v. mawan.

Meowle, an; f. [Plat. moie, moje f. an aunt: Dut. moei f. an aunt: Dan. møe f. a virgin: Swed. mö f: Icel. mey, mæf f. a virgin.—  
Icel. mey a virgin; oll all, a pure virgin, Hickee] A maid, girl, virgin; puella, virgo, virginæ castitatis heroina:—  
Seo halige meowle the holy virgin, Jdth. 10. Afrise meowle African maid, Cd. 171: 58.

MEOX [Plat. mess, miss: Frs. mese f: Dut. mest, mist f: Ger. mist m: Mons. misit: Not. mist: Moes. maiht: Dan. mög n: Swed. mock m: Icel. mosk n. mocka f.—  
hence Eng. muck, mixen a dunghill] Dung, dirt, filth; cenum, stercus:—  
Ic hyne bewurpe mid meoxe, Lk. 13, 8. Swa swa meox under feltune tanquam stercus sub latrina, Bt. 36, 1.—  
Meox-bearuwe, meox-bearwe a dung-barrow, a barrow.

<sup>e</sup>Merantun, Meretun [Flor. Meretun: West. Meritonia: Brom.

Merton.—mere a mere, pool; tun a town] MERTON, Surry, Chr. 755.

Merc, merca a mark, title, an inscription; apex, C. Mk. 15, 26, v. mearc.

Merce the Mercians, Chr. 704, v. Myrce.

Merce Balm, mint, parsley; apiastrum, apium, Elf. gl.: Cot. 166.

Merced MARKED, destined; designatus, Cd. 228.

Merc-isen a marking-iron, v. nearc-isen.

Mercna of the Mercians, Chr. 704, v. myrce.

Mercedes-burn Meced's burn, v. Mearcedesburnan-stede.

Mercung a marking, C. Lk. pref. v. mearcung.

MERE, mære, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. meer n. a lake: Not. mere: Moes. marei a sea, marisaiw a lake: Dan. myre c: Swed. Icel. mar m: Bret. mor: Boh. Russ. more: Wend. murje: Lettish. marrios: Esth-nish. merri: Pol. morze. The



idea of quantity and motion seems to be connected with this word, and so to be related to more : *Ger.* mehr, mähren to move, and the *Grk.* *μυρεω* to flow, *Adl.*] 1. A MERE, lake, pool, marsh; palus, lacus. 2. Sea; mare:—1. Mere Genesareð, *Lk.* 5, 1. Wið þæne mere *juxta lacum*, *Lk.* 5, 2: 8, 22, 33. Syloes mere *Silœ stagnum*, *Jn.* 9, 7, 11. He sette westene on mere wætera, *Ps.* 106, 34. Ofer meras *suprapaludes*, *Ex.* 7, 19. 2. Mere deaða mæst greatest of sea-deaths, *Cd.* 166.—Begeondan þam mere, *Jn.* 6, 22.—Mereciest sea-chest, the ark, *Cd.* 66.—Mere-deað sea-death, *Cd.* 167.—Mere-floed sea-flood, the ocean, *Cd.* 8.—Mere-grot sea-stone, a pearl, *Mt.* 13, 46.—Mere-hengest a sea-horse, ship.—Mere-hús a sea-house, the ark, *Cd.* 65.—Mere-hwearf the sea-shore, *Cd.* 169.—Mere-líðende sea-faring, *Cd.* 71.—Mere-men a mermaid, siren.—Mere-næddra, mere-nedr a sea-snake, *Cot.* 136.—Mere-stream a sea-stream, the ocean, *Cd.* 39.—Mere-swyn a sea-swine, whale, dolphin, porpoise, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Mere-tor a sea-tower, rock, *Cd.* 167.

Mere a mare, *R.* 20, v. myre.

Mere; *sup.* merost. Excellent, *T.* Ps. 22, 7, v. mæra.

Merec Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 42.

Meres-ige, Meres-ige [*Hunt.* Mereseige.—*ig* an island, meres of a lake] The island MERSEY, Essex, the river Mersey, dividing Cheshire and Lancashire; palustris insula, locus in agro Essexiensi, *Chr.* 895.

Meretun Merton, *Surry*; Merdon, *Wilt.*; Mereton, *Oxford.*; Morton, *Devon.*, *Chr.* 871, v. Merantun.

Merg marrow, v. mearh.

Mer-gealla Sea-galls; marina galla, major galla; *ovokhakis*, *L. M.* 2, 6.

Mergen morn, morning, *Cd.* 8, v. morgen.

Mergenlic belonging to the morning, v. morgenlic.

Mergð mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, C, v. myrð.

Meric Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 42, v. merce.

Merien, merigen the morning, *Elf. gl.*, v. morgen.

Merih marrow, v. mearh.

Merne MORN, *C. Mt.* 15, 1: 16, 3, v. morgen.

Merra A deceiver; seductor, *C. Mt.* 27, 63.

Merring A pouring out, prodig-

ality; profusio, effusio, *Past.* 60.

MERSC [*Plat.* marsch, masch f: *Ger.* marsch f: *Old Ger.* mersc, mers; *Moes.* marisaiw: *Fr.* marais, marecage: *Lat.* mid. mariscus.—Related to mere a meer] 1. A MARSH, fen, bog; mariscus, locus palustris. 2. The MARSHES, Romney marsh; marisci:—1. On merscum in mariscis, *Bt.* 34, 10. 2. Cenwulf ofer-hergade Cantwara oð Mersc Cenwulfus devastavit Cantianorum (terram) usque ad Mariscos: i.e. locos palustres oppidum Romney circumjacentes, *Chr.* 796.—Mersceland marsh - land, *Chr.* 1098.—Mersc - mealuwe the herb marsh - mallow, *Herb.* 39.—Mersc-mear-gealla herba contra apostemata et teredinem valens, *L. M.* 1, 39, 50.—Merscware marshmen, fen-men, *Chr.* 838.

Merse-dæg a festival-day.

Merst-lor cords at the top of a mast, v. mæst-lor.

Mersud celebrated, praised, *Cot.* 57, for mærsud; *pp.* of mærsian.

Mersung fame, *C. Mt.* 4, 24, v. mersung.

Merð greatness, glory, *T. Ps.* 8, 2: *C. R. Mk.* 1, 28, v. mærd.

Merð hinders, *Bt.* tit. 32, v. myrran.

Meruvenes, se; f. Tenderness; teneritudo:—Meruvenes modes teneritudo animi, *Past.* 32, 2.

Merwe tender, *C. or R. Mt.* 24, 32, v. mearu.

Mesa. 1. A cow; vacca. 2. A falling; altite, *Lye.*

Mese a table, *T. Ps.* 68, 27, v. myse.

Messenger Messenger; nuntius, *Lye.*

Messe a mass, feast.—Messe-hacele a priest's garment, *Chr.* 963.—Messe - lac a mass-offering; fertum, *R.* 34.—Messe-preost mass - priest, *R.* 68.—Messe-win wine offered at the altar; infertum vinum, *R.* 32, v. mæsse, &c.

Mest greatest, chief, *Bt.* 10, v. mæst.

ME'TAN, gemittan; p. mētte, gemētte, we mēttōn, mæton, bemætan; *pp.* gemēt; v. a. [*Plat.* mōten, bemōten: *Dut.* ontmoeten, te gemoet komen: *Frs.* meta: *Moes.* moťjan, gamoťjan: *Dan.* mōde: *Swed.* mōta: *Icel.* mæta.—mot n. a meeting] To MEET, meet with, to find, obtain, get; occurrere, invenire:—Pa eode he furðor oð he mette then went he

further till he met, *Bt.* 35, 6, C: *Cd.* 151. Hi hit ne metað, or gemetað they find it not, *Bt.* 36, 3. Na hi metton, *Ps.* 106, 4. He ys gemet, *Lk.* 15, 24. Gif ge gemittōn Esau, *Gen.* 32, 17. Þa hie gemittōn when they met, *Cd.* 80.

Metan, ametan; he mit; p. mæt, we mæton; *pp.* mētod, meten, gemeten; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* meten: *Ger.* messen: *Isd.* mezzen: *Ot.* mezzen: *Moes.* mitan: *Swed.* mätta: *Grk.* μετρεω: *Heb.* מדה mdd to mete, מד a measure] To METE, measure, compare, paint; metiri, pingere:—On þam ilcan gemete, þe ge metað, eow bið gemeten, *Mt.* 7, 2. Wic-steal metan a camp to measure, *Cd.* 146. Metod measured, *Cd.* 8. Swylce sio smealing and sio gesceadwisnes is to metanne wið þone gearowiton, and swelce þat hweol bið to metanne wið þa eaxe as argument and reasoning are, compared with the intellect, and as the wheel is compared with the axle-tree, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Met-bælg, met-bælg a meat-bag, a wallet, *C. R. Lk.* 22, 35.—Met-clyfa [cleofa a chamber] a food - chamber, a pantry, cellar.

ME'TE, mæte, mett, es; m. [*Plat.* met n. lean pork without larð or bacon: *Frs.* mette, meit f. meat, food: *Ger.* mett n. pure meat separated from the fat: *Ot.* maz bread, food: *Moes.* mats food: *Dan.* mad c. food: *Swed.* mat m: *Icel.* matr m.] 1. MEAT, food; cibus, esca. 2. Dainties, delicacies; dapes:—1. Hig beon eow to mete, *Gen.* 1, 29. Ic macige mete pinum fæder, *Gen.* 27, 9. Ic hæbbe þone mete to etan, *Jn.* 4, 32. Min mete is þat ic wyrce, *Jn.* 4, 34. Ne wyrceað æfter þam mete þe forwyrð ne operemini cibo qui perit, *Jn.* 6, 27. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metys operarius est dignus ejus cibo, *Mt.* 10, 10. Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett. 2. Mid cynelicum mettum gefylled cum regis dapibus impletus, *Bd.* 3, 6. Þu þesamod mid me swete gripe metas tu qui simul cum me dulces cepisti cibos, *Ps.* 54, 15. ¶ To mete gedon to feed, nourish; cibare.—Mete-fætels a meat-bag, wallet, *R. 3.*—Mete-fisc a lump fish; orbis piscis, *Som.*—Mete-gauel [gafol a tax] a tribute or rent paid in food, v. mete-lafa.

Mete [*Plat.* mate f: *Dut.* maat



*f: Frs. mete f: Ger. mass n: Isd. mezza: Ker. mez: Not. meze: Ot. mezz: Dan. maade c. maal n: Swed. mått n: Icel. môt n: Heb. מֶדֶד md] A manner, measure; modus, R. Ben. interl. 71.*

*Metegung a measuring, measure, deliberation, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, B, v. meting.*

*Mete-gyrd a measuring-rod, v. met-geard.*

*Mete-láfa Remnants of meat; cibi reliquiae, Ex. 8, 3.—Mete-leás meatless; cibo carens, W. Cat. p. 5.—Mete-leást, metelest want of meat; cibi inopia, Ors. 3, 8, v. met-ern.*

*\*Meten measured; pp. of metan. Metena the Fates, v. mettena. Metenys a comparison, v. wið-metenys.*

*Meter; d. metre. METRE, measure, verse; metrum:—Eroico metre in heroic verse, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 648, 36, 35.—Metercraft metre-craft, the art of poetry, Bd. 4, 2.—Meter-cund metre where one syllable is wanting; metrum catalecticum.—Meter-fers heroic verse, metre, Bd. 5, 18.—Meter-geworc metre-work, metrical work, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 648, 21.—Meter-wyrhta a metre-worker, a poet.*

*Metere An inventor, a painter; inventor, pictor, Elf. gr.: R. 80.*

*Met-ern, mete-ern a place to take food, a chamber, R. 109.—Mete-sacca a meat-sack, a spoon; cochlea, R. 30.—Mete-soen an appetite, L. M. 2, 1, Som.—Mete-swam an eatable mushroom, a mushroom, R. 43.—Mete-þegn a meat-thane or servant, Cd. 148, v. mete, met-scype.—Mete-utsiht a going out of the food, a flux, diarrhoea, R. 11.*

*Metest [mætest from mæte common, mean] Worst; pessimus, Prov. 19, 23.*

*Metfæst modest, v. gemætfæst. Met-fæt a measuring-vat, v. gemetfæt.*

*Met-geard a measuring-rod, R. 57.*

*\*Metgian to moderate, rule, Bt. 39, 1, v. gemetgian.*

*Métgung temperance, v. gemete-gung.*

*Meðas The Medes; Medi, Ors. 1, 12, v. Mæðe.*

*MEÐEL, gemaðel, es; d. meðle. 1. A discourse, speech; sermo. 2. Conversation, council; concilium:—1. Meðel monige gehyrdon a speech many should hear, Cd. 156. Se hlaford nolde gemaðeles na mare habban the Lord*

*would not have more of (the) discourse, Nic. 29, Thw. p. 16, 39. 2. On þam meðle in the council, Cd. 197.—Meðel-ern a place for speaking, a senate-house, Cot. 172.—Meðel-sted a place for speaking, a council place, judgment-place, Cd. 162: 179.*

*Meðgian To smoke; fumare, T. Ps. 103, 33.*

*Meðig [Plat. möde: Dut. moede, moey: Ger. müde: Ot. muade: Wil. muode. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, muothe: Dan. mödig weary, tired: Swed. möd: Icel. módr] Wearied, tired; fatigatus:—Meðig wæron were wearied. Hi hine meðigne metton they found him weary, Som.*

*Meðl a speech, v. meðel.*

*Meðlice Courteously; humaniter, Som.*

*Meðne weary; for meðigne, v. meðig.*

*Metian [mete meat] To supply with food, to feed; cibare:—Þa beade he þat man sceolde his here metian and horsian then commanded he, that they should feed and horse his army, Chr. 1013, v. metsian.*

*\*Meting, metinge, metung, metuncg, e; f. [metan to paint, measure] A painting, measuring, measure, deliberation; depictio, deliberatio, Elf. gr.: R. 80: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*

*Met lafo remainder of meat, C. Mt. 14, 20, v. mete-lafa.*

*Métod, métud, meotod, meotud, métot, es; m. [métod; pp. of metan to mete, adorn] The Creator, God; Creator, Deus:—Metod alwihta Creator of all things, Cd. 188. Ofer Metodes est against the Creator's will, Cd. 63: Bt. R. p. 164. Ælc hafað mag-wlite Metodes and engla each hath (the) image of (the) Creator and (the) angels, Cd. 75. Metodes þeow God's servant; Dei servus, Cd. 111. Metodes sunu God's son; Dei filius, Cd. 192. Metodes mihte with God's power; Dei potentia, Cd. 192: Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 597, 20. Þa mago-rincas Metode geþungon these kinsmen worshipped God; patrules Deo inserviebant, Cd. 82. Metode dyrust dearest to God; Deo charissimus, Cd. 174.*

*Métod measured, v. metan.*

*Metod dreamed, Cd. 178, v. metan.*

*Metód-sceaft the Divinity, Deity, Supreme Creator, Cd. 83.*

*Métot the Creator, v. métod.*

*\*Metr metre, Bd. 5, 23, v. meter.*

*Metra more moderate, v. mætra. Met-rap a meting or measuring-rope, Cot. 24.*

*Metrum. 1. Common, mean; plebeius. 2. Sick, weak; ægrotus:—1. Metrumen men plebeii homines, Bd. 4, 23. 2. Metrum cild ægrotus infans, L. Eccl. 17.*

*Metrumnes Infirmary, sickness; ægritudo, R. Mt. 8, 17, v. metrumnes.*

*Met-sceat a reward, recompense, Ps. 14, 6, v. med-sceat.*

*Met-scype meat-ship, a taking food, L. Lund. 8.—Met-seax a meat-knife, Ors. 5, 12.*

*Metsian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To give meat, to feed, nourish, mess; cibare:—He metsode hi he fed these, Ps. 80, 15: Chr. 1088. Þu metsast us tu cibabis nos, Ps. 79, 6.*

*Metsung MESSING, food, meat; victus, Chr. 994.*

*Mett; pl. mettas. Meat, food, Lk. 12, 23, v. mete.*

*Mettac, mettoc a trident, spade, mattock, Cot. 175, v. mattuc.*

*Mette, metton painted, v. metan.*

*Mettena, metena [metan to measure, because the three Nornen or Fates, Urth, Werthandi and Skuld, are said to determine the length of the thread of life] The measurers, Fates; Parcæ:—Þa gramam Mettena, þe folcise men hatað Parcæ the grim measurers which the common people call Fates, Bt. 35, 6, C.*

*\*Mette-swam a mushroom, v. met-ern, &c.*

*Metrum infirm, weak, Past. 61, 2, v. metrum.*

*Metrumnes, mettrymnis, metrumnes, se; f. Infirmary, sickness; infirmitas, ægritudo:—Gemænigfylde synd mettrymnissa heora multiplicatæ sunt infirmitates eorum, C. Ps. 15, 3. He onfeng ure mettrymnissa, R. Mt. 8, 17.*

*Metung a painting, v. meting.*

*Mets of meat, v. mete.*

*Meu a gull, v. mæw.*

*Mexe a sword, v. méce.*

*Mex-fæt a mixing-vat, mashing-vat, Som.*

*Mex-scoffe a mixing-shovel.*

*Micclum much, Herb. 17, 2, v. mycle.*

*Micel, micyl, miccel, mucel great, much, many, Gen. 15, 12: Deut. 28, 38: Lk. 12, 19, v. mycel.—Micel-fæsta much holding, fast holding.—Micel-heafded great headed.*

*Micelian to increase, Cot. 100, v. miclian.*

*Micellie Noble, great, proud; magnificus, Bd. 5, 20.*



Micellice Greatly, wonderfully; mirifice, *Lye*.  
 Micelnes greatness, abundance, a multitude, Num. 14, 19: *Lk.* 2, 13, v. mycelnes.  
 Micel-spreccende high or much speaking, *L. Ps.* 11, 3.  
 Micelum with much, much, greatly, v. mycle.  
 Migga urine, *R.* 17, v. migða.  
 Miggan to water; mingere, v. migan.  
 MICEG, myge, mygge, mycg, es; m. [*Plat.* mügg, mügge f: *Dut.* mug f: *Ger.* mücke f: *Not.* mucca: *South Ger.* mucke; comprising not only gnats and flies, but nearly all two-winged insects: *Dan.* myg c. n: *Swed.* mygga f: *Icel.* my n: *Boh.* maucha: *Pol.* mucha: *Lapland, pl.* myggor, muockir: *Nikobarien Islands,* muah: *Grk.* μῡα] A MIDGE, gnat; culex, *R.* 23.—Migget a midge-net, a net to keep off gnats, *R.* 106.  
 Miggern exugium, *R.* 78.  
 Michælstowe Michael's place or St. Michael's mount, in Cornwall, *Chr. Gib. p.* 1, note 2.  
 Micla, micle; def. great, many, much, *Ex.* 29, 20, v. mycel.  
 Miclian to grow, increase, v. myclian.  
 Miclum much, v. mycle.  
 Miclung, e; f. A magnifying, enlarging; ampliatio.  
 MID; d. ac. [*Plat. Dut.* mede adv. and conj.: *Plat. mit*: *Dut.* met prep.: *Ger.* mit prep.: *Salic Laws,* mitho: *Ker. mit*: *Moes.* mith, mid: *Dan.* *Swed.* med: *Icel.* med, medr: *Wend.* med] With, by means of, among; cum, apud: —Mid hym with him, with them; cum eo, secum, cum iis, *Jos.* 4, 8: *Lk.* 7, 6. Mid hyre cum ea, *Lk.* 7, 12. Mid þe tecum, *Jos.* 1, 5, 9. Mid eowrum fæder, *Mt.* 6, 1. ¶ Mid ealle with all, altogether, entirely. Mid sibbe with peace, peacefully; pacifice, *Jos.* 6, 23. Mid þam þe, mid þon þe, mid þon with that, while, when, whereas, in as much as, for as much as, seeing that, *Gen.* 18, 2: *Ors.* 1, 12. Mid þy, mid þy þa, mid þy þe when, whilst, thereupon, as soon as, after that, when therefore, *Mt.* 27, 12.—Mid-þæran to bear with.—Mid-beorðre fetus, *Cot.* 175.—Mid-blissian to rejoice with, congratulate.  
 Mid-, in composition, denotes with, and is expressed by the Latin prefixes co-, com-, con-, cor-; as, mid-sprecan to speak with; colloqui; mid-

wyrcan to work with; cooperari.  
 Midan, midian to conceal, v. miðan.  
 MIDD; def. se midda; seo, þæt midde; sup. midmest; adj. [*Plat. Dut.* midden: *Ger.* mitten: *Isd.* mitem: *Ot.* mithen: *Moes.* midja: *Dan.* *Swed.* midten: *Icel.* midr] MID, middle; medius: —Betwux midde endas per medios fines, *Mk.* 7, 31. Þurh midde Samaritan per mediam Samaritan, *Lk.* 17, 11. To middan dæg at mid-day, *R.* 65. To midde nihte at midnight; ad mediam noctem, *Ex.* 11, 4. On midde nihte, *Bd.* 2, 12. On midne dæg at mid-day, *Bt.* 39, 3. On midre sæ in the middle part of the sea; in medio mari, *Mk.* 6, 47. On mid-dan þære ea in medio aquæ, *Jos.* 3, 17. Tosliten on mid-dan slit in the middle part; divisus in medio, *Lk.* 23, 45.  
 Midd a bushel measure, *Ors.* 4, 9, v. mitta.  
 Mid-dæg mid-day, *Jn.* 4, 6.—Mid-dæglic mid-day; meridianus, *Bd.* 5, 12.—Middæg-sang mid-day-song, *Elf. ep.* 1, 31.—Middæg-tid mid-day-tide, *Cot.* 136.  
 b Middan-eard, es; m. [midd mid-dle, eard earth] The middle region, the orb of the earth, the world; mundus, orbis terrarum: —Middan-eardes leoht, *Jn.* 8, 12: 9, 5. Middan-eardes Hælend mundi Servator, *Jn.* 4, 42.  
 Middan-eardlic; adj. Worldly; mundanus, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 35.  
 Middan-geard, es; m. [geard a yard, enclosure, region] The earth, world; mundus, orbis terrarum: —Middan-geardes leoht mundi lumen, *Mt.* 5, 14.  
 Middan-geardlic; adj. Worldly; mundanus, *Bd.* 2, 7.  
 Middan-winter midwinter, *Christ-mas, Mt.* 3, tit. v. mid-mest, &c.  
 Middell; d. middele, middle.  
 MIDDLE; medius: —Þurh middele his per medium ejus, *Ps.* 135, 14. On middele in medio, *Ps.* 21, 13, 21. On hyra middele, *Mk.* 9, 36. On þam midle in the midst, *Bt.* 33, 4, *Card. p.* 200, 15.—Middel-Anglas, Middel-Englas the Middle Angles, those of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c., *Chr.* 449.—Middel-finger the middle finger, *Elf. gl. R.* 73.—Middel-flæra, middel-flere the middle floor or story; media contignatio, inter-nasus.—Middel-fot the

middle of the foot, *R.* 75.—Middel-gesculdru space between the shoulders, *R.* 74.—Middel-hringas bracelets; armillæ, *Cot.* 20.—Middel-Seaxe, Middel-Sexe the middle Saxons, now Middlesex, *Chr.* 1011.  
 Middel-tun [*Hovd.* Middleton.—middel middle, tun a town] Middle town, contracted to MIDDLETON, the name of many places, *Chr.* 893: 894: 1052.  
 Midden-dæglic Mid-day; meridianus, *L. Ps.* 90, 6.  
 Middles in the midst, v. to-middles.  
 Midde-sidan the midsides, loins, *Som.*  
 Midde-sumer midsummer, *Rub. Lk.* 1, 1.  
 Midde-weard midward, middle, *Bt.* 39, 3, v. midd.  
 Midde-wed a dowry, *Cot.* 66, v. wæd.  
 Midding A MIDDING, dunghill; sterquilinum, *Som.*  
 Middle-flere a middle floor, v. middel, &c.  
 Middle-gescyltra space between the shoulders, *Cot.* 116.  
 Middum in the midst, among, v. middes.  
 Miderce a chest, coffer, v. mederce.  
 Mid-feorð Youth; adolescentia, *Past.* 49, 5.  
 Mid-ferh A steer, bullock; juvenescens, *Som.*—Mid-ferhð mid-dle age, *Bt.* 38, 5.—Mid-fleon to fly together.—Mid-fyligan to follow together, accompany, *Scint.* 54.—Mid-gehealdan to satisfy; satisfacere, *Bt.* 13, *Lye.*—Mid-gewyrhta a co-worker.—Mid-hlyte a fellowship.—Mid-hrife, mid-hryðe MIDRIF, the muscles dividing the thorax and abdomen, *L. M.* 2, 56, v. mid-mest.  
 Midl, midla; pl. midlu. A bridle or rather the bit; frænum, sive potius lupatum: —Bridles midl the middle of a bridle; chamus, lupatum, *R.* 21. Mid isenum midlum gewyldan with iron bits to tame, *Som.*  
 Midle in the middle, *Bt.* 33, 4; for middele, v. middel.  
 Midlen; n. A MIDDLE; medius: —On hyra midlen or midlene in eorum medio, *Mt.* 18, 2, 20: *Mk.* 14, 60. On fyrynes midlene in ignis medio, *Deut.* 5, 24.  
 Mid-lencten mid-lent, *Rub. Jn.* 6, 1.  
 Midlene; adj. Belonging to noon, moderate, MIDDLING, mean; meridianus, medioximus, *T. Ps.* 90, 6: *Elf. gr.*  
 Midlest; def. se midlæsta the middlemost, middle, *Bt.* 39, 7, v. middel.



Midl-hring a bracelet, *Cot.* 20.  
 Mid-lifian, mid-lyfian to intercede, mediate, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 Midlung, e; f. *A middle, midst, middling*; medium, *Ps.* 22, 4, v. midlen.  
 Mid-mest midmost, middlemost, *Bd.* 40, 3; sup. of midd.—Mid-mysel moderate, little, *Bd.* 2, 16, *S. p.* 519, 34.—Mid-niht midnight, *R. 94*.—Mid-ore middle region, *Bt. R.* p. 192.  
 —Mid-rade co-equitatio, *L. Lund.* 4.—Mid-rif a midriff, *R.* 74, v. mid-hrife.—Mid-sceat a reward, *L. Athel.* 17. tit.—Mid-singend concantor, *R.* 33.—Mid-siðian to travel with, to accompany, *Cd.* 138.—Mid-sið-udu accompanied; comitatus, *Cot.* 56.—Mid-speca a defender, advocate.—Mid sprecan to speak with, converse, *Nicod.* 12.—Mid-standan to stand by, retain, assent, *L. Alf. pol.* 40.—Mid-sumer, mid-sumer, midsummer-dæi midsummer-day, *Chr.* 1131.—Mid-sumor - monað midsummer-month, June.—Mid-swegian to sound together, to accord.—Mid-polian to suffer together.—Mid-þrowung suffering with, compassion, *Scint.* 45.—Mid-weas by chance.—Mid-wedd a dowry.—Mid-winter, myd-wynter, midda-winter, mydda-winter, mid-dan-winter mid-winter, winter-solstice, *Christmas, Bt.* 5, 2: *Lk.* 1, 26.—Mid-winter-monað mid-winter-month, December.—Mid - wist knowledge, conscience, substance, *S. C. de mont, Wall.* 6.—Mid-wunung dwelling with, fellowship, *Scint.* 63.—Mid-wyrcanto work with, co-operate, *Mk.* 16, 20.—Mid-wyrhta a fellow-worker, co-adjutor, comrade, *Chr.* 945.—Mid-yrfenuma a co-heir.  
 f Miehtig powerful, v. mihtig.  
 Mierring a profusion, v. merring.  
 MİGAN, gemigan, ic mige, mihe, he mið; p. mäh, gemäh, we migon; pp. migen [*Plat. Frs. migen: Icel. miga*] To water; mingere:—*Herb.* 7, 13. Ic mige or mihe I water; mingo, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 37, 44. Migege mingite, id.  
 Migga urine, v. migða.  
 Miging, miggung, e; f. *A watering*; mictura:—*R.* 78.  
 Migolan drince a diuretic drink; urinam excitans potio, *L. M.* 2, 22.  
 Migða, micga, an; m. [*Plat. Frs. mige f: Icel. mig f.*] Urine; urina:—Earfoðlicnes þæs migðan pain of the urine; difficultas urinae, *Herb.* 142, 1.

Mihan to water, *Elf. gr.*, v. migan.  
 Miht, meahht, mæht, meht; g. d. mihte; ac. miht; f. [*Plut. Dut. Dan. magt f: Frs. Ger. macht f: Isd. magti. Not. Tat. mahts. Ker. mahti. Moes. mahts: Swed. makt m: Icel. makt f.*—mihte had power; from magan] 1. MİHT, power, valour, strength; potentia. 2. Mihtacles; miracula:—1. *Ps.* 21, 14. On mihte and on mægene with might and main, *Lk.* 4, 36. Offer his mihta supra ejus vires; *Dial.* 1, 20. 2. *Ps.* 105, 2: *Mk.* 6, 2.  
 Mihte might, could, was able, availed, had power, was in health, *Bd.* 3, 7: *Bt.* 41, 4: *Gen.* 29, 6, v. magan.  
 s Mihtelic, mihtlic; adj. Possible, able; possibilis:—Gode synt mihtelice þa þing þe mannum synt unmihtelice Deo sunt possibiles istæ res, quæ hominibus sunt impossibiles, *Lk.* 18, 27: *Mk.* 9, 23.  
 Mihtig, mihti; comp. mihtigra; sup. mihtigost. MİHTIG, powerful, able; potens:—*Deut.* 10, 17: *Lk.* 1, 49: *Ps.* 88, 9.  
 Mihtiglice, mihtilice; adv. MİHTILY, powerfully; potenter:—*Bt.* 35, 4: *Ps.* 44, 4.  
 Mihtignes, se; f. MİHTINESS, power; potentia, *Som.*  
 Mihteleas Powerless, MİHTLESS, weak; impotens, *Jud.* 4, 16, Mihtlicor more powerfully, possibly; potentius, possibilis, *Bd.* 5, 21.  
 Miht-mód a violent mind, *Cd.* 149.  
 Mil MİLET, a small seed; milium, *Cot.* 131.  
 MIL, mila [*Plat. mile f: Dut. myl f: Ger. meile f: Ker. millu: Poem on St. Anno, mili: Dan. miil c: Swed. mil f: Icel. mila f: Wel. mildir: Fr. mille: It. miglio: Sp. mila: Port. milha: Arab. ميل* mil: *Heb. מלא mla full, or מול mul a termination, boundary, from מל ml to divide*] A MİLE; milliare:—Ehta hund mila lang and tu hund mila bread 800 miles long and 200 miles broad, *Bd.* 1, 1. Hu hugu on nygan milum nearly nine miles; ferme novem miliaria, *Bd.* 4, 27. The A.-S. also used þusend stapa a thousand steps; as the Romans mille passuum, *Mt.* 5, 41.  
 b MİL; prep. ac. [*Dan. mellem, imellem: Swed. mellan, imellan: Icel. milli, ámillum, imillum*] Among, at, mid, in; inter:—Mil paðas mid (the)

paths; inter semitas, *Cd.* 151, *Lye.*  
 Milc milk, v. meolc.  
 MILD; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. mild: Old Ger. milst: Icel. mildr: Russ. miloi: Pol. mily: Grk. μελιχρος*—melted, from melian to melt, soften] MILD, gentle, merciful, kind; mitis, benignus:—*Bd.* 4, 27, 31, *S. p.* 610, 30: *Ps.* 77, 42. Beo þu milde, *Lk.* 18, 13. Manna mildost mildest of men, *Cd.* 170.—Mild-heort mild-hearted, merciful, *Lk.* 6, 36.—Mild-heortlice mercifully, *Past.* 44, 1.—Mild-heortnes mild-heartedness, mercy, compassion, *Ex.* 34, 6: *Lk.* 1, 50.—Mild-heatr mild laughter, banter, *Ps.* 34, 19.  
 Mildeaw MİLDEW, nectar; melles ros, nectar, *Cot.* 138.  
 Mildelice, mildlice; adv. MİLDLY, mercifully, devoutly; mansuete, pie, *Örs.* 1, 8: 2, 2.  
 Mildse, e; f. [*Dut. mildheid f. mildness: Ger. milde f: Ot. milti: Tat. miltida: Isd. miltinisso: Dan. mildelse c: Swed. mildhet f: Icel. mildi f.*] Mercy, pity; misericordia:—þa mildse bæd intreated the mercy; misericordiam imploravit, *Bd.* 4, 3. Poligse Godes mildse forfeits God's mercy, *L. North. Pres.* 62. His mildsa of his mercies, *Cd.* 228.  
 i Mildsian to pity, pardon, indulge, *Ps.* 102, 8, v. miltisian.  
 Mildsung pity, mercy, *Bt.* 38, 7, v. miltung.  
 Mile a mile, v. mil.  
 Milesician To become gentle or mellow; mitescere, *Cot.* 129.  
 Milisc, milsc [*Plat. malsk, malsam, mals: Dut. malsch tender*] Mixed with honey, sweet, pleasant, ripe; mulsus, mitis:—Milisc æppel mite pomum, *Cot.* 165. Milscre treowa blotsman mitium arborum flores, *quintinae*, *R.* 17.  
 Miln a mill, *Æqu. vern.* 44, v. mylen.  
 MİLT [*Plat. Dut. Dan. milt f: Frs. milte f: Ger. milzf: Rab. miltzi: Swed. mjelte m: Icel. milti n: It. milza*] The milt, spleen; lien, splen, *Elf. gl.* *R.* 76. Aswollene milt tumefactus lien, *Lye.*—Milt-coðe a disease of the spleen.—Milt-coðu liene agrotus, *Cot.* 126.—Milt-sare grief or sore of the spleen, splenis dolor.—Milt-scare hardness of the spleen, *L. M.* 2, 31.—Milt-seoc milt or spleen sick, *R.* 10.  
 Miltan to melt, decay, *Ps.* 21, 13: *Cd.* 167, v. meltan.



Miltistre, an; *f.* Harlot; meretrix:—Hig comon to anre miltistran huse, *Jos.* 2, 1.

Miltse mercy, *Scint.* 9, i. q. mildse.

Miltsian, gemiltsian, mildsian, gemiltsig; ic miltsige, gemiltsig; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [mildse mercy] To have pity on, to pity, pardon, indulge; misericordia; ignoscere:—*Pu* miltsast, *Ps.* 58, 6. Miltsa me, *Mk.* 10, 48. God miltsige ure, *Ps.* 66, 1. Gemiltsode he him, *Mt.* 20, 34. *Pæt* him mon mildsige that man should pity him, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 15: *Elf.* gr. 28.

Miltsiendlic, miltsigendlic *Worthy of pardon, pardonable; venialis, Alb. resp.* 4.

Miltsung, mildsung, gemiltsung; *e; f.* Pity, mercy, compassion; misericordia:—Gemune milt-sunga þinra, Driht reminscere miserationum tuarum, *Domine, Ps.* 24, 6: 129, 4: 144, 9.

Mimor known, *v.* gemimpr.

Min; *g. s.* of ic [Plat. mien, min, mine: *Dut.* myn, myne: *Frs.* min, mine: *Ger.* mein, meine: *Ker.* mein: *Moes.* meus, meum; *meina mea:* *Dan.* min, mit: *Swed.* min, mitt: *Icel.* minn, mín, mitt meus, mea, meum: *Fr.* mien, mienne: *Russ.* moi: *Pol.* moy: *Grk.* εμος] *Of me; mei:*—Ne æth-rin þu min ne tangas tu me, *Jn.* 20, 17. Wið min against me; contra me, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Min; *m. n.* mine; *f. adj.* pron. *MINE, my; meus, mea:*—Her is min se gecorena sunu, *Mt.* 3, 17.

Mina *fannus piscis, Cot.* 213.

Mindgian, mingian to advise, admonish, exhort, *Bt.* 11, 2, *v.* myngian.

\*Mindiglicnys a memorial, *v.* gemindiglicnys.

Minege admonish, *v.* myngian.

Minegung, mingung admonition, *C. R.* *Ben.* 40, *v.* mynegung.

Minenes for mines of me, *Bt.* 3, 1, *v.* min.

Minet money, *v.* mynet.

Minicene *A nun, MINIKIN, a demure neat woman; monialis, nonna, L. Can. Edg. de imp. pen.* 32, 33.

Minlice *In my manner or fashion; meo more, Cot.* 136.

Minnaem *A handful, bundle, sheaf; manipulus:*—*Pa* minnaem gaderað qui manipulos colligit, *Ps.* 128, 6.

Minre *Of, to, or in my; meæ, mea; g. d. s. f. of min:*—On minre scole in my school, *Bt.* 3, 1.

Minsian [*Dan.* mindske to di-

minish: *Swed.* minska: *Icel.* minka] TO MINCE, diminish, lessen, destroy; minuere, destruere, *Cd.* 187.

Minster a minster, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5, *v.* mynster.

Minta, minte, mynte, an [Plat. mint, minte *f.* *Dut.* munt, munte *f.* *Ger.* minze, münze *f.* *Dan.* mynte *c.* *Swed.* mynta *f.* *Grk.* μυνθη: *Fr.* menthe *f.* *It. Sp.* menta *f.* *Ir.* miontas] MINT; mentha:—Ge þe teoðiað mintan, *Lk.* 11, 42. Ge þe teoðigað myntan, *Mt.* 23, 23.—Sæ-mint sea-mint.—Wilde-minta wild-mint; menthastrium.—Mintan-cyn mint-kind.

Mioloc milk, *v.* meole.

Miox dung, filth, *v.* meox.

Mirc *A vessel to keep honey; mellarium, Som.*

MIRC [Plat. murk, murks: *Dan.* mørke *n.* *Swed.* mörker *n.* morkhet *f.* *Icel.* myrk: *Scot.* mirk, mirke darkness: *Russ.* mrak] Darkness, MURK, a prison; tenebræ, carcer:—Of þam mirce generede from the murk had saved, *Cd.* 196.

Mirht mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.* myrð.

Mirige, myrig; *adj.* MERRY, pleasant; hilaris, jucundus, *Gen.* 13, 10.

Mirigð mirth, *v.* myrð.

Mirilic Full of marrow; medullatus, *Lye.*

Mirran to hinder, obstruct, offend, *Ex.* 5, 4, *v.* myrran.

Mis- [Plat. *Dut.* *Dan.* *Icel.* mis: *Ger.* *Swed.* miss: *Moes.* missa: *Ot.* and later South German writers, missi, misse] prefixed to words, denotes a defect, an error, evil, unlikeness; in compositione, defectum, errorem, corruptelam, dissimilitudinem, &c. denotat.—Mis-beard, mis-byrd, mis-byrdo misbirth, miscarriage, indisposition, *Cot.* 6.—Mis-began to disfigure, *C. Mt.* 6, 16.—Mis-beodan to misuse, injure, mis-govern, *Chr.* 1083.—Mis-boren misborn, miscarriage, *Herb.* 114, 3.—Mis-calfan to miscalve; abortare, *Cot.* 141.—Mis-croccettan to croak badly; male crocitare, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.—Mis-cwædan to speak amiss, to evil speak, revile, *C. R.* *Jn.* 9, 28.—Mis-cyrran to turn aside, to err.—Mis-dæd misdeed, fault, *L. Alf. pol.* 23: *Chr. Ing.* p. 152.—Mis-doen, mis-don to do amiss, to transgress, sin, *R. Jn.* 3, 20.—Mis-efesian to touse amiss, *L. Can. Edg.* 47.—Mis-endebyrde out of order, disorderly.—Mis-endebyrdian to put in disorder, to act dis-

orderly, *L. North. Pres.* 38.—

—Mis-fadian to pervert, *L. North. Pres.* 39.—Mis-fadung a perversion, *R. Ben.* 65.—

Mis-faran to go amiss, to err, offend, *Elf. T. p.* 13.—Mis-fedan to over-eat, devour, *T. Ps.* 48, 14.—Mis-fon mistake, wander from, *Bt.* 2.—Mis-gewider unseasonable weather.—

Mis-giman [gyman to take care of] to neglect, *L. North. Pres.* 34.—Mis-gretan to abuse, to receive uncivilly, *Cart. Mon. Angl. I.* 277, l. 40.—

Mis-hæbbenda being sick, *C. Mt.* 8, 16.—Mis-healdsumnys negligence, *Pœnit.* 3, 11.—

Mis-hersum disobedient.—

Mis-hwerfian, mis-hwyrfian to turn amiss, to pervert, corrupt, *Bt.* 14, 2.—Mis-hyran to disobey, *Lup. Ser.* 3, 8.—Mis-lædan to mislead, seduce, *Elf. ep.* 45.—Mis-lar bad-lore or doctrine; prava doctrina, *Scint.* 21, 78.—Mis-lic unlike, various, diverse, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p. 66.—Mis-lician to mislike, displease, *Ex.* 21, 8.—

Mis-licnys unlikeness, diversity, *Ps.* 44, 11.—Mis-limpan to happen amiss, *Ors.* 4, 4.—

Mis-micel less great, smaller, fewer, *Cd.* 161.—Mis-ræd bad counsel, *Jud.* 13, 1.—

Mis-rædan to counsel amiss, misdirect, *R. Ben.* 64.—

Mis-speowan to succeed badly, *Ors.* 2, 5, *v.* spowan.—

Mis-speoran to murmur, *C. R. Jn.* 6, 43.—

Mis-tæcan to instruct amiss, misinform, *Num.* 14, 37.—

Mis-þeon to degenerate, *R. 61.*—Mis-tidan to happen amiss, *L. Cnut. pol.* 53.—

Mis-tihtendlic dissuasive.—

Mis-timan to mistime, happen amiss, *Basil. R.* 5.—

Mis-tucod cruentatus, *Greg.* 1, 2.—

Mis-tukan to mislead, *Chr.* 1083.—

Mis-wendian to pervert, *L. Ps.* 17, 28.—

Mis-wenian, mis-wenigan to misuse, abuse.—

Mis-werc misdeeds, *R. Jn.* 3, 19.—

Mis-wissian to teach improperly, mislead.—

Mis-writan to miswrite.—

Mis-wurðian to dishonour, disgrace, abuse, *L. North. Pres.* 25.

Miscan To mix, mingle, dispose; miscere:—Miscað ælcum disposes and metes to each, *Bt.* 39, 9.

Mise a table, *Ps.* 68, 27, *v.* myse.

Misenlic Belonging to a table; mensæ pertinens.

Misenlic different, *Bd.* 1, 33, *v.* misselic.

\*Missar, misser [*Icel.* missiri a space of six months, a season, year; semestre spatium, anni dimidi-



um, et, per synecdochen, annus:—*Missera worn a number of years; annorum numerus, Cd. 58. Missorum frod stricken in years, Cd. 83: 107. Fela missera many seasons, Cd. 145.*

**Misselic**, missenlic, mistl, mistlic; *adj. Dissimilar, various, different; dissimilis, varius:—*Mið missenlicum adlum cum variis doloribus, *Mt. 4, 24. Missenlicum adlum gedrehte variis morbis vexati, Mk. 1, 34. For missenlicum intingan for various reasons, Bd. 4, 1.*

**Missenlicnis**, se; *f. Unlikeness, diversity; varietas, C. T. Ps. 44, 15.*

**Missian** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. missen: Dan. miste: Swed. mista: Icel. missa*] *To miss, err, mistake; aberrare, L. Can. Edg. 32.*

**MIST**, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. Swed. mist: Icel. mistr n.] A mist, cloud, darkness; caligo:—On þas sweartan mistas into these dark mists, Cd. 21. Todrif þone mist dispel the mist, Bt. 33, 4: Gen. 15, 17.*

**Mistel** the herb basil, *Herb. 118.*

**Mistel-ta** [*Ger. Dan. Swed. mistel viscum album, Lin.*] **MISTLETOE**; viscus, *Cot. 175, 210.*

**Mistian** to be dim sighted, *v. mistian.*

**MIST**, mistlic various, *different, Bt. 34, 9, v. misselic.*

**Mistlice**; *adv. Variously; diverse, Pecc. Med. 4.*

**Mistlicnes** a variety, *R. Conc. v. missenlicnes. —Mistlic-wisan various ways.*

**Mistrian**, mistian *To make dark, to blind; caligare:—His eagan ne mistredon ejus oculi non caligaverunt, Deut. 34, 7.*

**MITE** [*Plat. Fr. mite f: Dut. myter m: Ger. miete, miethe f: Dan. mid n: Swed. mått m: Heb. מטה moth a little thing*] **A MITE**; *tamus, R. 23.*

**Mið**; *prep. d. With; cum:—*Mið heora cyningum *with their kings; cum eorum regibus, Bt. 1.*

**Miðan**, bemiðan; *p. mað; pp. miðen. To lie hid, to hide, conceal, dissemble; latere, dissimulare:—*Mað delituit, *Past.: Cot. 62. Peah ic his miðe though I conceal it; licet ego hoc dissimulaverim, Bt. 26, 1. He ne mihte hit bemiðan, Mk. 7, 24.*

**Mitig** mighty, *v. mihtig.*

**Mitinc** *A meeting; congressus, Ors. 3, 7.*

**MITTA**, andmitta, an; *m. [Plat. Dut. mud, mudde f. a measure*

*of about four bushels: Ger. mütt, müth, müdd, mud, muth, muid, muidd, muide n. f: Ot. muttu: Tat. mutti: Moes. mitads: in Germany and Switzerland, a dry and liquid measure: Dan. maade c: Swed. mått n: Icel. máti m.] 1. A measure; mensura. 2. An epha; epha. 3. Corus. 4. A bath; batus, bata. 5. A bushel; modius:—1. Habbað rihtne an mittan habete justam (et) unam mensuram, Lev. 19, 35. 2. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne an mittan habet uniusquisque integrum epha, Deut. 25, 15. 3. Hund-mittena hwætes centum coros tritici, Lk. 16, 7. 4. Cot. 25. 5. R. Mt. 5, 15.*

**Mitting** *a meeting, v. mitinc.*

**Mixen** *a dunghill, C. R. Lk. 14, 35, v. myxen.*

**Mix-for** *a dung-fork, R. 3, v. myxen, &c.*

**MÓD**, es; *n. [Plat. mood m. courage, mood; gemot n. mind, genius: Dut. moed m. courage; gemoed n. mind: Ger. muth m. gemüth n: Isd. muot: Ker. muat: Ot. muot, gemuat: Moes. mod anger: Dan. Swed. mod, mood n. courage: módr m. the mind] 1. Mind; mens, animus. 2. Disposition, mood, passion, violence, force; vis, violentia:—1. Modes eagan mind's eyes, Bt. 3, 1. Hales modes sanæ mentis, Mk. 5, 15. Mod and mægen niman animus et vires resumere, Bd. 1, 16. On þinum mode in thy mind, Bt. 5, 1, 3. Heo cwæð on hyre mode illa dixit in ejus mente, Mt. 9, 21. Purh heora miclan mod through their great mind, pride, Cd. 18. 2. Mere - streames mod seastream's force; oceani violentia, Cd. 167.—Mód-ful full of mind, irritable, Obs. Lun. 11.—Mód-geþanc, mód-geþonc thoughts of the mind, counsel, the mind, Bd. 4, 24.—Mód-geþoht mind's thought, reasoning, Cd. 14.—Mód-gewinn conflicts of mind, Cd. 134.—Mód-hete heat of mind, anger, hatred, Cd. 83.—Mód-hwata, mód-hwate fervid in mind, zealous, Cd. 148.—Mód-leás weak minded, pusillanimous, Prov. 12.—Mód-leaste folly, pusillanimity, slothfulness, Abus. 6.—Mód-sefa the mind's sense, intellect, sensation, intelligence, Cd. 198.—Mód-seocnes sickness of mind, a disease of the heart.—Mód-sorg grief of mind, Cd. 35.—Mód-staðol firm minded.—Mód-staðolnys*

*firmness of mind, fortitude.—*Mód-þanc *mind's thought, the mind.—*Mód-þær *patient in mind, meek, mild, L. Ps. 24, 10.—*Mód-þwærnes *patience, meekness, Off. Reg. 2.—*Mód-wæg *a proud wave, Cd. 167.*

**Moddrie**, moddrige, modrie, an; *m. [Plat. medder, mödder f: Dut. moi f: Ger. muhme f: Mons. muoma f: Dan. Swed. moster f: Icel. módur-systir f.] An aunt; matertera:—*Modrian sunu *an aunt's son; matertera filius, matruelis, R. 92. Cristes modrian sunu Christ's aunt's son; Christi matertera filius, Elf. T. p. 32, 3. Modrigan sunu an aunt's son, Ors. 3, 9.*

**Modge** angry, proud, *Bt. 37, 4, v. modig.*

**Moder** *a mother, Mt. 12, 49, v. modor.*

**Moderg** *A cousin, sister's son; consobrinus, Som.*

**Moderic**; *adj. MOTHERLY; maternus, Elf. gl.*

**Modga** elated, proud, distinguish-ed, *Cd. 89, v. modig.*

**Modgian** *to be proud, Cd. 160, v. modian.*

**Modian**, modigan; *p. ode; pp. od. To be high-minded, to rage, swell; animo esse excelso, superbire:—*Wa la wa þat ænig man sceolde modigan swa alas! *that any man should be so proud; heu! quod ullus homo superbiret ita, Chr. 1088.*

**Modig**, modgy; *adj. MOODY, proud, angry, irritable, courageous, brave; superbus:—*Gif ænig man hæbbe modigne sunu, *Deut. 21, 18. Modige mete þegnas bold meat-thanes; elati cibo thani, Cd. 148.*

**Modiglice**; *adv. Proudly, angrily; superbe, Som.*

**Modignes**, modines, se; *f. MOODINESS, pride, animosity; superbia:—*Ahebbende heora heafda on healice modignysse *effervescentes eorum capita summa superbia, Jud. c. 5.*

**Modlic** *Magnanimous; magnanimus, Bt. R. p. 173.*

**Modnes**, se; *f. Pride; superbia, C. R. Ben. 68.*

**MODOR**, moder, modur; *d. medder; ac. modor, but sometimes modra, in the other cases indecl. [Plat. Frs. moder, moor f: Dut. moeder, moer f: Ger. mütter f: Ker. Wil. muater f: Ot. muoter. In the 8th century Old Franc. muader f: Dan. Swed. moder f: Icel. modir f: Fr. mere f: Ir. mathair f: It. Sp. Port. madre: Wel. mam: Russ. mat:*



*Grk. μήνηρ*: *Pers. مادر* *madr*, mader: *Sans. mada, madra*, meddra, mata.—*muth mother*, was used by the Egyptians as a cognomen of *Isis*, v. *Wach.* in muter] *A mother*; mater:—*Heo is ealra libbendra modor*, *Gen. 3, 20*. Her is þin modor, *Mk. 3, 32, 33*. Of wambe modor minre *ab utero matris meæ*, *Ps. 70, 7*. Of his modor innoðe, *Lk. 1, 15*. Segð hys fæder and meder say to his father and mother; *Mk. 7, 11, 12*. Aris and nim þat cild, and his modor, *Mt. 2, 13, 14, 20, 21*. Ofslea þas modra *occidat matrem*, *Gen. 32, 11*. Modor mothers, *Mk. 10, 30*.—*Modor-slaða mother-slayer*, *Elf. gl.*

*Modrie*, *modrige* an aunt, v. *moddrie*.

*Modsumnes*, se; f. *Agreement*; concordia.

*Modur mother*, *Gen. 37, 10*, v. *modor*.

*Moeðe Troublesome*; molestus, *R. Lk. 11, 7*.

*Moettan to find*, *C. Lk. 13, 7*, v. *métan*.

*Mogðe, mohð, mohða a moth*, *C. R. Mt. 6, 20*, v. *moð*.

*Molcen Curdled milk, milk-food*; lac coagulatum, *Cot. 122: 168*.

*MOLDE*, myl, an; f. [*Plat. mul*, mull f. mulm m: *Dut. mul f. molm m*: *Frs. molde, molle f*: *Ger. mulm m*: *Lip. melm*: *Old Ger. mel*, mill dust: *Dan. muld c*: *Swed. mylla f*: *Icel. mold f*] *MOULD*, earth, dust; terra, pulvis:—*God þa forð-ateah of þære moldan*, *Gen. 2, 9*. Of þisse moldan from this earth, *Cd. 227: 2*.

*Molegen, molegn, molegn-sticci* *A kind of gum or liquor*; galbanum, *Cot. 42, 168*, *Som.*

*Molsnad rotten*, v. *gemolsnad*.

*Molten MOLTEN*, melted; liquefactus, *Som.*

*Mon man*, *Bt. 35, 5*, v. *man*.

*Mon wickedness*, *Bd. 1, 14*, *S. p. 482, 23*, v. *mán*.

*Mona*, an; m. [*Plat. man*, mane m: *Dut. maan f*: *Ger. mond m*: *Isd. Ot. mano*: *Not. man*: *Old Suab. Poets, mane*: *South Ger. mon, mahn, mohn, maun*: *Dan. maane c*: *Swed. måne m*: *Icel. máni*: *Scot. mone, meen*: *Grk. μήνηρ*] *The moon*; luna:—*Gif ænig man geeað-mede hine to sunnan* and to monan *si quisquis se humiliaverit coram sole et luna*, *Deut. 17, 3*. He worhte monan *ille fecit lunam*, *Ps. 103, 20*. Ne gang þu mona ne progrediaris

tu, luna, *Jos. 10, 12*. Niwe mona *new moon*; neomenia, *R. 3*. Full mona *full moon*; plenilunium, *Cot. 134*.

*Monad admonished*, v. *monian*.

*Mon-æta Man-eaters*; anthropophagi, *Cot. 206*.

*Monan - dæg MONDAY*; lunæ dies, *Rub. Jn. 2, 12*.

*Monað, monoð, monuð, monð*, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. maand f*: *Ger. monath m*: *Rab. manoth*: *Ot. Tat. manod*: *Moes. menath*: *Dan. maaned c*: *Swed. månad m*: *Icel. má-nadr, mánuðr m*: *Scot. moneth*: *Grk. μην*] *A month*; mensis:—*Syxta monað sextus mensis*, *Lk. 1, 36*. Fif monð-as, *Lk. 1, 24: 4, 25*. Ontwelf monðum *in twelve months*, *Bt. 34, 10*. The names of the months.—1. Se forma monað *the first month, January*; also called æftera-geola, æftera-ula *the after Yule or Christmas*.—2. Sol-monað *son-month, February*.—3. Hlyd - monað *stormy month, March*, Hráð or Rhæd-monað *Rhedah's month*.—4. Easter - monað *Easter-month, April*.—5. Maius-monað *May-month*. Tri-milchi *three-milk month, when cows were milked three times a day*.—6. Sear-monað, sere-monað *dry-month, June*; also, Midsummer-monað *Midsummer month*, and ærra-liða *the former mild-month*.—7. Mæd-monað, mede - monað *mead - month, July*; called also, æftera-liða *the next mild-month*, v. liða.—8. Weod - monað, weiden-monað *weed-month*; also, þrida-liða *the third mild-month, August*.—9. Halig-monað *holy-month, September*; also, harvest-monað *harvest - month*.—10. Se teoða-monað *the tenth month*; also, winter-fyllið *winter beginning*.—11. Blot-monað *blood-month, November*.—12. Mid-winter-monað *mid-winter-month, December*; ærra-geola or iula *before yule or Christmas*.—Monað-adl *menstrualis morbus*, *Bd. 1, 27*, resp. 8.—Monað-adlec, monað-adlic *one monthly - sick*, *Cot. 134*.—Monað-blod, monað-gecynd *menstrua*, *R. 78*.—Monað - seoc *one monthly-sick, a menstuous person, a lunatic*, *Elf. gl. R. 78*.

*Monces a mancus, sum of money*, v. *mancos*.

*Mon-cild a man-child*, *Bt. 35, 5*.—*Mon-cwælmnys homicide*, *C. R. Mk. 15, 7*.—*Mon-cwealm*, man-cwylð *pestilence, slaughter*, *Ors. 1, 12: Bd. 3, 13*.—

*Mon-cynn mankind*, *Bt. 4, v. man*, &c.

*MOND*; pl. mondo [*Plat. mande f*: *Dut. Ger. mand f*: *Fr. manne f* hence *Maunday Thursday* or *Thursday before Easter*, when presents of food were given in little baskets] *A MAUND*, basket, pannier; corbis, cophinus, *R. Mt. 14, 20: C. Mk. 8, 8*.

*Mon-dream human joy*, *Cd. 59*.

*Moneg many*, v. *manig*.

*Monelic Moon-like, lunar*; lunaris, *Æqu. vern. 9*.

*Mon-esn a man-servant*, *Bd. 4, 13*.

*Monger a merchant, dealer*, v. *mangere*.

*Moniaca Gummi ammoniacum*, *L. M. 1, 23*.

*Monian, ic monige*; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. *To admonish, remind, advise*; monere:—*þu hi scealt monian thou shalt admonish them*, *Bd. 1, 27*, resp. 7, *S. p. 492, 22*, v. *manian*, myngian.

*Moni-feald manifold*, v. *manig-feald*.

*Moni - fealdnys multiplicity*, v. *manig-fealdnes*.

*Monig many*, *Bt. 18, 1*, v. *manig*.

*Mon-ige Mona island*; Mona insula, *Bd. 2, 9*.

*Monige A warning, reckoning*; monitio, recensio, *R. Mt. 18, 24*.

*Monige I admonish*, *Bd. 1, 27*, resp. 5, v. *monian*.

*Monig-feald manifold*, *Bd. 5, 20*, v. *manig-feald*.

*Mon-leás man-less, without men*, *R. 110*.

*Mon-lica a human image*, *Cd. 119*, v. *manlica*.

*Monn a man*, *Bd. 4, 19*, v. *man*.

*Monnec a monk*, *R. 110*, v. *munuc*.

*Monnes-eln* [elne an ell, monnes of a man] *A cubit, an ell*; cubitus, ulna, *Cd. 69*.—*Monnes-sure quoddam oralis genus*, *L. M. 1, 51*.—*Monnes-tus a jaw-tooth*.—*Mon-mægen a force or multitude of men*, *C. Jn. 18, 3*.

*Monoð a month*, *Num. 11, 20*, v. *monað*.

*Monoðlic*; adj. *Monthly, menstrual*; menstruus, *Som.*

*Mononð-seoc A lunatic*; lunaticus, *Mt. 5, 24*.

*Mon-rim a number of men*, *Cd. 84*.

*Mon-sliht murther*, *Ors. 1, 11*.

*Mont a mountain*, *Ps. 77, 59*, v. *munt*.

*Monð a month*, *Ex. 12, 2*, v. *monað*.

*Mon-þwære mild*, *Bd. 3, 14*, v. *man-þwære*.



Mon-þwærnys mildness, *Bd. 3*, 3, v. man-þwærnys.

Monung admonition, warning, notice, homage, service, *Bd. 2*, 12, v. manung.

Monuð a month, *Gen. 29*, 14, v. monað.

Mon-wise a sinful way, *Cd. 92*.

Moor A MOOR, moisture; uligo, *b* *R. 56*.

Mór, es; m. [*Plat. moorn. marshy ground: Dut. moer, moeras n: Ger. moor n. morast m: South Ger. mur, gemor, gemörig: Dan. morads n: Swed. moras n. myra f: Icel. myri f. mór m: Fr. marais m: Lat. mid. morus; hence Eng. moor-land, as Westmoreland*] 1. Waste land, a moor, heath; inculta terra, desertum. 2. Waste land on account of water; hence, a fen, bog, pool, pond; palus, v. mere. 3. Waste land from rocks; hence, a hill, mountain; mons.—1. Sumra wyrta eard bið on dunum, sumra on merscum, sumra on morum, sumra on cludum, sumre on barum sondum of some herbs (the) native soil is on hills, of some in marshes, of some in moors, of some on rocks, of some on bare sands, *Bt. 34*, 10, *Card. p. 232*, 13. Fennas and moras fens and moors, *Card. 18*, 1. Mores græs moor's grass, *Cd. 203*. 2. Fennas and moras fens and bogs, *Bt. 18*, 1. Ofer moras, *Ex. 7*, 5. 3. Hine betilldon in an nearo fasten micel ungeferedra mora eum perduxerunt in angustum septum valde inaccessorum montium, *Bd. 4*, 26. In heagum morum in high mountains, *Bd. 4*, 27.

<sup>a</sup> Moran, moru, mur [*Plat. muulbesie, moerbeif f: Dut. moerbezie, moerbeif f: Ger. maulbere f: Not. murbouma: Mon. maurpaum: Dan. morber n: Icel. mórber n.*] Mulberries; mora, baccæ, *L. M. 3*, 41.

Morað Wine boiled to its third part; carenum vinum, *R. 32*.

Mor-beam a mulberry-tree, *L. Ps. 72*, 5, v. mar-beam.

Mord-slihta, mord-slyhta A sorcerer; veneficus, *L. In. 77*.

More more, *Chr. 1137*, v. mare.

Mor-fæsten a mountain-fortress, fastness, *Chr. 878*.

Morgan A portion, dowry; dos, *L. Ethelb. 80*.

Morgan-gifu, morgen-gifu [*Ger. morgengabe: in the treaty of partition between Guntram, Childebess, and Brünnhild of the year 587 already called morganegiba; in the old laws of the Longobards morgengap,*

morgincap: *Dan. morgengave c: Swed. morgongäfa f: Icel. morgungáfa f. donum nuptiale; the older word is morgungiof f: Lat. mid. morganaticum, murganate, murgitatio, morganegiba, morgengaba, morgangifa.—morgen the morning, gifu a gift*] A marriage settlement; dos nuptialis. The morgen gift was a settlement on the lady, very similar to a modern jointure. It was settled before the nuptials, but was not actually given away until the morning afterwards, or until the marriage was completed, *Turn. Hist. A.-S. vol. iii. p. 70: Elf. gl. p. 57: R. 13: Hicke's pref. p. lx: L. Cnut. pol. 71*.

Morgen, mergen, merigen, merien [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. morgen m: Swed. morgon m: Icel. morgun m: Ker. morkan: Ot. Tat. morgan: South Ger. the common people morn*] The morning, morrow; aurora, matutinum tempus: Witodlice þa hyt morgen wæs, *Mt. 27*, 1. ¶ On morgen in the morning; mane, *Gen. 28*, 18. To morgen, nu to-morgen to-morrow; cras, crastino die, *Ex. 8*, 23: *Mt. 6*, 30. Oð morgen till morning, till to-morrow; in crastinum, *Mt. 16*, 23.—Morgen-deagung the dawning of the day, *Bd. 1*, 1.—Morgen-gifu a dowry, v. morgan-gifu.—Morgen-lic belonging to tomorrow, *Mt. 6*, 34.—Morgen-spæc a morning-speech, a council held the following day, *Hicke's Thes. pref. p. 9*.—Morgen-steorra a morning-star, *Bt. 4*: 39, 13.—Morgentid, morgen-tyd morning-tide, *C. Ps. 48*, 15.—Morgen-wacian to awake early, to watch; invigilare, *Cot. 132*, 204.

Morgynn, morhgen the morning, *Lk. 13*, 32, 33: *Ps. 87*, 14, v. morgen, &c.

Mori wet land, a meadow, *Gen. 41*, 2, v. mór.

Mor-land a mountainous-country, *Bd. 4*, 27: 5, 9.

Morn MORN; mane:—On morne in mane, *V. Ps. 89*, 6, 16, v. morgen.

Morode Brine, pickle; muria, *L. M. 1*, 36.

Mor-sceaðe, mor-sceaðe a highway-robber, *R. Lk. 23*, 33, v. morð, &c.

Mortere A MORTAR; mortarium, *Herb. 41*, 4.

MORD, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. moord m: Frs. mord n: Ger. mord m: Poem of St. Anno, mohrt: Moes. maurthir: Dan.*

*Swed. Icel. mord n: Fr. meur-tre: Sp. muerte: It. morte: Ir. marth: Pehlavi. murdan to die*] 1. Death, destruction, perdition; mors, perditio. 2. Slaughter, murder; cædes, homicidium:—1. Mid morðes cwealme with pain of death, *Cd. 35*, *Th. p. 47*, 9. Þæt micle morð the great perdition, *Cd. 30*. On þæt micle morð in that great perdition, *Cd. 32*. 2. *Elf. T. p. 42*. Gif open morð weorðe if there become open murder, *L. Cnut. pol. 53*, *W. p. 142*, 23.—Morð-dæd a deadly deed, sin, murder, *Elf. T. 34*, 21.—Morð-sceaðo deadly robbers, *C. Mt. 27*, 38.—Morð-slaga a murderer, *Deut. 27*, 24.—Morð-slage a murderer, murdering.—Morð-weorc deadly work, murder, *L. Cnut. pol. 5*.—Morð-wyrhta a private murderer, a poisoner, *L. Cnut. pol. 4*.

<sup>d</sup> Mórðer, mórðor; g. mórðres. MURDER, slaughter, misery; homicidium, cædes:—Morð-or fremedon murder perpetrated, *Cd. 149*: *R. Mt. 23*, 19. Swa hwæt swa wit her morð-res þoliað whatever we here of misery suffer, *Cd. 35*.—Ealra morðra of all deadly ills, *Cd. 16*.—Mórðer-inne, an; f. a perdition-house, *Cd. 18*.—Mórðor-slago, mórður-slaga a murderer, *C. R. Mk. 7*, 21.

Mórður a murder, *C. R. Mt. 15*, 19, v. mórðer.

Moru mulberries, *L. M. 3*, 8, v. moran.

Mor-wyrt moor-wort, moor-grass, *L. M. 1*, 58.

Most, moste must, ought, *L. Can. eccl. W. p. 154*, v. mot.

Most a mast, *Cd. 72*, v. mæst.

Mot A MOTE; atomus, *Mt. 7*, 3.

Mot Assessed money, a toll; numisma census, *Gloss. Cott. Mt. 22*, 19.

Mót; ic, he mót, þu móst; we móton; p. ic, he móste, we móston [*Plat. muten, móten: Dut. moeten: Ger. müssen: Ot. Ker. Wil. muozzen, muazen, muusun: Swed. måste: Icel. má: Pol. musste: Boh. musy*] 1. Must, ought; debeo, debes, etc. 2. Can, may, am able; possum, potes, etc. licet mihi, tibi, etc.:—1. Ealle we moton sweltan all we must die, *Ex. 12*, 33. Nan þing ne moste belifan oð merigen nothing must remain till morning, *Elf. Ser. Pas. p. 13*. Moste se biscop niman the bishop must take, *L. Can. eccl. p. 154*, 32. 2. Þær heo æfre



forð wunian moten where they evermore may possess or dwell, *Cd.* 220. Heo wunian moten they may dwell, *Cd.* 220. We hit habban ne moten we may not have it; nos id habere non possumus, *Cd.* 21. Æfter hu micelre tide mot heo in cyrccean gangan post quantum tempus possit illa (licet illi) in ecclesiam ire, *Bd.* 1, 27, int. 8.

\*Mot a moot, an assembly, v. gemot. — Mot-bell moot-bell, a bell used to call an assembly, *L. Edw. conf.* 35. — Mot-ern a place of meeting, a moot-hall, *C. Jn.* 18, 28. — Mot-hus moot-house, a house of assembly, *R.* 107. — Mot-stow a meeting-place, *R.* 55, 81.

Motan [*Old Dan.* mōtær: *A.-S.* mot or gemot a moot or assembly] To cite, to appear on a summons before a court of justice; citare:—Gif he þane mannan mote if he cite the man, *L. Hloth.* 8, *W.* p. 8, 33.

MOÐ, moððe [*Plat.* mutte f: *Dut.* mot f: *Ger.* motte f: *Dan.* mōt c: *Swed.* mott m.] A MOTH; tineā:—Ne moððe ne gewemð, *Lk.* 12, 33: *Mt.* 6, 20.

Moð-feng A large statue; colossus, *Som.*

Moð-heal moot-hall, v. mot, &c.

Motian; p. ode; pp. gemotod. To assemble for conversation, to treat, discuss, dispute; convenire, disputare, rem agere:—Man mot on eornost motian wið his Drihten a man must in earnest treat with his Lord; homo debet serio rem agere cum ejus Domino, *Elf. T.* p. 29, 22.

Mowe [*Scot.* mow, moue] A heap as of hay, a mow; acervus, v. muga.

Mucel, mucle great, muckle, *Ps.* 75, 1, v. micel.

Mucelnys, muchelnys greatness, a multitude, *Ps.* 93, 19, v. mycelnes.

Mueg a mow, v. mowe.

Mug-wyrt mug-wort, *Cot.* 100, v. mug-wyrt.

Muxle A weasel; geniscula, *Cot.* 97, 161, i. e. mustela.

Mudrica locus, *Lye.*

Muga, an; m. [*Icel.* mugr m.] A stack, heap, mow; acervus, strues:—Gif fyr bærne mugan, *Ex.* 22, 6.

Mugon Could; possunt, *C. Mt.* 9, 15; for magon, v. magan.

Mug-wyrt Mug-wort; artemisia, *Elf. gl.* p. 86.

\*Muha a mow, v. muga.

MUL [*Plat.* muul, muhl n: *Dut.* muil, mulder, muilezel m: *Ger.* maul, maulthier n. mau-

lezel m: *Not. mul.* In *Luther's* translation of the Bible sometimes maulperd is used: *Dan.* muuldyr, muldyr n. mul-esel n: *Swed.* mula, muläsna f: *Icel.* múlāsni m. múlāsna f. mull m. a mule. Some think this word is derived from the Latin mulus, which name, according to *Isd.*, was given to this animal from being used in mills to grind the corn. Even horses used for this purpose were called muli: *Wel.* mûl a mule] 1. A MULE; mulus. 2. A mullet; mugilis, mullus:—1. *Elf. gl.* p. 59: *Ps.* 31, 11. 2. *Som.*—Mul-hyrde a driver or keeper of mules, *Elf. gr.*

Multon melted, *Cd.* 167, v. meltan.

Mun A hand; manus, *Lye.*

Munan to remember, consider, *L. Lund.* 8, v. gemunan.

Munca-ceaster, Muneca-cæster [ceaster a city, munuca of monks] MONKCHESTER, near the coast of Northumberland: in the *Chr.* it is called Lindes-farena-ea; monachorum castrum, oppidum, *Lye.*

Munc-lif monastic life, v. munuclic, &c.

Mund [*Icel.* mund f. a hand, mund n. an indefinite time] 1. A hand; manus. 2. A hand's breadth, a palm; mensura longitudini manus æqualis, palma:—1. Morð mid mundum murder with hands, *Cd.* 75: 50: *Jdth.* p. 24, 38. 2. Prym mundum hierra tribus palmis altior, *Menol.* 27, Mar.

<sup>h</sup>Mund; f. [*Frs.* mond a guardian, mundelinge f. protection: *Plat.* *Old Ger.* mund m. a man, a man of power and strength, a protector: *Ot. pref. ad reg. Lud.* v. 32. fon gót er muázi haben munt, ioh uesan lango gisun a deo habeat protectionem, et sit diu incolumis: the Longobards used mundus, mundoaldus for a protector: *Dan.* *Swed.* myndig imperious, powerful, of age: *Icel.* myndugr majorennis, auctoritate pollens] A MOUND, protection, security, defence, patronage; munimen, protectio:—The mound was the protection of a man's household peace, as the were was of his personal safety; also, the sum paid to the family of the bride for transferring the tutelage they possessed over her to the family of the husband:—Seo mund sy let the mound be, *L. Ethelb.* 74: *L. Can. Edg.* pn. 15, *W.* p. 95, 43.—Mund-bora a bearer of

protection, a protector, *L. Cnut. pol.* 37.—Mund-brece [brice a breaking] a peace-breaking, *L. Cnut.* 12.—Mund-byrd the right of protection, patronage, *Bd.* 5, 21, 22.

Munden remembered, v. munan. <sup>i</sup>Mund-ford MONTFORT, in Bretagne; Mons fortis, *Chr.* 1123, *Lye.*

Mundian, amundian To defend, protect, pacify; tueri, *Abus.* 9.

Mund-lan a little basket, *Cot.* 175.

Mund-leowe a basin; pelvis, *Som.*

Munec a monk, v. munuc.

Munecian To be made a monk;

monachus fieri, *Som.*

Munegung admonition; v. manung.

Municene a nun, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn.* 32, v. minicene.

Municep [from Lat. municipium] A privileged city or town; municipium, *Bd.* 3, 1.

Munigend advising, v. manian.

Munon consider, v. gemunan.

Munstr a minster, *Cart. Edw.*, v. mynster.

MUNT, es; m. [*Scot.* mounth, month a mountain: *Fr.* mont m: *Sp. Port. It.* monte: *Bret.* menez m: *Ir.* moin, muine] A MOUNT; mons:—To Oliu-etes munes nyðer-stige ad Oliu-eti montis descensum, *Lk.* 19, 37. Pæs munes cnæp montis vertex, *Ex.* 19, 20: *Lk.* 4, 29. On þone munt in montem, *Ex.* 19, 13. Abutan þone munt circa montem, *Ex.* 19, 12. Onfon muntas suscipiant montes, *Ps.* 71, 3. Pæra munta cnoallas montium vertex, *Gen.* 8, 5. To þam muntum, *Gen.* 14, 10. Ofer þa muntas, *Gen.* 8, 4.—Munt-ælfen mountain-elves, *R.* 112.—Munt-geofa,

Munt-Jofes, Munt-giop the mount of Jupiter, the Alps; mons Jovis, Alpes, *Bt. R.* p. 150.—Munt-land mount-land, hilly-land, *Lk.* 1, 39.

Munt-gumni, perhaps for Munt-gumri [munt a mountain, Gumri of Gomer, *Lye*] MONTGOMERY, in Wales.

Munuc, monec, munec, es; m. [*Plat.* monnk, munnkm: *Dut.* monnik m: *Ger.* mōnch, mūnch m: *Ker.* municho: *Not.* municha: *Dan.* *Swed.* munk m: *Icel.* múnkr, múkr m: *Wel.* manach, mynach m: *Bret.* manach m: *It.* monaco m: *Sp.* monge m: *Grk.* μοναχος from μωος: *Sans.* muni] A MONK; monachus:—*L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 107, 28, 40. Munecas monks, *Bd.* 1, 23: 5, 12: *L. Alf.* 20. Munuc-gegyrela a monastic dress,



*Bd. 1, 7.*—Munuc-hád monkhood, a monastic state, *Bd. 5, 12.*  
**Munuclic**; *adj.* MONKLIKE, monastic; monasticus, *L. Const. W. p. 107.*—Munuc-lif a monastic life, a monastery, *Bd. 4, 11.*  
**Muoð** the throat, *Ps. 13, 5, v. muð.*  
**Mur**, es; *m.* *A* mulberry; murus, *Cod. Exon. p. 24, b, v. moran.*—Mur-beam a mulberry-tree, *v. mor-beam.*—Mur-berian mulberries.  
**Murcnere** *A* murmurer; murmurator, *R. Ben. 5.*  
**Murcnian**, murcnigan, bemurcnian; *p. ode; pp. od.* *To murmur, repine; murmurare:—*Þa ongunnun hig murcnian, *Mt. 20, 11.* Ge murcnodon vos murmuravists, *Deut. 1, 27.* Nemurcniað, *Jn. 6, 43.* Murcnigende, *Jn. 7, 32.* Murciende, murcnierende, *Bt. 5, 1.*  
**Murcnung**, murcung, *e; f.* *A* murmuring, complaining; querela, *Er. 16, 11: Bt. 7, 2, C.*  
**Murge** Joyful; hilaris, *Bt. R. p. 166.*—Joyfully; hilariter, *Solil. pref.*  
**Murhð** joy, *v. myrhð.*  
**Murnan**; he murnð; *p. mearn,* we murnon; *pp. mornen.* [Plat. mirren: *Old Ger. Ot. mornen*] *To MOURN, to be solicitous about, to care for, regard; lugere, sollicitus esse, Cd. 35.* Ne murnð regards not, *Bt. 37, 1.*  
**Murnung**, *e; f.* **MOURNING**; luctus, *Bt. 7, 2.*  
**Murra** Mock cheeril; myrrhis herba, *L. M. 1, 1.*  
**Murre** myrrh, *Ps. 44, 10, v. myrre.*  
**Mu's**; *pl. mys* [Plat. Dan. muus *f.* *Dut. muis f.* *Ger. maus f.* *Not. muse: Swed. mus m.* *Icel. músf: Russ. mysch: Boh. myss: Pol. mysz: Slavan. mish: Grk. μυς: Pers. موش* moosh: *Mart. says from Heb. מוש* mus to withdraw, retire, as a mouse does on the least  
<sup>1</sup> alarm, from the root משה mse] 1. *A* MOUSE; mus, so-rex. 2. *A* muscle; musculus:—1. *Som.* 2. Mus þæs earmes musculus brachii, torus, laceratus, *R. 72.*  
**Muscel** a muscle, *Cot. 135, v. muscel.*  
**Musc-leotan** Bibiones, mustiones, *Elf. gl. inter. insecta.*  
**Muscl**, muscle, muscule, muscel, muscla, *an.* [Plat. mussel, musselken *f.* *Dut. mossel m.* *Ger. muschel f.* *Dan. muskel, musling c.* *Swed. mussla f.* *Fr. moule, mouse f.* *It. mus-*

colo: *Sp. musculo: Lat. mid. muscula* *A* MUSCLE, shell-fish; musculus piscis, *Bd. 1, 1.*—Musclan-scil muscle-shell, *Cot. 37.*

**Mus-eare** the herb mouse-ear.

**Musewise**, *Vicia, R. 50.*

**Mus-fealle** *A* mouse-trap; muscipula, *Cot. 172.*—Mus-fealu [fealo a pale red colour] a mouse-colour, *Cot. 135, v. bleoread.*—Mus-hafuc a mousehawk.

**MUST** [Plat. *Dut. Ger. Wil. Dan.* most *m:* *Not. moste: Swed. must m:* *Icel. must f:* *Fr. moût m:* *It. Sp. Port. mosto m:* *Boh. mest: Pol. muszeek*] **MUST**, new wine; novum vinum, *Elf. gl. p. 61.*

**MUST MUSTON**, Leicestershire, *Chr. 963.*

**Mut** a meeting, *v. mot.*

**MUÐ**, es; *m.* [Frs. muthe, muda *f.* mouth, any opening: *Dut. mond m:* *Plat. Ger. Ker. Dan. mund m:* *Old Ger. munt m:* *Moes. munths: Swed. mun m:* *Icel. munnr, munni m.*] **THE MOUTH**; os:—On þone muðe, *Mt. 15, 17.* Of Godes muðe, *Mt. 4, 4.* Muðe to muðe mouth to mouth; os ad os, coram, *Num. 12, 8.*

**Muða**, an; *m.* *The mouth of a river, an opening, orifice, beak of a bird; os fluminis, fretum, æstuarium, portus:—*Of þone muðan trans fretum, *Mt. 8, 18, 28.* Ge binnan muðan ge butan intra portum et extra, *L. Ethelb. Anl. 2.*—Muð-adle a disease of the mouth, *R. 73.*—Muð-bersting a bridle, *R. 12.*—Muð-coða a mouth-disease, *R. 12.*

**Mutung**, *e; f.* *A* loan; mutuum, *Cot. 136.*

**Muwa** a mow, *v. mowe.*

**Muxle** a muscle, *v. muscl.*

**MYCEL**, micel; *comp. mára; sup. mæst; adj.* [Scot. mekil, meikle, mykil, muckle great, much: *Ger. michel great, much, now obsolete, but it was in use till the fifteenth century: Lip. mikil great: Ker. mihhil: Ot. mihil: Moes. mikils: Dan. meget much: Swed. mycket much: Icel. mikill, meiri, mestr great, greater, greatest.* This word is used in the *Icel.* in many compound words and even as a verb mikla magnificare: *Pol. moc: Dalmat. moech: Sp. mucho: Malabar, maga, maha great: Hind. mahja, mai great*] 1. *Great, MICKLE; magnus.* 2. *Many, much; multus:—*1. Him fylgildon mycele menigu, *Mt. 4, 25.* Þa fylgildon hym mycele

mænio, *Mt. 8, 1.* Betwux us and eowis mycel dwolmagetrymed, *Lk. 16, 26.* God geworhte twa micle leoht, þat mare leoht to þæs dages lihtinge, *Gen. 1, 16.* 2. Þes man wyrceð mycel tacn, *Jn. 11, 47.* Mycel gærs, *Jn. 6, 10.* Hit bringð mycelne wæstm, *Jn. 12, 24.* Gesawað micel sæd, *Deut. 28, 38.* Ælcum þe mycel geseald ys, hym man mycel to-seceð, and æt þam þe hig mycel befaestum, hi mycel biddað, *Lk. 12, 48.* Hu mycel scealt þu how much owest thou, *Lk. 16, 5.*

**Mycelnes**, micelnes, mycilnis, mucelnys, *se; f.* *Greatness, magnificence, abundance, a multitude; magnitudo, abundantia, multitudo:—*Æfter mycelnysse earm þin, *Ps. 78, 12.* Micelnysse hwætes and wines, *Gen. 27, 28.* Mycelnes heofonlices weredes, *Lk. 2, 13.*

**Mycg** a gnat, *v. micge.*

**Mycga** urine, *v. migða.*

**Mycle**, micle, micle, mycel, micclum; *comp. mā more; sup. mæst; adv. Much; multum:—*Noht micle ær not much before, *Bd. 4, 23, S. p. 593, 21.* Þam mycle ma so much more; quanto magis, *Mt. 6, 30.* Micle ma much more, *Scint. 58.*

**Myclian**, miclian; *p. ode; pp. od.* *To increase, to become large, multiply; grandescere, augere:—*Þat folc ongan weaxan and myclian the folk began to increase and multiply, *Bd. 1, 15, S. p. 483, 33.* Rim miclade a number increased, *Cd. 63.* Myclade þat ordal ysen augeret ordalii ferrum, *L. In. 77.*

<sup>o</sup> **Myclung** greatness, glory, *T. Ps. 8, 2, v. gemiclung.*

**Myd** py with that, then.

**Myd-wyrcean** to work with, *Solil. 6.*—Myd-wyrhta a fellow-worker, *v. mid-mest, &c.*

**Myge**, mygge a gnat, *v. micge.*

**Mygð** a relation, *Prov. 23, v. mægð.*

**Myl** Dust, powder; pulvis, *Bd. 3, 10, tit. v. molde.*

**Myclian** to milk, *v. meolcian.*

**Mylen**, miln [Plat. möle, möl *f.* *Dut. molen m:* *Ger. mühle f.* 12th century, moile: *Schw. mulin: South Ger. mühlen f.* *Dan. mølle c:* *Swed. möl m.* a mill: *Icel. mylna f.* *Boh. melyn: Pol. mlyn: Russ. melne: Ir. muilean: Wel. melin: Bret. milin f:* *Fr. meule f.* moulin *m:* *It. mola, Molina: Sp. muela f.* molino *m.] A MILL; mola, C. R. Ben. 66.—*



Mylen-scearp mill-sharp, as if made sharp by a mill-stone, *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 142, 28. — Mylen-stan a mill-stone, *Cot.* 118. — Mylen-troh a mill-trough. — Mylen-weard, mylen-wyrd one who takes care of a mill, *Cot.* 135.

Myll, myln a mill, v. mylen.

Mylsce-drenc Sweet-drink; mulsum.

Mylt the milt, spleen. — Mylt-wrac a pain of the milt, *Med. Quadr.* 2, 4, v. milt, &c.

Myltan to melt, pour out, make wet, *L. Ps.* 21, 13, v. meltan.

Mylden-hus a harlot's house, *Scint.* 21.

Mylostre, myltystre, an; f. *A. harlot*; meretrix, *Lev.* 19, 29; *Gen.* 38, 15; *Mt.* 21, 31, 32. —

Mylostryna-hus, mylostre-hus a house of harlots, *Elf. gr.*

Mymerian To remember; memoria retinere, *Off. Reg.* 15.

MYN [Plat. Dut. Frs. Old Ger. Ot. minne f; Ker. minna f; Frs. minnia to love; Plat. Dut. Ger. minnen, beminnen; Ker. minnon to love; Dut. beminde f. m. sweetheart, mistress, spouse, lover. — Wach. derives this word from the Wel. mynnu, velle, and the Grk. μενειν cupere: the Ger. meinen; and asks, amare, quid est, nisi bene velle et bene cupere] Love, affection; amor, affectio, *Lye* says wickedness; scelus, as if denoting impure affection; and connected with man evil. — For wif myne for woman's love, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 25.

Myna, myne the moon, a bracelet, jewel, *R.* 64, v. mona.

Mynd Mind; mens, *Cd.* 89.

Myndelic Minded, memorable; memoratus, *Som.*

Myngian to admonish, remind, *Bt.* 40, 5, C, v. myngian.

Myne A mullet, minnow, a sort of fish; capito piscis, *Elf. gl.*, p. 77. Mynas minnows, *Col. Mon. Cot. MS.* Tib. iii. 22.

Mynecon, mynycen, mynecen a nun, *L. Const. W.* p. 107, v. minicene.

Myngian to admonish, remind, note, remark, *Bt.* 40, 5, v. myngian.

Myngiendlic, myngiendlic Admonishing, hortative; hortatorius, *Procem. R. Conc.*

Myngung, myngung, mynungung, minegung, mingung, e; f. Admonition, warning, exhortation, persuasion; admonitio: — *Bd. pref. Hist. Eccl.*

Myne-skillings hoop-rings to wear on the finger, *Cot.* 118.

Mynet [Plat. munt, munje f; Dut. munt f; Ger. münze f;

Dan. myndt, mynt c; Swed. mynt n; Icel. mynt f; Bret. moneiz; It. moneta; Sp. moneda f; Port. moeda; Chald.

מנה mne. Mr. Turner says, "mynet a coin; and from this, mynetian to coin, and mynetere a person coining, are obviously from the Latin moneta and monetarius. It usually happens, that when one nation borrows such a term from another, they are indebted to the same source for the knowledge of the thing which it designates, as the A.-S. derived a knowledge of coining from the Roman ecclesiastics," *Hist. of A.-S.* vol. ii., ap. ii. p. 475] Money, coin; moneta; *L. Athel.* 14: *Cnut.* 8. Gylden mynet gold coin, *Bd.* 3, 8. Gafoles mynet, *Mt.* 22, 19.

Mynetere, mynetyre, es; m. A MINTER, coiner, a money-changer; monetarius nummularius: — Mynetaras coiners, *L. Athel.* 14: *L. Const.*, *W. p.* 118: *Mt.* 25, 27; *Jn.* 2, 14.

Mynetian; p. ode; pp. od. To coin money; nemetam cudere: — Nan man nemynetige butan porte no man may coin out of the gate, *L. Athel.* 14.

Mynet-smiðða a minter's smithy or shop, *L. Athel.* 14.

Myngian, mynian, myndgian, mindgian, mynegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Swed. minnas to remember; Icel. minna to admonish] To admonish, remind, advise, inform, mark; monere: — Ic þe ær minegode I before reminded thee, *Bt.* 35, 3, *Card.* p. 250, 7. Mynegodest þu me thou remindedst me, *Bt.* 35, 2. Ne mynga þu hyra, *Lk.* 6, 30. Ne myngað, *T. Ps.* 9, 15. Myngiende, *Pref. R. Conc.*, v. manian.

Mynian to admonish. *Pref. R. Conc.*, v. myngian, manian.

Mynitte money, *C. Mt.* 20, 10, v. mynet.

Mylna love, affection, the affection of the mind, the inclination, *Bt.* *R.* p. 190, 1, v. myn.

Mynungung admonition, v. mynegung.

Mynster; g. mynsteres, mynstres; m. I. A MINSTER, monastery, cathedral, church; monasterium, cœnobium: — Mynsteres frið peace of a monastery, *L. Ethelb.* 1. Mynstres aldor a president of a minster, *L. With.* p. 12. Abbod wæs mynstres abbot of the monastery, *Bd.* 1, 33: 2, 2: 3, 21. On þam mynstre in the monastery, *L. Ethel. Const.* 111: *Bd.* 3, 8, 11. — Mynstro, mynstra,

monasteries, *Bd.* 3, 8. — Mynster-hám ecclesiæ domus, templum, *L. Alf.* 2. — Mynster-lif a monastic life, *Cot.* 47: *Bd.* 5, 19. — Mynster-man, mynstermon a minster-man, a monk, *L. Eccl.* c. 44. — Mynster-scire a parish; monasterii cura, *Bd.* 5, 19. — Mynster-stow a place of a monastery or city. — Mynster-beaw monastic discipline, *Bd.* 5, 19. — Mynstr-clusa minster close; monasterii sive ecclesiæ clausura, *Procem. R. Conc.* — Mynstre-clænsung a purifying of a church; ecclesiæ reconciliatio. — Mynstre-preost a parish priest.

Mynta mint, *Mt.* 23, 23, v. minta.

Myntan To dispose, settle, appoint, set forth, propose, shew, declare; disponere, prædicare. — Fæste mynteð in geþancum firmly in thought, settleth, imagineth, *Cd.* 100. Mynte disposuerat, *Bd.* 5, 3. Pat witer mynton what we before proposed; quod nos antea statuiamus, *Bt.* 35, 3. Mynton forlætan statue-runt relinquere, *Bt. R.* 190. Swa þu ær myntest as thou before declaredst, *Cd.* 228.

Mynyt money, v. mynet.

Mynytyre a coiner, v. mynetere.

Myra Tenellus, *Prov.* 4, *Lye.*

Myran of a mare, v. myre.

Myran to hinder, v. myrran.

MYRCE, MYRCEA MERCA, one of the A.-S. kingdoms comprehending the present Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire; una de septem regnis Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia, quam olim incolabant Cornavii, Dobuni, Coritani, Catuclani et Icenorum pars occidentalis: — On Myrce in Mercia, *Chr.* 796, 975. Myrce geeode invaded Mercia; Merciam invasit, *Chr.* 942: 868. On myrcean, into Myrcean into Mercia, *Chr.* 1016: *L. Cnut. pol.* 13.

Myrce, Merce; g. Myrcena, Myrcna, Mercna; d. Myrcum, Mercum. The MERCIANS, inhabitants of Mercia; Mercii, scilicet Mercie regionis incolæ: — Myrce wurdon Cristene the Mercians became Christians, *Chr.* 655. Myrcena cyning king of the Mercians; Merciorum rex, *Chr.* 741, 743. Myrcna cyning king of the Mercians, *Chr.* 676: 716.



Myrcna land land of the Mercians, *Chr.* 905. Myrcna rice kingdom of the Mercians; Merciorum regnum, *Chr.* 655, 656. Mid eallum Myrcum with all the Mercians, *Chr.* 913.

Myrcene; *adj.* Pertaining to Mercia; ad Mercios pertinens: — Myrcene cyning a Mercian king, *Chr.* 675; 853. Myrcene biscop a Mercian bishop, *Chr.* 656: 675.

<sup>u</sup> Myre, mere, mære, an; *f.* [*Plat.* mære *f.*; *Dut.* merrie *f.*; *Ger.* mähre *f.*; *Old Ger.* mārch, mark, marach; *Dan.* mær *f.*; *Swed.* mār *f.*; *Icel.* mar *m.* a horse, mare; *Wel.* march *m.* a horse; *Bret.* march *m.* a horse. The antiquity of this word is clear, since *Pausanias* says, that the *Old Celts* called a horse μαρκά] A MARE; equa: — Myran sunu a mare's son, a foal, *Bd.* 3, 14. On myran ridan to ride on a mare, *Bd.* 2, 13: *Gen.* 32, 15. Þaricostan men drincað myran meolc [*In Eastland, east of the Vistula*] the richest men drink mare's milk, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* p. 64, 15.

Myreg, myrg, es. Pleasure; jucunditas, *Bt.* 31.

Myre-næddra a sea-snake, v. mere, &c.

Myres-ig the island Mercy, v. Meres-ig.

Myrgen pleasure, v. myreg.

Myrgnis, se; *f.* MERRINESS, music; hilaritas, musica, *Som.*

Myrhð mirth, *Bt.* 7, 1, v. myrð.

Myrig merry, v. mirige.

Myrlic famous, *Prov.* 4, v. mærlíc.

Myrnst mournest, myrnð mourneth, *Bt.* 7, 1, v. murnan.

Myrran, mirran; he myrð, merð, we myrrað, mirrað. To hinder, obstruct, abstract, squander; impedit, dissipare: — Þæs andwearda wela myrð and læt men this present wealth obstructs and hinders men, *Bt.* 32, 1, C: *R.* p. 69. Myrdon dissipabant, *Ors.* 6, 7. Myrrende dissipating, prodigal, v. amyrran.

Myrre MYRRH; myrrha, *Mt.* 2, 11.

Myrring, e; *f.* Dissipation, profuseness; dissipatio, *Chr.* 1096. Myrtene Corrupted, died of itself; morticinus. Myrtene flæsc decayed flesh, *Off. Reg.* 15.

Myrtene, es; *m.* Carrion; morticinium: — Ne myrtenes æfre abite of carrion never eat, *Som.*

MYRÐ, myrhð, mergð [*Icel.* mærd *f.* praise, mæra to praise:

*Arab.*  mereh to be joyful]

MIRTH, pleasure; gaudium, hilaritas: — Of neorxena-wanges myrðe de paradisi gaudio, *Gen.* 3, 24: *Bt.* 7, 1.

Myrðra, an; *m.* [*Plat.* morder, mörder *m.*; *Dut.* moordenaar, moorder *m.*; *Ger.* mörder *m.*; *Dan.* morder *m.*; *Swed.* mördare *m.*; *Icel.* mordingi *m.*; *Boh.* morder] A MURDERER; homicida, *Bd.* 2, 9. Sylf-myrdra a self-murderer.

Myrðrian To MURDER, kill; trucidare, *Lup. Ser.* 1, 19.

Myrðrung, e; *f.* A MURDERING, murder; homicidium, *Som.*

<sup>w</sup> Myrwa more increased; mactus, auctus, *Som.*

Myrwe; *adj.* Tender, gentle; tener, *Som.*

MYSE, meose, mise, an; *f.* [*Ker.* mias: *Moes.* mes discus: *Sp.* mesa *f.*] A table; mensa: — On ymbhwyrfte mysan þine in circuitu mensæ tuæ, *Ps.* 127, 4. Under þære mysan, *Mk.* 7, 28. Ofer mine mysan, *Lk.* 22, 30. — Myse-hrægel a tablecloth, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

Mystel the herb basil, *Col.* 148, v. mistel.

Mytge, es; *m.* A dog-fly, horse-fly; cynomyia, *T. Ps.* 104, 29, v. micge.

Myðas Bounds, limits; fines, *Som.*

Myðgian To sooth, give quiet; lenire, *Ps.* 93, 13.

Mytt a measure, bushel, *R. Mt.* 5, 15, v. mitta.

Mytting a meeting, an invention, congress, *Menol.* v. mitine.

Myx dung, v. meox.

Myxen A MIXEN, dunghill; sterquilinium, *Lk.* 14, 35. — Myxen-dincg [dung dung] the filth of a dunghill, *Ors.* 1, 3. — Myxen-plante a dunghill-plant, *L. M.* 1, 58. — Myx-forc or myxen-forc a dung-fork, a rake, *Lye.*



\*N is written double or single in monosyllables; as, fenn or fen a fen, v. L. 40o.

N, from ne not, has a negative signification, not only in *A.-S.* but in other languages; as, *Lat.* nullus any one, nullus no one; *Eng.* one, none; ever, never; aught, naught; either, neither; *A.-S.* an one; nan no one: aht aught, any thing; naht naught, nothing; æfer, æfre ever; næfre never. If the words which prefix *n* begin with *h* or *w*, these letters are dropped; as, nabban [ne-habban] not to have, næs, [ne wæs] was not; but *wi* is changed into *y*; nylan [newillan] to be unwilling.

NA', adv. [Plat. ne: *Dut.* neen: *Ger.* nein, näh, nee: *South Ger.* naa, nua: *Moes.* ne, ni: *Dan.* Sued. nej: *Icel.* nei: *Pol.* ni: *Wel.* na, nâd no, not: *Russ.* ne: *Pers.* Zend. & neh: *Sans.* na] No, not; non:—Na ma no more; non amplius, *Ps.* 61, 2. Ne þe læs nahtless, nevertheless; nihilominus. Na leng no longer, *L.* *Ps.* 61, 2.—Two or more negatives are often used in *A.-S.* Na ne feoll non cecidit, *Mt.* 7, 25. Na ne sceoldon we should not, *Cd.* 222. Ne eom ic na non sum ego, *Jn.* 1, 20. Ne ge-seah næfre nan man God nullus homo unquam vidit Deum, *Jn.* 1, 18. Ne nan ne dorste of þam dæge hyne nan þing mare axigean, *Mt.* 22, 46, v. na-hwær.

NA, ne [Icel. ná n. a carcass; når m. a naked, dead body; nári m. — from ná bringing death] A carcass, dead body; cadaver; hence, driht-neas bodies of the people; populi cadavera. Ofer drihtneum over (the) bodies of (the) people; super populi cadavera, *Cd.* 150, *Lye.*

Nabban; ic nabbe, þu næfst, he næfð, we nabbað, nabbe, næbbe; *p.* næfde, we næfdon; *sub.* næbbe, we næbbon; *imp.* nafa þu, nabbað or nabbe ge; *v. a.* [ne not, habban to have] To have not; non habere:—Du næfst nan þing, *Jn.* 4, 11. Gif he næbbe si non habet, *Ex.* 21, 4. We nabbað non

habemus, *Mk.* 9, 13. Næfde ge non habuissetis, *Jn.* 9, 41.

Naced naked, *Cod. Exon.* 27, a, v. nacod.

Nacednys, nacednis, se; *f.* NAKEDNESS; nuditas, *Gen.* 9, 23.

Na-cenned newly-born, v. nicend.

Nacod, naced, nacud, næcud [Plat. *Dut.* naakt: *Ger.* nacket, nackt, nackend, nackig, nackicht: *Ker.* nahhut: *Moes.* nacwaths: *Ot.* nakot: *Tat.* naccot, nachtet: *Dan.* nøgen: *Swed.* naken: *Icel.* nakinn, naktr: *Scot.* nakit stripped, deprived; literally, made naked: *Russ.* nagei, nagost: *Ir.* nochta open, discovered; nochduighe naked: *Pol.* nagi: *Boh.* nahy: *Wel.* noeth naked, bare: *Bret.* nôaz, noes, nôech naked, bare: *Fin.* nahca the skin]

NAKED, without clothing, destitute, plain, pure; nudus, vacuus, merus:—Ic eom nacod, *Gen.* 3, 10, 11: *Mt.* 25, 36. Se nacoda weg-ferend the naked traveller, *Bt.* 14, 3: *Gen.* 31, 42. Nacodum wordum meris verbis, *Bas. R.* 4, v. genacian. —Nacod-plegere naked-play-er; gymnosophista, *R.* 4.

Nacud naked, *Cd.* 166, v. nacod.

Næaros [Icel. nårar m. pl. hypochondria] Trouble, anxiety; anger, *Bd.* 2, 12.

Næbbed face, v. neb.

Næbbe have not, v. nabban.

Næcan to kill, slay, *Elf. gr. p.* 25, v. hnæcan.

Næcede, nacednis Nakedness; nuditas, *Deut.* 28, 48, v. nacednys.

Næctegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.

Næcud naked, v. nacod.

NÆDDRE, nædre, nedre, an; *f.* [Plat. adder *f.* *Dut.* adder m: *Ger.* natter *f.* otter, atter in the common language: *Ot.* natar: *Tat.* natru: *Isd.* nadra: *Moes.* nadr hydra, vipera: *Icel.* nadra *f.* nadr m. vipera: *Wel.* neidr an adder, a snake, neidr y dwr a water-adder, a water-snake: *Corn.* naddyr: *Ir.* nathair, narr a serpent] A serpent, snake, ADDER; serpens cujusvis generis:—Seo næddre wæs geapre þonne ealle þa oðre nytenu, *Gen.* 3, 1, 4, 13. God cwæd to þære

næddran, *Gen.* 3, 14. Me nædre beswac a serpent deceived me, *Cd.* 42. Wurdon to næddrum conversæ erant in serpentes, *Ex.* 7, 12. Eala ge næddran, *Mt.* 23, 33. Næddrena attor aspidum venenum, *Deut.* 32, 33. La næddrena cyn! O viperarum genus! *Mt.* 3, 7. La ge næddrena cynnryn! *Mt.* 12, 34.—Næddre-wyrt, næder-wyrt wild borage, snake-wort; viperina, *Herb.* 6.—Næder-bita the snake-biter; ichneumon, *Cot.* 103.

NÆDL, nedl [Plat. natel *f.* *Dut.* naald *f.* *Frs.* nedle *f.* *Ger.* nadel *f.* *Old Ger.* naild: *Moes.* nethls: *Dan.* naal *c.* *Swed.* nål *f.* *Icel.* nålf *f.* *Fin.* neula] A NEEDLE; acus:—Nædle eage acus oculus, *Mt.* 19, 24. Nædle þyrel acus foramen, *Mk.* 10, 25.

Næf a nave, v. nafu.

Næfde, næfdon had not, v. nabban.

Næfe-bore a nave-borer, v. nafu.

Næfga Poor, needy; mendicus, *C. Jn.* 9, 8.

Næfig needy, *C. Jn.* 12, 5, v. hæfga.

Næfre, nefor [ne not, æfer ever] Never; nunquam, *Mt.* 7, 23: *Bt.* 14, 2.

Næfte Want; inopia, *Scint.* 49.

Næfte, for næfde had not, *Bt.* 12, v. nabban.

Næfð has not, v. nabban.

Næftig poor, needy, v. næfga.

Nægde, genægdon approached, come nigh, *Cd.* 143; *p.* of nægan, for hnigan, *Lye.*

NÆGEL; *g.* nægeles, nægles; *m.* [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* *Swed.* nagel: *Frs.* neil *f.* nægel m: *Rab.* nagal: *Dan.* nagle c: *Icel.* nagli m: *Fin.* naula] 1. A NAIL, pin; clavus. 2. A nail of the hand; unguis:—1. Þæra nægla fæstnunga clavorum fixtura, *Jn.* 20, 25. 2. *Elf. gl. p.* 71. Nægelas ungula, *Somn.* 266.—Nægel-seax, nægel-sex a nail-knife, razor, *R.* 52: *Ps.* 51, 2.

Næglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed. To NAIL; clavum figere, *L.* *Ps.* 21, 16.—Nægled-bord nailed timber, a ship, the ark, *Cd.* 71.

Næhsta a neighbour, *Ex.* 22, 26, v. neh, neh-bur.

Næhstu utmost, last, *R.* *Mt.* 5, 26, v. neh.



Næht *nothing*, *R. Mt. 23, 17*, v. naht.

Næht *night*, *C. R. Lk. 11, 5*, v. niht. — Næht-ræfen, næht-ræfn *night-raven*, an owl, *Gl. Deuw.*

Næme *held*, *Ps. 72, 23*, v. nam, from niman.

Næme *a seizing*, *L. Cnut. pol. 18*, v. name.

Næme *a name*, v. nama.

Næmel *capable*, v. numol.

Næming, næmingee *contractio*, *R. 101.*

Næmne *but, except*, *Bd. 1, 27*, resp. 8, v. nemne.

Næn, nænne *no one, none*, *Bt. 35, 6*, v. nan.

Næneg, nænig; *adj.* [ne not, ænig any] *No, none, no one; non ullus, nullus, nemo*: — Wærna þe þat þu hyt nænægum men ne sege cave tibi quod tu istud nullis hominibus ne dicas, *Mt. 8, 4.* Þær næn-gu bið niht on sumera there is no night in summer, *Bt. R. p. 171.* ¶ Nænige þinga no one of things, by no means; nequaque, *Bd. 2, 5; 3, 24.* Nænige gemete in no wise, by no means.

Næpe *A turnip*, NAPHEW, rape-root; *napus, rapa*, *R. 42, 43.*

Næpte *The herb nep, cat's mint; nepeta*, *R. 39.*

<sup>c</sup> Næran, næron [ne not, wæran were] *Were not; non erant*, *Bt. 15.*

Nære [ne not, wære was] *Was not, wast not, were not; non erat, non esset, non eras, non esses, non erant, non essent*, *Jn. 18, 30.*

Nærra [ne not, ærra former] *The last; novissimus*, *R. Mt. 21, 31.*

Næs [ne not, wæs was] *Was not; non erat*, *Gen. 2, 5; 4, 21.*

Næs; *adv. Not; non*: — Ic wylle mildheortnesse, næs on-sægdnesse volo misericordiam, non sacrificium, *Mt. 9, 13.* Næs of þinum not of thine, *Bt. 14, 2.* Næs na, næs ne neither; neque, *Lev. 1, 17.*

Næsc *nesh, tender*, v. nesc.

Næse *not, by no means*, *Bd. 5, 12*, v. nese.

Næse *a nose*, v. næs-þyrel, nose. — Næs-gristlenose-gristle, *Cot. 31.* — Næs-þyrel nose-THIRL, contracted to nostril, *Ps. 113, 14.*

NÆSSE, an; *f.* [Plat. næse c. promontory, also, the prow of a vessel: *Dan. næs n: Swed. nās n: Icel. nes n.* — næse *a nose*] ANESS, promontory, head-land, cape; promontorium: — Oð þa norðmestan næssan to the most northern cape; ad maxime boreale promontori-

um, *Bt. R. p. 160.* This word is still used as the termination of the names of capes, especially in the eastern part of England, as *Sheerness, Dengeness, Kent. The Nase, in Essex, Orford-ness, Easton-ness, Suffolk.*

<sup>d</sup> Næt cattle, *Chr. 852*, v. neat.

Nætān *To press; premere*, *Past.*

46, 5, v. genæte, geneadian.

Nætīg *A chiding; increpatio*, *Past. 46, 6.*

Nafa [ne not, hafa have] *have not*, *Deut. 5, 7.* — Nafað has not, *Bt. R. p. 191*, v. nabban.

Nafe-gar, nafa-gar an auger, a wimble; foratorium telum; terebellum, *Cot. 91.*

NAFEL, nafol, nafela [Plat. Dut. navel *m: Frs. naula m: Ger. nabel m: Rab. nabalo: Wil. nabelo: Dan. navle c: Swed. nafle m: Icel. nabli, nafi m: Fin. napa*] The NAVEl; umbilicus, *Ors. 4, 1.*

NAFU, nafa, e; *f.* [Plat. nave, navel *m: f: Dut. nave f: Ger. nabe f: Dan. nav n: Swed. naf n.*] The NAVE, the middle of a wheel; modiolus rotæ: — Sio nafa ferð nehst þære eaxe the nave goes nearest the axle, *Bt. 39, 7.* On þære nafe in the nave, *Bt. 39, 7.*

Nágan [ne not, agan to have] *Not to have; non possidere*, *Cd. 215.*

Náh [ne not, ah has] *has not*, *Bt. 39, 1.*

Naht *night*, v. niht.

Náht, neaht, nauht, noht [Plat. niks: Dut. niets: Ger. nichts: Isd. neouuihd, nist: Wil. nieuuetes: Ker. neouueht: Ot. niaauuiht: Schw. &c. nihtzit, nützit, nuitzit, nuite: Moes. nivaht: Böh. Pol. nic: Wend. nas. — ne not, aht any thing]

NAUGHT, nothing; nihil, nihilum: — Naht me wana bið nihil mihi deficiens erit, *Ps. 22, 1.* Hyt naht ne fremode nihil profuit, *Mt. 27, 24.* Naht yfeles ne dyde nihil mali fecit, *Mt. 23, 41.* For nahte for nothing; pro nihilo, *Deut. 31, 20.* To nahte to nothing, useless; ad nihilum, *Ps. 14, 5.* Hit is naught it is nothing; est nihili, *Bt. 35, 5.* For nauht for nothing, *Bt. 30, 1.*

Naht Not; non, *Bd. 2, 13.*

Nahtes-hwon by no means, v. nate.

Nahtice Nothing, of no avail; nihili, *Chr. 978.*

Nahtnes, se; *f.* Naughtiness, sluggishness, dullness; vilitas, *Chr. 449.*

Naht-scipe, es; *m.* Naughtiness; vilitas, *Chr. 448, Cod. Cott.*

Na-hwær, na-hwar no - where,

*Gen. 19, 17.* — Na-hwanan no-when, never, no-when, no-where. — Na-hwern no-where, *Cot. 178.* — Na-hwenan never, *Bt. 34, 7.*

Na-læs, na-les, nallas contracted into nals no less, not only, *Bd. 2, 12; Bt. 11, 2; Ps. 118, 36.*

Nalles, nallæs [ne not, eall all] not at all, not, no, *Bt. 15.*

Nam took; *p. v. niman.*

NAMA, an; *m.* [Plat. name *m: Dut. naam m: Frs. nama, no-ma m: Ger. name, nahme m: Ker. Isd. nemi: Wil. Ot. and their contemporaries namo: Moes. namo: Dan. naven n: Swed. namn n: Icel. nafn, namn n: Fin. nimi: Ir. nimb: Wallachia, neme: Alb. nam: Fr. nom m: It. Port. nome: Sp. nombre: Malay, Beng. namma: Pers. نام naum:*

*Sans. and Hind. nama, nom: Heb. נאם nam to say, speak*] A NAME, noun; nomen: — Swa swa Adam hit gecigde swa ys hys nama, *Gen. 2, 19; Mt. 6, 9.* On leorning-cnihtes naman in discipuli nomine, *Mt. 10, 41, 42.* Be naman by name; nominatin, *Jn. 10, 3.* For minium naman, *Mt. 10, 22.* Sceop þa bam naman then gave names to both, *Cd. 6.* — Nama-fæderlice a father's name, a patronymic noun. — Namā gemænlice a common name. — Nama spediglice a noun substantive. — Nama spe-liend a supplying noun, a pronoun. — Nama synderlice a special or proper name. — Agene nama one's own or proper name, *Elf. gr. p. 6.* — Names gefera a noun's companion, an adjective.

Naman to name, v. nemnan.

Nam-cuð known by name, renowned, *R. Ben. 9.* — Nam-cuðlice remarkably known, famously.

Name [nam took, from niman] A taking, seizing of goods, &c. a distress; namium: — Ne nime nan man nane name ne capiat nemo nulum namium, *L. Cnut. 18.*

Name-léas nameless.

Nan, nan, nen [ne not, an one] NONE, no, no one; nullus, nemo: — Næbbe ie nanne ceorl, *Jn. 4, 17.* Nan laf nemo reliquus, nihil reliquum, *Jos. 10, 28.* Nan word andswarian nullum verbum respondere, *Mt. 22, 46.* On nane wisan in no wise, *Elf. gr.* Nan heort ne onscundode nænne leon, ne nan hara nænne hund, ne nan neat nyste nænne andan, ne



nænne ege, to oðrum no hart shunned any lion, nor have any hound, nor did cattle know any hatred or any fear of others, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 260, 25.

Nanuht, nanwuht [nan no, wuht thing] nothing, *Ors.* 3, 11: *Bt.* 16, 3.

Nappe a cup, v. hnapr.

Nard, es; m. *Spikenard*; nardus:—Sealf-box deorwyrðes nardes, *Mk.* 14, 3.

Nareu narrow, *Chr.* 1137, v. near-rew.

Nas [ne not, was was] Was not; non erat, *Ex.* 11, 6.

Nase a nose, v. nose.

Nast [ne not, wast knowest] Knowest not; nescis, *Jn.* 3, 10.

Nas-pyrłu a nostril, *Herb.* 76, 4, v. næse, &c.

<sup>b</sup>Nat [ne not, wat knows] Know or knows not; non scio, nescio, nescit, *Mk.* 14, 68: *Jn.* 9, 12.

Natan-leag [leag the field, ley, Natan of Natan] NATELY, Netley or Nutley, *Hants.*, *Chr.* 508.

NATE [Plat. nig: Dut. niet: Frs. ni: Ger. nicht: Isd. Ker. Ot. ni: Moes. niwaht: Dan. Sued. nej: Icel. nei: Nae. niete: Scot. nocht, v. naht not] NOT; non:—Nate þæs hwon, or contracted into nateshwon in no wise, by no means, not at all; nequaquam, *Elf. T.* p. 37, 25: *Gen.* 19, 2. Nates-to-hwi by no means, not at all; nullo modo.

Naðeles, naðema nevertheless, v. ná.

Naðor, nauðer, nawðer; adj. [ne not, aðor either] NEITHER; neuter:—Naðor cynd neither kind or neuter gender, *Elf. gr.* 6, 6. Se deada ne mæge nauðer don the dead can do neither, *Bt.* 36, 7.

Náðor, náðer, náðær, nawðer, nauðer; conj. Not either, NEITHER, nor; neque:—Naðor ne --- ne neither --- nor. We nabbað naðer ne feoh ne orf, *Gen.* 47, 18. Naðor om ne moððe neque ærgo, neque tinea, *Mt.* 6, 20.

Natopæshwon in no wise, *R. Ben.* 37, v. nate.

Naue-gar an auger, *Elf. gl.* p. 55, v. nafe-gar.

Naula the navel, *Elf. gl.* 71, v. nafel.

Naueþe a nave, *Elf. gl.* 55, v. nafu.

<sup>a</sup>Nauht [ne not, aht, aht aught] naught, nothing, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. náht.

Nauðer, nauðor, nauðr neither, *Bt.* 7, 2: 36, 7, v. naðor.

Nawar, nower nowhere, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. na-hwær.

Nawht, na-wiht, na-wuht no-

thing, naught, wicked, bad, *Bt.*

16, 4: *R. Mt.* 18, 32, v. nauht.

Na-wis not wise, foolish, *Ps.* 48, 9.

Nawðer neither, *Bt.* 14, 1, C, v. naðor.

Ne; adv. Not, nay, by no means;

non, ne minime:—Ne ferde went not; non iuit, *Ps.* 1, 1.

Ne forswore þu ne pejeres, *Mt.*

5, 33. Né, secge ic eow minime, dico vobis, *Lk.* 12, 51.

Ne, secge ic na minime dico, non, *Lk.* 13, 3, v. na.

Ne; conj. Neither, nor; neque:

—Ne him eac næfre genog ne þincð nor moreover does

there ever seem to him enough;

neque ei etiam nunquam satis non videtur, *Bt.* 33, 2. Ne

ic ne dyde, ne ic ne do neither did I, nor will I do (it); ne-

que ego non feci, neque ego non faciam, *Elf. gr.*: *Ps.* 15,

10: *Mt.* 24, 21: *Lk.* 17, 23.

Ne a carcass, v. na.

Nead need, necessity, force, compul-

sion, *Gen.* 43, 11: *Mt.* 11,

12, v. neod. — Nead-behefe

behooful, needful, *R. Conc.*—

Nead-clam need-force, neces-

sity, *L. Ps.* 106, 28.—Nead-

gafof necessary tribute, *L. Edg.*

p. 79.—Nead-hád, nead-head

necessity, *Cot.* 204.—Nead-hæs

a necessary command, compul-

sion, *L. With.* p. 10.—Nead-

nyman to take by force, to

extort.—Nead-nyمند an ex-

torter, spoliator.—Nead-syb a

necessary alliance, a relation-

ship; necessaria cognatio, *Cot.*

141.—Nead-þearf [þearf need]

necessity, *Greg.* 2, 23.—Nead-

þearflice necessarily.—Nead-

þearfnes necessity, trouble, *L.*

*Ps.* 24, 18: 9, 22.—Nead-

þinga needful things, *C. R.*

*Ben.* 45.

Neadian, geneadian; p. ode;

sub. ic, þu, he neadige; pp.

od. To compel, provoke, *Elf. T.*

p. 43: *L. Can. Eccl. W.* p.

157, v. nydan.

Neadinga, neadunga Of neces-

sity, by force; necessario, *Bt.*

20.

Neadling a slave, mariner, v.

nydlinge.

Neadung, e; f. Force, constraint,

violence, compulsion, necessity;

vis, *Greg.* 2, 26.

Nead-wise Due, necessary; de-

bitus, *Som.*

Neadunga by force, of necessity,

*Bd.* 3, 18, v. neadinga.

<sup>k</sup>NEAH, neahg, neh; comp. near-

ra; sup. nyhst, neahst; adj.

[Plat. nah, na: Dut. na: Frs.

na, nei: Ger. nahe: Ot. and

his cotemporaries, nah: *Moes.*

newha naer: *Dan.* naer: *Swed.*

nära: *Icel.* na] Near, nigh,

neighbouring; vicinus:—Ealle

þa neah menn all the neigh-

bourning men, *Bd.* 4, 4: 4, 1.

Neah; prep. d. Near, NIGH;

prope, secus:—Neah þam tune

prope oppidum, *Jn.* 4, 5. Neah

helle secus infernum, *Ps.* 140,

9. Neah þam sæ juxta mare,

*Bd.* 4, 26.

Neah, neh; comp. near, nyr,

ner; sup. nehst; adv. NEAR,

nigh, almost; prope, fere, pe-

ne:—Neah is drihten prope

est dominus, *Ps.* 33, 18. Neah

eart þu, *Ps.* 118, 151. Neah

fif þusenda weru, *Lk.* 9, 14.

Ga hider near, *Gen.* 27, 21.

Ic nehst geseah I last saw,

*Cd.* 26. ¶ Neah and efene

almost, well nigh; propemo-

dum, *Cot.* 152. Ge neah ge

feor far and near; prope et

procul, *Bd.* 4, 4.

Neah-bur, neh-bur, nehche-bur,

nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neah-

gebur, neh-gebur, es; m. [neah

near, bur a dwelling] A NEIGH-

BOUR; vicinus, proximus:—

On his neheburu gewitnesse

on his neighbour's testimony, *L.*

*Lund.* 8, W. p. 68, 41. Ofær

ealle hyra necheburas, *Lk.* 1,

65. Neah-geburas neighbours;

vicini, *Jn.* 9, 8. Hosp neah-

geburum urum opprobrium vi-

cinis nostris, *Ps.* 30, 14: 43,

15: 78, 4.—Neah-hand nigh-

hand, almost.—Neah-læcean;

p. neahleachte to approach; ap-

proppingquare, *Gen.* 27, 27.—

Neahlic near, at hand, hard

by, *L. Ps.* 21, 10.—Neah-mag,

neah-mæg a near friend, a re-

lation, *Ex.* 1, 6.—Neah-man

a near-man, a neighbour, *Bd.*

4, 4.—Neah-sib near relation,

an alliance, *Cot.* 141.

Neahnes, se; f. NIGHNESS,

nearness; propinquitas, *Bd.*

2, 12.

Neahsta a neighbour, *Deut.* 5, 21,

v. neah, nehsta.

Neaht night, *Bd.* 2, 6, v. niht.

Neaht not, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. naht.

Neaht-erne, for neaht ærne the

night before.

Nea-læcean to approach, *Ps.* 87,

3, v. neah-bur, &c.

Nealice nearly, almost, *Dial.* 2,

7, v. neah-bur, &c.

Nea-mæg, nea-mag a near rela-

tion, a cousin, *Ex.* 1, 6, v.

neah-bur, &c.

Nean; adv. Nearly, nigh, al-

most; prope, pene:—Nean

twelf wintre prope duodecim

annos, *Lk.* 8, 42: 23, 44. Nean

and feorran from near and far;

prope proculque, *Cd.* 12, v.

neah; adv.

<sup>m</sup>Near, neara nearer, *Gen.* 27, 21,

v. neah; adv.



Neara, nearo, nearu narrow, v. nearew.

Nearanes narrowness, trouble, anguish, *Bt. 1*, v. nearones.

Nearew, nearow, nearw; *def. se* nearewa, nearwa, neara; *seo*, þæt nearewe, nearwe, near; *adj.* [*Plat. nau: Dut. naauw: Dan. nøje: Swed. noga*] 1. NARROW, strait, confined; angustus. 2. Troubling, torturing; crucians:—1. Purh þat nearwe geat per angustam portam, *Lk. 13*, 24. Swiðe nearewe sent þa menniscan gesæðða very narrow are human enjoyments, *Bt. 11*, 1. Swiðe nearwa sint, *id. MS. C.* Eala hu neara is þat geat! *Mt. 7*, 14. Of þa nearwan eorðan ane over the narrow earth alone, *Bt. 19*. On nearore lif into a narrow life, *Cd. 45*. 2. Habban þone nearwan nið to have the torturing punishment, *Cd. 33*.

Nearewnes anxiety, *Bt. 24*, 4, v. nearones.

Nearolice; *adv.* NARROWLY, subtly; anguste, subtiliter, *Past. 21*, 3.

Nearones, nearanes, nearewnes, nearunys, *se*; *f.* NARROWNESS, perplexity, anxiety, grief, anguish; angustia, anxietas:—Of nearonessum heora de anxietatibus eorum, *L. Ps. 106*, 6. Was on swa micelre nearanesse becom was come into so great trouble, *Bt. 1*. He sceal geþolian miccle nearanesse he shall suffer great anguish, *Bt. 31*, 1: *Bd. 2*, 12.

<sup>n</sup> Nearulice narrowly, nicely, weakly, *Scint. 32*, v. nearolice.

Nearunys anxiety, trouble, *C. Ps. 118*, 143, v. nearones.

Nearu þanc narrow thought, wickedness, *Ps. 27*, 5.

Nearwa narrow, troubling, *Cd. 33*, v. nearew.

Nearwe; *adv.* Straitly, narrowly; arcte, anguste, *Bt. R. p. 181*.

Nearwelice; *adv.* Narrowly, accurately, correctly, subtly; anguste, *Chr. 1085*.

Nearwian; *p. ode*; *pp.* genearwod; *v. a.* To narrow, to bring into straits, to vex, bewilder, trouble, oppress; arc-tare.—Sefa nearwode senses were narrowed, *Cd. 76*. Genearwod is ofer me gast min, *Ps. 142*, 4. Hit is genearwed it is narrowed, *Bt. 18*, 1, *Card. p. 96*, 6.

Neas carcasses, *v. na.*

Neat enjoyed; *p. of* neotan.

Neat NEAT, cattle, a beast; pecus, bestia:—Gif neat man gewundige if a beast wound a

man, *L. Alf. 24*. Togeteald neatum comparatus bestiis, *C. Ps. 48*, 21. Neatenum gelice like beasts, *Bt. 14*, 1.—Neat-hyrd neat-herd, a keeper of cattle.—Neat-land land let or granted to a yeoman; villanorum terra, *L. Edg. 1*.

<sup>o</sup> Neawest, newist Neighbourhood, nearness, fellowship, intercourse, favour, sight; vicinia, consortium:—To þæs rices newwiste belimpeð ad hujus regni viciniam pertinet, *Bd. 5*, 12. On newwiste in a neighbourhood, *Bd. 3*, 13: *Jos. 9*, 16. In þara newwiste in eorum vicinia, *Bd. 5*, 14. Beorna newwest men's intercourse; virorum consortium, *Cd. 113*.

Neaxta next, v. next.

NEB, nebb; *n.* [*Plat. nibbe, nif, nuff f. a bill, beak, nose: Dut. neb or sneb f. a long pointed bill or beak: Ger. schnabel m: Dan. neb or næb n. bill, beak: Frs. neb f: Swed. näbb m. bill, beak, näf n. a long bill: Icel. nebbi m. a beak of a bird, nabbi n. a club.* In the different dialects, this word denotes what is prominent; hence, some think the root is in the

*Heb. נב nb* to shoot forth, to germinate; according to Pliny, the old Gauls called a bill nebbe] Head, face, countenance, mouth, beak, NEB, NIB, nose; caput, vultus, os:—Hys nebb was mid swatline gebunden, *Jn. 11*, 44: *L. Ps. 140*, 6. Moises hydde his nebb, *Ez. 3*, 6. Heo helode hire nebb, *Gen. 38*, 15. On nebb in os, *Numb. 12*, 14. On nebbe in look, countenance, *Elf. p. 33*, 16. Nebb wið nebb facies ad faciem.—Neb-corn pimples or specks in the face, *Herb. 22*, 3.—Nebgebrac a rheum falling from the head into the nose, *Cot. 209*.—Neb-wlatung frontositas, vultus demissio.—Neb-wilm beauty of the countenance, *Serm. Nat.*

<sup>p</sup> Nebbe have not, for næbbe, from nabban.

Nebred A brim, margin; margo, *Som.*

Necca the neck, v. hnecca.

Neche-bura a neighbour, *R. 52*, v. neah-bur.

Necst, necstan next, v. next.

Ned, neðe need, necessity, *Ps. 30*, 9, v. neod.—Ned-bade a pledge, *Hem. p. 45*.—Ned-bedere a person who pledges, *Hem. p. 46*.—Ned-behefe necessary, *Scint. 2*.—Ned-behefnens necessity, *Fulg. 29*.—Ned-bihoeve necessary, *Mk. 2*, 25, v.

neod, &c.—Ned-bread necessary bread, bread necessary to be taken to prove innocence, v. cornsæde.—Ned-nioma, ned-niomo, ned-niomu, for neadnymend taking by force, a seizer, *R. Mt. 11*, 12.—Ned-þærfe necessity, *R. Mk. 2*, 17.—Ned-þarf necessary, *C. Mk. 11*, 3.—Ned-þearf necessity, want, *Bt. 42*.—Ned-þearflíc necessary, *Bd. 1*, 26.—Ned-þearflíc necessarily, of necessity, *Elf. gr.*—Ned-þearfnens necessity, *Bd. 4*, 23.—Ned-þeow a bondman, slave, v. neod, &c.

Nedan To need, lend; mutuare, *C. Mt. 5*, 42.

Nedan, he neðe, net; *p. nedde.* To compel, *Bt. 40*, 7, v. nydan.

Nedde compelled, v. nydan.

Nedder a serpent, v. næddre.

Nede, nyde, niède, nydes, nedes; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. nood: Ger. noth: Ot. not*] Of necessity, necessarily; necessario:—Pat we neðe scylen god don that we should necessarily do good, *Bt. 41*, 4, *Card. p. 382*, 14. Niède he sceolde, *Lk. 23*, 17: *Bt. 34*, 12: 37, 1.

Nedl a needle, *C. R. Mk. 10*, 25, v. nædl.

Nedling, nedlung a slave, servant. Nedlingas sailors, *Cot. 138*.—Nedlunga by force; violenti, *C. Mt. 11*, 12, v. nyd-ling.

<sup>q</sup> Nedre a serpent, *Cd. 215*, v. næddre.

Nefa, genefa [*Plat. neve m: Dut. neef, neve m: Ger. neffe m: Old Ger. neuu, neve m: Icel. nefi m. a brother, a branch of a family: Wel. nai*] A NEPHEW; nepos:—*Bd. 3*, 6. Suna sune, oððe broðer sune, oððe suster sune, þat is nefa a son's son or brother's son or sister's son, that is a nephew, grandson; nepos, *R. 91*. Nefum nepotibus, *Chr. 534*: *Ors. 6*, 1, *Bar. 209*, 3.

Nefene [*Plat. Dut. nicht f: Old Dut. nifte f: Frs. nift f: Ger. nichte f: Icel. nift f. a sister: Wel. nith f. Scot. neippe, nece f. a granddaughter: Moes. nithjo a relation.* According to *Wach.* nefa and nefene, derived from the *Goth. nid genus, propago*, denotes not only a nephew or niece, but relations of every kind] A niece; nep-tis:—Pridda dohter, oððe broðor dohter, oððe suster dohter tertia (ab homine inclusive) filia, vel fratris filia, vel sororis filia, *R. 91*.

Nefoca A cheeseecake, tart; placenta, *Som.*



Nefor, nefre never, *Mt.* 9, 33, v. næfre.

Nefrod Nimrod, *Bt.* 35, 4.

Negel a nail, v. nægel.

Neh nigh, almost, near, *Lk.* 5, 7, v. neah.

Neh-bur, nehche-bur, nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neh-gebur a neighbour, *L. Lund.* 8: *Lk.* 1, 65: 14, 12: *Ex.* 3, 22, v. neah-bur.—Neh-gehuse neighbours, *V. Ps.* 43, 15.—Neh-mæg a near relation, *L. Can. eccl.* 7.—Neh-man a neighbour, *Bd.* 1, 33.

Nehnes nearness, relationship, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. neahnes.

Nehst highest, last, *Bt.* 39, 7: *Cd.* 26; sup. of neah; adv.

Nehsta, neahsta, nesta, an; m. [the sup. of neh is nehst; def. se nehsta the next, nearest] *A* neighbour; proximus:—Gif hwa ofslifð his nehstan si quis occidat ejus proximum, *Ex.* 21, 14. Lufa þine nehstan, *Mt.* 19, 19: *Mk.* 12, 31: *Lk.* 10, 27.

Nehtegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.

Nehwan To adhere, approach; adherere, *Ben.*

Nehxta next, v. nehst.

Neirxna-nagw paradise, v. neorcsen.

Nele is unwilling, *Jn.* 24, 5.—Nellað are unwilling.—Nelle am unwilling, *Mt.* 21, 29.—Nelt art unwilling, *Gen.* 18, 23.

Neman to take, *Ex.* 20, 7, v. niman.

Nemn a name, v. nama.

Nemnan, þu nemnest, he nemneð; p. nemnde, genamode; pp. nemned, genemned, genamod; v. a. [nama a name] 1. To NAME, call, to call by name, mention; nominare, vocare. 2. To call upon, intreat; invocare:—1. Þat eow man lareowas nemne, *Mt.* 23, 8, 10. Nemde hine Drihten, *Mk.* 12, 37. He nemde Apostolas, *Lk.* 6, 13. He nemde Petrus, *Lk.* 6, 14. Þe we ær nemdon which we before mentioned, *Bt.* 24, 3. 2. Se nemde God who called on God, *Cd.* 56.

Nemne But, except, unless; nisi, *Bd.* 1, 15, 17: 5, 19.

\*Nemniendlic, nemniendlic; adj. Naming, nominative; nominativus:—Nemniendlic gebi-gednes a nominative case, *Som.* Nempe except, *Bd.* 3, 21, v. nympe.

Nennone, *L. Cnut. pol.* 25, v. nan.

Nen The river NEN, Northamptonshire.—Þat wæter þat man cleopeð Nen the water that they call Nen, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 19.

Nene Neither; neque, *Mt.* 6, 20.

Nenge-pinga, nænige-pinga In

no wise, by no means; nullarum.

Nenig no one, v. næneg.

Neón, nead, nyd, nid, nied, e; f. [Plat. nood f: Dut. nood m: Frs. nad f. need, danger, nede f. need: Ger. noth f: Ot. and his cotemporaries and successors not, noti: Moes. nauth: Dan. nød c: Swed. nöd f: Icel. naud, neyd necessity]

1. Necessity, NEED, want, infirmity; necessitas, inopia. 2. Force, compulsion; vis, compulsio:—1. Sæde him þæs folces neode, *Ex.* 15, 25. To þæs folces neode, *Jos.* 9, 7. Nyd is þat is necessary that, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3. Þurh nyd through necessity, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9. Of nyde of necessity, *Bd.* 4, 25. Gif ge neade swa don sceolon, *Gen.* 43, 11: *Ps.* 24, 18. For ure ealra neode for the infirmity of us all, *W. Cat.* p. 51. 2. Heofona rice þolað nead, *Mt.* 11, 12: *L. Elf. Can.* 130. Nyde sceolde wician by compulsion should rest, *Cd.* 148. On nyddye by force, (he) made, *Cd.* 175.

Neod; adj. Necessary, needful; opus, necessarius:—Neod is þat necesse est ut, *Mt.* 18, 7. Hit is neod þat, *Lk.* 24, 44. Sylð him hys neode dabit ei ejus necessaria, *Lk.* 11, 8.—Neod-behæfe, neod-behefe behoofful, needful, *Scint.* 47.—Neod-behæfenys necessity, *R. Ben. interl.* 33.—Neod-fer a necessary journey.—Neod-fræce studiouse proclivis vel profugus, *Bt.* R. p. 198, *Lye.*—Neod-hād necessity.—Neod-hyðfe a niggard.—Neod-þearf [þearf need] needful, great need, necessity, *Bt.* 33, 4.—Neod-þearflic necessary, *Bd.* 2, 16.—Neod-þearfys necessity, *Bd.* 3, 2.

Neodde compelled, v. nydan.

Neodlic, neodluc; adj. Necessary, earnest; necessarius, *Cart. Edw.*

Neodlice; comp. neodlucor; adv. Urgently, willingly; studiose, *Bd.* 4, 27: *Cd.* 42.

Neofa a nephew, v. nefa.

Neohwerno No where; nusquam, *Cot.* 178.

Neole The buff-fish; cernua, *Som.* Neolic to approach, *R. Lk.* 21, 28, v. nealæcean.

\*Neolnes an abyss, a deep, *V. Ps.* 35, 6, v. neowelnes.

Neom [ne not, eom am] I am not; non sum, *Mt.* 3, 11.

Neoman to take, receive, *Bd.* 4, 11, v. niman.

Neorcsen, neorhsen, neorxen, neirxen, neirxn, neorxn [ne

not, weorc labour] Void of labour or care, quiet; curis vacuus, quietus:—Neorcsen-wang, neorxen-wang [wang a field] The Elysian fields, paradise; labore vacuus campus, Elysium, Paradisus:—Ure eard soðlice is neorcsen-awang nostra regio revera est Paradisus, *Hom. Epiph.*—Eac-swilce lifes treow on middan neorxena-wange, *Gen.* 2, 9. On middanþam treowe neorxena-wanges, *Gen.* 3, 8.

Neosian, nesan, geneosian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Icel. niðsna, hnysa explorare] To visit, to go to see; visitare:—*Bd.* 4, 3. Wolde neosian would see to, *Cd.* 40. Þu neosadest eorðan tu visitasti terram, *Ps.* 64, 9: *Bd.* 4, 27.

Neosu a nose, v. nase.

Neosung, geneosung, e; f. A visiting, a going to see; visitatio:—For neosunge intingan propter visitationis causam, visendi gratia, *Bd.* 4, 3.

\*Neótan, he nyt; p. neát, we nuton; pp. noten. To enjoy; frui:—Neotan niwra gefeana to enjoy new pleasures, *Cod. Exon.* 28a, v. notan.

Neoten a beast of burden, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. nyten.

Neoðan, niðan, nyðan, niðan Beneath, downwards; infra, deorsum:—On eorðan neoðan in terra deorsum, *Jos.* 2, 11, v. nyðera.

Neoðemest Lowest; imus, *Bt.* R. p. 175, v. niðera.

Neoðera, neoðra nether, lower, *Ps.* 62, 9, v. nyðera.

Neoðeward Downward; deorsum:—Fram his hnolle ufewardan, *Job.* p. 166. Of ufewardum oð neoðeward a summo ad inum, *Mk.* 15, 38, v. niðeward.

Neoðone Beneath; infra:—Ufan and neoðone above and beneath, *Cd.* 19.

Neow new, *R. Mt.* 9, 17, v. niwe.

Neowan Laterly; nuper, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1.

Neowel, niwel, niwol; g. m. n. neoweles; f. neowelre; d. neowle. 1. Prone, prostrate, flat, depressed; proclivis. 2. Profound, deep; imus:—1. Neowel on eorðan proclivis in terra, *Jos.* 7, 10. 2. In þat neowle genip into that deep darkness, *Cd.* 223. In þone neowlan grund into the abyss profound; in ima terra, *Cd.* 213.

\*Neoweale the buff-fish, v. neole. Neowelnes, neowelwns, neowel-nenæs, neowolnes, niwelnes, neolnes, se; f. An abyss, a deep gulph or pit, a steep;



- abyssus:—*Ps.* 41, 9: 35, 6: *Bd.* 5, 10, v. niwelnes.
- Neowerno *no where*, *Cot.* 178, v. neohwerno.
- Neowian *To renew*; novare, *Som.*
- Neoxt next, v. nextst.
- Nep, forðganges nep the tide's neap, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 20.—*Nep-floed neap-flood*, *Martyr.* 20, *Mar.*
- Nepte *The herb nep* or *nip*; nepeta herba, *Col.* 142, *Som.*
- Ner nearer, *L. Ethel.* 10; comp. of neah.
- Ner a refuge, *L. Ps.* 9, 9, v. genear.
- Nercsna-wong paradise, *C. Lk.* 23, 43, v. neorcsen, &c.
- Nergend, es; *m.* [part. of nerian] *A preserver, saviour*; servator, salvator, *Cd.* 26: 8: 40: 138, *Th.* p. 173, 19.
- NERIAN, nergean, generian; part. nergende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [ner a refuge] *To give protection, preserve, save, deliver, redeem, seize*; servare, eripere:—*Se þe sceal nerian he who will keep*, *Elf. gr.* He nerode me, *Ps.* 33, 4. *pat þu nerige me*, *Ps.* 39, 18. *Generigende unspedigne delivering the poor*, *Ps.* 34, 12.
- Nerra [ne not, ærra the former] *Latter*; posterior, *Bd.* 2, 15.
- \*-nes, nys, -nis [Dut. -nis: Ger. -niss; *Moes.* -ns] The termination of many nouns of the feminine gender, denoting quality or state, and forming abstract nouns; terminatio frequens apud Anglo-Saxones substantivorum femininorum ab adjectivis natorum:—*Gelices likeness*; similitudo: *Heard hard*: heardnes hardness: Great, micel great: Greatnes, micelnes greatness.
- Nesan to visit, *Cd.* 67, v. neosian.
- Nesc tender, *Bd.* 3, 5, v. hnesc.
- Nescnes softness, v. hnescnys.
- Nese, næse [ne not, se is] *Is not, nay, not*, no, opposed to *gese yes*; non, nequaquam:—*þa cwæð he, nese*, *Mt.* 13, 29: *Lk.* 16, 30. Sometimes repeated; as, nese, nese no, no, by no means; minime, minime, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Lk.* 1, 60.
- Nese a nose, v. nose.
- Nesse [Plat. næse c. promontory, also the prow of a vessel: *Dan.* næs n: *Swed.* nās: *Icel.* nes n.] *A ness, cape*, v. næsse, also, an abyss; profundum:—*Niðær undær nessas infra, sub profunda*, *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 32.
- Nesse, for nyste *Know not*; nescio, *Bt.* 34, 12, *C.* Nestest knowest; nescis, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. nytan.
- Nest, nyst [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. nest n: *Swed.* näste n: *Bret.* neiz m.] 1. NEST; nidus. 2. *A dwelling-place, wage, hire, support, food*; domicilium, stipendium:—*1. Mt.* 8, 20. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 3, 14.
- Nesta a neighbour, *L. Eccl.* 21, v. nehsta.
- Nestan *To spin*; nere:—*Hy ne swincað, ne ne nestað non laborant, neque nent*, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 27.
- Nestest thou hast not known, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. nitan.
- Nestlian *TO NESTLE*; nidificare, *L. Ps.* 103, 18.
- Nestling *A NESTLING*; pullus tenellulus postremo exclusus, et nido, postquam cæteri pulli avolarint, adhærens, *Lye.*
- Nest-poha a satchel, bag, *C. Mt.* 10, 10.
- Nesynde *Suspicious*; *q.* Donne wynde, for wende, *C. Ps.* 118, 39, *Lye.*
- Net compels, v. nydan.
- NET, nett, es; *n.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. Icel. net n: *Ger.* netz n: *Ot. nez.* *Not. nezz.* *Moes.* nati: *Swed.* nät n.—*Net, nyt* appears to be allied to cnyttan to knit, and related to knot, the *Ger.* knoten m.] *A NET*; rete:—*Feallað on nette cadant in rete*, *Ps.* 140, 11. *Sendende hyra nett on þa sæ*, *Mt.* 4, 18. *Net wæs tobrocen*, *Lk.* 5, 6. *Lætað þat nett dimittite rete*, *Jn.* 21, 6.—*Halgan nette with a holy net*, *Cd.* 146.—*Net-rapas rope-nets*, *Elf. gl.* p. 73.
- Netele, netle [Plat. nettel f: *Dut.* netel f: *Ger.* nessel f: *Mons.* nezila: *Dan.* nelde c: *Swed.* nässla, nessla f. nätel f.] *A NETTLE*; urtica:—*Herb.* 170. *Micle worðig netle urtica major*, *L. M.* 1, 47.
- Netelic, netenlic; *def.* se netelica; *adj.* *Beast-like*; bestiis similis:—*Eala hwæðer ge netelican men ongint O ye beast-like men, do ye know*, *Bt.* 16, 2.
- Neten cattle, *Bt.* 14, 1, v. nyten.
- Netende being ignorant, v. nitan.
- Netenes ignorance, v. nitenes.
- Netenlic beast-like, v. netelic.
- Neð wickedness, v. nið.
- Neðan; *p. de.* *To sleep*; dormire:—*Cd.* 95. *In þæt burgeteld nið heard neðde in tentorio vir fortis dormivit*, *Jdth.* 12.
- Neðer nether, down.—*Netherstigan to go down*.—*Netherstiga going down*, v. niðer, &c.
- Neðling a sailor, v. nedling, &c.
- Netl a nettle, v. netele.
- Netlic useful, v. nytlic.
- Netn a beast, *C. Lk.* 10, 33, v. nyten.
- Net-rapas *Rope-nets*; plagæ, *R.* 84.
- Nett a net, *Jn.* 21, 6, v. net.
- Neua, neuua a nephew, grandson, *Chr.* 534, v. nefæ.
- Neu-risne Epilepsia, *L. M.* 1, 59.
- New new, v. niwe.
- Newelns an abyss, a firmament, *Ps.* 56, 13, v. neowelnes.
- Neweseoða Hypochondria, mesenterium:—*Lifer bið on þone swiðran sidan aþened oð þone neweseoðan (the) liver is on the right side, extended to the mesenterium*, *L. M.* 2, 17. *Milt is aþened on þone winestran neweseoðan (the) spleen is extended on the left mesenterium*; splen est extensus ad sinistram partem mesenterii, *L. M.* 2, 46.
- Newest neighbourhood, *Bt.* 29, 2, v. neweast.
- Nexst, nexsta, next, nexta one who is next, a neighbour, *Mk.* 5, 43, v. nehsta.
- Nic [ne not, ic I] *Not I*; non ego, *Jn.* 1, 21.
- Nicend [niwe new, acende born] *New born*; recenter natus, *Bd.* 2, 16.
- Nicht night, v. niht.
- Nichtegale nightingale, v. niht, &c.
- Nicor; *g.* nicres; *m.* *A monster*; monstrum:—*Nicor-husa fela many houses of monsters*; monstrorum domos multas, *Beo.* 21, 59. *Gesawon nicras licgean saw monsters lie*, *Beo.* 21, 92.
- Nid necessity, v. neod. — *Nid-bepearf necessary*.—*Nid-bearfice of necessity*.—*Nied-behefe, nied-bepearf necessary*, *Lk.* 10, 42.—*Nied-scyldie due or requisite by law*.—*Nied-bearf necessary*.—*Nied-bearfnes necessity*; necessitas.—*Nied-wædla needy poor, the poor*, *Cd.* 43.
- Nidan, he hide; *p.* nidde. *To compel*, *Bt.* 16, 2, v. nydan.
- Nidling *An extortioner, usurer*; exactor, *L. Alf. eccl.* 35, v. nydling.
- Niede of necessity, necessarily, *Lk.* 23, 17, v. ned, nede.
- Niedenga by force, of necessity, v. neadinga.
- <sup>b</sup>Niedling a bondman, slave, v. nedling.
- Nieh nigh, *C. Ps.* 84, 10.—*Niehist nearest*.—*Æt niehstan at last*, *Cd.* 69, v. nieh.
- Nieht night, v. niht.
- Niered Afflicted, straitened; afflictus, *Som.*
- Niesan [Dut. niezen: *Ger.* nie-sen: *Old Ger.* nisan, niusen,



niosen : *Dan.* nyse : *Swed.* nysa] *To NEESE or SNEEZE; sternutare, Som.*  
 Nieten *cattle, v. nyten.*  
 Nieðemest *lowest, nethermost, v. nyðera.*  
 Nift *a niece, daughter-in-law, Bd. 3, 9, v. nefene.*  
 Nigan *nine, Bd. 5, 23, v. nigon.*  
 Nigantine, nygantyne *nineteen, v. nigon-tine.*  
 Nigantoðe *nineteenth, v. nigon-teoðe.*  
 Nig-bacen *newly baked, Jos. 9, 12.—Nig-cuma a new comer, R. Ben. 49.*  
 Nigen *nine, v. nigon.*  
 Nigeða, nygoða, nygeða; *def. se nigoda, niguða; seo, þæt nigode; adj. The ninth; nonus, Bd. 5, 23, Cd. 161: Ors. 6, 3.*  
 Nig - hworfen *newly turned or converted, Hymn. Nat. 8. Greg.*  
 NIGON, nigen, nigan [*Plat. Dut. negen: Frs. niugen: Ger. neun: Salic Laws, nuenet: Ker. Moes. niun: Dan. ni: Swed. nie: Icel. niu: Wel. naw: Bret. nao, nav: Wend. newyni: Pers. نُه nuh:*  
*Hind. now: Burman. no, no-naw] NINE; novem: — Pa nigon and hund nigontig, Mt. 18, 12, 13: Lk. 15, 4, 7: 17, 17. Nigen hund wintra ninety winters, Cd. 55. Nigon hund, Gen. 5, 5, 14, 20, 27.*  
 Nigontoðe, nigontoðe *Nineteenth; decimus nonus:—Bd. 5, 23, v. nigantoðe.*  
 Nigontine, nigantine, nygantyne *NINETEEN; novemdecim, Menol. 141: Bd. 5, 23.*  
 Nigontynlic; *adj. Nineteenth; decennovenalis, Bd. 5, 21.*  
 Nih *near, Prov. 2.—Nihsta nearest, last, Ps. 21, 10, v. neah.*  
 NIHT, nyht, næht, neaht; *g. d. e; ac. niht, nyht; pl. niht; g. a; d. um; f. [Plat. nagt f: Dut. Ger. nacht f: Ker. Ot. and his coteremporaries, &c. naht: Moes. nahts: Dan. nat c: Swed. natt f: Icel. nótt f: Wel. nŏs f: Bret. noz f: Ir. nocht: It. notte: Fr. nuit f: Sp. noche f: Port. nôite: Slav. nosch: Russ. noch: Grk. νύξ, νυκτος: Heb. לַיְלָה*  
*niht rest, from נָח nh to rest: Sans. nischa] NIGHT; nox: — To þære nihte lihtinge, Gen. 1, 5, 14, 16: Ex. 12, 42: Jn. 13, 30. On þære nihte in nocte, in ista nocte, Ex. 12, 8, 12: Jos. 8, 3: Lk. 17, 34. On dæge and nihte in die atque nocte, Ps. 54, 10. Purh ælþipe nihta per singulas noctes, Ps. 6, 6. On nihtum in noctibus, Ps. 133, 3. ¶ Nih-*

*tes by night, Mt. 28, 13. Dæges and nihtes die et nocte, Mk. 4, 27. To niht to night; hac nocte, Num. 22, 19.—Niht-butterfleoqe night-butterfly, a moth, R. 22.—Niht-eage that sees by night, R. 11.—Niht-eald a night-old, one night old, L. In. 73.—Nihte-gale a nightingale, v. alphabetical order.—Niht-erne the night before, the day before, Conf. peccat.—Niht-feormung a night-repast, Cd. 111.—Niht-genga a night-wanderer, a hyena, Herb. 1: Cot. 101.—Niht-gild a night-sacrifice, Cot. 141.—Niht-hræfn, niht-refn, niht-hræm, niht-remm, niht-remn night-raven; nycticorax, Ps. 101, 7: L. Ps. 101, 7.—Niht-lang all night.—Niht-lecan a quail, T. Ps. 104, 38.—Niht-rest night-rest, Cd. 138.—Niht-rocnnigh-rook, L. Ps. 101, 7.—Niht-sang night-song, R. Conc. 5.—Niht - scada night - shade.—Niht-scuwa night-shadows, Cd. 148.—Niht - wæccan night-watches, Lk. 2, 8.—Niht-weard a night-watch or ward, Cd. 148.*  
 Nihte-gale [*Plat. nagtegal f: Dut. nachtegaal m: Ger. nactigall f: Old Ger. nahtegal f: Dan. nattergal m: Swed. näktergal m.—from niht night, galan to sing] NIGHTGALE; philomela, R. 36: Cot. 159.*  
 Nihtes *by night, Mt. 28, 13, v. niht.*  
 Nihtlic; *adj. Nightly; nocturnus, Bd. 4, 25: Ps. 90, 5.*  
 Nihtsum *abundant, v. genihtsum.*  
 Nihtsumnys *abundance, v. genihtsumnes.*  
 Nillan *to nill, to be unwilling, v. nyllan.*  
 NIMAN, geniman; *he nimð; p. nam, nom, we namon; pp. numen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. nemen: Frs. nima: Ger. nehmen: Ker. neman: Ot. niman: Moes. niman, ganiman: Dan. næmme, nemme: Icel. nema occupare, auferre, rapere] To take, take away, seize, obtain, have hold, keep; capere, sumere: — Þat he moste niman þæs Hælendes lichaman. Þa com he and nam lichaman, Jn. 19, 38. Ne mon ne mæg geniman no one can take, Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 19. Þin reaf nimð, Lk. 6, 29. Hwar nime we swa fela hlafa, Mt. 15, 33. He ne nam nan ware he had no cause, reason, Ors. 5, 4. He sige nam he obtained a victory, Chr. 823. Nimðe me*

*seo swyðre þin, Ps. 138, 9. Ne nim þu nane sibbe wið þæs landes menn, Ex. 34, 15. ¶ Niman geleafan to believe. Niman to to grow, increase. Geniman frið or ware to make peace or treaty.*  
 NIMfete *Nymphæa, Herb. 6, 9.*  
 Nimne *except, v. nemne.*  
 Nimpe *except, v. nympe.*  
 Nin *Not, no, none; non, nullus, Som.*  
 Ninivutisc *A Ninevite; Ninivita, Som.*  
 Nið *new, Cd. 18, v. niwe.*  
 Niolo *the buff-fish, Cot. 45, v. neole.*  
 Nioman *take, C. R. Mk. 3, 27, v. niman.*  
 Niosion *to visit, C. R. Ben. 4, v. neosian.*  
 Niosung *a visiting, Prov. 19, v. neosung.*  
 NIOTAN [*Plat. nütten, nutten: Dut. nuttigen: Frs. neta, nettiga: Ger. nützen, benützen: Ot. ginuzzzen: Glos. Lips. nutun to possess, niet possess: Moes. nutan: Dan. nytte: Swed. nyttja: Icel. nióta] To enjoy; frui:—Lange niotan long to enjoy; diutius potiri, Cd. 21. Niotað inc þæs oðres ealles but enjoy every other; frumini vos duo alia unaquaque, Cd. 13, v. neotan.*  
 Niöðan *beneath, Cot. 104, v. neoðan.*  
 Niöðemest *lowest, v. neoðemest.*  
 Niöðor *lower, Bt. 33, 4, v. nyðera.*  
 Niöðeward *downward, v. neoðeward.*  
 Niow *new, R. Mt. 9, 17, v. niwe.*  
 Niowela *a buff-fish, Cot. 44, v. neole.*  
 NIOWOL, niowul *depressed, prone, Bt. 3, 1, v. neowel.*  
 Niowunga *Anew, again; de novo, denuo, R. Jn. 3, 3, v. niwan.*  
 Nirwet *Asthma, Herb. 38, 3: 42, 4.*  
 Nirwð *A prison; career, Cot. 80.*  
 Nis, nys [*ne not, is, ys is] Is not; non est, Mt. 5, 37: 9, 24.*  
 -nis *a termination, v. -nes.*  
 Nistian *To make or build a nest; nistificare: — Þær sperwan nistiað ibi passeris nistificabunt, Ps. 103, 18.*  
 NIT *Shall support; supponet, sustentabit, Ps. 36, 25.*  
 NITAN, nytan; *part. nitende; ic nat, nyte, þu nast, we nyton; p. ic nyste, þu nystest or nestest, we nyston [ne not, witan to know] Not to know, to be ignorant; non scire, nescire:—Ic nyte nescio, Bt. 5, 3. Ic nat nescio, Gen. 4, 9.*



Niten *cattle, neat*, *Gen.* 1, 24, v. nyten.

Nitenes, nytennys, se; *f.* Ignorance; ignorantia:—*Purh* nytenysse *per ignorantiam*, *Lev.* 4, 27. Nytennyssa ignorantia, *pl.* *Ps.* 24, 7.

Nitenlic, nytenlic *like a beast*, *W. Bd.* 363, v. netelic.

NID, nyð, es; *m.* [*Plat.* nied *m.* *Dut.* nyd *m.* *Frs.* nith *f.* *envy, enmity:* *Ger.* neid *m.* *Ot.* nid *envy:* *Wil.* nith: *Not.* niet: *Moes.* neith *envy, hatred:* *Dan.* nid, nyd *m.* *Swed.* nid, niding *m.* *a coward, a covetous, sordid mind:* *Icel.* nid *n.* dishonesty] *Wickedness, malice, cunning, hatred, strife, zeal, punishment, slaughter:* nequitia, malitia, odium, astutia, zelus:—*Sy* fornumen *man, or lið synfulra*, *Ps.* 7, 10. Niðes ofþyrsted *thirsty of malice*, *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 7: *Beo.* 2, 141: 34, 55. Nyðas *iniquitates*, *C.* *Ps.* 72, 8. Sceop hearde niðas *created hard punishments*, *Cd.* 2. Nið was reðe *punishment was stern*, *Cd.* 69. Niðes genihtsum *of slaughter satiate*, *Cd.* 93, v. nið-geteon.

Nið; *g.* niðes, niððes; *m.* [*from* nið *wickedness, v. man*] *Aman, mortal; vir, mortalis:*—Nið heard *vir fortis*, *Jud.* c. 12. Niððas findað *men find*, *Cd.* 12. Niðas *to nergenne mortals to save*, *Cd.* 188. Niða nergend *saviour of men*, *Cd.* 190. Niðða bearna *of children of men*, *Cd.* 56. He from sceolden niðsum hweorfum *he should from men depart*, *Cd.* 62: *Menol.* 390: *Chr.* 973.

Niðan *downward*, *Elf. gr.* v. neoðan.

Niðe [*from* niðan] *bended:*—Niðe cne genibus flexis, *Vit. Marg.* 17.

Niðe-full, nið-full *full of malice*, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

<sup>n</sup>Niðelice *Enviously, wickedly, contentiously;* *malitiose, Som.* Niðemest, niðemesta *nethermost*, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. nyðera.

NIDER, nyðer, nyðor; *comp.* niðror; *adv.* [*Plat.* neder: *Dut.* neder, neer: *Ger.* nieder: *Ot.* nidar: *Not.* nider: *Dan.* nedre: *Swed.* nedra, nedre: *Icel.* nedri] *Down, downward, below;* *deorsum:*—Nyðer ne eode, *Ex.* 32, 1. Ga nyðer, *Mt.* 27, 40, 42. Arise and gang niðer, *Deut.* 9, 12: *Mt.* 24, 17.—Niðer-alætan, nyðer-alætan *to put down, depose, Elf. gr.*—Niðer-aleccan, nyðer-aleccan *to lay down*, *Lk.* 23, 53.—Niðer-astigan, niðer-stigan *to go down, descend,*

*Num.* 11, 17.—Niðer-cuman *to come down*, *Jn.* 3, 13.—Niðer-gewitan *to descend;* *descendere*, *Bd.* 5, 12.

Niðerian, nyðerian, genyðerian, geniðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud; *v.* a. [niðer down] 1. *To put down, humble;* *humiliare.* 2. *To condemn, accuse;* *condemnare:*—1. Ælc þe hyne up-ahefð, byð genyðerud, and se þe hyne nyðerað se byð up-ahafen, *Lk.* 14, 11: *Ps.* 17, 29. Eow genyðeriað, *Deut.* 28, 43. 2. *Blod unscyl-dig hi niðeriað*, *Ps.* 93, 21. Nelle ge genyðerian, and ge ne beoð genyðerude, *Lk.* 6, 37.

Niðerlic low, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. nyðerlic.—Niðer-stig[stig a path] *a descent*, *Lk.* 19, 37.—Niðerward, niðer-wart, niðer-wearð, niðer-werd, niðer-wearðes *downward*, *R. Mt.* 8, 32.

Niðe-weard, nyðe-weard, nyðe-werd *Downward, under, nether, lowest, sole;* *infimus, deorsum:*

—*Mt.* 27, 51. Niðseward fot sole of the foot; *infimus pes, planta pedis*, *Cot.* 163: *Ex.* 19, 17.

Niðfull *full of malice*, v. niðe-full.

Nið-geteon *hostile malice*, *Cd.* 95.—Nið-heara *death-powerful*, *Beo.* 34, 55.—Nið-het *hostile grudge*, *Cd.* 174.

Niðing, es; *m.* [nið *wickedness*] *A wicked man, an outlaw;* *homo nequam, exlex:*—Niðinges dæde hominis nequam faciunt, *L. In. ad fin.:* *Chr.* 1049.

Niðlice *Weakly, effeminately;* *language, Som.*

Niðrian *to depress;* *niðrung a putting down*, v. niðerian, nyðerung.

Nið-scipe *Wickedness;* *nequitia*, *L. Ps.* 7, 9.

Nið-sige *a descent, setting*, v. niðerlic, &c.

Nið-weorc *calamity*, *Chr.* 973. Nið-wrac *dire exile*, *Cd.* 208.—

Nið-wunder *a destructive wonder or miracle*, *Beo.* 20, 90.

Niton *know not*, v. nitan.

Nitung *use*, v. nytting.

Nit-wyrð *useful*, v. nyt-weorð.

Niwan; *adv.* Anew, newly, lately; *nuper:*—Niwan stefne anew with voice, *Cd.* 90: 75: *Bd.* 2, 1: 4, 18, 26: 5, 10: *R. Ben.* 58.—Niwan-cumen *a new comer, a stranger.*

Niw-cilcte [hus] *new chalked;* *calce recenter illita (domus)* *Ors.* 6, 32.

NIWE; *g.* *m.* *n.* es; *f.* re; *def.* se niwa; *seo* þæt niwe; *adj.* [*Plat.* ny, nye, nū: *Dut.* niue: *Frs.* nia, nig: *Ger.* neu: *Ker.* niuu: *Ot.* niu, neowe:

*Moes.* niujo: *Dan.* *Swed.* ny: *Icel.* nyr: *Bret.* névez: *Corn.* névé: *Ir.* nua, nuadh: *Fr.* neuf, nouveau: *It.* nuovo: *Sp.* nuevo: *Port.* novo: *Russ.* Pol. nowy: *Wend.* nov: *Grk.* νεος:

*Hind.* nava, nou: *Pers.* نو

now: *Sans.* nawa] *NEW;* *novus:*—Ne asend nan man scyp of niwum reafe on eald reaf, elles þæt niwe slit, and se niwa scyp ne hylpð þam ealdan, *Lk.* 6, 36: 5, 36, 39. Niwe æ, *Mt.* 26, 28. Niwe win, *Mt.* 9, 17. Niwe bebod, *Jn.* 13, 34. Niwes claðes scyp novi panni assumentum, *Mt.* 9, 16. Syngað cantice niwne cantate canticum novum, *Ps.* 32, 3: 39, 4. Hi spræcað niwum tungum, *Mk.* 16, 17.

Niwel, niwol, nywel *prone, prostrate, flat*, *Gen.* 33, 3, v. neowel.

Niwelnes, niwolnes *a steep, an abyss, a depth*, *Gen.* 1, 2: 7, 11, v. neowelnes.

Niwe-mynster *NEW-MINSTER, at Winchester*, so called to distinguish it from St. Swithin's monastery, founded about A. D. 1110, which was afterwards called *Eald-mynster*, *Chr.* 903: 1042.

<sup>k</sup>Niwan, geniwan. 1. *To renew, revive;* *renovare.* 2. *To shew, demonstrate;* *demonstrare:*—1. Ongunnon niwan began to renew, *Cd.* 90. Torn niwiað *anger revive*, *Cd.* 64. To niwianne þone geleafan *to renew the belief*, *Chr.* 975. 2. *R. Ben.* 7.

Niwlce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv.* NEWLY; *nuper*, *Ors.* 4, 4.

Niwnys, se; *f.* NEWNESS, youth; *novitas, juvenus*, *L. Ps.* 42, 4, Lye.

Niwol *prostrate, flat*, v. neowel.

Nó *Not;* *non*, ne:—Ne com to him no þy dæge non venit ad eum ne isto die, *Bd.* 3, 12. No þy læs never the less, *Bt.* 16, 4. No hwaðre no whither; *nulla ex parte.* Ne finde ge hit no neither find ye it, *Bt.* 32, 3: *Cd.* 39, v. ne, noht.

Nocht *not*, v. noht.

Noh *enough*, *C. Mt.* 25, 9, v. ge-noh.

Noht *naught, not*, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.—Nohtes-hwon without doubt, v. naht.

No-whit *No whitt, naught;* *nihil*, *Bd.* 2, 14, v. naht.

Noldes *wouldst not*, *Cd.* 229, v. nyllan.

Nolde *Was unwilling;* *noluit*, *Gen.* 8, 7; *p.* of nyllan.

Nom *took, for nam*, v. niman. Noma *a name, noun*, v. nama.



Noman to name, *Chr.* 975, v. nemnan.

Nom took; *p.* of niman.

Nom-boe, nom-bred a name-book, catalogue, *Cot.* 4.

Nón, es; *n.* [*Dut.* noon *m.* the same with the *Eng.* noon: *Dan.* none c. *a.* nooning, repose at noon, repast at noon, in Norway about three o'clock: *Icel.* nón *n.* hora nona diei, tertia pomeridiana, sensu ecclesiastico, at sensu vulgari economico tritherium integrum, proximum a meridie] NOON; nona hora diei; þat neogoðan tid þæs dæges the ninth hour of the day, which was three o'clock: — *Fæston* to nones fasted till noon; jejuna-bant ad nonam (horam), *Bd.* 3, 5. — Nón-mete noon-meat, victuals, a meal or bever about three o'clock. In latter times non is mid-day, and non mete dinner, *Cot.* 16, 175, *Som.* — Nón-sang noon-song, *C. R. Ben.* 27. — Nón-tid noon-tide, three o'clock, *Mk.* 15, 33, 34.

Nonnos Juniores in monasteriis priores etate, *R. Ben.* 63.

Norice [*Fr.* nourice *f.* from nourir to nourish] NURSE; nutritrix, *Lye.*

Normandi, Normandig, Normandige NORMANDY; Normannia, *Chr.* 876: 1074.

Nor-men NORMANS; Normanni, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 260, 19.

Norra, Norna *A* Norwegian; Norrenus, Norvegius: — Norrena cyng Norvegiorum rex, *Chr.* 1066, *Gib.* p. 172, 16.

NORÐ [*Plat.* *Dut.* noord *m.* *Ger.* *Dan.* nord, norden *m.*; *Rab.* nordroni: *Not.* nord: *Swed.* nord, nordan *m.*: *Icel.* norðr *n.*: *Fr.* nord: *It.* *Sp.* *Port.* norte *m.*: *Lat.* mid. northus] NORTH; septentrio, *Bd.* 1, 1. — Norðan from the north; a septentrione, *Bd.* 2, 7. — Norðan-eastan north-east, *Bt.* 9. — Norðan-west north-west, — Norð-dæl north-part, *Bt.* 1, 1. — Norð-ende north-end, *Bt.* 39, 3. — Norð-folc northern-people, *Bd.* 1, 25. — Norð-healf north-half, *Lev.* 1, 11. — Norð-sæ north-sea, *R.* 76. — Norð-wind north-wind. — Norð-þeod northern-nation, *Bd.* 1, 14. — Norð-west north-west, *Bt.* 29, 3.

Norðan-humbre, Norðan-hymbre, Norð-hymbre, Norð-hembre; *pl. g. a.*; *d. um.* The Northumbrians, so called as living north of the river Humber; Northymbri: — To rice on Norðhymbum to (the) kingdom of the Northumbrians;

ad regnum in Northymbris, *Chr.* 593. Norðan hymbra cýning king of the Northumbrians, *Chr.* 601. — Norð-hymbra-land Northumberland, the country between the Humber and Tweed, *Chr.* 633, 737.

Norð-burh NORTH-BOROUGH, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 656.

Norðern [norð north, ærn a place] NORTHERN, a Norwegian, *Chr.* 890.

Norðe - weard northward, *Bt.* 18, 1.

Norð-folc [folc a people] NORFOLK; comitatus Norfolcien-sis, *Chr.* 1075.

Norð-hamtun, Norht-hamtun, Norð-amtun, es; *m.* [*Dun.* Northamtun: *Kni.* Northampton] NORTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 1106, *Ing.* p. 327, 33: 1122. Before 1106 no distinction seems to have been made between North and Southampton, v. Hamtun. — Norðhamtunscire Northamptonshire.

Norð-man A NORTH-MAN, NORMAN; Normannus, Norvegius: — Norð-men Normans, *Chr.* 924. — Scipu Norð-manna na-ves Norvegiurum, *Chr.* 787. Norð-manna land land of North-men; Norvegiurum terra, Norvegia, *Ors.* 1, 1. — Norðmannes - cros Norman's cross, *Chr.* 963.

Norð-muð NORTH-MOUTH in Kent, now the Nore, *Chr.* 1052.

Norð-Wealas NORTH-WALES; Cambri sive Walli aquilonares: Saxones, universam transsabinam regionem (inclusis etiam Hereford-scira et Monmouth - scira) communi nomine Norð - Wealas, sive Norð - Wealana - land appel-lasse videntur, *Chr.* 829: 918.

Norð-wic, Norht-wic, Nor-wic, Nor-uic [*Flor.* Northwick: *Malm.* *Kni.* Norwyck: *Hovd.* Norwic. — norð north, wic a dwelling, bay] North - wick, NORWICH; aquilonaris vicus Anglorum orientaliū, *Chr.* 1004: 1075: 1088.

Nor-Wægas The NORWEGIANS; Norwegii, *Lye.*

Nose, næse [*Plat.* næse *f.*: *Dut.* neus *m.*: *Frs.* nose *f.*: *Ger.* nase *f.*: *Rab.* Ker. Ot. Not. nasa: *Dan.* næse *f.*: *Swed.* näsa *f.*: *Icel.* nef *n.* nös *f.* nasus, nasir naves: *Fr.* nez *m.*: *It.* naso *m.*: *Sp.* *Port.* ná-riz *f.*: *Slav.* nos: *Arm.* snâr: *Hind.* nak, nasika: *Sansc.* nâsa, nasika: *New Guinea,* nisson] The NOSE; nasus, naris: — Nosu, *Elf. gl. p.* 70: *Past.* 11, 1. — Nose-gristle, nos-gristle the nose-gristle, *R.*

71. — Nose-þyrel, nos-terel nostril, *R.* 71.

NOSLE, nestle [*Plat.* nest, natel *f.*: *Dut.* nestel *m.* a point to tie with, a leather strap, string, latchet, a distinctive mark on the shoulder, as officers have: *Frs.* nesle *f.* the same signification as the *Dut.* nestel; also a band, ribbon: *Ger.* nestel *f.* a long pin to wind the hair on, a ribbon, &c.: *Mons.* nestilu: *Icel.* nist *n.* fibula, nisti *n.* pectorale, ex torque aureo vel argenteo pendens] 1. An ornament for the head, a garland, crown; corona. 2. A handle of a eup, a hilt; an-sa: — *l. R.* 28, 65: *Past.* 13, 1. 2. *Cot.* 11.

NOT, note, notu [*Plat.* nude, nutt, nütt *m. n.*: *Dut.* nut *n.*: *Frs.* net *n.* use, not *m.* enjoyment, noth *n.* produce, fruits, corn: *Ger.* nutzen *m.*: Ot. nuzze: *Dan.* nytte *c.*: *Swed.* nytta *f.*: *Icel.* not *n.* nyt, nytjar *f.* use, utility. The radical meaning of this word is most likely food, nourishment, corn; which signification is still preserved in the *Frs.* noth *n.*] 1. Use, usage; usus. 2. Business, employment, office; officium: — *l.* Hi to þinre note gelende wæron they were lent for thy use, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p. 66, 16. Baða notu balneorum usus, *R.* 38. 2. He geset þe to þære ylcan note, *Gen.* 40, 13. — Not-georn attentive to duty, diligent, sedulous, *Off. Reg.* 15.

Notian, we notigað; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* To use, enjoy, possess, occupy; frui, occupare, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. neotan.

Not-writer A note-writer, a notary; scriba, *Cot.* 139.

Not-wyrð useful.

Nouðer, nowðer neither, *Heming.* p. 94, v. naðor.

No-wiht no whit, naught, by no means, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5, v. no-whit.

Nu [*Plat.* no, na, nu: *Dut.* nu: *Frs.* nw: *Ger.* nun: *R. Isd.* Wil. Moes. *Dan.* *Swed.* nu: *Icel.* nú, núna: *Heb.* נָּ na now] Now, still, behold, since, then, therefore; nunc, jam, ecce: — Nu gyt hitherto, as yet, *Ps.* 36, 10. Nu hwonne now and then, sometimes; quandoque, *Bd.* 2, 1. Nu þa just now, now then, *Ps.* 11, 5. Nu hwæne at just now, a little while before. Nu nu now now, immediately, *Bd.* 1, 27.

Nubelnes, se; *f.* NOBLENESS, munificence; nobilitas, *C. Ps.* 28, 4.



Numen taken; *pp.* of niman.  
Nume-stan Chalk; creta, calculus, *Cot.* 31.

Numol, numul Capable, receiving, catching, also a taker; capax.

Nun [Old Ger. nun a pupil, a foster-child, a foster-son: Heb.

נִין nin a son, from נָן nn to generate, to procreate] An orphan, a nun; pupillus, *T. Ps.* 81, 3, v. nunne.

Nun-mynster A nunnery, convent of nuns; virginum monasterium, *Bd.* 4, 25.

NUNNE, an; *f.* [Plat. nunne *f.* Dut. non *f.* Ger. nonne *f.* Dan. nonne, nunne *f.* Sued. Icel. nunna *f.* Fr. nonne *f.* Sp. Port. monja *f.* This word is old and was used by *St. Hieronymus* to designate a nun. *Fossius* thinks it is an Egyptian word; signifying a virgin; others derive it from the Grk. *novis, novva* a nun; but being in earlier time a title of respect, given to old people, this derivation is not sufficient. Nonnones or nonnanes was in the *Lat. mid.* the name for old poor persons, provided for or maintained by the Church; *Papias* says, "nonnos vocamus majores ob reverentiam, nam intelligitur paterna reverentia;" and in the rule, or Institution of *St. Benedict* it is said, "Juniores autem Priores suos nonnos vocent, quod intelligitur paterna reverentia." In the same manner as old venerable monks, out of respect, were called *Patres fathers*, they also received the title Nonnos, and the old sacred virgins nonnas, and both together in the *Latin* of the middle age, were named nonnones and nonnanes. This word was often prefixed to proper names; as for instance, Nonnus Fridericus monachus. The *It. nonna f.* signifies grandmother, and nonno *m.* grandfather] A nun; nonna, monialis:—Nunnan age monialem habet, *L. Alf. pol.* 8. Wið nunnan with a nun, *L. Edm.* 4: *L. North. Pres.* 63.

Nute-heð Resin, like gum running out of trees; resina, *Som.*

Nuton for nyton know not, *C. R. Jn.* 11, 49, v. nitan.

Nycenise Nicene; Nicænus, *Bd.* 1, 8.

Nycst next, *L. Lund.* 8, v. necst, nehsta.

Nyd need, necessity, force, *Ps.* 37, 12, v. neod.—Nyd-behefe

behooful, necessary, *L. Eccl.*

42.—Nyd-behoffic necessary, *Bd.* 5, 5, p. 618.—Nyd-bepearf, nyd-beþyrf necessary, *Pref. Past.*—Nyd-boda an involuntary messenger; invitus nuncius, *Cd.* 166.—Nyd-dæda one who acts by constraint, *L. Alf. eccl.* 25.—Nyd-fara a fugitive, *Cd.* 154.—Nyd-genga an unwilling wanderer, *Cd.* 206.—Nyd-gyld tribute; tributa, qui invitus solvit, *Lup. Serm.* 1, 13.—Nyd-hæmed forced-connection, a rape, *L. Alf. pol.* 25.—Nyd-help necessary help, *L. Edg. Can. pn.* 1.—Nyd-maga a relation, *Lup.* 1, 14.—Nyd-næman, nyd-niman to take by force, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71.—Nyd-næme a seizing, plundering, *L. In.* 10: *Bd.* 4, 5.—Nyd-nimung a violent seizing; violenta ereptio, *R.* 15.—Nyd-pearf, nyd-þyrf necessity, *Deut.* 32, 28.—Nyd-pearfic, necessary, *Bd.* 2, 4: 5, 9.—Nyd-pearflice necessarily, *Bd.* 1, 27.—Nyd-pearfyns necessity, *Bd.* 2, 2.—Nyd-wracu violence, *Beo.* 3, 9.—Nyd-wyrhta a necessary worker; qui invitus agit, *Pecc. med.* 2.

Nydan, genydan, nedan, genedan, neadian, nidan, nyd, nyt, net; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [nyd need] To force, compel, necessity, urge; cogere, compellere:—Hig nyddon þat he bære hys rode, *Mt.* 27, 32. Þu tunglu genedest thou compellest the stars, *Bt. R.* p. 153, 41: *Ex.* 12, 33. Nyd hig þat hig gan in, *Lk.* 14, 23. Nyt eow þat ge faron ut, *Ex.* 11, 1. He us ne net he compels us not, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 13. Sio wyrd us ne de the destiny compels us, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 5. He nydde hys leorning cnihtas, *Mk.* 6, 45. Nyd compelle, *Lk.* 14, 23.

<sup>s</sup> Nydde forced, *Cd.* 184, v. nydan.

Nyde of necessity, necessarily, *Bt.* 41, 4.

Nydinga of necessity, *Bd.* 3, 18, v. neadinga.

Nydlice urgently, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. needlice.

Nydling, nedling, nidling, needling, es; *m.* [nyd, need need, ling a condition, state] One who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman, servant, mariner; qui ex necessitate servit, nauta, *Bd.* 3, 15.

Nydnys, se; *f.* Need, necessity; necessitas, *Som.*

Nyd-pearf necessity, v. nyd, &c.

Nye A NYE, nest; nidus:—*Hickes's Thes.* vol. i. p. 154.

Nyest nearest, v. nyhst.

Nyga nine, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. nigon.

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Nygeða, nygoða the ninth, *Bd.* 4, 5, v. nigeða.

Nyhst; *def.* se nyhsta; *sup.* of neah. *Nighest, nearest, last; proximus, novissimus:—*To nyhstan his ad proximum suum, *Ps.* 11, 2: *Bd.* 3, 21. Æt nyhstan at last; ad ultimum *Bd.* 2, 12.

Nyht night, v. niht.

Nyhtnys, se; *f.* An abundance; abundantia, *R. Mt.* 12, 34.

Nyllan, ic nelle, þu nelt, he nele, nyle, we nellað, nyllað, nelle, nylle; *p.* nolde, we noldon; *sub. ic.* he nelle, nylle, we nyllan, nyllon [ne not, willan to will] To will not, to be unwilling; nolle:—Sam we willan, sam we nyllan whether we will or will not, sive velimus, sive nolimus, *Bt.* 34, 12. He nolde faran, *Jn.* 7, 1. Ða noldon hi cuman, *Mt.* 22, 3.

Nyman to take, *Naihan.* 6, v. niman.

Nymfete A water-lily; nymphaea, *Som.*

Nymne except, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8, v. nemne.

Nymþe, nemþe [nym, nim take away, þe that] Except, save, unless; excipe, nisi, præter, *C. Ps.* 93, 17. Nymþe cyle and fyr save chill and fire, *Cd.* 220. Nymþe gryndes except (the) abyss, *Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 215, 2.

Nypele A NIPPLE, teat, trunk; papilla, *Lye.*

Nyr nearer, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. neah; adv.

Nyrwette, nyrewett, nyrwit A strait, narrow place; angustus locus, *Num.* 22, 26.

Nyrwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To narrow, seize, v. nearwian.

-nys a termination of many nouns, feminine, v. -nes.

Nys is not; non est, *Gen.* 37, 30, v. nis.

<sup>u</sup> Nysse know not, v. nitan.

Nyst a nest, dwelling, wage, v. nest.

Nyste do not know; nystest, nyss-test dost not know, v. nitan.

Nys-þyrlu nostrils, v. nose, &c.

Nyt A convenience, use, need; commodum, opus:—Nyt hæfð, *C. Mt.* 21, 3. Him sylfum to nytte sibi in proprium usum, *Bd.* 4, 3.

Nyt compels, v. nydan.

Nyt a net, v. net.

Nyt, nytt; *comp. ra; sup. ost; adj.* Useful, convenient, needful, perfect; utilis:—Nys hit nyt non est utile, nihili est, *Lk.* 14, 35. Nyttre, *Lk.* 17, 2.

Nytan; *part.* nytende. Not to know, to be ignorant:—Ic nyste nescivi, *Bt.* 34, 12: 35, 2, v. nitan.



Nyten, niten, neten, neoten, neát, es; n. [Frs. ned, nat, n. cattle, particularly horned cattle: Dan. nōd n. a neat, ox, black cattle: Swed. nōt n. black cattle, a neat: Icel. naut n. an ox, cattle] NEAT, cattle, a beast, an animal, a beast of burden; pecus, jumentum:—Men and nytenu sweltað, Ex. 10, 19. Mid his nytenum, Ex. 10, 20. Ne nanes nytenes, Deut. 4, 17. Swa nyten geworden eom, Ps. 72, 22: 134, 8. Hyne on hys nyten sette, Lk. 10, 34. Þæra nytena of the cattle; pecorum, Ex. 21, 34. Þara nytena frumcennedan jumentorum primogenita, Ex. 11, 5.

\*Nytenlic *beast-like*, v. nitenlic, netelic.

Nytenys *ignorance*, Lev. 4, 27, v. nitenes.

Nyð *wickedness*, v. nið.

Nyðan *downwards, beneath*, Jn. 8, 23, v. neoðan.

Nyðearf *necessity*, Bd. 4, 23, v. nyd, &c.

Nyðer *downward*, Mt. 4, 6, v. niðer. — Nyðer-*abugan* to bend down. He nyðer-abeah ille inclinavit se, Jn. 20, 5. — Nyðer-afellan to fall down, prostrate, Nicod. 10. — Nyðer-alætan to submit. — Nyðer-alecgan to lay or take down, Lk. 23, 53. — Nyðer-asettan to cast down, demolish. — Nyðer-astigan to descend. — Nyðer-atredan to tread under,

Nicod. 9. — Nyðer-bescufan to shove or cast down; detruere, præcipitare, Lk. 4, 29. — Nyðer-færan, nyðer-faran to go down, Mt. 11, 23. — Nyðer-feallan to fall down, L. Ps. 71, 9. — Nyðer-gang a descent, setting, Æqu. vern. 7. — Nyðer-hryre a casting down headlong. — Nyðer-onwenden to turn downwards, Dial. 1, 3. — Nyðer-stigan to go down, v. niðeras, &c. — Nyðer-stig, nyðer-sig a descent, L. Ps. 67, 4, v. niðer, &c.

Nyðera, neoðera, neoðra; sup. niðemest [Plat. nedden, neden, benedden: Dut. beneden: Frs. nida: Ger. nieden, hienieden: Ot. nidana: Dan. neden: Swed. Icel. nedan] Lower, NETHER; inferior:—On þa neoðran eorðan, Ps. 62, 9. On seaðe þam neoðeran, Ps. 87, 6. On nyðerum eorðan, Ps. 138, 14. Of helle þære nyðyrran ex gehennâ infima, C. Ps. 85, 12: L. Edw. Guth. 4.

Nyðergendlic *Damnable*; dam-nabilis, Som.

Nyðerian to humble, condemn, v. niðerian.

Nyðerlic, niðerlic; adj. Low, humble; humilis, Bd. 3, 19: Ps. 112, 5.

Nyðernes, se; f. Inferiority, depth; inferioritas, Bd. 3, 19.

Nyðerung, niðerung, niðrung, genyðerung, e; f. [niðer down] A casting down, humiliation,

humility, condemnation, damnation; humilitas, damnatio:—Ps. 89, 3: Bd. 5, 14: Lk. 20, 47: 23, 40.

Nyðe-weard downward, v. niðe-weard.

Nyð-full full of malice, v. niðe-full.

Nyðmest lowest, v. nyðera.

Nyðor below, downward, v. niðer.

Nyðor-asettan to set down, humble, Cd. 198.

Nytle a nettle, v. netele.

Nytlic *Useful*; utilis, Bd. 5, 20.

Njtlcnys, se; f. Profit, gain; utilitas, Som.

Nytmes, se; f. Advantage, profit; utilitas, Bd. 3, 24: Ps. 29, 11.

\*Nytte a net, R. 76, v. net.

Nyttian; p. nyttade to enjoy, Cd. 78, v. niotan.

Nyttung, e; f. [Dut. nuttigeng f. a taking of some meat or drink: Ger. nützung f. or nützung f. the use and profit of a thing, without the property] Use, advantage; commodum, R. 99.

Nyt-weorð, nyt-wyrð useful, convenient, Bt. 20.

Nyt-weorðlic, nyt-wyrðlic useful.

Nyt-weorðnes usefulness, Bd. 3, 25.

Nyt-wyrðlice usefully, Past. 49, 1.

Nywelnys, nywelnys an abyss, a deep, C. Ps. 105, 26, v. neowelnes.

Nywlic; adj. Young, tender; novellus, L. Ps. 127, 4.

Nyxta next, v. nexst.

## O

-o is a feminine termination of nouns, used chiefly to form the names of qualities from adjectives; as, Mænigeo the many, multitude; lengeo length, v. u.

O, used for on:—O middan in medio, Gen. 2, 9: 3, 2. O min mod in my mind, Cd. 39.

OB, ab The woof in weaving, yarn; trama, subtemen, R. 63: 112.

Over over.—Ober-faran to go over.—Ober-segel the oversail, or mizzensail.—Ober-stælan to convict.—Ober-swiðian to overcome, v. ofer, &c.

Obet strawberries, fruit, v. ofæt.

Oblaten [Dut. oblie f. a thin wafer, cake: Ger. oblate f. a wafer, a thin cake made of flour and water, and used instead of bread at the eucharist: Icel. obláta f. a cake, wafer] Sacrifices, offerings; oblationes, sacrificia, Som.

Obr a margin, Cot. 180, v. ofer.

Ob-sæcan to shake off, v. of-asæcan.

Ob-sæcnes, se; f. A shaking off; excussio, Som.

Ob-setnes a sitting down by, T. Ps. 138, 1.

Ob-þæned moistened, v. of-þæned.

Oc but, also, and, Chr. 656, v. ac.

Octabas Octaves; octavæ, ogdoas:—In octabas Petri and Pauli in octavas Petri et Pauli, Rubr. Mt. 14, 22.

Oden A floor, court, yard; area:—On odene cygne macian in area fornacem facere, Som.

Oefest a hastening, C. R. Mk. 6, 25, v. ofest.

Oefesta; adv. Hastily, speedily; festinanter, C. Lk. 19, 5.

\*Oefistan to hasten, C. Lk. 2, 16, v. ofestan.

Oefistlice hastily, C. Lk. 19, 5, v. ofestlice.

Oefsung a hearing, v. efesung.

Oeg-hwelc every one, all, v. æghwilec.



Oeg-hwer *every where*, v. æg-hwær.

Oehtnys *persecution*, C. R. Mt. 13, 21, v. ehtnes.

Oembeht *a joining*, v. ambeht.

Oemsetinne, *for ymb-setting a setting round*.

Oenantes *Oenanthe, a herb*, Herb. 55.

Oes-cingas, oesc-cingas *Oescan kings, the kings of Kent, so called from Oesc; reges Cantii sic dicti ab Oesca vel Eska, secundo Saxonica prosapia rege, nec non secundo Hengisti filio:—Wæs þæs ylca Æpelbyrht Eormenrices sunu, þæs fæder wæs Octa haten, and þæs fæder Oeric. Wæs his freo-nama Oesc: Fram þam syððan Cantwara cýnyngas wæron Oescýngas nemde. Þæs Oesces fæder wæs Hengest erat hic idem Æthelbyrthus Eormenrici filius, cuius pater erat Octa vocatus, et huius pater Oericus. Erat ejus cognomen Oesc: a quo postea Cantianorum reges erant Oescingas appellati. Huius Oescæ pater erat Hengistus*, Bd. 2, 5.

Oest *Grace, favour, a benefit, love; gratia*, Cot. 96.—Oestfull *devoted*.

Oeðel, oeðl *a country*, C. Ps. 95, 7, v. eðel.

Oeðian *to breathe*, R. Jn. 3, 8, v. orðian.

OF; *prep. d. g.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. af: Ger. ab: Al. ab, abe, aba, apa: Moes. abu: Wel. ap: Lat. ab: Grk. ἀπό, ἀφ': Sans. ab] *Of, from, out of, concerning; de, e, ex:—Of ælcum treowe, Gen. 2, 16. Of þara treowa wæstmæ, Gen. 3, 2. Of þam Halgan Gaste, Mt. 1, 18. Of minra handa e manibus meis, Deut. 32, 39. Of willan minum ex voluntate mea, Ps. 27, 10. Of cildhade, Mk. 9, 21. Of ansine to ansine ex ore in os, coram in os, cominus, Deut. 34, 10.*

Ofa *A chimney, stove; caminus, Ben., v. ofen*.

Of-abeatan *To beat off; excutere, Med. Quad. 1, 1*.

Of-aceapian *to buy off, redeem*, L. In. 74.

Of-acearfan; p. of-aceorfan; pp. of-acorfen *to cut off*, Mk. 14, 47.

Of-acsian *to seek out, expect*, Bd. 4, 1, Ca.

Of-adon *to do away, shake off*, Bt. 39, 4.

Of-adrifan *to drive off*, L. Alf. pol. 16.

Of-adrincan *to drink off or out*, Elf. gr.

Of-adrygan *to wipe away or off*.

Of-ærnan *To run off or out; excurrere, v. yrnan*.

OFÆT, ofet, es; n. [Plat. ovet, avet n: Dut. ooft n: Ger. obst n: South Ger. obes, obs n: Ot. obaz: Wil. ovez: Lip. ovit: Icel. ofát n. gluttony, merry-making] *Fruit of trees, but also of plants, as strawberries, pulse; fructus, fruges, fraga:—Ofætēs gehlæden laden with fruit, Cd. 23. Heo þa þæs ofætēs æt she then of the fruit ate, Cd. 29. Ofeta fruits, Fulg. 42: Num. 13, 24.*

Of-afesian *to shear off*.

Of-ahewian *to hew or cut off*, Bd. 3, 24.

Of-ahladan *to lade out*.

Of-alædan *to lead out*.

Of-alesen *chosen out, selected*, Bd. 4, 10, S. p. 578, 15, v. lesan.

Of-alihtan *to alight*.

Of-animan *to take off or away*, Herb. 5, 7.

Of-aplucian *to pluck off*.

Of-apullan *to pull off, draw out*, Med. Quad. 9, 5.

Of-asceacan, of-sceacan *to shake off, flee*, Elf. gr.

Of-ascyran *to cut or shear off*, L. Alf. pol. 31.

Of-aslæan, of-aslean, of-aslan *to cut off*, Bt. 39, 4.

Of-asnidan *to cut off*, v. snidan.

Of-asude *boiled out, troubled*, Bd. 4, 9, v. seoðan.

Of-asyllan *to deliver*, Cd. 215.

Of-ateon *to draw or take away*.

Of-apwean *to wash off*, Past. 11, 7.

Of-aweorpan *to cast off*, Past. 54, 1.

Of-awringan *to wring off*, Elf. gr.

Of-axian *to ask after, to ascertain*, Gen. 9, 24.

Of-ayrnan *to run off or from*, Elf. gr.

Of-beatan *to beat off, to kill*, L. Ps. 36, 15.

Of-began; p. of-begde. *To go off, take away*, Bd. 2, 7.

Of-beon *to be off, to be cut off*, Bt. 37, 3.

Of-blindan *to make blind*, C. R. Jn. 12, 40.

Of-bredan *to remove, steal*, Ps. 39, 19.

Of-cearfan, of-acearfan; p. of-ceorf. *To carve or cut off*, R. Mk. 6, 16.

Of-cuman *to come off, to go forth, proceed*, C. Mt. 15, 11.

Of-cuðan, of-cyðan *to make known, to declare*.

Ofdæl, afdæl, æfdæll [of, dæl *a part*] *A precipice, an abrupt descent, a fall; descensus abruptus:—On þat ofdæl in that fall*, Bt. 24, 4.

Of-delfan *to dig out*, C. Mt. 6, 19.

Of-dimre *calamitosus*.

Of-doeman *to discern*, C. Mt. 16, 3.

Of-draed *afraid, affrighted*, Mt. 25, 25.

Of-drifan *to drive off*, Cot. 65.

Of-drumenian *to be drunk*.

Of-dune down, downward, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 204, 6, v. adun.

Of-earmian *to take pity of*, Ps. 76, 9.

OFEN; g. ofenes, ofnes; d. ofene, ofne; m. [Plat. aven m: Dut. oven: Ger. ofen m: Ker. ouan: Not. ouen: Tat. ovan: Moes. auhn: Dan. ovn c: Swed. ugn m: Old Swed. ogn: Icel. ofnm: Fin. uhn: Estland, uggan] *An oven, furnace; fornax:—Geond þone ofen through the oven; per fornacem, Cd. 191. Of þam ofene, Ex. 9, 8. Hatan ofnes of a hot oven; callidæ fornacis, Cd. 197. On þam ofne in the oven; in fornace, Cd. 191. On þine ofnas, Ex. 8, 3.*

O'fen-bacen *ovenbaken, baked in an oven*, Lev. 2, 4.

O'fen-raca *an ovenrake*, R. 3, 31.

OFER; g. ofres; d. ofre; m. [Plat. oever, over n: Dut. oever m: Frs. owere oure f: Ger. ufer n. *The usual derivation is from ofer over, above, the Ger. über the shore or strand, being over or higher than the water. The Dutch etymologist, Bilderdyk, derives this word from oeven to surround, the root of which is oef or hoef an edge, frame, brink, the shore surrounding the water; for this reason the old manner of spelling the Dut. oever was hoever*] *A margin, brink, bank, shore; margo, ripa, littus:—Uppan þæs wætres ofre super aqua ripam, Ex. 7, 15. On þære ea ofere, Jos. 3, 15. St. Marie Oferes St. Mary Ove-ries or Oovers; Sancta Maria ripæ, ad ripam, vel ripensis, Som.*

OFER; *prep. ac. d.* [Plat. över, över, äwer: Dut. over: Frs. ofer: Ger. über: Isd. ubar: Ker. iuber: Moes. afer, ufur, ufaro: Dan. over: Swed. öfwer: Icel. yfir: Bret. oar: Ir. ar, formerly fair or fer: Grk.

ὑπερ: Heb. עַל obr *to go over*] *OVER, above, upon, beside, beyond; super, ultra:—Ofer eall þat flod, and ofer burna, and ofer moras, Ex. 8, 5. Ofer þære niwelnisse brad-nisse super abyssi faciem, Gen. 1, 2. Ofer þine æceras super tuos campos, Ex. 9, 3. Ofer þære sæs muðan, Mk. 5, 1.*



- Ofer - æt *overeating, gluttony, banqueting*, Bd. 4, 25.  
 Ofer-æte a *glutton*, R. Ben. 4.  
 Ofer-bæc *geteung tetanus, musculorum contractio*, R. 20.  
 Ofer-bebeodan *to rule over*, R. 99.  
 Ofer-becuman *To come upon suddenly; supervenire*, Pref. R. Conc.  
 \* Ofer-beon *to be over, to remain*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.  
 Ofer-bidan *to remain over*, Chr. 1101.  
 Ofer-bismirian *to triumph over*.  
 Ofer-blið *overblithe or merry*, Past. 27, 2.  
 Ofer-bræcan *To break; frangere*, Ors. 3, 6: 5, 12.  
 Ofer-brædan *to cover over, overspread*, Cd. 146.  
 Ofer - brædels, ofer - bredels a *covering, veil*, Ps. 62, 8.  
 Ofer-braw, ofer-brow, ofer-bruga *an overbrow, eyebrow*, Observ. Lun. 7, 8.  
 Ofer-bringan *to bring over*, Ors. 2, 5.  
 Ofer-brycgean *to make a bridge over*.  
 Ofer-byternys *overbitterness*, Ps. 13, 6.  
 Ofer-cerr a *passing over*, C. Mt. 1, 11.  
 Ofer-cerran *to pass over*, R. Lk. 16, 26.  
 Ofer-cidan *to contend over, to chide*, T. Ps. 118, 21.  
 Ofer-clif *headlong, steep down*.  
 Ofer-climan *to overclimb, overwhelm*, Ors. 3, 9.  
 Ofer-clipan [*scilicet clypian*] *to cry out*, R. Lk. 23, 18.  
 Ofer-craeft *overcraft, deceit*, Can. mod. imp. pæn. 24.  
 Ofer-cuman, ofer-cyman *to overcome, conquer*, Bt. 22, 1.  
 Ofer-cym a *sudden coming upon*, Bd. 5, 13.  
 Ofer-cyðan *to oversay, to forswear*, L. Edw. 3.  
 Ofer-don *to overdo*, Octo. Vit. cap. pref.  
 Ofer-drenc, ofer-drunc, ofer-drince *overdrinking, drunkenness*, Deut. 21, 20.  
 \* Ofer-drencan, ofer-drincan *to overdrink, to be drunken*, Gen. 43, 34.  
 Ofer-drifan *to drive out, expel*, Ors. 1, 7.  
 Ofer-dryttan *to come before*, Ps. 94, 2.  
 Ofer-dyre *an overdoor, a lintel*, Cot. 168.  
 Ofere *From above; desuper*, Ps. 77, 27.  
 Ofer-eac, ofer-eca *an overplus, a remainder*, L. Lund. W. p. 65.  
 Ofer-eald *Overold; admodum senex*, R. Ben. 37.
- Ofer-ealdor-man a *patriarch, prefect, prince*, Bd. 4, 3.  
 Ofer-etan *to overeat*.  
 Ofer-etol, ofer-etola *gluttonous, an overeater, a glutton*, Past. 43, 9.  
 Ofer-etolnes *overeating, gluttony*, Past. 43, 9.  
 Ofer-fær, ofer-færeld a *passing over*, Ors. 2, 4.  
 Ofer-faran *to go over*, Gen. 32, 10.  
 Ofer-fæt *overfat, too fat*, R. 89.  
 Ofer-fæðmian *to overspread*, Cd. 199.  
 Ofer-fangan *to take hold of*, Bt. R. p. 152.  
 Ofer-fare a *passing over*.  
 Ofer-fell *overfulness, v. offerfylle*.  
 Ofer-feng a *clasp, buckle*, Elf. gl. R. 64.  
 Ofer-feoht a *victory*.  
 Ofer-feohtan *to overcome, conquer*, C. Ps. 34, 1: Cd. 222.  
 Ofer-ferian *to carry over*, C. Mk. 14, 36.  
 Ofer-fernes a *passing over, a passage*, Bd. 1, 25.  
 Ofer-fihton *overcame*, C. Ps. 119, 6, v. ofer-feohtan.  
 Ofer-flede *an overflow, inundation*.  
 Ofer-fleon *to oversfly*, Elf. gr.  
 \* Ofer-flitan *to convince, overcome*, Ors. 4, 30.  
 Ofer-flowan *to overflow*, Lk. 6, 38.  
 Ofer - flowedlic *overflowing, superfluous*, Fulg. 11.  
 Ofer-flowednes *superfluity*, Bd. 1, 27.  
 Ofer-fohten *overcome, conquered*, v. ofer-feohtan.  
 Ofer-foñ *To take hold of; superprehendere*, Ors. 4, 4.  
 Ofer-froren *frozen over*, Ors. 4, 11.  
 Ofer-full *overfull, surfeited*, L. Ps. 77, 71.  
 Ofer-funden *Overcome; superatus*, Dial. 1, 2.  
 Ofer-fylgan *to follow over, incite*.  
 Ofer-fylle *overfulness, a surfeit*, Lk. 21, 34.  
 Ofer-fyrr *overfar, a distance*, Ors. 1, 1.  
 Ofer-gægan *to go over, transgress*, Num. 14, 41.  
 Ofer-gægednes a *transgression*, Alb. resp. 4.  
 Ofer-gan, ofer-gangan *to go over, pass beyond, to conquer, exceed*, Ps. 130, 10: Cd. 170.  
 Ofer-geaforud *overexalted*, Ps. 36, 37.  
 Ofer-geare [*gear a year*] *old, antiquated*.  
 Ofer-gebringan *to bring over*, Gen. 32, 23.  
 Ofer-gedyre *the upper part of a door frame, a lintel*, Ez. 12, 7.
- Ofer-gemet *above measure, abundance*, Bt. 14, 1.  
 Ofer-geotan *to pour over, to cover, overcome*, Ps. 101, 5: Mk. 8, 14: Mt. 8, 24, v. ofer-gitan.  
 Ofer-geotol *forgetful*.  
 Ofer-gestondan *to stand upon*, Bd. 3, 11.  
 Ofer-geweorc *an overwork, an arch, a tomb, mausoleum*, Coll. Monast.  
 Ofer-gewrit *an overwriting, epigram*, Mt. 22, 20.  
 \* Ofer-gifra *overgreedy, a glutton*, Past. 43, 5.  
 Ofer-gildan *to overgild*, L. Ps. 44, 11.  
 Ofer-giotulnes *forgetfulness*, Bt. 35, 1, v. ofer-gitelnes.  
 Ofer-gitan, ofer-gytan *to pour out, to forget, to be forgetful*, Ps. 102, 2: 118, 141, 153, 176: Lk. 12, 6.  
 Ofer-gitel, ofer-gitol, ofer-gytol *forgetful*, Ps. 118, 61, 83, 109.  
 Ofer-gitelnes, ofer-gitolnys, ofer-gitulnes *forgetfulness, stupor*, C. T. Ps. 9, 19.  
 Ofer-glæncgan, ofer-glængcan *To adorn; supra ornare*, Elf. Ep. 1, 48.  
 Ofer-gloesian, ofer-glossian *to overgloss, to write over*.  
 Ofer-gumian, ofer-gymian *to forget, neglect*, Cd. 224.  
 Ofer-gytan *to pour out, to forget*, Cd. 121.  
 Ofer-gyttolnys *stupor*, Ben., v. ofer-gitelnes.  
 Ofer-habban *to have over, to abound*, L. Lund. 8.  
 Ofer-hæbban, ofer-hebban; pp. ofer-hafen. *To heave over, pass over, to neglect*, Ors. 1, 8: L. Edw. 8, 11.  
 Ofer-healdan *to overhold, omit*, L. Athel. pref.  
 Ofer-helan *to overhele, to hill or cover over*, Ez. 21, 33.  
 Ofer-heoran *not to listen, to disobey*, Bt. 4.  
 Ofer-heortnes, for ofer-heornes *disobedience*.  
 Ofer-hergian *to overrun with an army*, Ors. 4, 6.  
 Ofer-higan *to despise*, C. R. Ben. 71, v. ofer-hogian.  
 Ofer-higde, ofer-hygde, ofer-hige a *high mind, excellence, superiority, pride, arrogance, contempt*, Bt 27, 1: Cd. 1: 209.  
 Ofer-hire *Disobedient, stubborn; contumax*, L. Can. Edg. 6.  
 \* Ofer-hiuad, ofer-hiwud *transfigured*, C. Mt. 17, 2.  
 Ofer-hlæfed [*for læfed*] *overleft, remainder*, C. Lk. 11, 41.  
 Ofer-hlæstan *to overload*, Ors. 4, 6.  
 Ofer-hleapan *to overleap*, Bd. 5, 6.  
 Ofer-hlifian *to be extolled, set on high*, Dial. pref. 1: M. Ps. 104, 36: Cot. 188.



Ofer-hlinian *to lean over*.  
 Ofer-hlude, ofer-hlyde *overloud, too loud*, *R. Ben. 7*.  
 Ofer-hlype *a leap*.  
 Ofer-hlyttrian *To melt; liquefacere*, *Elf. gr. 37*.  
 Ofer-hoga *a despiser*.  
 Ofer-hogian *to contemn, despise*, *Mt. 18, 10*.  
 Ofer-hreosan *to rush upon*.  
 Ofer-hrered, ofer-hryred *overturned*, *Cot. 63, 144*.  
 Ofer-hrops *voracity*, *Coll. Monast.*  
 Ofer-hulud *covered over*, *Scint. append., v. ofer-helan*.  
 Ofer-hycgan *to despise*, *Cd. 219: 220*.  
 Ofer-hyd *pride, preeminence, v. ofer-higde*.  
 Ofer-hydg *proud, haughty*, *Bd. 2, 2*.  
 Ofer-hygd *pride, presumption*, *Cd. 18: 217, v. ofer-higde*.  
 Ofer-hyran *to overhear, disobey, contemn*, *L. Athel. pol., W. p. 64: Ors. 1, 12*.  
 Ofer-hyre *disobedient, v. ofer-hire*.  
 Ofer-hyrned *having a high horn, high, proud*, *Hicks. p. 135*.  
 Ofer-hyrnes *disobedience, contempt*, *L. Edw. 1*.  
 Ofering, e; f. *A superfluity; superfluitas* :—*Seo oferig þe wurð to sare the superfluity shall become pain to thee*, *Bt. 14, 1, Card. p. 64, 19*.  
 J Oferit ofsenda *A dromedary, a kind of small, swift camel; dromas, drometarius, Som.*  
 Ofer-læfed *left over*, *R. Lk. 9, 17*.  
 Ofer-lede *overlaid, oppressed*.  
 Ofer-leoran, ofyr-leoran *to pass over, to go out of the right way, to prevaricate*, *C. Mk. 14, 35: V. Ps. 118, 119*.  
 Ofer-leornes *prevarication, deceit*, *V. Ps. 100, 3*.  
 Ofer-libban *to overlive, survive*.  
 Oferlice *carelessly*.  
 Ofer-ligcan, ofer-liggan *to overlay, to lay upon*.  
 Ofer-lifa *what is left, a remainder*.  
 Ofer-lihtan *to outshine*, *Bt. tit. c. 9*.  
 Ofer-lioran *to pass away*, *C. Mt. 26, 42, v. ofer-leoran*.  
 Ofer-liðan *to sail over*, *Cd. 161*.  
 Ofer-mægen; g. ofer-mægnas. *Overpower; superior vis*, *Cd. 97*.  
 Ofer-mæst *overgreat*, *W. Bd. p. 228*.  
 Ofer-mæstlic *immense*, *Ors. 1, 12*.  
 Ofer-medla, ofer-med *pride*, *Cd. 208*.  
 Ofer-mened *contrite*, *Cot. 47, 180*.  
 Ofer-mete *high-minded, proud*.  
 Ofer-metta, ofer-mette, ofer-metto *overmuch food, a banquet, pride, arrogance*, *Bt. 37, 1*.

Ofer-micel, ofer-mycel *overmuch, immense*, *Ors. 1, 7*.  
 Ofer-micelnes *overgreatness, superabundance*, *Scint. 12*.  
 Ofer-mod *high-minded, proud, beyond measure, too much*, *Ex. 18, 11: Bt. 37, 1*.  
 Ofer-mod coturnus, *R. 9: Lye: Ben.*  
 Ofer-modeg *proud*, *Bd. 3, 17*.  
 Ofer-modgian, ofer-modian *to be high-minded, proud, to boast*, *vaut, Ps. 9, 23: Deut. 32, 27*.  
 K Ofer-modgung *pride*, *Past. 17, 2*.  
 Ofer-modig *proud*, *Ps. 118, 69*.  
 Ofer-modignes, ofer-modines, ofer-modicnes *high-mindedness, pride*, *Ps. 16, 11: Mk. 7, 22*.  
 Ofer-neod *overneed, very necessary*, *R. Conc. 1*.  
 Ofer-niman *To take hold of, to seize, defile; abripere, constuprare*, *Gen. 39, 14: Deut. 22, 29*.  
 Ofer-nôn *overnoon, afternoon*.  
 Ofer-plontia *planted again*, *C. Lk. 17, 6, Lye*.  
 Ofer-prut *overproud, stubborn*, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 Ofer-radán *to read over*, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-radlice *frequently*, *R. Ben. interl. 55*.  
 Ofer-recan, ofer-reccan *to overcome, convince, instruct*, *Bt. 34, 3*.  
 Ofer-ricsian *to rule over*, *Past. 17, 8*.  
 Ofer-ridan *to ride over*, *Bd. 3, 14*.  
 Ofer-rowan *to row over*.  
 Ofer-sælic *over sea*, *Bt. 3, 28*.  
 Ofer-sælð *overprosperity*, *Bt. R. p. 155*.  
 Ofer-sæpisc *oversappy, too succulent*.  
 Ofer-sæwisc *Over sea; transmarinus*, *Martyr. 12, Jan., Lye*.  
 Ofer-sagen *obrutus, Mod. confit.*  
 Ofer-sawan *to sow over*, *Mt. 13, 25*.  
 Ofer-sceadian, ofer-sceadwian, ofer-sceadewian *to overshadow*, *Mk. 9, 7*.  
 Ofer-sceatt *overscot, usury*, *R. Mt. 25, 27*.  
 I Ofer-sceawian *to oversee, to inspect*.  
 Ofer-sceawigend, es; m. *One who overlooks, a bishop*, *Elf. ep. 1, 36*.  
 Ofer-scinan *to overshine, overshadow*, *Mt. 17, 5*.  
 Ofer-seamas [seam a burden] *sacks*, *C. R. Lk. 12, 33*.  
 Ofer-segelian, ofer-seglían *to sail over*, *Mt. 9, 1*.  
 Ofer-sendan *to send over*, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-seocnes *oversickness, extreme sickness*, *L. Can. Edg. 30, 36*.  
 Ofer-seon *to oversee, preside over,*

*to look down upon, to despise*, *Bt. 4: 36, 2*.  
 Ofer-settan *to overset, to cover*, *Bt. 18, 1*.  
 Ofer-sewen *Respect; respectus*, *Ps. 72, 4*.  
 Ofer-sewennys *contempt*.  
 Ofer-sittan *to oversit, to omit*, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-slæge, ofer-slege *a lintel*, *Ex. 12, 22, 23*.  
 Ofer-slæp *oversleeping*, *Med. Quad. 4, 1*.  
 Ofer-slip *an overslip, a surplice*, *L. Can. Edg. 46*.  
 Ofer-smeaug *overconsideration*, *Past. 15, 6*.  
 Ofer-speocol *overspeaking*, *C. R. Ben. 15*.  
 Ofer-spræca *an overspeaker, a babbler*, *Past. 15, 6*.  
 Ofer-spræce, ofer-sprece *overspeaking, loquacity*, *Past. 38, 8*.  
 Ofer-sprecolnes, ofer-sprecolnes *loquacity*, *Past. 43, 1*.  
 Ofer-spradan *to overspread*, *R. Ben. 53*.  
 Ofer-sprecan *to overspeak, to speak evil*, *L. Ps. 43, 18*.  
 Ofer-sprecol *overtalkative*, *Past. 38, 8*.  
 M Ofer-stælan *to steal over, convince, refute*, *L. Cnut. pol. 33, 34*.  
 Ofer-stælde *leaped over*, *Bd. 5, 6, v. stellan*.  
 Ofer-stæppan, ofer-stēpan *to overstep, transgress*, *Bt. 21*.  
 Ofer-stæð *Pass over; transcendent*.  
 Ofer-standan *to stand over, to insist*, *Bd. 4, 16*.  
 Ofer-stigan *to go over, to exceed*, *Bd. 5, 19*.  
 Ofer-stigendlic *superlative*.  
 Ofer-strican *to occupy*, *H. Lk. 13, 7*.  
 Ofer-suiðung *Affliction; presura*, *C. Jn. 16, 21*.  
 Ofer-swimman *to swim over*.  
 Ofer-swiðan, ofer-swyðan, ofer-swiðian, ofer-swyðian *to overcome, conquer, deliver, exceed, surpass*, *Lk. 11, 22: T. Ps. 24, 16*.  
 Ofer-swīde *overmuch, too much*, *R. Ben. interl. 64*.  
 Ofer-swiðnes *affliction*, *C. R. Lk. 21, 25*.  
 Ofer-swiðrian, *to overcome, prevail*, *L. Ps. 12, 4*.  
 Ofer-sylfrian *to silver over, to cover with silver*, *Ps. 67, 14*.  
 Ofer-symed *oppressed, overwhelmed*, *R. Ben. 39, 64: Scint. 12*.  
 Ofer-tæl *an overnumber, an unequal number*, *Herb. 156*.  
 Ofer-tæle *Superstitious; superstitiosus*, *Scint.*  
 Ofer-teon *to cover over*, *Gen. 9, 14*.  
 Ofer-þæmægga *superfluous*, *T. Ps. 30, 7*.



Ofer-bearf overneed, great necessity, *Bt.* 31, 1.  
 Ofer-beon to excel, overcome, transcend, overgrow, *Bt.* 10.  
 Ofer-brige over three, after three.  
 Ofer-þrycchednes tribulation, *Ps.* 31, 9.  
 Ofer-þwennenes excellence.  
 Ofer-tide in the evening, *L. Edg.* 6.  
<sup>n</sup> Ofer-togennys a covering, *Herb.* 75, 1.  
 Ofer-tolden covered over, *Cd.* 146.  
 Ofer-tredan to tread under foot.  
 Ofer-truan, ofer-truwian to over-trust, to trust too much, *L. Lund.* 8.  
 Ofer-wadan to wade over, to cross, *Ors.* 2, 4.  
 Ofer-weder a tempest, *Chr.* 794.  
 Ofer-wenan to overween, to presume, *Cot.* 214.  
 Ofer-wennys insolence, pride.  
 Ofer-weorpan to cast over, to overthrow, destroy, *Bd.* 3, 9: *L. Alf.* pol. 11.  
 Ofer-winnan to overcome, conquer, *Deut.* 20, 10.  
 Ofer-wintran to winter; per-hyemare, *Col. Monast.*  
 Ofer-wiste greediness, dainties, *Off. Episc.* 7.  
 Ofer-wlenced over rich, over-proud, *Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Ofer-wreon; pp. ofer-wrigen. To cover over, *Mk.* 14, 65.  
 Ofer-wrygels a covering, *Cot.* 143.  
 Ofer-wunnen overcome, v. ofer-winnan.  
 Ofer-wyllan to boil over.  
 Ofer-ydel vain.  
 Ofer-yrnan to run over, come upon, *Bd.* 5, 9.  
 Ofer-yð A FLOATING, doubting, *Ps.* 54, 25.  
 OFEST, ofst Haste, speed; festinatio:—Mid ofeste or ofstecum festinatione, festinanter, *Gen.* 18, 7: *Mk.* 6, 25: *Lk.* 1, 39: *Jn.* 11, 31. Ofestum with haste, quickly, speedily, *Cd.* 187: 142. Ofestum miclum with utmost speed, *Cd.* 116.  
 Ofestan To hasten; festinare, *Som.*  
 Ofestlice, ofostlice; adv. Hastily; festinanter, *Off. Reg.* 15.  
<sup>o</sup> Ofestung A hastening; festinatio, *Ben.*  
 Ofet fruit, v. ofæt.  
 Of-etan to eat up, root out.  
 Of-færed affrighted; perterritus, *Chr.* 1131.  
 Of-faran to go out, to go away, to follow out, pursue, *Chr.* 894: 911.  
 Of-fendan to find, obtain, *Chr.* 1050.  
 Of-feorran to go far off.  
 Of-fleogan to flow off, to scum.  
 Of-flowan to flow down or away.

Of-freattan to devour, *C. Mk.* 12, 40.  
 Offrian, geoffrian; ic offrige; p. ode, ude, ede; pp. od [*Plat.* Dut. offeren: *Ger.* opfern: *Ot.* opphoron, ophern: *Dan.* offre: *Swed.* Icel. ofra: *Wel.* offrymu to offer.—from of, *Plat.* up or op, and þaran to bring, to carry] To OFFER, dedicate, sacrifice; offerre, dicare:—Lætað us faran and offrian urum Gode, *Ex.* 5, 17. Þu offrast, *Ex.* 29, 20. Offriað sacrificat, *Lev.* 7, 32. Ic of-frige, *Ps.* 26, 10. Offrede obtulit, dedicavit, *Chr.* 1013. Offrude, *Gen.* 46, 1. Hi of-frodon obtulerunt, immolarunt, *Ex.* 24, 5.  
 Offring-hlafas Shewbread; oblationis panes, panes propositionis, *Mt.* 12, 4.  
 Offring, e; f. also offringa; pl. offrunga, offrunga. An OFFERING, sacrifice; sacrificium:—Ic axige hwær seow offring sig. God foresceawað min sunu him sylf þa offrunge, *Gen.* 22, 7, 8, 13: *Ex.* 10, 25: *Mt.* 23, 19: *Mk.* 9, 49. Enitre offringa annicula hostia, *Lev.* 1, 10: *Ex.* 18, 12: 32, 6, v. blot.  
 Of-fyligean to follow, *Lk.* 1, 3.  
 Of-fyllan to overthrow, *Bd.* 4, 13.  
<sup>p</sup> Of-gan, of-gangan to go off, to proceed, derive, require, *Gen.* 9, 5.  
 Of-geafan to give off, *Ors.* 1, 4, v. of-gifan.  
 Of-gebigan to decline, *C. Lk.* 24, 29.  
 Of-gedrinca To drown; demergere, *C. Mt.* 18, 6.  
 Of-geniman to take off, seize, *C. Mt.* 12, 39.  
 Of-gewitan to go off, to depart, *Bt. R. p.* 194.  
 Of-gifan to give off, relinquish, leave, *Cd.* 55: *Bd.* 4, 9.  
 Of-gimercant to mark out, to choose, *R. Lk.* 10, 1.  
 Of-hæbban to retain, hold, *Ex.* 9, 2.  
 Of-hearmian, for of-earmian to pity, *Jud.* 11, 1.  
 Of-henan to take away, to hinder, *Bt. R. p.* 187.  
 Of-hingrian to hunger, *Off. Reg.* 15.  
 Of-hladian to lade out, *Elf. gr.*  
 Of-hleater derision, *Ps.* 43, 15.  
 Of-hniton to butt, to push with the horns, *Ex.* 21, 29.  
 Of-hreosan to rush off, to fall down, *Cod. Ex.* 21, b.  
 Of-hreowan, of-hriowan, of-hreowsian to have pity of, *C. Mt.* 15, 32.  
 Of-hreran to raise over, to cover, *Num.* 16, 33.

Of-hwan from whence; unde.  
 Of-hwylued wheeled off, rolled; convolutus, *Cantic. Hezech.*  
 Of-innan, of-yrnan to run off, *Bt.* 39, 13.  
 Of-kyrf, for of-cyrf or of-cearf a cutting or carving off, *R. Ben. interl.* 28.  
 Of-lætan, of-letan to leave, to let out, *Bt.* 29, 2.  
 Of-læte, of-lete, an; f. an offering, the host, the sacramental bread, *L. Can. Edg.* 39: *C. Ps.* 39, 9.  
<sup>q</sup> Of-licgean to lie upon, oppress, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn.* 43.  
 Of-lician to dislike, displease, *R. Ben.* 1.  
 Of-lyst, of-lysted desirous of, anxious for, *Bd.* 35, 6, C.  
 Of-man remembers; meminit, v. geman.  
 Of-munan, he of-man to remember, *Bt.* 42.  
 Of-myrðrian to murder, *Chr.* 978.  
 Ofn an oven, *Cd.* 184: ofne with an oven, v. ofen.  
 Of-niman to take, seize, *C. Jn.* 8, 3.  
 Ofor a margin, *Cot.* 129, v. ofer.  
 Ofor a boar, *Menol. F.* 498, v. eafor.  
 Ofostlice hastily, instantly, *Bd.* 3, 14, v. ofestlice.  
 Ofre by a margin, v. ofer.  
 Of-read a purple colour.  
 Of-ridan to ride off or after, to follow, *Gen.* 14, 13.  
 Of-ring-sceat A sacrifice; holocaustum, *Lye.*  
 Of-rowen, for of-hrowen pitied, v. of-hreowan.  
 Of-rung an offering, v. offring.  
 Of-sacan to dispute, deny, *L. In.* 78.  
 Of-sceacan to flee, v. of-asceacan.  
 Of-sceamian To SHAME, blush, be ashamed.  
 Of-scearfan to cut off, *C. Mk.* 14, 47.  
 Of-sceaðe out of the sheath, *Ps.* 36, 14.  
 Of-sceotan to shoot off.  
 Of-scinan to shine, *Bd.* 4, 27.  
<sup>r</sup> Of-scotian to shoot, *Ex.* 19, 13.  
 Of-seon to see, find, *Gen.* 16, 7.  
 Of-setenes a besetting, *Cot.* 144.  
 Of-settan to set off, set round, oppress, *Jud.* 5: *L. Ps.* 21, 11.  
 Of-sigan to go off, depart, *C. Mt.* 25, 41.  
 Of-sion to see, *Bt. R. p.* 182.  
 Of-sittan to surround, oppress, *Deut.* 28, 33.  
 Of-slean, he of-slyhð, of-slēhð; p. of-shöh; pp. of-slegen. To cut off, kill, strike, *Bd.* 5, 19: *Gen.* 20, 11: *Ps.* 77, 23.  
 Of-slegennys a cutting off, a slaying, *Ps.* 43, 25.



Of-smoran *to suffocate, strangle*, Ors. 6, 36.  
 Of-sniðan *to cut off, kill*, Gen. 22, 13.  
 Of-sprinc, of-spring, es; *m. an offspring, posterity, race*, Gen. 3, 15: Deut. 31, 21.  
 Of-spyrennes *a finding out by footsteps, an inquiry*.  
 Of-spyrian *to seek, search*, L. In. 17.  
 Ofste *with haste*, v. ofest.  
 Of-steppan *to tread upon*, Jos. 10, 24.  
 Of-standan *to stand off, to rise, swell*, R. Jn. 6, 18.  
 Ofste *with haste*, v. ofest.  
 Of-stician *to stab, pierce*, Ors. 5, 12.  
 Of-stigan *to go off, pass by*, C. Mt. 27, 39.  
 Of-stingan *to stab, thrust through*, L. Alf. 21: Chr. 755.  
 Ofstlice *hastily, instantly*, Bd. 3, 14: Cd. 114, v. ofest.  
 Ofstum *speedily*, Cd. 126, v. ofest.  
 Of-swelgan *to swallow up, to devour*, Bt. 19.  
 Of-sweorde *a sword*, Som.  
 Of-swerian *to swear off; juramento negare*, L. Alf. pol. 26.  
 \* Of-swingan *to beat off, to beat*, Ors. 4, 1.  
 Of-swiðian *to overcome*.  
 OFT; *comp. oftor, ofter; sup. oftest, oftoft; adv. [Ger. oft: Isd. Ker. Ot. ofto, ofta: Moes. ufta, ufto: Dan. ofte: Swed. ofta: Icel. opt. Adelung is of opinion that oft is related to the A.-S. eft, æft again]* OFT, often; sæpe:—Ps. 128, 1, 2: Mt. 17, 15: Mk. 5, 4: L. Ethelst. 3: Chr. 1016: Bd. 3, 12. ¶ Hu oft how oft, Lk. 13, 34: Ps. 77, 45. Swa oft so often. Swa oft swa so often as, L. Athel. 3.  
 Of-teon, of-tion *to draw off, to withdraw, bereave*, Bt. 37, 1.  
 Of-þænian *to make wet, to steep, infuse*.  
 Of-þegde *consumed*, Cd. 93, Th. p. 120, 30.  
 Of-þincan *to think of, repent, to bear with difficulty, to be irritated*, Gen. 6, 7: Lk. 17, 4: Cd. 218.  
 Of-þirst, of-þyrst, of-þirsted thirsty, Jud. 15, 18: Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 7.  
 Of-þracian *to be sore afraid, to quake for fear*.  
 Of-þriccan, he of-þrecð, of-þrycð; *p. of-þrit, of-þrihte, we of-þrihton; pp. of-þricced. To press, oppress, to hinder, cumber, preoccupy*, Lk. 13, 7: Ps. 88, 41: Bt. 8.  
 Of-þriccednys *distress*, Lk. 21, 23.  
 Of-þringan; *pp. of-þringen to press, throng*, Mk. 3, 9.

Of-þrosmian *to strangle, choke*.  
 Of-þrycce *a throng*.  
 Of-þryht *encompassed, oppressed*, Hymn.  
 Of-þryscan *to oppress*, Past. 14, 5: 19, 2.  
 Of-þrysmian *to press, choke*, Mk. 4, 19.  
 Of-þrystrian *to darken*, Ps. 73, 21.  
 Of-tige *a taking off, a subtraction*, L. Edg. suppl.  
 Of-tihan *To draw off; abstract here*, Ben., v. teon.  
 Of-torþian, of-tyrfian *to cast off, to throw, to stone, to cover or hill with stones*, Num. 14, 10: Jn. 8, 5.  
 Of-t-ræd; *def. se oft-ræda frequent*, Bt. 39, 13.  
 Of-t-rædlic; *def. se oft-rædlica frequent*, Ors. 3, 9.  
 Of-t-rædlice frequently, Jn. 18, 2.  
 Of-tredan; *pp. of-treden to tread off, to wear*, Ors. 6, 3.  
 Of-t-sécan *to seek often, to frequent*, Cot. 82.  
 Of-t-sið oftentimes, frequent, Ors. 6, 34.  
 Of-tyrfian *to stone*, v. of-torþian.  
 Of-unnan *to deny, retain*, W. Bd. p. 239.  
 Of-urnen *run off, v. of-irnan, yrnan*.  
 Of-weorpan *to cast off, overwhelm*, Elf. T. p. 14.  
 Of-witan *to reverence*, R. Mt. 21, 37.  
 Of-wringan *to wring off*, Elf. gr.  
 Of-wundrod *astonished*, Gen. 21, 6.  
 Of-wyrttruman *to root up, eradicate*, C. Lk. 17, 6.  
 Ofyr, &c. above, v. ofer.  
 Ofyr-leoran *to pass over, v. ofer-leoran, &c.*  
 Of-yrnð misery.  
 Of-yrnan *to run off or down*.—Ofyr-wrygyls *a covering*, Ben., v. hrægel.  
 OGA [Icel. ógn f. terror, ógá f. want of care: Moes. ogan to fear: Wel. ogof a dark place in the ground, a cave] Dread, a great fear; terror, Gen. 9, 2: 15, 12.  
 Ogengel *A bar, bolt, an impediment; obex*, Cot. 145.  
 Ohsta *The armpit; asella*, Cot. 145.  
 Oht aught, any thing, L. Ethel. pref. Bd. 5, 9, v. aht.  
 OHT Fear; timor:—Oht mid englum fear among angels, Cd. 5, 148.  
 Ohter *Reproach, rebuke; opprobrium*, Som.  
 Oht-rip, oht-hripp *harvest*, R. Lk. 10, 2, v. rip.  
 Oh-wær *anywhere*, Cot. 178, v. ahwar.  
 Ohwit aught, any thing, v. aht.  
 Ohylde *Hanging; pendulus*, Cot. 155.

Oker *offspring*, v. wocer.  
 OLÆCAN, olæccan, oleccan [Plat. lokken *to allure*, liberlokken *to flatter, entice*: Dut. Ger. lokken: Not. lucchin, fer-lucchin *to allure*: Dan. lokke: Swed. Icel. locka all three signify *to allure, to bait, also to flatter*: Icel. loki m. a deceiver, lockan f. an alluring: Wel. llochi *to stroke one softly, to make much of, loccio to drive into a fold or corner*. The Ger. &c. in the same signification, with the prefix an, ver, anloken, verlokken *to allure*: Lat. lacere. —leccere *enticements*] 1. To fawn, flatter, please, gratify; blandiri, adulari. 2. To comply with, submit to, cringe to, to obey, serve; obsequi, inservire:—1. Olecð þam lichoman gratifies the body, Bt. 24, 3: 7, 2. Oleccað þam mode gratify the mind, Bt. 24, 3. 2. Þat ic oleccan þurfe that I need cringe, Cd. 15. Oleccan wile will serve, Cd. 92. Þæm oleccað ealle gesceafte cui obsequuntur omnes creatura, Bt. R. p. 163, v. geoleccan.  
 Olæcere, olecere, oliccere, es; *m. A flatterer, parasite; adulator*, Past. 17, 3.  
 Olæceung, olæceung, olecung, oleccung, e; *f. Flattery, fawning; adulation*:—Mid hire olæcunge cum ejus blandimento, Jud. 16, 6. Þæs folces olecunga the flattery of the people; populi blanditiæ, Bt. 24, 3: 7, 2.  
 \* OLAN-egge, olan-ige [Flor. Dunel. Hord. olanegge Olney] The isle of OLNEY near Gloucester; insula in agro Glocestrensi, quam Sabrinæ aquæ sese diffundentes efficiunt, Chr. 1016.  
 Oleccan *to flatter*, Bt. 24, 3, v. olæcan.  
 Olfat; *pl. olfata a pot to boil in*, R. 24, v. alfæt.  
 OLFEND, olfynd, oluënd, es; *m. [Tat. olbent: Mons. olbentar: Moes. ulbandus: Icel. úlfalldi, úlfballdi m. camelus] A camel; camelus:—Olfendes seame camelus onus*, Gen. 31, 34: Mk. 1, 6. Drincað þone olfend, Mt. 23, 24. Olfend myre camelus fœmina. Pritig gefolra olfend myrena triginta lactantes cameli fœminæ, Gen. 32, 15. Nam þa tyn olfendas, Gen. 24, 10.  
 Oliccere *a flatterer*, Past. 17, 3, v. olæcere.  
 Olisatrum *Alisander or lovage; olus atrum*, Herb. 10, 7.  
 Oll *detractio, slander*, Lup. 1, 17, v. hol.  
 Ol-þwongas or ol-þongas *Thongs*



of leather, latches; corrigiæ, Cot. 53.

Oluend a camel, v. olfend.

Om, hom *Rust*; rubigo. Þær om and moððe hyt fornimð, Mt. 6, 19, 20.

Oman *To rust*; rubiginem contrahere, *Scint.* 64.

Oman *A burning ulcer, erysipelas*; ignis sacer, Cot. 107.

\*Ombeht a servant, ministry, C. Lk. 10, 40, v. ambeht.

Omber a bucket, vessel, C. Lk. 16, 6, v. amber.

Ombiht a servant, Cd. 139, v. ambeht.

Ombiht-scealc an official servant, v. ambiht-scealcas.

Ombore a pitcher, v. omber.

Omcynn *A suppuration, gathering*; suppuratio, *Som.*

Omena geberst a breaking of an ulcer, v. oman.

Omiddan, for on middan *In (the) middle*; medio, Gen. 2, 9: 3, 2.

Omig *Rusty*; rubiginosus, R. Ben. 64.

Omihte *Mattery, corrupt*; saniosus, purulentus, *Som.*

Ompre a kind of herb, v. ampre.

ON, in, an; prep. d. ac. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Moes. in: Dan. i, ind: Swed. i, in: Icel. i, inn: Fr. Sp. en: Wel. yn: Sans. ontu, on*] *In, into, with, among, on, upon*; in, cum, inter super: —Teon on life *producere in vitam*, Gen. 1, 20. On þa þornas inter spinas, Lk. 8, 7. On hyre middele in eorum medio, Mk. 9, 36: Lk. 21, 21. On þinum breoste super pectore tuo, Gen. 3, 14. On þam mannum, and on þam nytenum, Ex. 9, 10. ¶ On an in one. Comon on an *convenerunt in unum*, Ps. 2, 2: 47, 4. On uppan against; contra. On uppan agene broðor against his brother, Bt. R. p. 160. On bæc on the back, behind.

On one, a, an, v. án.

\*On-, is used in composition, for in, on, upon; also, like un-, to denote privation, as the Lat. in-, and Eng. un-.

On-ablawan to breathe or blow in, Gen. 2, 7.

On-æbilinis indignation, Ps. 77, 54.

On-agan, on-egan to pine away, to fear; tabescere, formidare, C. T. Ps. 138, 20: Cd. 209.

On-æt needy, poor.

On-æl a burning, an inflammation, v. æled.

On-ælan, ælan, he on-ælt, on-æld; p. on-ælde, on-ælde, we on-ældon; pp. on-æled; v. a. to kindle, light, set on fire, to burn, Lk. 15, 8: Ps. 96, 3.

On-ælet lightning, L. Ps. 143, 8.

On-ælpene fervens, Bd. 5, 6.

On-ætywan; p. on-ætywde to appear, Bd. 4, 32.

On-afestnian to fasten; infigere, L. Ps. 9, 15.

On-agen may fear, Cd. 86, for on-egan.

On-ageotan to pour in, Lk. 10, 34.

On-ahewan to cut in.

On-ahreasan, on -ahreosan to rush upon.

On-al a burning, Num. 11, 3, v. on-æl.

On-ælædan; pp. on-æled to lead on, lay on.

On-an in one, once for all, continually.

On-anlicnys a likeness, Ps. 72, 20.

On-arisan to rise against, Ps. 3, 1.

On-asendednys a sending, L. Ps. 77, 54.

On-ascacan incutere, Elf. gr.

On-asendan to send into, *Scint.* 53.

On-asetan to set or lay upon, Mt. 19, 15.

On-aslidan to slide in.

On-asnæsan to strike against, v. asnasan.

On-aweorpan to cast in, Elf. gr.

On-awinnan to fight against, L. Ps. 34, 1.

On-bæc on the back, behind, backward, Mt. 4, 10.

On-bærnan to ignite, inflame, to burn up, Bd. 2, 2, v. bærnæn.

On-bærning, on-bærnis, incense, Ps. 65, 14: V. Ps. 140, 2, v. anbærnys.

On-bead commanded, v. on-beoðan.

On-becuman to come upon, to happen, Bt. 8.

On-becweðan to repeat a thing often, *Som.*

On-bedippan, on-bedypan to dip in, to immerge, V. Ps. 67, 25.

On-befealdan to infold, Elf. gr.

On-befeallan to fall upon, to happen, Elf. gr.

On-begnes crookedness, Cot. 197.

On-behealdan to look upon, Ps. 21, 17.

On-behleapan to leap upon, Elf. gr.

On-behydd hidden, Bd. 1, 16.

On-belædan to lead or bring in, to lay upon, apply, *Coll. Monast.*

On-ben an imprecation, Bd. 2, 2.

On-beoðan to declare, promise, command, Bd. 1, 29.

On-beon to be in.

On-beprenan to wink, Bt. 18, 3.

On-berede tasted, Bt. tit. 23, v. on-birian.

On-besceawian to oversee.

On-besceawung an overseeing.

On-besendan to send into, Elf. gr.

On-besettan to insert, Elf. gr.

On-beslean to strike into; incutere, Elf. gr.

On-besmitten unbesmutted, unde-fled, pure, *Athan.*

On-bestælan to steal on, to surprise, L. Alf. eccl. 15.

On-bestæppan to step in or upon, Elf. gr.

On-bestungen stung.

On-bid expectation, Ors. 4, 11, v. anbid.

On-bidan to abide, expect, Lk. 7, 19, 20.

On-biddan to bid, command.

On-bigan, on-bygan to bend, submit, v. on-bugan.

On-bigong an inhabitant, T. Ps. 104, 11.

On-bindan to unbind, Bt. 20, C.

On-birian, on-byrian, on-byrgan, on-byrigean, bergan, byrgan, byrgan, gebyrgan; he on-birigð, we on-byrigað, on-byrigeað, on-byrgað; p. he on -byrgde, on-byrigde, ge-byrgde, we on-birigdon. To taste, taste of; gustare:—Gif he hwene ær biteres onbirigð if he a little before tastes (any thing) bitter; si ille prius amari (quicquid) gustet, Bt. 23.

Onbyrgde gustavit, Jn. 2, 9. Onbyrigde, Mt. 27, 34.

Onbirigdon gustabant, Jos. 5, 12. Onbyrigað gustabant, Mt. 16, 28. Onbyrigeað, Mk. 9, 1: Lk. 14, 24. Onbyrgað gustate, Ps. 33, 8. Swa hwa swa gebyrgde þæs on þam beame geweoce whoever should taste of what on this tree grew, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 10.

On-bitan to bite or taste of, L. In. 57.

On-blæstan to break in, Cot. 115.

On-blæwan, on-blawan to blow or breathe upon, to inflate, L. Ps. 104, 18.

On-blotan to sacrifice, Cd. 142.

On-boren diminished; imminutus, Cot. 117, Lye.

On-brædan to be raised up, to be awaked, Bd. 3, 27.

On-bran kindled, Cd. 162, v. bran.

On-brican to break in.

On-brincg instigation, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 15.

On-brosnung corruption, Ps. 29, 11.

On-brude awaked, v. on-brædan.

On-bryrdan to instigate, animate, prick, Ps. 4, 5.

On-bryrding instinct, instigation.

On-bryrdnys, inbryrdnes, abryrdnes, anbryrdnes, bryrdnys, se; f. Instigation, inspiration, instinct; instigatio, inspiratio:—Purh þæs soðan Godes on-bryrdnysse per veri Dei inspirationem, Bd. 2, 13. Mid godcundre onbryrdnysse divino instinctu, Bd. 1, 7, 23.



On-búgan *to bow to, to submit*, Gen. 50, 18.  
 On-bund *unbound, laid open*, v. on-bindan.  
 On-burigan *to taste*, v. byrgan.  
 On-burnan *to inflame*, Som.  
 On-bútan, on-búton *about*, Gen. 2, 11, v. abútan.  
 On-bygan *to bend*, v. on-bigan.  
 On-byrgan *æmulari*, Ps. 36, 1, 8, for on-hyrgan.  
 b On-byrging, biriging, byrignes, se; f. *A tasting*; gustatio:—  
 Onbyrging ættres sumptio veneni, Herb. 36, 6.  
 On-byrian *to taste*, v. on-birian.  
 On-byriging *a taste*, Herb. 15, 1.  
 On-bysmre *a derision*, Ps. 78, 4.  
 On-ceapung *gratis*.  
 On-cennan *to bring forth*, Elf. T. p. 18.  
 On-cennes *a bringing forth*.  
 On-ceosan *to choose*, Cd. 23.  
 On-cerran, on-cyrran *to turn, to turn from, invert*, Bt. 7, 2.  
 On-cigian *to invoke*.  
 On-cleow *an ankle*, v. ancleow.  
 On-clifian, on-cliofian *to cleave*, Cof. 114: Ps. 68, 18, v. clifian.  
 On-clypian *to invoke*, Gen. 4, 26, v. clypian.  
 On-cnáwan, becnáwan, gecnáwan; p. on-cneow *to know, understand, recognise, acknowledge, treat*, Mk. 8, 17: Gen. 43, 27.  
 On-cnawenis *knowledge*.  
 On-cnawing, on-cnawung *knowledge*.  
 On-cneowan *to know*, v. on-cnaw-  
 wan.  
 On-cnisan, on-cnysan, on-cnisan *to drive away*, C. Ps. 61, 3.  
 On-cr, oncra *an anchor*, Bt. 10, C, v. ancer.  
 Oncra *a hermit*, v. ancer.  
 On-cuman *to enter in*.  
 On-cunnan *to accuse, prove*, L. Alf. pol. 29.  
 On-cunning *an accusation*, Bd. 3, 19.  
 On-cunnys *an excuse*, Ps. 140, 4.  
 On-cuðon *impugnabant*, Past. 46, 7, Lye.  
 On-cwealdan *to kill*, T. Ps. 61, 3.  
 c On-cweðan, on-cwyðan *to say, address, answer*, Bt. 25.  
 On-cyrran *to turn*, v. on-cerran.  
 On-cyðan *to chide*.  
 Ond *And*; et, Cd. 59: 67, v. and.  
 Onda *zeal*, Past. 17, 11, v. anda.  
 Ondcyðignes *learning*; scientia, Ben.  
 Ondefn *convenient, meet*, Som.: Past. 15, 4, v. andefn.  
 Onderslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, T., v. on-dryslic.  
 Ondesn *Fear*; metus, C. R. Jn. 19, 38.  
 Ondet, ondettan *Confessed*; confessus, Cd. 218.  
 Ondetnes, se; f. *A confession*,

*profession*; confessio, Bd. 1, 6: 3, 18.  
 Ondettan *to confess*, Bd. 5, 13, S. p. 632, 11, v. andettan.  
 Ondfenga *an undertaker*, V. Ps. 58, 10, v. andfenga.  
 Ondgiet, ondgit *understanding*, v. andgit.  
 Ond-hriones, se; f. *Cruelty, roughness*; crudelitas, Som.  
 Ond-hwæðer *but yet, notwithstanding*, v. andhwæðer.  
 Ondlean *Retaliation, vengeance*; retributio, Cd. 103.  
 Ond-long *along, through, by*, Chr. 882, v. andlang, gelang.  
 Ond-lyfen *food, living*, v. andlyfen.  
 Ondo *Fear*; timor, C. Lk. 1, 12.  
 d On-don *to undo, to put upon*; solvere, imponere, Ors. 5, 14.  
 Ondoung *A loosing*; solutio, relaxatio, Lib. Med. 2, 46.  
 On-drædan, an-drædan, ic on-dræde, þu on-dræst, he on-dræst, we on-drædað; p. on-dræd, we on-drædon; pp. on-dræden; v. a. [on, dræd fear] *To fear, reverence, dread*; timere, revereri:—Ichineswiðe ondræde, Gen. 32, 11. Ic on-dræde me God metuo mihi a Deo, Gen. 42, 18. Þu on-dræst swyðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ealle þa þe ondrædað God omnes qui timetis Deum, Ps. 65, 15. Herodes ondreð Iohan-nem Herodes metuebat Johan-nem, Mk. 6, 20. Hig hine ondreðon swa swa hig ondreðon Moysen illi eum revereabantur sicut illi revereabantur Mosem, Jos. 4, 14.  
 Ondrædendlic *Dreadful, terrible*; terribilis, Th. An.  
 On-dræding, e; f. *Fear*; metus, Ors. 5, 12.  
 On-dreardan *To fear*; timere, C. Lk. 18, 2, v. on-drædan.  
 On-drædan *to dread*, v. on-drædan.  
 On-drencan *To make drunken, to intoxicate, to be drunken*; inebriare, V. Ps. 64, 9.  
 On-drinca; an. *A cup*; poculum, calix, Bd. 5, 5.  
 On-drislíc *terrible*, v. on-dryslíc.  
 On-druncnian *To be drunken*; inebriari, T. Ps. 35, 9.  
 On-druncning. 1. *A drinking*; potatio. 2. *A cup*; calix, L. Ps. 22, 7.  
 e On-drysenlic, on-drysnlic, on-drysnlico, on-dryslíc *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, v. andrysn.  
 On-dryslíc *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, B.  
 On-drysn *fearful, terrible*, Cd. 138, v. andrysn.  
 On-dryso *power*, Past. 49, 5, v. andrysn.  
 Ond-spyrnan *To scandalize, offend*; scandalizare, C. Mt. 18, 8.

Ond-svarian *to answer*, Bd. 2, 5, v. andsvarian.  
 Ond-swore *an answer*, Bt. 7, 5, v. and-swar.  
 Ondu *fear*, C. R. Lk. 1, 65, v. ondo.  
 Onduearedon *responderent*, C. Mk. 14, 40.  
 Ond-ward, on-weard *onward, present*, v. andweard.  
 Ond-weorc *metal*, v. andweorc.  
 Ond-wlite *countenance, face*, Bd. 4, 19, v. andwlit.  
 On-ealdian *to grow old*, Ps. 31, 3.  
 On-eardian *to dwell in, to inhabit*, Mt. 23, 21.  
 On-efen, on-efne *Over against*; e regione, Hem. p. 23.  
 On-egan *to fear*, v. on-ægan.  
 On-elán *to anoint with oil*.  
 On-emn *opposite, over against*, Jos. 10, 5, v. emn.  
 On-ered *tilled*; exaratus esse, Past. 52, 9.  
 On-eðian *to inspire, to breathe in or upon*.  
 On-eðung *an inspiration*.  
 On-nettan *To go, to hasten*; ire, properare:—Onettað hastens, Bt. 37, 2. Þa onette Abrahames mæg then hastened Abraham's relation, Cd. 117. Hæleð onetton warriors hastened, Cd. 93.  
 f Onettung, se; f. *Hastiness, rashness*; festinatio, temeritas, Som.  
 On-fægen *unfain, sorrowful*, Dial. 1, 5.  
 On-fægning *to fawn upon*; ad-blandiri, Bt. 35, 6, C.  
 On-færelð *An entrance*; ingressus, Ps. 67, 26.  
 On-fæstnian *to fasten or fix in*.  
 On-fangan *received*; pp. of fon.  
 On-fangenes, an-fangennes, on-fangennes, se; f. *A receiving, taking, undertaking, a comprehending, receptacle*; acceptio, receptio, susceptio:—Onfangenysse gesta and cumena receptio hospitum et advenarum, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1. Onfangennesse þæs drihtenlican lichoman and blodes perceptio dominici corporis et sanguinis, Bd. 4, 3.  
 On-faran *to go on*, Past. 58, 9.  
 On-feallan *to fall or rush upon*, Bd. 3, 19.  
 On-fælle *a falling down, epilepsia*, L. M. 1, 39.  
 On-fehst *receivest*, v. fon.  
 On-fehð *receives*, v. fon.  
 On-feng *received*, v. fon.  
 On-feng *a taking*; captio, L. In. 28, tit., v. anfeug.  
 On-fengnes *a receiving*, Bd. 2, 9, v. on-fangenes.  
 On-fengon *received*; acceperunt, v. fon.



On-feohtan to fight against, to resist, *L. Alf. pol.* 38.  
 On-feoldan to unfold.  
 On-feond found, *Cd.* 167, v. findan.  
 On-feormyns filthiness.  
 On-fillan to fall upon, *Cot.* 104, v. on-feallan.  
 On-filt an anvil, *Cot.* 113, v. anfilt.  
 On-findan to find, discover, to prove by experience, *Bt.* 29, 2.  
 On-flascnes a putting on flesh, incarnation, *Athan.*  
 On-flōt afloat, *Th. An.*  
 On-fō, on-foah, on-fōh I receive, *C. R. Mt.* 1, 20, v. fōn.  
 On-fōn to receive, take, *Mt.* 20, 10, v. fōn.  
 On-fōnd a taker.  
 On-foran before, *Chr.* 895.  
 On-fore what is gone forward, any thing used for a carriage.  
 On-foreward on forward.  
 On-forhogung Scorn, contempt; subsannatio, *Ps.* 43, 15.  
 On-forht not afraid, intrepid.  
 On-forhtian to fear, *Deut.* 31, 6.  
 On-forwyrd, es; m. [forwyrd loss] Destruction, what destroys, a wild boar; interitus.—On pitt onforwyrdes in puteum interitus, *Ps.* 54, 26. Onforwyrdes of wuda aper de sylva, *T. Ps.* 79, 14.  
 Onfoð receives, v. fōn.  
 On-fruman a beginning, *Ps.* 110, 9.  
 On-fultume help, *Ps.* 123, 8.  
 On - fundelnes experimentum, *Herb.* 39, 2.  
 On-funden found, v. on-findan.  
 ONGA [Fr. ongle m.] A goad, prick; aquilium, aculeus, *Cot.* 13.  
 On-gæge a going out; exitus, egressus, obviam, *Conc. Clov. Bd. app.* R. Mt. 8, 34.  
 On-gætan to understand, v. on-gætan.  
 On-galan to charm, enchant; incantare, *Dial.* 1, 10.  
 On-galend, es; m. a charmer, *Ps.* 57, 5.  
 On-gan began, v. on-ginnan.  
 On-gang an entering, *C. Ps.* 67, 26.  
 On-gangan to go, to enter in, *C. Ps.* 117, 19.  
 Ongean, ongan began, *Bt.* 16, 4, v. on-ginnan.  
 Ongean, ongen, angean, agean, agen; adv. [gen again] AGAIN; rursus, iterum, obviam:—Teah he hig ongean eduxit ile eam iterum, *Ex.* 4, 7: *Gen.* 32, 6: *Num.* 22, 34. Gewende ut agean went out again, *Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* p. 234, 1. Ga ongean Moises vade obviam Mosi, *Ex.* 4, 27.  
 Ongean, ongen, agen; prep. ac.

[Ger. entgegen: Ot. in gegini, in gegin: Not. ingagane] Against, opposite, opposite to, towards; adversus, contra, e contra, e regione:—Ongean God adversus Deum, *Num.* 21, 5. Ongen God, *Ex.* 32, 27. Ongean þisne man adversus hunc hominem, *Jn.* 18, 29. Ongean me adversus me, *Jn.* 19, 11. Ongen me, *Mt.* 12, 30. Ic stande on þas healf and þu ongean I stand on this part, and thou opposite, *Elf. gr.* Hæfð ænig þing agen þe, *Mt.* 5, 23.  
 Ongean-biddan to ask again, repeat.  
 Ongean-bringan to bring again, *Ors.* 2, 4.  
 Ongean-cirran, ongean-cyrran to turn again, to return, *Gen.* 8, 7.  
 Ongean-cuman to come again, *Jn.* 11, 30.  
 Ongean-cyme a meeting, return.  
 Ongean-cyrrdlic that may be returned, relative.  
 Ongean-fær a return.  
 Ongean-faran to go again, to return, *Gen.* 8, 3.  
 Ongean-fealdan to fold again, to reply; replicare, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ongean-fealdnes a reply.  
 Ongean-flean to flee away, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ongean-fyllan to fill again, to replenish, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ongean-gangan to go again, to return.  
 Ongean-gebigan to bend again, to reflect, *Scint.*  
 Ongean-gehwyrfan to turn again, to return.  
 Ongean-gelædan to lead back, *Scint.* 23.  
 Ongean-gewend turned again, *Mt.* 7, 6.  
 Ongean-ryne a returning.  
 Ongean-sendan to send again, to send back.  
 Ongean-settan to set against, to object, *Cot.* 144.  
 Ongean-spearnan To spurn again; re-calcitrare.  
 Ongean-sprecan to speak against, *Ps.* 43, 18.  
 Ongean-standan to stand against, oppose.  
 Ongean-teon to pull again, to retract.  
 Ongean-wealcan to walk against, oppose, *Chr.* 1036.  
 Ongean-weard tending or going against, *Ors.* 6, 31, *Lye.*  
 Ongean-weardlice contrarily.  
 Ongean-werian, ongean-wyrgean to speak or return evil for evil, *R. Ben.* 4.  
 Ongean-wiðerian to stir or oppose against; obstrepere.  
 Ongean-wyrþan to reject, *Scint.* 48.

Ongean-yrnan to run against, occur, *Ors.* 1, 12.  
 On-gearo unprovided, unready.  
 Ongeat against, v. ongean.  
 On-geate, we on-geaton understood, perceived; p. of on-gitan.  
 On-geblawen blown in, inspired, *Scint.* 81.  
 On-gebræc broke in, *Bd.* 4, 15, v. breccan.  
 On-gebringan to bring in, *Scint.* 10.  
 On-gecoplice importunately.  
 On-gecwedan to denounce.  
 On-gedón to do on or in, v. dón.  
 On-gedufian to dip in, *Past.* 55, 1.  
 On-gefastnian to fasten in, to fix, *Ps.* 37, 2.  
 On-gefremming imperfection, *Ps.* 138, 15.  
 On-gegen opposite to, against, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. ongean.  
 On-gegripnes a seizing on, *T. Ps.* 29, 11.  
 On-gehreosan to rush on, *Cot.* 104.  
 Ongel, ongol, ongl the Angles, English, used in compounds for Engle; as, Peod Ongeal-cynnes people of English race; populus Anglorum, *Bd.* 1, 27, *Quest.* 8.—Ongeal-cynning Anglorum rex.—Ongeal-cyningas Anglorum reges, *Bd.* 3, 29. To Ongeal-cynningum Anglorum regibus, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Ongeal-peod English nation, *Th. An.*  
 On-gelædan to lead or bring in, *Cot.* 105.  
 On-gelices as it were, like as if, *Cot.* 18.  
 On-gelihtan to enlighten, *Solil. pref.*  
 On-gemang, on-gemong, on-mang among, mixed, mingled, *Bt.* 35, 6: *Ex.* 23, 3.  
 On-gemengan to intermingle.  
 On-gemet met with, *Ps.* 36, 38.  
 Ongen; adv. again, *Gen.* 42, 37, v. ongean.  
 Ongen against, opposite, opposite to, *Gen.* 44, 16: *Jn.* 4, 51, v. ongean.  
 Ongen-clipian to call again, to recall.  
 On-geneoman to take away, *Bd.* 4, 5, v.  
 On-geniman to take away, spoil, rob, *Bt.* 11, 2.  
 Ongen-settan to set against.  
 On-gen-tyrnan to turn again, to return.  
 On-geong A rushing; impetus, *C. Mk.* 5, 13.  
 On-geotan to pour in.  
 On-geotan to understand.  
 On-gereafad deprived, *Hem.* p. 93.  
 On-gereccan to impute.  
 On-gereðe put off, unarrayed, v. on-gyrian.



On-geryman to make room, to discern.  
 On-gesceapen unshapen.  
 On-gescrepnes a disadvantage.  
 On-geseon to look upon.  
 On-gesettan to put upon, to impose, *Scint.* 32.  
 On-gesihð a beholding, looking on.  
 On-gesittan to sit in, v. sittan.  
 On-geslagan to slay, *Bd.* 1, 12, 14.  
 On-gesmiten anointed, smeared over.  
 On-gespanian to allure, *Cot.* 107.  
 On - geswicendlice incessantly, *Scint.* 34.  
 On-get, for on-geat understood, v. on-gitan.  
 On-getan to understand, v. on-gitan.  
 On-geteald numbered.  
 On-geþeodan to insert, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 On - geþwær disagreeing, not mild, *T. Ps.* 37, 15.  
 On-getnis Understanding; intellectus, v. on-gitenes.  
 On-geuntrumod weakened, *Ps.* 63, 8.  
 On-gewisse what is unknown, a secret, *Ps.* 50, 7.  
 On-gewitan to pass over, *Bd.* 3, 22.  
 1 On-gewriðen untwisted, loosed, *Dial.* 2, 31.  
 On-gietan to know, *Past.* 21, 3, v. on-gitan.  
 On-gin [gin an opening] a beginning, trial, *Ors.* 3, 9: *Cd.* 225.  
 On-ginnan, on-gynnan, he on-ginð; p. ic, he ongan, þu ongunne, we ongunnon; pp. ongunnen. 1. To begin, undertake; incipere. 2. To attempt, try, endeavour; conari, aggredi, v. a. — 1. He onginnað, onginneð, onginð ille incipit, incipiet, *Jud.* 13, 5: *Bt.* 35, 6. þu þe ongunne incepisti, *Deut.* 3, 24. He ongan incept, *Gen.* 4, 26: *Mt.* 4, 17. Hig ongunnon illi inceperunt, *Mk.* 2, 23. 2. Þis weorc ongyunnan hoc opus aggredi, *Bd.* pref. Ongunnon þa nydlingas the servants tried, *Bd.* 3, 15, v. beginnan.  
 On-ginnes, on-gynnes a beginning, undertaking, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 On-gired put off, v. on-gyrian.  
 On-gitan, on-gytan, he on-git, on-gyt; p. ongeat, we ongeaton, on-gatun; pp. on-giten. To know, perceive, understand, discover, learn, comprehend, to be convinced or assured, to get, receive, embrace; scire, sentire:—Hwi þu ne mæge on-gitan why thou canst not understand, *Bt.* 10. þu ongitst tu intelligis, sentis, *Bt.* 10, 11, 2. He ongyt ille sentit, scit, in-

telligit, *Mt.* 13, 19, 23. Hwi ne ongyte ge gyt? *Mk.* 8, 21. Mid heortan ongiton cum corde intelligenter, *Mt.* 13, 15. þu hæfst ongyten thou hast known, *Bt.* 7, 2.  
 m Ongitenes, ongytenes, se; f. Understanding, knowledge; intellectus, *Bd.* 2, 9: 2, 13, v. andget.  
 Ongla *Angli*, *Menol.*  
 On-gneras Goggle eyed persons; irqui, *Cot.* 109.  
 Ongol English, v. ongel.  
 On-gong an irruption, incursion, *R. Mk.* 5, 13.  
 On-grislic horrible, *Bd.* 5, 13.  
 Ongseta A blister, wheal, pimple, bile; furunculus, pustula, *Cot.* 54, 92.  
 Ongul a hook, *C. Mt.* 17, 27, v. angel.  
 On-gunnen begun; pp. of on-ginnan.  
 On-gunnennys a beginning, *Bd.* 3, 23.  
 On-gyldan; p. on-geald. To repay, expiate; rependere, pœnas dare, *Cd.* 15, v. gildan.  
 On-gynnendlic inceptive.  
 On-gynnes a beginning, v. on-ginnes.  
 On-gyrian, on-gyrwian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. To UNGEAR; exuere:—*Bd.* 4, 3. Lichoman ongyrwed corpore exutus, *Bd.* 3, 19.  
 On-gytan to understand, v. on-gitan.  
 On-gytenys knowledge, *Bd.* 2, 9, v. ongitenes.  
 On-habbð lift up, *C. Ps.* 23, 7, v. on-hebban.  
 On-hadian; ic on - hadige to unordain, to degrade, *L. Alf. pol.* 21.  
 On-hælan to kindle, inflame, *Ps.* 104, 18, v. on-ælan.  
 n On-hæld what hangs or bends downwards.  
 On-hældednes a declining.  
 On-hæled infirm.  
 On-hæra hairy, rough.  
 On-hætan to heat, inflame, *Cd.* 184.  
 On-hafen lifted up, taken away, *Ps.* 71, 7, v. hebban.  
 On - hagian, on - hagian, an-hagian, hagian; p. ode; pp. od. To have an opportunity or a good will to do any thing, to be convenient, to be at leisure; opportunitatem habere, vacare:—*R. Ben.* 58, 68. Gif me onhagað if convenient to me; si mihi opportunum sit, *Solil.* 11. Buton hire ær to onhagige witeleas nisi ei prius vacet mulctæ experts, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71: *Bt.* 41, 2.  
 On-hangian to hang on, append, *Bd.* 3, 10.

On-hatian to wax hot.  
 On-heapan to heap on.  
 On-heawe a block to hew upon, *Cot.* 36.  
 On-hebban to lift up, exalt, *Bt.* 6, *Card.* p. 22, 18, v. hebban.  
 On-heldan to incline, bend, *V. Ps.* 118, 112, v. on-hyldan.  
 On-hergian to lead captive, to destroy.  
 On-herian to emulate, *Prov.* 3, 23.  
 On-herung emulation, *Conf. pec. cat.*  
 On-hicgan to consider, *Cd.* 197, v. hicgan.  
 On-hield inclined or bended down, v. on-hyldan.  
 On-hinder backward, behind.  
 On-hiscean, on-hyscean to hiss or laugh at, to deride, calumniate, *Lk.* 6, 22, 28.  
 On-hleonian, on-hlinian to lean on, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 o On-hliden uncovered, *Cod. Exon.* 56, a.  
 On-hlite, on-hlyte, on-hlote by lot, free.  
 On-hnigan to bow, to bow down, *Cd.* 181.  
 On-hnyscean to laugh at, to scorn, *Ps.* 36, 13.  
 On-hogian to have an opportunity, v. on-hagian.  
 On-hon To hang; suspendere, *Bd.* 2, 16.  
 On-hosp Reproach, scorn; improprium, *Ps.* 68, 23, 24.  
 On-hræs, on-ræs an attack, assault, invasion, a rush, *Ps.* 45, 4.  
 On-hreadan to prepare, *Cd.* 142.  
 On - hreosian, an - hreosian to rush or fall upon, *Lk.* 1, 12: *T. Ps.* 61, 3, v. hreosan.  
 On-hreran to stir up, to excite, rouse, *Bt. R. p.* 155: *Cd.* 154.  
 On-hrinan to touch, v. gehrinan.  
 On-hrop importunity, *Lk.* 11, 8.  
 On-hupian to recall, *Past.* 58, 2.  
 On-hwæl, for on-hweol, in a circle, round, *Cd.* 150.  
 On-hwearfednes a change, *Solil.* 2.  
 On-hwearfan, on - hweorfan to change, *Bt.* 33, 4.  
 On-hwylan To bellow again; reboare, *Cot.* 178.  
 On-hyldan, an-hyldan to incline, decline, bend down, *Ps.* 45, 6: *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 On-hyrenes imitation, *Bd.* 4, 28.  
 On-hyrgan, on-hyrian, on-hyrgan to imitate, emulate, *Bd.* 1, 7, 26.  
 On-hyscean, on-hyspan to deride, v. on-hiscean.  
 On-in Within; intra, *Ps.* 38, 4.  
 On-innan inside, within, *Cd.* 28.  
 p On-irnan to run or go in or into, *Bt.* 39, 13.



On-iuguð *youth*, Ps. 42, 4.  
 Onizæ *Anise seed*; anisum, *Herb.* 142.  
 On-lædan *to lead in or into*, Ps. 77, 59.  
 On-lænan *to lend*, Bt. 7, 3.  
 On-lætan *to continue, release*, R. Ben. 41: Bt. R. p. 165.  
 On-lag *bestowed*, Cd. 18, v. lic-gan.  
 On-lah *incited*, v. on-legan.  
 On-lare *instruction*.  
 On-last *in a track*, v. last.  
 On-leac *unlocked*, v. on-lucan.  
 On-leaht *falling down*.  
 On-leahtan *to enlighten*, V. Ps. 143, 8, v. on-lihtan.  
 On-leccung *irrita*, Ben.  
 On-legan; p. on-léah, on-lah, we on-lehton [leg a flame] 1. *To kindle, to light up*; inflammare. 2. *To incite, irritate*; incitare, excitare, irritare:—1. V. Ps. 104, 18. 2. Sigores onleah victoriam excitavit, Jdth. 11. Siene onlah the vision raised; visionem excitavit, Cd. 29. Onlehton irritaverunt, T. Ps. 105, 8.  
 On-leogan *To lie against*; mentiri contra, Bt. 30, 1.  
 On-lesan *to UNLESE, unloose*, V. Ps. 143, 2, v. on-lysan.  
 On-lesnis *a losing, redemption*, C. R. Lk. 21, 28.  
 Onlike *like*, Bt. 16, 1.  
 Onlicnis *a likeness*, v. anlicnes.  
 On-liesan *to loose, liberate*, Bt. 18, 4.  
 On-ligan *to kindle, inflame*, T. Ps. 96, 3, v. on-legan.  
 On-ligan; p. on-lah, on-leah, we on-ligon. *To grant, bestow*; dare, Th. An.  
 On-lihtan, on-lyhtan, gelyhtan; p. on-lihte; pp. on-liht, on-lyhted. 1. v. a. *To ENLIGHTEN, illuminate, give light*; illuminare. 2. v. n. *To shine, dawn*; lucere, lucescere:—1. Onlyhtan þam þe on þys-trum, Lk. 1, 79. Þæt hyt onlyhte eallum, Mt. 5, 15. Onlyht ælcne man, Jn. 1, 9. Blinde onlihte gave light to blind, Bd. 1, 18. Gelyhte blind men gave sight to blind men, Nic. 34. 2. Swa onlyhte cower leoht, Mt. 5, 16. On-lihton ligræscas his, Ps. 96, 4. Sæterdæg onlyhte saturni dies luciscebat, Lk. 23, 54. Niht onliht bið, Ps. 138, 11.  
 On-lihte *enlightening*, Ps. 138, 10.  
 On-lihð *falsified*, v. on-leogan.  
 On-lihting, on-lihtingc, on-lyhting *enlightening*, Ps. 43, 5.  
 On-lihtan *to enlighten*, Prov. 7, v. on-lihtan.  
 On-lōcian *to look on*, Deut. 28, 32.

On-loten *provolutus*, v. forð-onloten.  
 On-lucan *to unlock*, Cd. 169.  
 On-luste *in a track*, Cot. 72, v. last.  
 On-lūtan *to incline to, to bow, bend*, Bt. R. p. 169.  
 On-lyfen *food*, v. ond-lyfen.  
 On-lyhtan *to enlighten*, v. on-lihtan.  
 On-lyhting *lightning*.  
 On-lyhtnes *an enlightening*, Ps. 26, 1.  
 On-lysan *to unloose*, Bd. 3, 8.  
 On-lyt *inclines*, Past. 21, 3, v. on-lutan.  
 On-mædla, an-medla, an; m. *Arrogance, presumption*; arrogantia:—For onmædla for presumption, Cd. 222.  
 On-mælan; p. de. *To speak to, to announce*; alloqui:—Eorlum onmældæ to (the) men announced, Cd. 183.  
 On-mang *among*, Lev. 24, 10, v. ge-mang.  
 On-merca, on-mercung *an inscription*, C. R. Mk. 12, 16.  
 On-mitta *a weight*, v. hand-mitta.  
 On-modnes *desperation*.  
 On-munan; pp. on-munden *to have in the mind, to think*, Past. 29: Chr. 755.  
 On-niman *to take away*.  
 On-nitt, on-nytt *useless*, Ps. 13, 4.  
 On-nyttan *to occupy*.  
 Ono If; si:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono hwæt but; sed, autem, Bd. 3, 24. Ono nu if now, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono gif but if, resp. 9.  
 On-ofor *above, over*.  
 On-open *unopen, covered*.  
 On-orðian *To breathe in, inspire*; inspirare, Elf. gr.  
 On-orðung *inspiration*, L. Ps. 17, 18.  
 Onoða *Fear, dread*; formido, Cot. 86, v. anoða.  
 On-pennad UNPENNED, UNPINNED, *opened*; repagulo amoto reclusus, Past. 38, 6.  
 On-ræfniendlic *unbearable*, Ps. 123, 4.  
 On-ræs *an attack, a rush*, v. on-hræs.  
 On-ræsan; p. we on-ruson, on-ræsdon *to rush in*, C. Ps. 61, 3.  
 On-recyde *Uncovered*; revelatus, Lye.  
 On-red *Monk's hood, wolf's bane*; anthora, L. M. 1, 40.  
 On-reosan *to rush on*, v. on-hreosan.  
 On-rettan *to defile*.  
 On-ridan *to ride on*.  
 On-riht *just*, Cd. 8.  
 On-rihtlic *Uneven*; iniquus.  
 On-rihtwis *Unjust*; injustus.  
 On-rihtwisnis *injustice, unrighteousness*, Ps. 52, 2.

On-risan *to rise up*, Deut. 31, 17.  
 On-ryne *an inroad*, v. anrin.  
 On-sacan *to deny, refuse, excuse or clear one's self*, Bt. 24, 3: Cd. 196.  
 On-sace *An excuse, a denying*; purgatio, L. In. 46.  
 On-sæc, on-sæccen *Denied, excused*; excusatus, C. Lk. 12, 9.  
 On-sæcgiung *a sacrificing*, Cot. 116.  
 On-sægan, on-secgan; p. de *to offer, to sacrifice, contradict*, Bd. 1, 7.  
 On-sægdnes, on-sægednys *a sacrifice, an offering, a ceremony*, Ex. 23, 18.  
 On-sægung *a sacrificing*, R. 34.  
 On-sælan; pp. ed *to loosen*, R. Mt. 21, 2.  
 On-sæt *sat upon, oppressed*, v. on-sittan.  
 On-saga *a report, fame*, Som.  
 On-sagu *a testimony, affirmation*, Mt. 26, 60, v. sagu.  
 On-sande *a sending*, Ps. 77, 54.  
 On-sceacan; p. on-sceoc; pp. on - scacen, on - sceacen *to shake*, Cd. 72.  
 On-sceacnes *a moving of the mind, a thought, an inquisition*, T. Ps. 140, 4.  
 On-sceamian *to blush, be ashamed*, Bt. 3, 4, C.  
 On-sceonung *an abomination*, C. R. Mt. 24, 15.  
 On-sceotan *to shoot in, insert, to drive on, propel*, Nicod. 27.  
 On-sceifan *an attack*.  
 On-scūnian; ic on-scūnige; p. ode; pp. od. *To shun, avoid, renounce, refuse, reject, abominate, despise*; vitare, abominari:—Gif þu heora untrewa onscunige if thou avoid their deceits, Bt. 7, 2. Drihten onscunað Dominus abominatur, Deut. 18, 12. He onscunede, Gen. 39, 10. Onscuniað abominabitur, Ps. 5, 7.  
 On-scuniendlic, on-scunigendlic, anscuniend, anscunigendlic; adj. *Abominable, detestable*; abominabilis, evitandus:—Onscuniendlice gewordene synd abominabiles facti sunt, Ps. 14, 2.  
 On-scunung, e; f. *Abomination, cursing*; abominatio, Mt. 24, 15.  
 On-scytan *to dread*, C. Jn. 14, 27.  
 On-scyte *an attack, assault, reproach*, Lup. 1, 8, 18.  
 On-secan *to enquire*.  
 On-secgan *to sacrifice*, Cd. 137, v. on-sægan.  
 On-secgan *to contradict*, L. Alf. pol. 14, v. sægan.  
 On-secgan *to testify, impute*, Mt. 26, 62.  
 On-sendan, an-sendan; p. de; pp. ed *to send, to send on or in*, Bd. 2, 1.



On-seon *an aspect*, *Cd.* 214.  
 On-setnis, *ansyn a laying out, construction*, *R. Lk.* 11, 50.  
 On-settan, *an-settan to set on, to impose or put upon, oppress*, *Mk.* 3, 17: *Bt.* 39, 10.  
 On-sican; *p. on-sac to groan, sigh*, *Bt.* 40, 3.  
<sup>u</sup> On-sien *a face, an aspect*, *Cot.* 101, 107, *v. ansyn*.  
 On-sigan *to lie or rest upon, to verge, approach, to hover over, descend*, *Bt.* 25.  
 On-sinscype *wedlock*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 5.  
 On-sion *a countenance*, *C. Mt.* 22, 16, *v. ansyn*.  
 On-siðe *one turn, once*, *Ps.* 61, 11.  
 On-sittan; *p. on-set to sit or lie on, to be incumbent on, to press, beset*, *Mk.* 11, 7: *Ex.* 6, 9.  
 On-sittung *an habitation*.  
 On-slæg *Struck; infictus*, *Cot.* 111.  
 On-slægen *Dashed against; impactus*.  
 On-slæpan *to sleep on or soundly, to fall asleep*, *Bd.* 2, 6.  
 On-slagan *to strike against, to destroy*, *Cot.* 209.  
 On-slean *to fix in*, *Deut.* 1, 33.  
 On-smean *to search out*.  
 On-smeaug *a searching out*.  
 On-snæsan *to dash against, v. on-asnæsan*.  
 On-spæca *an accuser, v. anspeca*.  
 On-spæcan, on-specan *to speak against, to accuse, inspire*, *Bd.* 3, 5.  
 On-spæce *a cause, an accusation*, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71.  
 On-spætan *to spit on*, *Mk.* 14, 65.  
 On-spreca *an accuser*, *L. Edw.* 1.  
 On-sprecan *to accuse*.  
 On-springan *to sprinkle upon*, *Cod. Ex.* 56b.  
 On-spurnan *to stumble upon*, *Cot.* 106.  
 On-spyrnan *to offend*, *C. Mt.* 11, 6.  
 On-spyrnes *a scandal, an offence*.  
 On-stælan; *p. de; pp. ed to steal on, excite, accuse*, *Bd.* 5, 19, *v. astælan*.  
 On-stæp, *es; m. An entrance*, *Ps.* 67, 26.  
<sup>v</sup> On-stæpan *to step on, to go*, *Ps.* 31, 10.  
 On-stendan *to stand upon*, *Jos.* 5, 15.  
 On-stellan; *p. on-stealde, on-stalde; pp. gesteald to produce, set forth, institute, establish, ordain, appoint*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S. p.* 597, 21, *v. astellan, on-stellan*.  
 On-stinc, on-sting *Power, jurisdiction, tribute, impost; dominium, jus hospitii ad dominum pertinens, tributum, census*, *Chr.* 675.

On-stiðian [stið hard] *to harden*, *C. R. Jn.* 12, 40.  
 On-stylnys *unquiet*.  
 On-styrenes, on-styrednes *motion, commotion*, *Bd.* 4, 9.  
 On-styrian, on-stirian *to move, stir up, excite, govern*, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 14: *Bd.* 4, 9: 4, 5.  
 On-styrigeon *to move, to be moved*, *V. Ps.* 65, 8, *Lye*.  
 On-sund *entire, v. an-sund, gesund*.  
 On-sund [sund *a swimming*] *afloat, v. sund*.  
 On-sundran, on-sundron *asunder, apart*, *Mk.* 6, 32, *v. sunder*.  
 On-swærian *to answer, v. and-swærian*.  
 On-swebban *to bury*, *Gloss. Deuv.*  
 On-sweogan *to enter upon, to invade, interfere with*, *Bd.* 4, 5.  
 On-swifan *to turn, to turn away; as an adv. backwards*, *Bt. R.* p. 162.  
 On-swogenes *an invasion, v. in-swogennis*.  
 On-swymman *to swim in*.  
 On-symbelnes *A festival; solemnitatis*, *Bd.* 2, 5.  
<sup>w</sup> On-syn *an appearance, a face, v. ansyn*.  
 On-tendan; *p. de; pp. ed to kindle, to set on fire*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 27: *Ex.* 22, 6.  
 On-tendnys *a burning*, *Dial.* 2, 2.  
 On-teon *to take upon, to undertake*, *Ors.* 2, 5.  
 On-teone *injury, reproach*, *Ps.* 102, 6, *v. teōna*.  
 On-þæslíc *inconvenient, importunate*.  
 On-þenian *to bend*, *T. Ps.* 63, 3.  
 On-þeon *to undertake, engage*, *Cd.* 155, *v. on-teon*.  
 On-þeowian *To serve; inservire*, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 On-þracian *to revere, fear*, *Lk.* 18, 4.  
 On-þræsted *tormented, grieved*.  
 On-þreaug *a blaming*, *Ps.* 149, 7.  
 On-þringan *to press upon*, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 On-þwægennys *a washing*.  
 On-þwean *to wash, to wash away*, *Bd.* 2, 5.  
 On-tigan *to untie, loose*, *Bt.* 18, 4.  
 On-tihtan *to excite, impel, persuade*, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 On-tihting *an exciting, persuasion, Som.*  
 On-timber *matter*, *R. Ben. interl.* 65, *v. an-timber*.  
 On-timbernes *a setting in array, an instruction*, *Bd.* 4, 17.  
 On-timbrian *to build on, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 23.  
 On-to-seon *to look upon*.  
 On-to-timbrian *to build upon, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
<sup>x</sup> Ontre *Anthora; herba quædam*, *L. M.* 1, 32.

On-treowe *untruth, perfidy*, *Bt.* 7, 2.  
 On-trumnes *want of strength, weakness*, *Ors.* 6, 30.  
 On-truwian *to confide in*, *Lk.* 11, 22.  
 On-trymman *to prevail*, *C. Lk.* 23, 23.  
 On-tyan *to untie, to open*, *T. Ps.* 37, 14.  
 On-tydre *without offspring*.  
 On-tygnes [togeanes against] *an accusation*, *L. In.* 37, tit.  
 On-tynan [tynan *to close; hedge in*] *to open, disclose, reveal*, *Jn.* 10, 21: *Mt.* 9, 30.  
 Ontynd *inflamed, v. on-tendan*.  
 On-tyndnys *an inflammation, a kindling*.  
 On-ufan, on-ufon *above, upon, moreover, furthermore*, *Lk.* 11, 4.  
 On-uidæð *Finds; invenit*, *T. Ps.* 84, 3.  
 On-unspeð *want*, *Ps.* 43, 27.  
 On-unwis *unwise, irrational*, *Ps.* 48, 12.  
 On-uppan, on-uppon *upon, above*, *Ler.* 2, 1: *Mt.* 21, 7.  
 On-uðgeng *transitorius*, *Bd.* 3, 22, *Lye*.  
 On-wacan *to grow weak, to diminish, lessen*, *Cd.* 21: *L. Edg. Can.* pn. 12, *v. awacian*.  
 On-wacian *to watch diligently*, *W. C.* p. 78, *v. wacian*.  
 On-wæcnian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od to awaken, arouse, to take origin, to be born*, *Bt.* 37, 1, *v. awæcnian, wæcan*.  
 On-wæg, on-weg *away*, *Bd.* 1, 12.  
 On-wæld, on-wald, on-weald *power, rule, jurisdiction*, *Bd.* 1, 3, *v. anweald*.  
<sup>y</sup> On-wæmm, on-wæmmed *unspotted, unblemished*, *Ps.* 17, 34.  
 On-wæterig *without water, dry*, *Ps.* 106, 4.  
 On-wald *power, v. on-wæld*.  
 On-walg, on-walh, on-walhg, on-wealg, on-wealh; *adj. Entire, sound, whole; sanus*, *Bd.* 3, 13, *v. hal*.  
 On-walhnes *integrity, soundness*, *Bd.* 4, 19.  
 On-weald *power, v. anweald*.  
 On-wealg *entire, v. on-walg*.  
 On-weard *untoward, opposed*, *R. Ben.* 65.  
 On-wearpan *to cast or turn away*, *Bd.* 3, 16.  
 On-weecian *to awaken*, *Cd.* 227, *v. on-wæcnian*.  
 On-weg *away, v. on-wæg*.  
 Onweg-aceorfan, onweg-acyrfan *to carve or cut away*, *Ps.* 118, 39.  
 Onweg-acerrednes *a turning away, an apostacy*, *Bd.* 3, 9.  
 Onweg-adoen, onweg-adon *to do away, to remove*, *Bd.* 3, 1.  
 Onweg-adrifan *to drive away*, *Bd.* 2, 7.



Onweg-ahof *heaved or taken away*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hebban.*  
 Onweg-ælædan *to lead away*, *Bd. 5, 3.*  
 Onweg-ælædnes *a taking away*, *Bd. 5, 18.*  
 Onweg-ateon *to draw away, to withdraw*, *Bd. 4, 17.*  
 Onweg-aweorpan, onweg-awurpan *to cast away, to reject*, *Bd. 4, 17, MS. B.*  
 Onweg-faran *to go away*, *Cot. 44.*  
 Onweg-fleogan, onweg-fleon *to flee away*, *Bd. 4, 22.*  
 Onweg-geferian, onweg-gefyran *to lead away*, *Med. Quadr. 2, 7.*  
 Onweg-gewendan *to turn away*, *Bd. 3, 16.*  
 \* Onweg-gewitan *to go away, to depart*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.*  
 Onweg-gewitenes *a departure*, *Bd. 3, 7.*  
 Onweg-lætan *to let go away, to dismiss*, *L. Cnut. pol. 26.*  
 On-wemmed *unblemished*, *v. on-wæmmed.*  
 On-wendan *to turn upon or around, to change, convert, to pervert, overthrow*, *Bt. 7, 2: Bd. 4, 19.*  
 On-wendidnes, on-wendydyns *a changing*, *C. Ps. 43, 14, v. andwendednys.*  
 On-weoc *awoke*, *v. wæcan.*  
 On-weorpnas *a casting in or upon, an injection*, *Bd. 2, 7.*  
 On-west *Forsaken; desertus*, *Ps. 68, 30.*  
 On-wican *to yield*, *Cot. 33.*  
 On-winnan *to fight against*, *Ps. 119, 6.*  
 On-wlita *a countenance*, *v. wlite.*  
 On-woc *awoke, originated*, *v. wæcan.*  
 On-woce *watched*, *v. wacian.*  
 On-wód *invaded*, *Cd. 121.*  
 On-woh *perverse*, *Past. 53, 7.*  
 On-wohnes *perverseness, wickedness.*  
 On-wrecan *to revenge*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*  
 On-wrecscape *a dwelling in a strange country, an exile.*  
 On-wreon *to reveal, open, discover*, *Mt. 11, 27.*  
 On-wrigan, on-wrygan *to unwrig, to uncover, reveal*, *Mt. 11, 25.*  
 On-wrigenes, on-wrihgennes *an uncovering, a revelation.*  
 On-wriðan *to unbind, to shew, reveal*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*  
 On-wriðung *a band.*  
 On-writung, on-writung *an inscription*, *R. Lk. 20, 24.*  
 On-wunian, an-wunian *to inhabit, to be instant*, *Ps. 26, 7.*  
 \* On-wunung *a habitation*, *Nicod. 27.*  
 On-wurpan *to cast against, to object*, *Mk. 14, 60.*  
 Onydan *to cast out*, *T. Ps. 43, 26.*

On-ylde *grown to full age.*  
 On-ymðe *misery, affliction*, *Ps. 68, 24.*  
 On-yðan, on-yðian *to overflow*, *Scint. 65.*  
 On-ywan *to shew*, *R. Ben. 7, 11.*  
 Oo on, *Cod. Exon. 56a, v. o.*  
 Oord *a beginning*, *v. órd.*  
 OPEN; *adj.* [Plat. apen, open: Dut. open: Ger. offen: Ot. Wil. ofan, ofan: Dan. aaben open, aabent publicly: Swed. öppen: Icel. opinn] OPEN, manifest; apertus:—Ge ge-seoð opene heofonas, *Jn. 1, 51: 7, 4.* Open geworden *palam factum*, *Ex. 2, 14.* Open burh *patens urbs*, *Prov. 25.* Open þeofoð or þyfoð *open or notorious theft*, *L. Cnut. pol. 61.* On openum *in public, publicly.*—Open -ærs open-arse; mespilum, *R. 46.*  
 Openian, opnian; *pp.* geopenode; *pp.* geopenod. To OPEN, to lay open, to be manifest, to appear; aperire, patere:—Þu openast tu aperis, *Ps. 144, 17.* He openode ille aperuit, *Ps. 7, 16.* Onpyað *aperite*, *Ps. 117, 19.*  
 Openlice; *comp.* openlicor; *adv.* OPENLY, plainly; aperte, plane:—And spræc þa openlice, *Mk. 8, 32: Jn. 7, 10, 13: Bt. 33, 1.*  
 Opian *to hope*, *Ps. 9, 10, v. ho-pian.*  
 \* Opnian *to open*, *v. openian.*  
 O'R [Plat. Old Ger. ar, or, ur, *ur* *a beginning*: Icel. ár *a beginning of time*] 1. Beginning, origin; initium, origo. 2. Entrance, coming; ingressus:—1. Or werceo þas initium dolorum hæc, *C. Mk. 13, 8.* Gif þu his ærest ne meast or areccan *if thou canst not first its beginning tell*, *Cd. 178.* On ore on the point, *Cd. 119: 160, Th. p. 1, 11.* 2. Ne can ic Abeles or ne fore I know not Abel's coming nor going, *Cd. 48.*  
 Or-, in composition, denotes privation, free from; sæpe privativa est; as, Or-blede bloodless. Or-gylde without ransom. Or-hlyte without part, free. Ormod without mind, desperate.  
 Ora *A shore, haven, port; ora, Som.*  
 ORA, ore [Plat. Dut. ertz, erts *metal in its mineral state*: Ger. erz *n*: Ot. er: Moes. aiz: Swed. öre *n*. *a small copper coin*: Dan. ærts, erts *c*: Swed. erts *n*: Icel. eyr *n*. *copper*] 1. ORB, metal; metallum, vena metalli. 2. *A sort of A.-S. money.* There were two sorts,

the larger contained 20 peningas, which, according to Lye, would be about 60 pence, and the other 16 peningas, about 48 pence; but if, as I think, a pening was only 2½ pence, the greater ora would be 50 pence, and the less only 40, *v. peneg; monetæ genus apud A.-S.* (sive id nummus signatus, sive pecunia pondus vel summa fuerit) cujus usum Dani in Angliam induxerunt. Pendebat autem unciam, scilicet duodecimam partem libræ; adeoque 20 penningos veteres Anglo-Saxonum et Anglo-Normanorum, i.e. 60 nostros penningos pondere et valore æquabat, *Hickes's Dis. Ep. p. 111, 112.* Ora tamen, i.e. Uncia, in re nummaria duplex reperitur: Major scilicet quæ viginti denarios argenti continebat; Minor, quæ sedecim. Harum autem (Minorum scilicet) quindecim unam libram æquarunt. *Som. Glos.* Orarum denique frequens mentio fit in LL. Anglo-Saxonis cujus generis vero incertum:—1. Berende on wega orum fertilis metallorum venis, *Bd. 1, 1.* 2. L. Edw. Guth. 3, 7: L. North. pres. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10. Oro teo minæ decem, *R. Lk. 19, 13, 16.*  
 Oras phlegmata, *Med. ex Quadr. 8, 6.*  
 ORAÐ *Breath, a breathing, a breathing-hole; spiratio, Som.*  
 \* Or-blæde, or-blede *bloodless*, *Cot. 78.*  
 ORC, es; *m.* [Moes. aurki] 1. Hell; orcus. 2. A goblin; larva. 3. A bowl, basin; crater:—1. Cot. 145. 2. Som. 3. Ex. 24, 6.  
 Or-cæpes, or-ceapunga *of free cost, gratis*, *Ps. 119, 6.*  
 Orc-eard, orc-gæard, orcird, orcyrd *a garden, an orchard*, *Gen. 2, 8, v. ort-gæard.*  
 Or-ceas *without choice, free*, *Cot. 180.*  
 Or-ceasnes *freedom, immunity*, *Cot. 110, 171.*  
 Orcerd, orcyrd *an orchard, a garden*, *v. ort-gæard.*  
 Or-cerd-weard *a gardener*, *Elf. gl.*  
 Or-cype, or-cypunga *of free cost.*  
 O'RD, es; *m.* [Plat. oord, oort *m.* *a place, corner, the beginning*: Dut. oort, oord, ord, oerd *m. n*: Frs. orde *f*. *a point, a dagger*: Ger. ort *m*: Chau. ord; as, ord and end beginning and end] *A beginning, origin, author; initium, origo, author.* 2. *A point, edge, the*



front of an army, battle array, a sword; cuspis, acumen, acies, ensis: — 1. Ord aræmde (the) beginning or morn arose, *Cd.* 139, *Th.* p. 174, 10. Ord onstealde formed the beginning, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 21. Ord moncynnes originator of mankind; origo humani generis, *Cd.* 55. Æðelinga ord origin of men; hominum origo, *Cd.* 64. Ord and ende beginning and end, *Cd.* 180. 2. Elf. gr. 9. Ord on here acies instructa ad prælium, *Elf. gr.* 5. Ordes wisa a ruler of battle array; aciei dux, *Cd.* 93. Assæl wæs dead swæ swæ butan orde *Azæl mortuus est quasi sine ferro, Past.* 40.

<sup>d</sup>Ord-, in composition, denotes first, original; primus, primitivus:—Ord-bana a first murderer, *Cd.* 52.

Ordæl, ordal, ordel [*Plat.* ordeel, urtel *n*: *Dut.* oordeel *n*: *Frs.* ordel *n*: *Ger.* urtheil *n*: *Isd.* Ot. urdeil: *Ker.* Not. urdeilde, urteilda, urteilda: *Boh.* ortel. — or without, dal, gedal a separation] A judgment given without distinction of persons, a just judgment; ordali-um, scilicet iudicium:—Wæter-ordal water ordeal, *L.* *In.* 77. Ysen ordal iron ordeal. Anfeald ordale simplex ordali-um, *L.* *Ethel.* 7. Preofeald or pryfeald ordal triplex ordali-um, *id.* 4, 5, 6: *L.* *Ethel.* 1. Ful wurðe on ordale or æt ordale reus factus ex ordalio, *L.* *Ethel.* 14, 19. Þe ordales weddigað quioridalum (subire) spondet, *L.* *Ethel.* 23.

Ord-dæle without part, void, without distinction, *Cot.* 76, 181.

Ord-bana first murderer, *Cd.* 52. Ord-ceard a garden, *v.* ort-geard. Ord-fruma the first origin, beginning, author, chief, *Bd.* 3, 24: *Cd.* 179: 213.

Ord-geard an orchard, a chief court; principalis area, *v.* ort-geard.

<sup>e</sup>Ore a shore, *v.* ora.

Or-eald old, very old, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Or-eldo old age, *Bt.* 41, 2.

Orele A priest's garment; orarium, vestis sacerdotalis, *Som.*

Oreð breath, *Cot.* 13, 90, *v.* orað. Oreðian To blow; spirare, *Jn.* 3, 8.

Oret-mægga oret-mægga a wrestler, champion.

Oret-stow a wrestling-place.

ORETTAN, orrettan [*Plat.* *Dut.* onregt *n*: *Ger.* unrecht *n*: *Dan.* uret: *Icel.* óréttir *m.* an injury] To defile, spoil; deturpare, *Cot.* 65, 181.

Orf cattle, property, *Gen.* 12, 16,

*v.* yrf.—Orf-cwealm murrain of cattle, *Lup.* 1, 7.—Orf-cyne cattle kind, cattle, *Gen.* 6, 20. Orf-gebitt herbitum, *R.* 60.—Orf-gyld bargain-money, the value of what is stolen.

Or-feorme without fruit, fruitlessly, in vain, *Jdth.* 12, 21.

Or-fyrme without neatness, dirty, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.

Organ An ORGAN; organum, cythara:—*M. C. Ps.* 136, 2.

Organe ORGANY, a kind of wild betony, *Herb.* 123.

Organian, orgnian, ic organige, orgnige. To play on an organ or harp, to sing after another; succinere, cythara canere, *Elf. gr.* 28.

Orgel Pride; superbia, *Som.*

Orgellice, orglice, orgollice; *adv.* Arrogantly, proudly; superbe, *Bt.* 18, 4.

<sup>f</sup>Or-gylde without amends, *L.* *Edw.* *Guth.* 6, *W.* p. 52, 33, *v.* ægyld.

Or-hær without hair, *Cot.* 211.

Orhlice proudly, *v.* orgellice.

Or-hlyte without lot, free, *R.* 90.

Orige, orrige, for werige defends, opposes; defendat se, resistat, *L.* *In.* 28.

Orl, es; *m.* A welt, border of a garment, a robe; limbus, orarium, *R.* 64: 111.

Or'læg, órleg; *adj.* Fatal, deadly; fatalis, infestus:—Orleg nið fatal hate, *Cd.* 5: 43. Orleg ceap death work, *Cd.* 93. Or'læg-gifre blood-thirsty, *Cd.* 104.

Or'lag, órleg, órleg. [*Plat.* oorlog, orlich, orloge *m*: *Dut.* oorlog *m.* *n*: *Ger.* *Dan.* orlog *m*: *Old Ger.* orleuge, urlingung, urling: *Swed.* örlog, örlog *m*: *Icel.* örlog *n.* *pl.* The last syllable lag signifies, in *Old Ger.*, a stroke; in *Modern Ger.*, with the additional sch, schlag a stroke; the first syllable or corresponds with the *Ger.* er; and, therefore, the whole word corresponds with the *Ger.* verb erschlagen to kill] Fate, destiny, slaughter, battle; fatum, prælium:—Orlæg secge fate will say, *Cd.* 212. Orlæg dreogað fatum, sortem, mortem patiuntur, *Cod. Exon.* 116a: *Gl.* *Cot.* 86.

Or-leahtr unblamable.

Or-leaste Difference; discrimen, *Som.*

Orleg fate, *Cd.* 5, *v.* orlag.

<sup>g</sup>Or-mæde A giant; gigas, from or-mæte.

Or-mæte without measure, immense, great, exceeding, *Cd.* 127: *L.* *Ps.* 32, 16.

Or-mælice immensely.

Or-mætnys immensity, *Scint.* 32.

Or-met a heap; moles:—Or-metum molibus, *Cot.* 131.

Or-mod without mind, mad, desperate, *Jos.* 2, 9.

Or-modnes madness, despair, *Bd.* 5, 1.

Orn ran, *V.* *Ps.* 58, 4, for arn; *p.* of yrnan.

Ornest a duel, *Text.* *Raff.* p. 16, *v.* eornest.

Oro a shore, *v.* ora.

Oroð breath, *V.* *Ps.* 118, 131, *v.* orað.

Orpedlice; *adv.* Openly, manifestly; palam, *Som.*

Orrest [*Icel.* orrusta *f.* a battle] A battle, fight; pugna, duelum:—Hine on orreste ofcom overcame him in a duel, *Chr.* 1096.

Orrestscape, es; *m.* Infamy, disgrace, shame; ignominia, *Cot.* 105: 171.

Orrettan to defile, *v.* orettan.

Orrige defends, *v.* orige.

Or-saule, or-swale without soul, lifeless, *Cot.* 80: *Jdth.* 10.

Or-sceattinga without reward, gratis, *Bd.* 3, 27.

Or-sorg, or-sorh without care, secure, prosperous, *Bt.* 14, 3.

Or-sorgian to be without difficulty, to be secure, to neglect.

Or-sorglice, or-sorhlice securely, *Bt.* 39, 7.

Or-sorgnes, or-sorhnes security, safety, *Bt.* 6, 10.

<sup>h</sup>Ort-geard, orc-geard, wort-earð, wyrt-geard, es; *m.* [*Moes.* aurtigards a garden: *Dan.* urtegard *c*: *Swed.* örtérgård *m*: *Icel.* urtagarð *m.* a place for herbs.—wyrt a herb, geard a yard] A garden, a yard for fruit, an ORCHARD; hortus, pomarium, fruticetum:—Swa se ceorl deð his ortgeard as the farmer doth his garden, *Past.* 40, 3. Þu eardast on ortgearde thou dwellest in a garden or orchard, *Past.* 49, 2. Of ælcum treowe þises orcerdes, *Gen.* 2, 16.

Orð a breathing, *v.* orað.

Or-þanc, or-þonc, es; *m.* [*Ger.* gedanke *m*: *Old Ger.* gidanc, githang, githanc, ghidanc, thati, urdahtin: *Dan.* *Swed.* tanke *m.* thought: *Icel.* þánki *m.* mind, thought, þenking *f.* thought. — or origin, þanc thought, the origin or beginning of thought] 1. Mind, disposition; animus. 2. Care, attention; cura. 3. Device, contrivance; argumentum:—1. He genam on his orþance he conceived in his mind, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 23: *Cd.* 213. 2. Mid orþance with care, *Herb.* 9, 2. 3. *Elf. gr.* 9, 12: *Past.* 41, 1.—Orþancum with skill, skilfully,



*Cd.* 161.—Orþanscipe *mechanism*; *ars mechanica*, *Lye*.  
 Orðian, oeðian, oðian; ic orðige; *part.* orðigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Ger.* athemen, athmen: *Not.* geatemen.—orað, orð breath] *To breathe*; spirare:—*Elf.* gr. 19. Ælc þing þe orðode omnis res quæ spiravit, *Jos.* 10, 40.  
 Or-þonc; *adj.* Cunning, ingenious; subtilis:—Orþoncum seawurum ingeniosus fraudibus, subtilibus commentis, *Cot.* 35, v. or-þanc.  
 Orðung, e; f. 1. *Breath, breathing*; spiritus, spiratio. 2. *A taking in breath, inspiration*; inspiratio. 3. *A breathing-hole, a pore*; spiramentum, porus.—1. Onableow on hys ansine lifcs orðunge, *Gen.* 2, 7. 2. Of orðunga gastes graman pines, *Ps.* 17, 18. 3. *R.* 99.  
 Or-treow *Want of faith, distrust*; diffidentia, *Ors.* 4, 1.  
 Or-truwian, geortruwian *To distrust, despair of*, *Elf.* T. p. 35.  
 Or-truwung, or-trywe *a distrusting, desponding*, *Scint.* 34: *Cd.* 149.  
 Or-tudre, or-tydre *without offspring, barren*.  
 Oruð breath, v. orað.  
 Or-weht *Without water, miry*; cænusus, *Guthl.* vit. 4.  
 Or-wen without hope, hopeless, *Cd.* 101: 154.  
 Or-wennys, or-wennung *a distrusting, despair*, *Elf.* T. p. 34, 26.  
 Or-wig *unwarlike*, *Cot.* 108.  
 Or-wite *without fine, free*, *L. Alf.* pol. 38.  
 Or-wurð *without worth or honour, disgrace, ignominy*, *C.Ps.* 82, 15.  
 Osle *An OUSEL, a blackbird*; merula, *Cot.* 160.  
 Osofen *Beaten black and blue*; sugillatus, *Som.*  
 OST [*Ice.* estr m. the knot at the top of the throat; pomum Adami] *A knot, scale*; nodus, *Scint.* 27.  
 Oster - monað *Easter - month, April*; v. Easter-monað.  
 Osti *The Estonians, a people of Germany*; Ostiones, vel Ostiæ:—Be eastan him [Norð Dene] syndon Osti þa leode to the east of them (the Northern Danes) is the nation of Estonians, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Ostig *Knotty, scaly*; nodosus:—Ostig gyrd *a knotty staff*, *R.* 15.  
 Ostor-hlaf, Eoster-hlaf *Easter-loaf, paschal bread*; azymus, *L. M.* 2, 23.  
 Ostor-scylle *oyster-shell*, *Med.* ex *Quadr.* 2, 16.

Ostre, an; jf. [*Plat.* öster, oster f: *Dut.* oester m: *Ger.* auster f: *Dan.* öster c: *Swed.* ostra f: *Ice.* östra f: *Bret.* hist m: *Fr.* huitre f: *Sp. Port.* ostra f.] *An OYSTER*; ostreum, *Cot.* 146, 161.  
 Ost-se *East sea, the Baltic sea*; mare Sarmaticum, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Oswealdes-lage *Oswald's law or jurisdiction*, *Hicke's Dis. Ep.* p. 87.  
 OTER, otor, otter, otyr [*Plat.* m. *Dut.* m. *Ger.* f. m. otter: *Dan.* odder, otter m: *Swed.* utter, m: *Ice.* otr m.] *An OTTER*; lutra, *Elf.* gl.: *Cot.* 219: *R.* 194.  
 Ot-ewan, he oteweð *to appear*, *Bt.* R. p. 169, v. oð-eowan.  
 Oð; *prep.* ac. d. *To, unto*; ad:—Oð þisne dæg, *Gen.* 32, 4. Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg ad primum et vicesimum diem, *Ex.* 12, 18. Oð þas dagas, *Ex.* 9, 18. Fram suð-dæle oð norðdæle a meridie ad septentrionem, *Gen.* 28, 14. Fram ende oð oðerne ab una extremitate ad alteram, *Gen.* 47, 21. Oð eorðan endas, *Deut.* 28, 64. Oð helle ad infernum, *Mt.* 11, 23. Oð anum usque ad unum, *Ps.* 13, 2: 52, 4.  
 Oð; *adv.* *Until, even to, as far as*; donec:—Oð þat he forgite þa þing, *Gen.* 27, 45. Wuniað þær oð ge utgan, *Mt.* 10, 11: *Lk.* 15, 4. ¶ Oð þæs until this, hitherto. Oð þæt until that, hitherto.  
 Oð- [*Ger.* ent] *a prefixed particle denoting from, out, out of*; a, ab, e, ex, de; as.  
 Oð-berstan, he oð-byrste; *p.* oð-bærst *to burst out, to escape*, *Chr.* 1101.  
 Oð-bredan; *p.* oð-bræd, oð-brudon; *pp.* oð-bræden *to take away, to seize*; eripere, *Ors.* 3, 11.  
 Oð-brog taken away, *Cot.* 17.  
 Oð-byrste breaks out, *L. Hloth.* 2, v. oð-berstan.  
 Oð-clifian *to adhere*, *Cod. Exon.* 26, a.  
 Oð-cwolen dead, *L. In.* 53, v. cwellan.  
 Oð-don *to pull out*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 19.  
 Oð-eowan; *p.* ic oð-eowde *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 49, 24: 62, 3.  
 OÐER; *g. m.* oðres; *g. f.* oðre; *pron.* [*Plat.* anner, anner: *Dut.* ander, andere: *Ger.* ander, andre: *Moes.* anthar: *Dan.* anden: *Swed.* annan: *Ice.* annar] 1. *Another, other*; alius, alter. 2. *Second, next, latter*; secundus:—1. Oðer sylfor altera pecunia, *Gen.* 43, 22.

Seofen oðre gastas septem alii spiritus, *Mt.* 12, 45: *Lk.* 11, 26. Gesett hys wingearð mid oðrum tylion, *Mt.* 21, 41. Oðer-man alter homo, *Deut.* 28, 30. Oðres-oxan alterius bovem, *Ez.* 21, 35. Oðres abidan alterum expectare, *Mt.* 11, 3. Oðrum men alteri homini, *Gen.* 29, 19. Ic gife þe þa oðre dabo tibi alteram, *Gen.* 29, 27. Gelic þam oðrum similis alteri, *Ez.* 4, 7. Oðer bewiste his byrlas oðer his bæcestran alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoriibus, *Gen.* 40, 2: 2. Se oðer secundus, *Mt.* 22, 26: *Mk.* 12, 21: *Gen.* 2, 13. Þa cwæð he eall swa to þam oðrum tum dixitille etiam secundo, *Mt.* 21, 30. On his oðer cræt in ejus secundo curru, *Gen.* 41, 43. Þa oðre reliqui, cæteri, *Mt.* 27, 49. Cyddon eallum oðrum nunciabant omnibus cæteris, *Lk.* 24, 9. ¶ On oðre wisan otherwise; alio modo, *Bd.* 3, 14.—Oðer healf one and a half, v. healf.—Oðer-hwile otherwhile, sometimes; interdum.—Oðer twega other of the two, one of the two; alterum horum.  
 Oðerlicor *Otherwise*; aliter, *R. Ben.* 54.  
 Oð-ewan *to shew*, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. oð-eowan.  
 Oð-fæstan *to commit to the trust of another, to fasten, lend*, *Bt.* 5, 2.  
 Oð-faran *to go away, to escape*, *Cd.* 146.  
 Oð-feallan *to fall away or down, to fail*, *Ors.* 6, 4.  
 Oð-fleón *to flee away*, *Chr.* 921.  
 Oð-gripan *to take away, to seize*, *Bd.* 5, 9.  
 Oð-hebban; *p.* oð-hóf *to lift up, to prefer*, *Past.* 4, 2.  
 Oð-hydan *to hide from, to conceal*, *Ors.* 2, 7.  
 Oðian; *p.* oðode *to breathe*, *Jud.* 4, 19, v. orðian.  
 Oð-iwian, oð-ywan; *p.* ode, de; *pp.* od, ed *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 77, 14, v. ywan.  
 Oð-lædan *to lead out, deliver*, *Cd.* 170.  
 Oðre of another, v. oðer.  
 Oð-rewan *to row back*.  
 Oð-rinan *to touch*, *Bt. R.* p. 177.  
 Oð-sacan *to deny*, *Bt.* 34, 9.  
 Oð-sceotan, oð-scytan *to shoot away, turn from, to forsake*, *W. Cat.* p. 4.  
 Oð-seocan *to flee from*, *L. Lund.* 6.  
 Oð-spyrnan *to dash or stumble upon*.  
 Oð-standan; *pp.* oð-stod *to stand out, to stand still, to stay, stop, hinder, forbid*, *Ors.* 6, 1: *Bt.* 35, 6.



Oð-stillan *to make still, to stand*, *Herb.* 5.

Oð-swerian *to abjure, to deny with an oath*, *L. In.* 35.

Oð-swering *an oath, taking an oath*, *M. Ps.* 104, 8.

<sup>n</sup> OÐÐE; *conj.* [*Plat.* edder, ör, of, efte; *Dut.* of: *Ger.* entweder, oder; *Isd.* odho; *Ker.* edo, edeo; *Ot.* odo; *Moes.* aiththau; *Dan.* *Swed.* eller; *Icel.* eda] *Or, either; vel, aut, si-ve*!—Hwa geworhte mannes muð, oððe hwa geworhte dumne, oððe deafne and blinde, oððe geseondne, *Ex.* 4, 11: *Lev.* 1, 10: *Num.* 11, 12. ¶ Oððe . . . oððe either . . . or. Nu þonne oðer twega, oððe þara nan nis, oððe hi nanne weorðscipe nabbað *now then one of two things, either none of these exists, or they have no honour*, *Bt.* 27, 4. Oððe þis *or this, even until now; usque ad hoc tempus, huc usque*. Oððe furðum *or further, also, more-over*. Oððe hwile *or while, until; donec*.

Oððe *until, v. oð; adv. &c.*

Oð-þingian *to take away privately, to steal*, *L. Eccl.* 16.

Oððon *Or; sive, vel, L. Const. W.* p. 108.

Oð-þringan; *p. oð-þrong to force away, to take away*, *Cd.* 174: *Ors.* 3, 9.

Oðð-sacan *to deny*, *Bt.* 34, 1.

Oð-þwean; *pp. oð-þwogen to wash*.

Oð-wendan *to turn from*, *Cd.* 21.

Oð-windan; *p. oð-wand to flee away*, *Chr.* 897.

Oð-witan *to blame, to impute a fault to*, *Bt.* 10.

Oð-wyrð *oathworthy, v. að-wyrð*.

Oðyr *other, v. oðer*.

Oð-yrnan *to run away, L. In.* 28.

Oð-ywan *to shew, Ps.* 79, 4, v. oð-íwian.

Otor *an otter, v. oter*.

Otor, *for utor Without; extra, præter*:—Otor ealle lufen *without all love*, *Cd.* 175, *Th.* p. 220, 19.

Ottan-ford [*Flor.* Otta-ford: *Gerv.* Otteford: *Brom.* Otan-ford *Otford*] OTFORD, *Kent*; villæ nomen in agri Cantiani parte occidentali, ad ripam Darenti fl. orientalem, *Chr.* 774.

<sup>o</sup> Ot-witan *to blame, impute, Bd. pref., v. oð-witan*.

Otyr *an otter, v. oter*.

Ouer over, *Chr.* 1137, v. ofer.

Ouðer or, *either, Chr.* 775, v. oððe.

Owæstm, es; *m. A young branch, twig or shoot, the stem of a tree, plant or herb; stirps, surculus, Cot.* 183: 201.

Oweb, owef *the woof or cross thread, R.* 112, v. aweb.

Ower *Any where; alicubi. Bd.* 4, 5, v. ohwær.

Ower-seunes [*Ger.* säumnis, ver-säumnis *neglect: Salic.* sum-nis, sunnis *neglect*] 1. *Disobedience, obstinacy; contemptus, contumacia.* 2. *A fine for disobedience; forisfactura sive mulcta propter contumaciam, gravior scilicet aut levior pro ejus gradu sive qualitate cui compete-bat, Wilk. gl.*

Owestmas *stems, branches, but-tresses, v. owæstin*.

Ow-hwær *Any where; uspiam, Bd.* 4, 23.

Owif-hearpa *A timbrel; tympanum, instrumentum musicum cum subtegmine, C. Ps.* 150, 4.

Owiht *aught, any thing, Cd.* 191: *Bd.* 2, 12, v. aht.

Owre, *for ure our, from we, ic.*

Owuht *aught, Bd.* 3, 13, v. owiht.

OXA, an; *m. [Plat. osse m: Dut. os m: Frs. oxa m: Ger.*

ochs *m: Isd. oxso: Schw.*

ohs: *Moes. auhs: Dan. oxe, okse m: Swed. oxe m: Icel.*

ox, oxe, uxi *m. yxen n: Sans.*

uksha: *Arm. os: Wel. ych.*

An ox; bos:—Se oxa, *Ex.* 21

28, 32. þa genam Abimelech oxan and scep, *Gen.* 20,

14: *Ex.* 9, 3. An getyme oxena *a team of oxen, Lk.* 14,

19. Oxna hyrde *a keeper of oxen; boum custos, Cot.* 167.

<sup>p</sup> Oxan-slippa OXSLIP; *primula veris, Som.*

Oxene Of *or belonging to an ox; boarius, Som.*

Oxn *The arm-hole or pit; asella, sub-hircus*:—Under his oxne

sub asella sua, *Prov.* 26. Ox-na fula stenc asellarum foedus

odor, *Herb.* 153, 1.

Oxna-ford, Oxona-ford, Oxen-

ford [*Flor.* Oxneforda, Oxene-

forda: *Hunt.* Oxeneford,

Oxineford: *L.* Oxeneford,

Oxenneford: *Brom.* Oxneford.

—ford *a ford, oxna of oxen.*

—*Som. says "Isidis vadum, ut*

aliis, et ni fallor, rectius, vi-

sum *a ford or passage over the*

river Isis or Ouse, as otherwise

called, and giving name to

Ousney, signifying the island

made or occasioned by the river

Ouse, encompassing the place."]

OXFORD, *a famous city and*

university; Oxonia, agri ejus-

dem nominis oppidum pri-

marium, nec non Academia

sua celeberrimum, *Chr.* 912:

925: 1013.—Oxna-fordscire

Oxfordshire, *Chr.* 1010.

Oxna-lyb *An oxslip; oxylapa-*

thum, *L. M.* 1, 2.

Oxta *the armpit, v. oxn.*

Oxumelle *The syrrop oxymel;*

oxymeli, *L. M.* 1, 78: 2, 39.



# P

52r

PAI

52t

PAR

52a

PAW

<sup>a</sup>Paad, paat *a pad, path*, v. pað.  
Pabob *A pebble*; calculus, *Som.*  
Pacelade *PAXLADE*, perhaps,  
*Paxton, Huntingdonshire*; locus  
in regione palustri, a  
Rege Wulfero ecclesiæ Petro-  
burgensi donata, *Chr. 656*,  
*Ing. p. 43, 8.*

PAD, pada, an; m. [*Plat. padde*,  
*pedde f. a toad: Dut. pad*,  
*padde c: Dan. padde c: Swed.*  
*Icel. padda f.*] 1. A *PADDOCK*,  
*toad*; rana, bufo. 2. *A bird of*  
*prey*; as, a kite, vulture, &c.;  
milvus, sive quivis volucrum  
cadivus in prælio vescentium:  
—1. *Cod. Ex. 87, b.* 2. *Salowig*  
*pada luridus milvus, Jdth. 11.*  
*Saluwi padan, Chr. 938.*  
*Pane hascan padan illum ra-*  
*vum bufonem et milvum, id.*

Pæca *A deceiver*; deceptor, *Bas. R. 4.*

Pæcan, pæcan *To deceive*; de-  
cipere, *Tr. R. Ben. 1, v. be-*  
*pæcan:*

Pæll, es; m. [*For the cognate*  
*words, see pylica*] 1. A *PALL*,  
cloak; pallium. 2. *A die, col-*  
*our, purple*; tinctura, purpu-  
ra:—1. *Mid pælle gescryd*  
*pallio amictus, Elf. gr. 43.* 2.  
*Bd. 1, 1, B. Pællas and si-*  
*dan purpuram et sericum, Col.*  
*Monas.*

<sup>a</sup>Pællen; adj. 1. *Purple*; pur-  
pureus. 2. *Belonging to a*  
*pelt or skin*; pelliceus:—1.  
*Greg. 2, 14.* 2. *Pællene weo-*  
*fod-sceatas pellicææ pallæ al-*  
*taris, Cod. Ex. 1, b.*

Pænig *a penny*, v. peneg.

Pæran *to pervert*, v. for-pæran.

PÆRL [*Plat. Dut. paarl, párel*  
*f: Ger. Dan. Fr. Boh. perle f:*  
*Old Ger. berille: Swed. Icel.*  
*Sp. It. perla f: Hel. perlyn:*  
*Ir. pearla: Lat. mid. perla]*  
A *PEARL*; gemmula, *Elf. gl.*

Pæt *Guile*; astu, *Elf. gr. 43.*

Pæð *a path, valley*, *C. R. Lk. 3,*  
*5, v. pað.*

Pætig, pætig; adj. *Crafty*; cal-  
lidus:—*Ic beo pætig I am*  
*crafty, Elf. gr. 26.*

Pafa *Pavia in Italy*; Ticinum,  
Insubrum oppidum, *Chr. 888.*  
Paganish *Paganish*; Paganus  
*Som.*

Pais [*Plat. Dut. Old Norm. pais*  
*m: Fr. paix f: It. pace: Sp.*  
*Port. paz]* *Peace*; pax, *Chr.*  
*1135.*

<sup>a</sup>Pal, es; m. *A pale, pole*; pa-  
lus, *Chr. pref. Gib., v. pil.*  
Palant *A palace*; palatium, *Som.*  
Paled *Histriatus*, *Cot. 102.*

Palistas *Battering rams, warlike*  
*engines*; balistæ, *Ors. 4, 6.*

Palm A *PALM*; palma, *R. 46.*  
—*Palm-æppel a palm-apple,*  
*a date, Cot. 201.*—*Palm-bearw*  
*a palm-grove, Cot. 201.*—*Palm-*  
*Sunnan - dæg Palm - Sunday,*  
*Rub. Lk. 19, 29.*—*Palm-tre-*  
*ow, palm-tryw a palm-tree, Ex.*  
*15, 27.*—*Palm-twig a palm-*  
*twig, a palm-branch, Ps. 91, 12.*  
—*Palm-wuce palm-week, Rub.*  
*Jn. 12, 24.*

Palster *The point of a weapon*;  
cuspid, *Cot. 52, Som.*

Pan *A piece, plait, hem*; lacinia,  
pannus:—*Pan mete cibus la-*  
*ciniatus, i.e. cibarium frag-*  
*menta, Minutal. Cot. 91.*—  
*Pan-hosa pieced or patched*  
*hose.*

Pang *Venom, poison*; toxicum,  
*Som.*

PANNA, panne [*Plat. panne f:*  
*Dut. pan f: Ger. pfanne f:*  
*Not. phannu: Dan. pande c:*  
*Swed. Icel. panna f: Wel. pann*  
*a cup: Boh. panew: Lat. mid.*  
*panna]* A *PAN*; patina, pa-  
tella:—*Isen panna an iron*  
*pan, R. 26.*—*Heafod-pann the*  
*head-pan, the skull, Cot. 162.*

Papa *A pope, father, bishop*; pa-  
ter, papa, episcopus:—*Gre-*  
*gorius, se halga papa Gregory,*  
*the holy pope, Hom. Greg. p.*  
*1, 3.* *Æfter þæs papam geen-*  
*dunge after (the) death of*  
*this pope*; post hujus papæ  
mortem, *Hom. Greg. p. 19.*  
*To papam gehalgod conse-*  
*crated pope*; in papam con-  
secratus, *Hom. Greg. p. 22.*—  
*Papan-hád, Pap-dóm pope-*  
*dom, the office of pope, Hom.*  
*Greg. p. 28.*

<sup>a</sup>Papig *a poppy*, *Elf. gr. 9, v.*  
*popeg.*—*Papig-drenc poppy-*  
*drink, Cot. 211.*

Papol-stanas *pebblestones*, *As-*  
*sump. S. Jn.*

Paradise *Paradise*; Paradisus,  
*Som.*

Pard *A leopard*; pardus, *R. 297.*  
*Paris Paris*; Lutetia Parisio-  
rum:—*Æt Paris þære byrig*  
*at the city of Paris, Chr. 886.*

Parisiac *Parisian, belonging to*  
*Paris*; Parisius:—*His agenre*

*ceastre biscopscire, Parisiace*  
*hatte sui ipsius oppidi episco-*  
*patum, Parisiensis vocati, Bd.*  
*3, 7.*

Parruc *a park*, v. pearroc.  
Parðas *The Parthians*; Parthi:  
—*To Parðum to the Parthians,*  
*Bt. 18, 2.*

Pasche, es. [*Plat. paschen, paes-*  
*ken: Dut. paschen]* *Easter*;  
*Pascha, Chr. 1122.*

Passan-ham; g. mes; d. me.  
[*Flor. Passaham*] *PASSEN-*  
*HAM or Passham, a village in*  
*Northamptonshire, near Stony*  
*Stratford*; viculus ubi com-  
moratus est R. Edwardus se-  
nior dum cingeretur urbs apud  
Towcester lapideo muro, *Chr.*  
*921.*

<sup>a</sup>Pas-tun *PASTON, a village in*  
*Northamptonshire*; viculus,  
quem concessit R. Edgarus  
monasterio Petroburgensi,  
*Chr. 963.*

PAD, pæð, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.*  
*pad m: Frs. path n: Ger.*  
*pfad m: Ot. pad: Not. phad:*  
*Box. fadh: Celt. pedd a foot:*  
*Russ. put: Grk. πατος a trod-*  
*den way: Malab. padey: Sans.*  
*patha. This old word is re-*  
*lated to the Plat. pedden,*  
*padden to go, tread: Lat. pe-*  
*tere: Grk. πατεω to tread:*  
*Heb. פסח pshah to pass over,*  
*פשו pso to pass, to go: רום*  
*bush a path, from רם bsh to*

*trample upon, or Heb. פתח*  
*pth to open, an opening, a door,*  
*Adelung.] A PATH*; callis,  
semita:—*On paðum beboda*  
*þinra in semita mandatorum*  
*tuorum, Ps. 118, 35.* *Pa þe*  
*þurh gað paðas sæs qui per-*  
*transcut semitas maris, Ps. 8,*  
*8.* *Mil paðas mid (the) paths;*  
*inter semitas, Cd. 151.*

Pathma, an. *The island Patmos*;  
—*In Pathman þam ealonde*  
*in the island Patmos, Chr. 84.*

Pawa, pawe [*Plat. pauluun*,  
*pageluun m: Dut. paauw m:*  
*Ger. pfau m: Old Ger. puvo-*  
*gel, puhvogel: Dan. paafugl*  
*c: Swed. påfogel m: Icel. pá,*  
*páfugl m: Wel. paun, pawyn*  
*a peacock*; peunes *a peahen:*  
*Pol. paw: Boh. pair: Fr. pa-*  
*on: It. pavone: Sp. pavon:*  
*Port. pavao]* *A peacock*; pa-  
vo, *Elf. gr. 9, 3.*



▼ **Peac-lond** *The Peak - LAND, the Peak of Derbyshire*; pars occidentalis agri Derbiensis montibus insignis:—For on Peac-lond went into Peak-land, Chr. 924.

**Peahtas the Picts**, Bd. 1, 1, v. Peohtas.

**Peaneg a penny**, Chr. 1083, v. peneg.

**Pearl a pearl**, v. pærl.

**PEARROC**, pearruc; *m.* [Plat. park: Dut. perk, park *n.* Ger. pferch *m. f.* Dan. Swed. park *m.* Scot. parrok: Icel. parrak *n.* Ioramentum quo pecus ferum vel fugax alligatur mansuetum: Wel. paire: Fr. parc: It. parco: Sp. parque] **A PARK**, PARRUCK, paddock, an enclosure; septum ferarium, saltus, clausura:—Bedrifon hie on ænne pearruc drove them into a park, Chr. 918. On þisum lytlum pearroce in this little enclosure, Bt. 18, 2.

**Pedreda**, Pedrida, an [Ethelw. Pederidan, whence Perrott and Petherton] The river PARRET, Somerset; Pederida, fluvius in agro Somersetensi:—Hy geflymde oð Pedridan rothed them to Parret, Chr. 658. Æt Pedridan muðan at the mouth of Parret; ad Pedridæ ostium, Chr. 845.

**Pefens-æ**, Pefenes-ea, Peuenes-ea PEVENSEY or Pemsey, Sussex; portus Segontiacorum, sive australis nostræ Saxonice, ubi Neustrie dux Willielmus copias suas exposuit, Angliam occupaturus, Chr. 1046: 1052.

▼ **Pehtas the Picts**, Bd. 5, 23, v. Peohtas.

**Peiteuon of Poitou**; Pictavensis, Chr. 1094.

**Peitow**, Peitow The province of Poitou in France; provincia Pictavensis, Chr. 1127.

**Pell a pail**, v. pæll.

**Pellen** belonging to a pelt or skin, v. pællen.

**Pending a penny**, Ab. Test. Hicke's Dis. Ep. p. 55, v. peneg.

**PENEG**, penig, peaneg, peninc, pening, penicg, pending, es; *m.* [Plat. Dut. Swed. penning *m.* a quarter of an English furling: Ger. pfennig, pfennig *m.* Ot. pending, penthing: Wil. phenning: Tat. phenningo: Dan. penge *c.* money: Icel. peningr *m.* cattle, money: Slav. penez: Hung. penz: Frs. penniga, panniga to pay.—Mr. Turner observes, if we consider the Saxon peneg as their only silver coin, we may derive the word from the verb

punian to beat, knock] 1. A PENNY. The silver penny derived from the Roman denarius, was the standard coin in this country for more than a thousand years. Saxon money was sometimes reckoned by pennies, as the French money is now by livres. Mann. says, "the Saxon penny was equal to 3 pence of the present currency," but if a mancus (v. mancos) be 6 shillings or 72 pence in our money, and only 30 Saxon pennies, it follows that a Saxon penny was not quite 2½d. This was the greater penny, 5 of which made a shilling. There was also a smaller penny, about the value of our present penny, 12 of which made a shilling; denarius Anglo-Saxonicus, quorum singulus tres nostros valebat. 2. A shekel; siclus. 3. A pound weight; as:—1. He sealde ælcen ænne penig wið hys dæges weorc, Mt. 20, 2. Twegen penegas duo denarii, Lk. 10, 35. Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc, fif penegas gemacigað ænne scillinge libra in Latin is pound in English, five pence make one shilling, Elf. gr. p. 52, 8. Onfengon hig syndrige penegas receperunt illi singuli denarios, Elf. gr. p. 20, 10. Wið þrym hundred penegon, Jn. 12, 5. Ænne peninc unus denarius, Mt. 22, 19. Þone pening denarium, Mk. 12, 15. Onfengon hig ælc hys pening, Mt. 20, 9. Mid V pundum mærra peninga with five pounds of larger pennies, L. Alf. pol. 3, W. p. 35, 15. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelve shillings of twelve pence; duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, Ex. 21, 10. 2. Sealdon hine wið þritigum penegum vendiderunt eum viginti siclis argenteis, Gen. 37, 28. 3. Elf. gr. 9, 185, Som. p. 10, 65. — Penig - weorðe, peneg - wurðe A pennyworth, Jn. 6, 7. — Penig - mongere, pennig - mangere a penny-monger, a money-changer, Elf. gl. 78. — Penig - hwyrfere a money-changer, R. 106. — Penning-slaht, penning-slate tribute, the crest of a helmet, C. Mt. 17, 25.

× **Pentecoste** PENTECOST, Whitsuntide; pentecoste.—Pentecostenes wuca pentecostenes septimana, Rub. Jn. 6, 44. Pentecostenes mæssedæg feast of

Pentecost; pentecostenes festum, Rub. Jn. 14, 23.

**Pentecostenes - Castel Pentecost-Castle in Normandy**; Pentecosti Castellum, Chr. 1052.

**Pen-wiht-steort** [Hunt. Penwithtrit, Penwithstrict: Brom. Penwistric: Wel. Pen Uith the head of the island; caput insulæ.—Steort a tail, a promontory. Pen-wiht or Pen-wið-steort the tail or promontory of Pen Uith] The Land's End in Cornwall, Chr. 997.

**Peohtas**, Peahtas, Pehtas, Pyhtas, Pihtas; *pl. m.* The Picts, who dwelt on the north of Northumbria; Picti, partium borealium Angliæ, ultra Northymbros, incolæ, Chr. 443, 449: 560.

**Peonia**, an. The plant peony; peonia, Herb. 66.

**Peonna** [Malm. Pene: Flor. Stub. Dunl. in loco qui Peonnum vocatur juxta Gillingham] PEN, near Gillingham, Somerset, Chr. 658.

▼ **Peonn - hó** [Flor. Hunt. Dunl. West. Penho: Hovd. Penhou]

**PINHOE**, PINHO, a village in Devonshire, Chr. 1001.

**Peopor pepper**, v. peppor.

**Pepelgend blistered**, v. pipligend.

**Peppor**, pipor [Plat. Dut. peper *m. f.* Ger. pfeffer *m.* Dan. peber *c.* Swed. peppar *m.* Icel. pipar *m.* Grk. πιπερι: Fr. poivre: It. pepe, pevero: Boh. pepr: Pol. pieprz] **PPER**; piper, Elf. gr. 9, 18.

**PER**, pere [Dut. beer *m.*] A PIER; pila, agger.

**PERA**, peru [Plat. bere *f.* Dut. peer *f.* Ger. birn *f.* South Ger. biern, piern: Dan. pare *c.* Swed. päron *n.* Icel. pera *f.* Wel. peren, peranen. — from per sweet, mellow, Richards: Bret. per *m.* Fr. poire: Sp.

peras: Heb. פרי pri fruit, v.

פרי pre to produce fruit] A **PEAR**; pyrus communis, Lin.: —Elf. gr. 6, 9.

**Perenei** pa beorgas the Pyrenean mountains.

**Perewes Perry**; sapa, R. 32.

**Perscora** ["A pyris nomine facto," inquit Camdenus: malim vero a situ littoralis q. d. juxta vel per litus, vel ripam Avonæ fluvii, Som.] **PERSHORE**, Worcestershire; vici nomen in agro Wigorniensis, Chr. 1087.

**Persoc-treow a peach-tree**, R. 46, v. Persuc.

**Persuc** [Plat. päske *f.* Dut. perzik *m.* Ger. pfirsche, pfirsich *f.* persica: It. pesca: Fr. peche *f.*] A peach; amigda-



lus Persica, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 2, 1.  
 Peru *a pear*, v. pera.  
 Perunce, pinewinkle PERIWINKLE; vinca, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.  
 Peterselige, petersilige [*Plat.* peterselie f: *Dut.* pieterselie f: *Ger.* petersilie f. peterlein, peterle, peterling: *Dan.* persilie c: *Swed.* persilja f: *Lat.* mid. petrisellum: *Ir.* peirsil: *Wel.* perills: *It.* petrosello, petrose-molo: *Sp.* perexil: *Port.* perrexil: *Fr.* persil m. *Boh.* petrzel: *Grk.* πετροσελιον.—πετρα *a rock*, σελλος *parsley*] PARSLEY; apium petroselinum, *Lin.*:—*Herb.* 128.  
 Petig cunning, *R.* 82, v. pætig.  
 Petraoleum *A chalky clay*; petre-treum, *Som.*  
 Petresmeare *Peter's mark, a mode of tonsure in the Romish church*; Petri nota *i. e.* tonsura, ita dicta quod per eam calvus fit aliquis, uti Petrus:—Petresmeare onfeng took *Peter's mark*; tonsuram accepit, *Bd.* 3, 18. *Whel.*  
 Peððian TO PATH, to make a path; callem facere, conculcare, *Bt. R.* p. 197.  
 Petta pit, v. pit.  
 Peuenes-ea *Pevensey*, v. Pe-fens-æ.  
 Philosoph *A philosopher*; philosophus, *Ors.* 3, 7.  
 Pic [*Plat.* *Dut.* pik, pek n: *Ger.* pech n: *Old Ger.* peh: *Ot.* beh: *Schw.* bech: *Swed.* beck n: *Icel.* bik n: *Ir.* pic, pech: *Wel.* pyg: *It.* pece: *Fr.* poix, *f. Sp.* Port. pece: *Grk.* πισσα, πιττα pitch: *Heb.* זפת zpt]  
 PITCH; pix, bitumen:—Smir-ode hine mid tyrwan and mid pice, *Ex.* 2, 3. *Ladasca, Cot.* 167. *Aciculum, R.* 5: *Cot.* 7.  
 Pic-bred *the mast of oak or other tree*; glans, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.  
 Pice *A spout, tap*; epistomium, *Som.*  
 Picen *Belonging to pitch*; pice-us, *Som.*  
 Pic-tyra, pic-tyrwa fluid pitch; pix fluida, *Martyr.* 15 *Jun.* *Ladasca, Cot.* 167.  
 Picung, e; *f.* Marks made by burning, infamy, a scheme, figure; stigma inustum, ignominia, schema.  
 Piga [*Old Eng.* pigsney: *Dan.* pige f: *Swed.* piga f: *Icel.* pika f. *a virgin*] *A little maid*; puellula, *Som.*  
 Pigtelgode *a doublet*, *C. Ps.* 108, 28, v. wigtelgode.  
 Pihtas Picts, v. Peohtas.  
 Piic *A little needle or pin*; acicula, *Som.*

PIL, pal [*Plat.* *Dut.* paal m: *Frs.* pal, pele f: *Ger.* pfahl m: *Old Ger.* pal, pael, pfahl: *Dan.* pæl c: *Swed.* pâl m: *Icel.* páll m. *a spade*: *Wel.* pawl: *Bret.* pal, peul m: *Frs.* Pol. pal: *It.* palo] 1. *A PILE*, pole; pila, sudes. 2. *A style or gnomon of a dial*; stylus, gnomon. 3. *A PILE*, heap; acervus. 4. *A pestle, mortar*; pilum, mortarium:—1. Adry-fon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wetere drove all the ford of a certain river, with great sharp piles within the water, *Chr. in Pref.* 2. Dæg-mæles pil, dæg-mæles pilu *a gnomon of a dial*, *Elf. gl.* p. 61: *R.* 30. 3. Onpilan gepilod acervis congestus, *Ex.* 16, 14. 4. Þeah þu punige stumne on pil etsi contunderes stultum in mortario, *Prov.* 27, 22.  
 Pilan; pp. ed, ad. To beat in a mortar, to pound, bray; pilo pinsero, tundere:—Se þe pil-að he who brays, *R.* 12: *Elf. gl.* p. 57.  
 Pile *a pillow*, *Past.* 19, 1, v. pyle.  
 Pilecan fur garments, v. pylca.  
 Pilere, es; m. [*Dut.* peller m.] *A pounder, one who pounds corn for bread*; pinsor, *Elf. gl.* p. 65. *Pilurus, R.* 50.  
 Pillsage *The first milk, biestings*; colostrum, *R.* 31.  
 Pilstaf, pilstampe. *A staff or stamper to bruise off the peel, a pestle*; pilum, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.  
 Pilstre *A pestle*; pila, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.  
 Pilu *a pile*, v. pil.  
 Pin, pine [*Plat.* *prien f.* punishment, pain: *Dut.* pyn, pyne f. pain, ache: *Ger.* pein f: *Ot.* pin pain: *Dan.* pine: *Swed.* pina f: *Icel.* pina f. torment: *Wel.* poen pain, punishment: *Bret.* poan f. pain, punishment: *Ir.* pian: *Fr.* peine f: *It.* Sp. Port. pena f: *Grk.* πονος: *Arab.* فتن fenn to drive, afflict: *Sans.* pana: *Old Eng.* pine] PAIN, punishment, torment; pœna, cruciatus, *Hic-kes's Thes.* 1, p. 148, 30: p. 227, note 8. Alle þe pines omnem cruciatum, *Chr.* 1137.  
 Pinan; p. ede; pp. ed; v. a. [pin pain] 1. To punish, torment, torture; cruciare. 2. To FINE, languish; tabescere:—1. *C. Mt.* 8, 29. Pined heom tortured them, *Chr.* 1137. Pineden him tortured him; cruciarunt eum, *Chr.* 1137. Pinende, *Ors.* 1, 7. 2. *Som.*  
 Pincanheal [*Flor.* Pincanhale: *Hunt.* *Winchenale*: *Hovd.* *Win-canheale*, Phincanhal: *Stub.*

Pinchamhalech: *West.* *Finch-ale*] *Finchale priory, Durham*; Finkley in agro Dunelmensi, ad ripam orientalem fluminis Were, *Chr.* 788.  
 Pinere, es; m. *A tormentor*; tortor, *C. Mt.* 18, 34.  
 Pinewinkle periwinkle, v. peruin-ce.  
 Pin-hnye *a pine-nut*, *Æqu. vern.* 16.  
 Pinian to torment, v. pinan.  
 Pining, pinung, e; f. 1. Pain, torment; tormentum. 2. *A PINING*, wasting away; tabes:—1. Pined heom untellendlice pinung tormented them with unutterable torment, *Chr.* 1137. 2. *Som.*  
 PINN [*Plat.* penn, pinn f. a peg, plug: *Dut.* *Dan.* pen f. a pen: *Swed.* penna f. pinne m. *a peg*: *Icel.* penni m. *a pen*: *It.* penna] 1. *A PEN*; calamus, stylus. 2. *A small viol*; flasco. 3. *A pine-tree*; pinus:—1. *Som.* 2. *Col.* *Monas.* 3. *Lye.*  
 Pinn-hnye *a pine-nut*, v. pin-hnye.  
 Pinn-treow, pin-treow. *A pine-tree*; pinus sylvestris, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.  
 Pintel *A PIMPLE*; pustula, *Elf. gl.* p. 61.  
 Pinung pain, *Ors.* 1, 12, v. pin-ing.  
 Pionie, peonia. *A PIONY*; pionia, *R.* 44.  
 Piosan peas, v. pisa.  
 Pir, pipe [*Plat.* pipe f: *Dut.* pyp f: *Frs.* pipa f: *Ger.* pfeife f: *Dan.* pibe c: *Swed.* pipa f: *Icel.* pipa f: *Ir.* pib, piob: *Wel.* pib, pibau cōd bag pipes: *Fr.* pipeau m. *a flute*; pipe f. *a tube*: *Chald.* אבוב abub, אבובא abuba: *Heb.* נבוב nebul hollow, from בב bb.] *A PIPE*, flute; fistula:—Pip-dream flute music. Pip-dream singan gehyrað fistularem cantilenam cantare audit, *Somn.* 187.  
 Pipelgend blistered, v. pipligend.  
 Pipere, es; m. *A PIPER*; fistu-lator, *Som.*  
 Pipligend Blistered; pustulatus:—Pipligende lic *a blistered body*, *Herb.* 121, 1.  
 Pipor pepper.—Pipor-corn pep-per-corn, *Herb.* 1, 10, v. pep-por.  
 Pirige *a pear-tree*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64, v. pera.  
 Pisa, an; m. [*Wel.* pysen *a pea*; pys pease: *Corn.* pez pease: *Ir.* pis: *Fr.* pois m: *It.* pisello: *Grk.* πικρον *a sort of pea*. The b and p being so often interchanged, *Wach.* thinks



that pisa is related to the Moes.  
basja a grape: Old Ger. Dut.  
besie a berry] *A* pea; pisum:  
—Pisan bean a vetch; cieer,  
Cot. 34. Eall-hwite pisan  
gresca, Cot. 99. Pisan hosa  
pease shells; siliqua.

**Pise**, pislic [Wel. pwys a pound  
weight, a weight, a burthen,  
pwyso to weigh, to be weighed,  
to be a burthen: Corn. puza  
to weigh: Bret. poéz, pouéz  
*m.* a weight, burthen; poeza,  
poeza to weigh, to be heavy:  
*It.* pesare: *Sp.* Port. pesar:  
*Fr.* peser] Heavy; gravis:—  
Pisa byrðenna, *C. Mt.* 23, 4.  
Pise ærenu elebyt a heavy  
brazen oil vessel, Cot. 81, 121.  
**Pislefer-hus** scriptorium, *Elf. gl.*  
*p.* 79.

**Pislic** heavy, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 40,  
*v.* pise.

**Pislice** Heavily; graviter, *C. R.*  
*Lk.* 11, 53.

**Pistol**, pistol, *es*; *m.* *An* EPISTLE,  
a letter; epistola:—Jacob, se  
rihtwisa awrat anne pistol  
*James*, the just, wrote one epistle,  
*Elf. T.* *p.* 28. Iohannes ge-  
sette þri pistolas John composed  
three epistles, *Elf. T.* *p.* 28.  
Paulus, se apostol awrat ma-  
nega pistolas Paul, the apostle,  
wrote many epistles, *id.*—Pistel-  
rædere the epistle-reader, a  
subdeacon, *R. Conc.* 5.—Pistol-  
boe the epistle book; episto-  
larum liber, *Can. Elf.* 21.—  
Pistol-recas explainers of epis-  
tles; epistolarum interpretes,  
*Cod. Ex.* 1, b.

**PIDA**, *an*; *m.* [Plat. pitt *n.* ped-  
dik *m.* piek *n.* marrow: *Dut.*  
pit *n.* the pith, pit *f.* a kernel]  
**PITH**, marrow; medulla ar-  
borum et fructuum:—And-  
lang þæs piðan along the pith;  
per longitudinem medullæ,  
*Bt.* 34, 10.

**Pit**, pitt *a* pit, well, *Ps.* 54, 26,  
*v.* pyt.

**PLÆC**, plæca [Plat. Dut. plak,  
plakken *a* region, spot: *Dut.*  
vlek *n.* vlek *f.* stain, also *a*  
spot of ground: *Dan.* flekke,  
flække: *Swed.* fläck *m.* Ger.  
fleck *n.* a spot, *a* small town:  
*Icel.* fleckr *m.* a spot] *A* street,  
an open place; platea, *C. Mt.*  
6, 5.

**Plæga** play *v.* plega.

**Plægan**; *p.* plægde, geplægde  
to play, dance, *C. Mt.* 14, 6, *v.*  
plegan.

**Plætte**, *es*; *m.* *A* box on the ear,  
*a* cuff, blow; alapa, *Sam.*

**Plættian**; *p.* we plætton. *To*  
strike, beat; ferire, alapas  
incutere:—Hi plætton hyne,  
*Jn.* 19, 3.

**PLANT** [Plat. Dut. plant *f.* Ger.

pflanze *f.* Mons. phlanzu *f.*  
*Dan.* Fr. plante *f.* Icel. plantr *f.*  
*Swed.* planta *f.* *a* plant: *Sp.*  
*Port.* planta *f.* *a* plant, and also  
*a* plan, the sole of the foot: *Ir.*  
plaunda: *Bret.* planten plants:  
*Wel.* plant.—the original idea  
seems to be what is produced  
or shot forth] **A** PLANT; plan-  
ta:—Plantan gesawena plantæ  
seminata, plantaria, *R.* 60.

**Plantian**; *p.* plantode, aplan-  
tode; *pp.* plantod, geplantod,  
aplantud; *v.* *a.* *To* PLANT,  
*set*; plantare:—Þu plantast  
wineard, *Deut.* 28, 30. Ge  
plantiað wineardas, *Deut.* 28,  
39. Ge plantigeað, *Lev.* 19,  
23. God aplantode orcerd,  
*Gen.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 13, 6: *Ps.* 1, 3.  
He plantode ænne holt, *Gen.*  
21, 33.

**Plant-sticca** *A* bed of earth;  
pastinatum, *R.* 2.

**Plantung**, *e*; *f.* 1. **A** PLANT-  
ING, propagation; plantatio.  
2. What is planted, *a* plant;  
planta:—1. Wintwiga plantung  
*a* planting of vine twigs; pal-  
minum plantatio, *R.* 6. 2.  
Ælc plantung þe min heofon-  
lica Fæder ne plantode byð  
awrytwalod, *Mt.* 15, 13: *Ps.*  
143, 14. Plantunga plants,  
sprouts, Cot. 149.

**Plaster** [Plat. plaster *m.* *Dut.*  
plaaster, pleister *f.* Ger. pfas-  
ter *n.* *Dan.* plaster *n.* *Swed.*  
plåster *n.* *Icel.* plástr *m.* *Wel.*  
plastr *a* plaster to daub with,  
*a* parget, also *a* plaster for *a*  
sore: *Ir.* plaster: *Fr.* emplâtre  
*m.* plâtre *m.* *It.* impiastro  
*m.* *Sp.* emplastro *m.* *Port.*  
emplastro *m.*] **A** PLASTER;  
emplastrium, *Herb.* 164, 2.

**Platung**, *e*; *f.* PLATING; lamina,  
*Sam.*

**PLEGA**, *an*; *m.* **PLAY**, sport,  
pastime, gaming; ludus:—  
Cild manigfealdne plegan pleg-  
iað children play many *a* play,  
*Bt.* 36, 5. Plegan began ludos  
obire, *Ors.* 6, 2. Ic me to þam  
plegan gemengde ego me ludis  
immiscui, *Bd.* 5, 6. ¶ Plega-  
gares play of darts, battle,  
war, *Cd.* 154. Æsc-plegashield  
play, battle, *Jdth.* 11. Gylp-  
plega exulting play, *Cd.* 68, 5,  
*Th.* *p.* 193, 2. Heard hand-  
plega hard hand play, war,  
battle, *Cd.* 95. Hearn-plega  
harm play, strife, *Cd.* 90.

**Plegan**, plegian; *p.* ode, ede;  
*pp.* od. [plega play] 1. *To*  
PLAY, sport; ludere. 2. *To*  
play upon; pulsare. 3. *To*  
applaud, clap the hands; plau-  
dere. 4. *To* mock, deride;  
irridere:—1. Þat fole sæt and  
æt and dranc and arison and

plegedon, *Ex.* 32, 6. Plegedon  
hy of horsum ludebant ab  
equis, scilicet, ludos equestres  
celebrabant, *Ors.* 3, 7. On-  
gan plegian wið hine began  
to play with him, *Bt.* 35, 6.  
2. Tympanan plegian tympana  
pulsare, *C.* *Ps.* 67, 27. 3.  
Ealle þeoda plegað mid han-  
dum omnes gentes plaudite cum  
manibus, *C. V.* *Ps.* 46, 1.  
Flodas plegiað handum samod  
flumina plaudent manibus simul,  
*C.* *Ps.* 97, 8. 4. Sarra beheold  
hu Agares sunu wið Isaac  
plegode, *Gen.* 21, 9. Þæt wif  
geseah Ismael plegan the  
woman saw Ishmael playing;  
mulier uidit Ismaelem irri-  
dere, *Cd.* 133.

**Plegena** Apricum, Cot. 180.

**Plegere**, *es*; *m.* **A** PLAYER, *a*  
stage player, *a* gladiator; lusor,  
histro, gladiator, *R.* 4.

**Plege-stow**, pleg-stow *a* play  
place, *a* theatre, Cot. 95.

**Pleggan** to play, to cleave to, *L.*  
*Can.* Edg. 64.

**Pleg-hus** *a* play-house.

**Plegian** to play, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.*  
plegan.

**Pleglic**; *def.* se pleglica. *Be-*  
longing to the stage; scenicus,  
Cot. 202.

**Pleg-man** *a* player, *R.* 202.

**Plegol** Lascivious, wanton, sport-  
ing; lascivus, ludicrus, *Sam.*  
**Pleg-scip** *A* playship; navicula,  
parunculus, *R.* 103.

**Pleg-scyld** *A* playshield; cylpeus  
quidam levior.

**Pleigan** to play, *Bt.* 35, 6, *v.*  
plegan.

**PLEO**, pleoh, plio; *g.* pleos; *d.*  
pleo. *Danger*, debate; pericu-  
lum:—On miclan pleo in  
much danger, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar.*  
*p.* 97, 27. Nan-pleoh no dan-  
ger, *L. Elf.* *Can.* 6.

**Pleogan**; *p.* pleogede to play.  
—Pleogan to to play with, to  
allude to, *Bd.* 2, 1.

**Pleolec**, pleolic; *comp.* ra; *adj.*  
*Dangerous*; periculosus, *Bt.*  
14, 1.

**Pleon** to bring into or expose to  
difficulties; periculis obicere,  
*Past.* 34, 1.

**Plett**, pletta *A* sheepfold; ovile,  
*C. Jn.* 10, 1.

**PLIHT** [Plat. pligt *f.* *a* duty:  
*Dut.* pligt *m.* duty, part: *Frs.*  
plicht *f.* *a* providing, guard:  
*Ger.* pflicht *f.* *a* duty, pledge,  
care: *Dan.* pligt *c.* duty, pen-  
ance: *Swed.* pligt or plickt:  
*Scot.* plycht duty, punishment:  
*Lat.* mid. plegium] **PLIGHT**,  
danger; periculum, *Col. Monas.*  
*v.* pleo.

**Plihtan**; *p.* plihthe. [Plat. plegen  
to take care, to pledge: *Dut.*



verpligten to oblige: *Frs.* pligia: *Dut.* plegen to use, commit: *Ger.* verpflichten to oblige, to impose upon as a duty: *Dan.* forpligte: *Swed.* förpligta, förpliktat: *Lat. mid.* plegiare] 1. To expose to danger; periculo exponere. 2. To PLIGHT, to pledge; spondere, oppignerare, quod sponsio non fit nisi cum periculo spondentis:—1. Plihte him sylfum and ealre his are periculum adeat sui et omnis ejus substantiae, *L. Cnut. pol.* 64. 2. *Som. Lye.*

Plio danger, injury, fault, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Past.* 50, 4, v. pleo.

Pliolic, pliolicre, pleolic dangerous, *Bt.* 14, 1, *C.*, v. pleolec.

Plion to expose to danger, v. pleon.

Plips *A Stammerer*; blæsus, balbus, *R.* 77: *Cot.* 23.

Plontian to plant, v. plantian.

Plou-almes PLOW-ALMS; denarius quem recepit Vicarius (nomine Decima minuta) pro qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecosten, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 256, 33, a.

PLUCCIAN, pluccigean; ic pluccige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. plukken, plükken: *Dut.* plukken, plokken: *Ger.* pflücken: *Dan.* plukke: *Swed.* Icel. plocka: *Wel.* pliciaw to pluck, to peel: *Fr.* eplucher: *It.* pelare to make bald, or to pick, piluccare to pluck grapes. *Adehung* supposes that this word is formed from the *Plat.* lukan: *Swed.* luka to pull, to draw, by adding the strong sound of the letter p] TO PLUCK, pull off; vellere, carpere:—*Hig* ongunnun pluccian þa ear, *Mt.* 12, 1. Ongunnun þa ear pluccigean, *Mk.* 2, 23. Þa ear pluccedon spicas vellebant, *Lk.* 6, 1.

Plum-bleda Plums; pruna, *Som.*

PLUME [Plat. plumm, plumme f: *Dut.* pruimf: *Ger.* pflaume f: *South Ger. and Osnabruck*, prume f: *Dan.* blomme c: *Swed.* plommon n: *Icel.* plóma, plumma f: *Ir.* pluma: *Corn.* pluman f: *Fr.* prune f: *It.* prugna f.] A PLUM; prunum, *Elf. gr.* 6.

Plum-feðer *A plum-feather*; pluma, *Scint.* 43.

Plum-sla *A plum-sloe*; pruniculus, prunum sylvestre, *R.* 47. —Plum-treow *a plum-tree*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.

Plyhtlic Dangerous; periculosus, *Col. Monas.*

Plyme *a plum*, v. plume.

Poc, pocc, es [Plat. Dut. pok f: *Ger.* pocke f: *Dan.* kobbe c:

*Swed.* pockor f. pl. koppa f.] A POCK, pustule; pustula, *Cot.* 181, v. blegen.—Poc-adl an eruptive disease, the small pox, measles.

Pocca, pochcha, poha, an; m. [Plat. pukke f. a bag: *Dut.* pak m. a parcel, bundle: *Old Ger.* pack m. a bag: *Ger.* ficke f: *Swed.* pàse, pose, posse m: *Icel.* poki m. a bag: *Fr.* poche f. pocket: *Lat. mid.* pochia, punga, punga] A POUCH, poke, bag; pera, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 8, v. pusa.

Pol A POLE or long staff; hasta, *Som.*, v. pil.

POL [Plat. *Frs.* pool m: *Dut.* poel m. a puddle, marsh, plash: *Ger.* pfuhl m: *Old Ger.* phul: *Dan.* pøel, pøl c. a marsh: *Swed.* pöl m: *Icel.* pollr m. a puddle] A POOL, lake; lacus:—Pol deop a deep pool, *Past.* 38, 7.

Polenta Parched corn, provision; polenta, annona, *Jos.* 5, 11.

Polion The herb nose-bleed, milfoil, yarrow; polion, alias millefolium.

Pollein [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.* poley f: *Swed.* poleja: *Boh.* poleg: *It.* puleggio, pulegium, from pulex a flea, the quality of this plant, for driving away fleas, being known by the ancients] The herb penny-royal, pudding-grass; mentha pulegium, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 3, 3.

Pond a pound, a pound weight, v. pund, *Lye.*

Ponne a pan, v. panna.

Popeg, popig, popei APOPEY; papaver somniferum, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 66. [Wilde-popig wild poppy, *Elf. gl.* p. 66. Popig-drenc poppy-drink. Suðerne-popig southern poppy, southern-wood; abrotanum, *L. M.* 2, 23.

Popei *A cucumber*; cucumis, *Cot.* 175.

Popol-stanas pebblestones, v. papol-stanas.

POR, por-leac [Plat. burree, pré m: *Dut.* porrei, porei, prei f: *Ger.* porree, borree m: *Al.* porn, bor, bohr m: *South Ger.* pfarren: *Dan.* purrelög c: *Swed.* purlök m: *Icel.* porri m: *Fr.* porrée, porreau, poireau m: *It.* porro m: *Sp.* puerro: *Port.* alho porro: *Bret.* pour m. allium porrum, *Lin.*] A leek, scallion; porrum, *Num.* 11, 5.

POR, es; m. [Plat. poorte f: *Dut.* poort f: *Frs.* purte, porte f: *Ger.* pforte f: *Isd.* porta: *Tat.* phorta: *Not.* porto: *Dan.* *Swed.* Icel. port m. n: *Fr.* porte f. port m: *Wel.* porth a gate, door, a

haven: *Bret.* pors: *Heb.* פתח pth a door] 1. A PORT, haven; portus. 2. A town, city, strong place, or castle built at a haven; oppidum civitas. 3. A port or gate of a town or city; porta:—1. To þam porte to the port, *Bd.* 4, 1. 2. Into þam porte into the city, *Elf. gr.* 5. 3. Butan portam, *L. Edw.* 1: *L. Athel.* 12: *C. Mt.* 7, 13.

Port, es; m. Portland isle, Dorset; tractus terræ peninsularis agro Dorsetensi adnexa, *Chr.* 837.

Portascið [Asser. Portascythe] PORTSKEWETH, Monmouthshire, *Lamb. Dict.*

Port-cwen; pl. portcwoeno, portcwoene a woman who sits at the port or gate, a harlot, *C. Mt.* 21, 31.

Porte-loca Portlock-bay, Somerset; portus claustrum, navium statio in agro Somersetensi, *Chr.* 918: 1052.

Portes-muða [Kni. Portusmuth, muða portes ostium portæ] PORTSMOUTH, Hants.,—On þære stowe þe is gecweden Portes-muða in the place which is called Portsmouth, *Chr.* 501. Æt Portes-muðan at Portsmouth, *Chr.* 1101.—Port-gat, port-geat a city gate, *Deut.* 25, 7.—Port-gerefa portgreve or portreeve, the governor of a city, *Elf. gl.* p. 56.

Portian; ic portige; p. ode; pp. od. To beat, bray; tundere, *Past.* 37, 2.

Portic. 1. A portico, porch; porticus. 2. The bow of an arch; apsis, fornicis curvatura:—1. On portice his cyrcian in a porch of his church, *Bd.* 3, 19. Of þam portice from the porch, *id.* 2. Lytle porticus paræ porticus, vel fornices, cancelli, *R.* 108.

Portlaca [Plat. *Dut.* porselein, postelein f: *Ger.* portulak m: *Dan.* *Swed.* portlak m: *Fr.* porcelaine, porceline: *It.* porcellana:—*Lat. mid.* porcilaca] The herb purslain; portulaca, portulata, vel porculaca, *Som.*

Port-land The isle of Portland, *Chr.* 1052, v. Port.

Port-loca Portlock-bay, Somerset, v. Porte-loca.

Port-man a citizen.

Port-stræte, port-strete a public street or way, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 101, 48, a.

Pose a bag, *C. R. Lk.* 10, 4, v. puse.

Posling, e; f. [Fr. pastille f: *It.* pastiglia] A pastil; pastillus, *Herb.* 1, 20.



Possentes-burh; *d.* -byrig *Pontesbury, Salop*; ubi Cenwallus rex West-Saxonum pugnavit cum Wulfero rege Mercia, *Chr.* 661.

POST [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed.* post *m*: *Frs.* post *f.* a beam: *Ger.* pfoste *f.* pfoste, pfosten *m*: *Fr.* poste *m.* poteau *m*: *It.* posto, palo: *Sp.* poste *m*: *Port.* ponte] A POST, basis: postis, basis, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28: *R.* 81.

Pouerte [*Fr.* pauvreté *f*: *It.* poverta, povertezza *f*: *Sp.* Port. pobreza *f.*] POVERTY; paupertas, *Lye.*

Poure [*Fr.* pauvre: *It.* povero *m*: *Sp.* Port. pobre *m.*] POOR; pauper, *Lye.*

Poute [*Fr.* piété *f*: *It.* pietà *f.*] PIETY; pietas.

PRÆTE [*Dut.* pret *f.* joy: *Wel.* pryd the favour of the countenance, the look, beauty: *Wel.* prid dear: *Dan.* prydet adorned, beautified, pryde to adorn: *Swed.* prydad adorned, pryda to adorn, like the *Dan.* prydet: *It.* pretto pure] Adorned, pretty, decked; ornatus, *Som.*

Prætig, prættig [*Icel.* pretta to deceive, prettvisif, fraudulence] Crafty, subtle, cunning; astutus, *Col. Monas.*

Prætt Craft, subtlety; astu, *Som.*

PRAFAST, prafost, prouast, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prawest, prawst *m.* a governor: *Dut.* provoost, prevoost *m.* a marshal: *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* profoss *m.* one who administers punishment in a regiment, probst, propst *m.* a provost: *Not.* probista: *Schw.* brobst *m*: *Dan.* provst *m.* metropolitan: *Icel.* prófastr *m.* a governor: *It.* prevosto *m*: *Sp.* Port. preboste *m.* an executioner] PROVOST, president; præpositus, gubernator: — *Israëla* folces prafostas, *Ex.* 5, 15.

Pranga [*Icel.* prang *n.* mangonium, nundinatio: *Dan.* prangen *c.*] Cavernamen, pars navis, *Elf. gl.* p. 78.

Praust, prauost a president, *Bd.* 3, 23, v. prafast.

Predicere a preacher, v. prydecere.

PREDICIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* Dut. preken, prediken: *Ger.* predigen: *Ot.* brédigon: *Isd.* predigon: *Dan.* prædike: *Swed.* *Icel.* predika to preach: *Wel.* pregethu: *Bret.* prézégi. Some derive it from the *Lat.* prædicare, others think it related to the *Swed.* prata, the *Eng.* prate] To preach; prædicare, *Lk.* 8, 1.

Predicung, e; *f.* A preaching; prædicatio, *Som.*

PREON [*Plat.* preem, preen *m.* an awl: *Dut.* priem *m.* a bodkin: *Ger.* pfrieme *f.* a bodkin: *Dan.* preen *c*: *Icel.* prión *m.* a needle] A clasp, bodkin; fibula, *R.* 64.

PREOST, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prester *m*: *Dut.* *Ger.* priester *m*: *Mons.* priestira: *Dan.* præst *m*: *Swed.* prest *m*: *Icel.* prestr *m.* a pastor: *Fr.* prêtre *m*: *It.* prete *m.*] A PRIEST, presbyter, clergyman; presbyter, sacerdos, clericus: — In preostes canne in a priest's profession, *L. With. W.* p. 12, 1. We lærað þat preostas geogude geornlice læran we teach that priests diligently teach youth, *L. Can. Edg.* 51. Ælc preost every priest, *L. Can. Edg.* 33, 34. Ænig preost any priest, 37, 58, 60, 61. — Preost-hád priesthood, *Bd.* 1, 7. — Preost-heap an assembly of priests, *Cot.* 107. — Preost-lagu clergy or ecclesiastical law, *L. North.* 2. — Preost-scyre a priest's share, a parish.

Preowt-hwile a moment.

Pretti crafty, *Prov.* 14, v. prætig.

PRICA, pricca, price, pricu. [*Plat.* Dut. prik *m.* a point: *Dan.* prik, prikke *c.* a point, jot: *Swed.* prick *m.* a point, tittle: *Icel.* prik *n.*] A PRICK, point, sting; punctum, stimulus: — An lytel pricu on bradan brede a little point on a broad table, *Bt.* 18, 1. An prica ne gewit fram þære æ, *Mt.* 5, 18.

Priccian To prick, sting; pun-gere, *Som.*

PRICKLE, pricele. [*Plat.* prikkel, prökel *m.* a sting: *Dut.* prikkel *m.* prickle, sting: *Ger.* prickel *m.* a sting] A PRICKLE, sting, point; aculeus, apex, *C.* *Mt.* 5, 18.

Pric-mælum point by point.

Prim The PRIME, the first hour of the day; prima, scilicet diei hora, *R.* 95. — Prim-sang the prime-song, *Elf. ep.* 1, 31: *L. Elf. Can.* 19.

Prince eages twinkling of an eye.

Priores Prioratus, *Lye.*

Priost a priest, v. preost.

PRISON [*Fr.* prison *f*: *It.* prigion *f*: *Sp.* prisión *f*: *Icel.* prisund *f.*] A PRISON; carcer: — On prisun don to put into prison; in carcerem conjicere, *Chr.* 1112. Diden heom in prisun east them into prison, *Chr.* 1137.

PRIT, prut; *adj.* [*Dut.* preutsch prat proud, haughty; *Icel.* prúdr civil] Proud; superbus, *L. Const.* p. 148.

Prita pride, *L. Const.* p. 150, v. pryt.

Pritigan To pip, pipe; pipare: — Pritigeað ceafum pipant rostris, *Cot.* 184.

Prodbore, prot-bore A market-place; forum, *R. Mt.* 11, 16.

PROFAST a provost, v. prafast. — Profast-scire the province of a provost, *C. R. Ben.* 65.

Profentsæ Provence; Provincia, in Gallia, *Ors.* 1, 1.

PROFIAN [*Plat.* proven, pröven, to prove: *Dut.* proeven to taste, relish: *Frs.* prowa to prove: *Ger.* prufen to try, proben, probieren to try, taste: *Old Ger.* pruiuen, priefen: *Dan.* pröve, probere to prove, essay: *Swed.* pröfwa, probera to prove, essay: *Icel.* prófa to try: *Wel.* profi, provi to prove, from the old prawf, praw a proof, trial, experience: *Fr.* prouver, éprouver: *It.* provare: *Sp.* probar: *Port.* provar.] To prove, try; probare, judicare: — For þeof he bið to profianne þow fure erit judicandus, *L. In.* 20.

Provost a provost, *C. R. Ben.* 33, v. prafast.

Proletarn The poorer sort of Roman citizens; proletarii, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Prot-bore a market-place, v. prod-bore.

Prouast a provost, v. prafast.

Prut proud, *Scint.* 17, 46, v. prit.

Prutene Southernwood; abrotomum, *L. M.* 2, 33.

Prutian [pryt pride] To be proud; superbire, *Som.*

Prutid Proud, puffed up; superbus, *Som.*

Prutice Proudly; superbe, tumide, *Scint.* 17.

Prut-scipe pride, *L. Ps.* 16, 11, v. pryt.

Pruutes-flod [*Flor.* Priutesflod: *M. West.* Priutes-flade: *Cod. M. S. Ben.* Pryfetes-flod: *Cant.* Pryfetes, Pryfeas, Pryfetes] PRIVET, Hampshire, *Chr.* 755.

Pryde PRIDE, haughtiness; superbia, *Som.*, v. pryt.

Prydecere, es; *m.* [*Plat.* Dut. prediker *m*: *Ger.* prediger *m*: *Ot.* bredigar *m*: *Not.* prediar *m*: *Dan.* prædiker, præker, prædikant *m*: *Swed.* predikare, prediant *m*: *Icel.* prédicari *m*: *Wel.* pregethwr *m.* a preacher: *Bret.* prezéger *m.*] A preacher; prædicator, *Elf. gr.* 47.

Pryfetes-flod Privet, v. Pruutes-flod.

PRYT [*Dut.* *m.* *Ger.* *f.* pracht pomp, state, splendor: *Old Ger.* parat magnificence, bracht noise, sounding: *Dan.* pragt *c.* *Swed.* prakt *f.* parade, pomp, state]



*Pride, haughtiness; superbia, tumor, Scint.* 13, 46. Pryta, *Pref. R. Conc.*

\* *Psalm-scop a psalm poet, a composer of psalms, Past.* 36, 4.

*Psaltere the psalter, Somn.* 73, v. saltere.

*Puille Apulia, in Italy, Chr.* 1096.

*Pul a pool, v. pol.*

*Pulgare The Bulgarians; Bulgari, Ors.* 3, 7. *Pulgara land*

*Bulgariorum terra, Lye.*

*Pullian, apulian; pp. apulled, pulled. To PULL; vellere, Somn.* 389.

*Pul-spere A pool spear, a reed; arundo, C. Mt.* 11, 7.

*Pul-stæf a pole-staff, a javelin, pestle; pilum, Past.* 37, 2.

*Pumic-stan A pumice-stone; pumex, R.* 58.

*PUND, es; n. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. pund n: Dut. pond n: Ger. pfund n: Not. phunt, pfunt: Ker. Pol. Hung. funt.*

*In earlier times all silver and copper money was weighed, hence the appellation pound] 1. A*

*pound weight; pondo, libra. 2. A POUND, a quantity of*

*money; mina, v. mancos]. 3. A talent; talentum.*

*The Saxon pound was used as an imaginary value of money, but*

*there has been a variety of opinions about its value. We*

*have proof, from Domesday, that in the time of the Confessor*

*it consisted of twenty solidi or shillings. But Dr. Hickes, Dis. Ep. p. 111. contends*

*that the Saxon pound consisted of sixty shillings, because, by the Saxon law*

*in Mercia, the king's were-geld was one hundred and twenty*

*pounds, and amounted to the same as six thegns, whose*

*were were twelve hundred shillings each, L. Wilk. p. 72.*

*And certainly this passage has the force of declaring that*

*the king's were were seven thousand two hundred shillings,*

*and that these were equivalent to one hundred and twenty pounds;*

*and, according to this passage, the pound in Mercia contained sixty*

*shillings. Other authors, as Camden, Spelman, and Fleetwood*

*assert that the pound had but forty-eight shillings:—1. An pund deorwyrðre*

*sealf, Jn. 12, 3. Pund buteran gewið LXXX pene-gum*

*lasse þonne pund wætres, W. Cat. p. 179. 2. Pyn pund*

*gestrynde tyn pund tua mina luerificet decem minas,*

*Lk. 19, 16. Nimað þæt pund fram hym, and syliað þam þe*

*hæfð tyn pund, Lk. 19, 24. 3. Ic behyð þin pund on*

*eorðan occultavi talentum tuum in terra, Mt. 25, 25. Animað*

*þæt pund æt hym tollite istud talentum ab eo, Mt. 25, 28.*

*Sceolde tyn þusend punda debuit decies mille talentorum, Mt.*

*18, 24.*

\* *PUND A POUND, fold; septum:—Pund-brece a breaking into*

*a fold, L. Hen. 1, 40, v. pyn-dan to confine.*

*Pundere A weigher, one who weighs; ponderator, Text. Roff. p. 46.*

*Pundern [Plat. pündner m: Icel. pundari m.] A balance; statera, Lye.*

*Pundur A level, a plumb-line, a recompence; perpendiculum, hostimentum, Som.*

*Punere a pestle, v. pilere.*

*PUNG [Plat. pung, punge, pungel f. a full purse, a bag: Frs. punge f. a bag: Old Eng. bung*

*a purse, pocket: Dan. Swed. pung m. a purse; Icel. püngr m.] A*

*purse, pouch; cassidale, sacculus, Cot. 32.*

*Pungetung, e; f. A pricking; punctio, L. M. 2, 25.*

*Punian; p. ode; pp. od. To pound, beat, bray, hence the*

*Derbyshire word to PUN, to pound; contere, Som.*

\* *PUNT [Fr. Sp. ponton m: It. pontone: Port, pontao] A PUNT; ponto, R. 103.*

*Punt-Aldemer [Pons Audomari, Le Pont Audemer or Le Pon-teau de Mer] Pont Audemer,*

*in France; urbs parva Galliae, in Normannia provincia, ad*

*Rillam fluvium, Chr. 1123.*

*Puntiwi Ponthieu, in France; Pontus, Ponticum, tractus Galliae*

*in Picardia provincia, ubi olim Ambianorum pars. Ab*

*aliis Comitatus Pontivensis dicitur, Chr. 1120.*

*PUR [Plat. puur, püür pure, clean: Dut. puur adj. adv.*

*mere, merely: Ger. pur adj. adv. pure, merely: Dan. pur, puur: Swed. pur] PURE, sound; purus, integer:—Pur*

*lamb integer agnus, Ex. 12, 5. Purple Purple; purpureus, C.*

*Jn. 19, 5.*

*Purpur, purpura PURPLE; purpura:—Scryddon hine mid*

*purpuran induerunt eum purpura, Mk. 15, 17. Blac purpur*

*a rusty colour; nigra purpura, color ferrugineus, Elf.*

*gl. p. 69.*

*Purpur, purpuren; def. se purpura; adj. Purple, of a purple*

*colour; purpureus:—Bær þyrnenne cynehelm and purpuran*

*reafæ gessit spineam co-*

*ronam et purpuream vestem, Jn. 19, 5. Purpuren hrægel a*

*purple garment, R. 63: Elf. gl. p. 68.*

*PUSE, pose, an; f. [Dan. pose c. a bag, purse: Swed. pöse,*

*posse m. a bag, purse: Icel. posi m. a little bag] A purse,*

*a small bag; pera:—Se þearsa bearð æmptige pusan the*

*poor bear an empty purse, Col. Monas. v. pocca.*

*PYCAN [Plat. Dut. pikken, bicken: Ger. picken, bicken: Dan. pikke: Swed. picka: Sp.*

*picar to pick, to peck like birds: Wel. pigo to prick, to pick or*

*choose.—pig a prick, the beak or bill of a bird: Heb. פִּי pi*

*a beak, mouth] To pick, pull; eruere:—Let him pycan ut*

*his eagan permitted them to pick out his eyes, Chr. 796.*

*Pyhtas the Picts, v. Pehtas.*

*Pyhtisc Pictish; Picticus, Lye.*

*PYLCA, pylce, pylece, an [Plat. pils, pels m: Dut. Dan. Swed.*

*pels m: Ger. pelz m: Mons. pelliz: Icel. pils n: Fr. pel-*

*lisse, pellice f: It. pelliccia: Sp. pelleja, pellizo f: Lat. mid. pellicium, pellicia,*

*pelissia, pellitum, palliolium. Pylca, pylce is related to the*

*Ger. fell skin, Lat. pellis, pallium and to the Moes. fela, fæla*

*to cover, Lat. velare, Adelung.] A PILCH, a garment of skin*

*with the hair, a fur garment; toga pellicea, Alb. resp. 41.*

*PYLE, pile [Plat. pöl, pöhl f: Dut. peulw f: Ger. pfühl m:*

*Tat. phuluini] A PILLOW; pulvinar:—Lytel pyle a little*

*pillow, Elf. gl. p. 60: Ors. 5, 11.*

*Pyndan To hinder, to pound, shut in; includere, Som., v. gepyndan.*

*Pynding, e; f. A forbidding, delay; prohibitio, remoratio,*

*Past. 38, 6.*

\* *Pyngan To prick; pungere:—Pyng him mid wordum pun-gat eum verbis, Past. 40, 6.*

*Pynt [Dut. pint f: Fr. pinte f: Sp. pinta f.] A PINT; pinta,*

*Som.*

*Pyrie, pyrige a pear, Cot. 217, v. pera.*

*Pyse a pea, v. pisa.—Pyse-cynn pease kind, L. M. 2, 13.*

*Pysena-seaw The juice of ptisane or pottage made of barley meal; Ptisane succus, Som.*

*PYT, pytt, pit, pitt, es; m. [Plat. pütt, pütte f. a pit: Dut. put*

*m. a well: Frs. pet f. a splash, puddle: Ger. pfütze f. a splash,*

*puddle; in earlier times it signified also, a well, pit: Ot. puzzi a well: Not. buzza a*



*well*: *Wil.* putza *a well*: *Dan.* pus *c. a puddle*: *Swed.* puss *m. a puddle*: *Icel.* pittr *m. a well*, pyttir *m. a lake*: *Wel.* pydew *a well* or *pit*: *Ir.* pit: *Fr.* puits *m*: *Sans.* put, putta:

*Heb.* פתח pth *to open*] *A* rir, *well*; puteus, fossa:—*Dæs* pyttes blaford foveæ dominus, *Ex.* 21, 34. Com to þam pytte, *Gen.* 37, 29. Wur-

pað hine on þone pytt, *Gen.* 37, 22. Befeald on anne pytt, *Lk.* 14, 5.—*Wæter*-pyttas cisterns, *Deut.* 6, 11.—*Pyt*-ful wyrmses *a cavity full of matter*; serpedo, *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

## Q

\*For *qu* the *A.-S.* generally wrote *cw*, or *cu*, but as *qu* is found in a very few instances, they are here given.

*Qualm* death.—*Qual*-stow *a place of death*, v. cwealm, cwealmstow.

*Quartern* *a prison*, *Chr.* 1137, v. cwertern.

*QUEAN* [*Plat.* quene *f. a heifer* :

*North Ger.* quine *f*: *Dan.* qvie *f. a heifer*: *Swed.* qwig *f. a heifer*: *Icel.* qviga *f. a heifer*] *A barren cow*; taura, vacca sterilis, *Som.*

*Quedol* *an argument*, v. cwide.

*Quena* *a wife, woman*, *Lup.* 1, 11, v. cwen.

*Quic*-beam *a wild ash*, v. cwic-beam.

*Quice* quitch grass, v. cwice.

*Quision* *a kitchen*, v. cyncene.

*Quið*, quiða *the womb*, v. cwið.

*Quiðung*, e; *f.* *A lamentation, complaint*; questus, *Cot.* 200.

*Quulmere* *A plague, pestilence*; pestilentia, *T. Ps.* 1, 1.

Other words beginning with *qu* must be sought for in *cw* or *cu*.

## R

\**R* is frequently transposed in *A.-S.* words, hence we find forst and frost *frost*; gærs and græs *grass*. Frequently the *A.-S.* added an aspirate to the *r*. Such words will be found, in alphabetical order, under *Hr*—

*RA*, raa, rah [*Plat. n.* Dut. ree *f*: *Ger.* reh *n*: *Wil.* reio: *South Ger.* rech: *Dan.* raa *c*: *Swed.* rå *f*: *Icel.* rá *f*.] *A ROE*, doe, roebuck; caprea, *Som.*

\**Raca* *the throat*, *C. Ps.* 13, 5, v. hraca.

*RACA*, race [*Plat.* rake, harke *f*: *the Plat.* harke *is formed by a transposition of the letters*: *Dut.* rake *f*: *Ger.* rechen *m*: *Dan.* rive *c*: *Swed.* räfsa *f*: *Icel.* reka *f.* pala, ligo, rakari *m.* tonsor: *Wel.* rhacca: *Ir.* raca: *Fr.* râteau *m*: *It.* Sp. rastros *m*.] *A RAKE*; rastrum, *Elf. gl.* 1.

*Racateage* *a chain*, v. raccenta.

*Racað* *extends*, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. ræcan.

*RACCANTA*, racenta, raceatea, raceta, an; *m.* raceateah, raceateag, e; *f.* [*Plat.* kede *f*: *Dut.* keten *f*: *Ger.* kette *f*: *Ot.*

*Tat.* ketin: *Wil.* ketene: *Dan.* kiæde, kede *c*: *Swed.* ked, kedja *f*: *Icel.* kédia *f*: *Sp.* cadena: *Old Swed.* gorkiætta *a fenced or hedged place*: *Ot.* ketti *a hedge, an inclosure*: *Wel.* cadwyn, cadwen *a chain*: *Fr.* chaîne *f*: *It.* catena *f*.] *A chain*; catena:—*Slean* on raccentan *to cast into chains*; *Bt.* 38, 1. Mid racentan ræpan *to bind with chains*, *Bt. R.* p. 190. Racenteagum gebindan, *Mk.* 5, 3.

*Racegian* *To tell, relate*; narrare, v. recan.

*Racenteag*, raceateah *a chain*, *Lk.* 8, 29, v. raccenta.

*Raceta* *a chain*, *Ors.* 5, 1: *a prison*, *Bd.* 5, 14, v. raccenta.

*RACIAN* [*Plat.* raken *to scrape, sweep together*: *Ger.* rechen: *Moes.* rikan: *Dan.* rive, rage: *Swed.* refsä, räfsa: *Ir.* racam: *Fr.* racier] *To RAKE*; sarculare, sarculo colligere, *Som.*

*Racsode* libet, libuit, *Cot.* 126.

*RACU*, e; *f.* [*Plat.* (sp) rake, sprak *f.* sproke, sproke: *Dut.* spraak *f.* speech, language: *Frs.* spreke *f*: *Ger.* sprache *f.* language, in earlier times,

*speech*: *Dan.* sprogn. language, *speech*: *Swed.* språk *n*: *Old Ger.* rache *f.* expositio rei per causas, narratio: *Ker.* rahhomas referamus, errahhos enarras, kirechida expositiones: *Wach.* sub. rache] 1. *A narrative, discourse, relation, history*; narratio. 2. *An explanation, reason, allegation, doctrine, remark, agreement*; expositio. 3. *A comedy*; comœdia. 4. *Rhetoric*; rhetorica:—1. *Us ne segð na seo racu the history shows not us*, *Elf. T.* p. 38, 2. *Race* geendebyrdan *narrationem componere*, *Lk.* 1, 1: *Bd.* 5, 23. 2. *Reccan* sume race *to give some explanation*, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 28. 3. *R.* 31: *Elf. gl.* p. 61. 4. *Seo racu deð þat he bið reccere rhetoric makes that he is (causes him to be) a rhetorician*, *Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 84, 15.

*RACU* [*Icel.* rekia *f.* mador, humor, pluvr, raki *m.* mador] *Rain, water, a FLOOD, deluge*; pluvia, inundatio:—*Ponne sweart racu stigan onginneð when a dark flood begins to rise*, *Cd.* 67.



**Raculf**, **Raculfcester** *Raculver*, in the *isle of Thanet*; antiquis *Regulbium*, castrum Romanorum, *Chr.* 669: 690.

**Rád**, e; f. [*Plat. Dut.* rid m. a ride: *Ger.* ritt m.: *Dan.* rid n.: *Swed.* ridt m.: *Icel.* reid f. a riding.—*rád rode*; p. of ridan to ride] 1. A riding, a journey on horseback; iter equestre, equitatio. 2. Journey, way, ROAD; iter:—1. Rit for þy þe he mid *ræde* *earnað rides* because that he by riding gains, *Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. Some mid þære *ræde* *earnað* þat his sien þy halran some by their riding earn that they be the healthier, *id.* 2. Gif esne deð his *ræde* þæs *dages* if a servant make his journey in the day, *L. With.* p. 11, 4. On þære *ræde* in the journey, *L. Athel.* 20.

\***Rad.** 1. A cart, chariot; quadriga. 2. A track of a wheel, a path; orbita:—1. *Cant. Habbae.* 2. *Cot.* 145.

**Rad knowledge**, v. *ræd*.

**Rád rode**; p. of ridan.

**Rad-eniht** a riding youth, a soldier, *Text. Roff.* p. 38.

**Rad-here**, *ræd-here* a riding army, cavalry, *Ors.* 3, 9: 4, 1: *Chr.* 891.

**Radod Hastened**; citatus, *Lye.*

**Rador**, *radre* A steer, bullock, heifer; bovecta, juvenca, *Cot.* 24, 180, v. *hryðer*.

**Rad-stefen** a journey on horseback, *Lund.* p. 71.

**Rad-wægn** a chariot, v. *ræd-wæn*.

**RÆCAN**; p. *rahte*, *ræhte*, *gerahte*, *geræhte*, *gerehte*, we *rahton*, *ræhton*; pp. *geræht*; v. a. [*Plat.* reken to reach, give, rekken to extend: *Dut.* reiken to reach, rekken to stretch: *Frs.* racha to reach, give; rekā to present, deliver: *Ger.* reichen to reach, give, rekken to extend: *Not.* recchan: *Ot.* reken: *Moes.* rakjan, ufrakjan to extend: *Dan.* række, rekke to reach, extend: *Swed.* räckā to reach, extend: *Icel.* reka to extend; rétta to reach: *Heb.* רקע rāq, requo to extend, prolong. The *Ger.* rekken to stretch, extend, is the intensive of reichen to reach, and, in this sense, used by old *Ger.* writers. The *Plat.* trekken to pull: *Ger.* strecken: *A.-S.* strecan to stretch, may be formed from rekken by prefixing st] To REACH, extend, hold out, offer; extendere:—*Ic* *ræce* *bedyppede* *hlaf*, *fn.* 13, 26. *Ræcð* *he*, *Lk.* 11, 12. *Ræhton* wide reached far, *Cd.*

47. *Ræhte* forð his hand, *Gen.* 38, 28.

\***Ræcc** [*Dut.* brak m.: *Swed.* racka f. a bitch: *Icel.* racki m. canis plautus: *Fr.* braque: *Icel.* bracco.—from the *Swed.* raka to run after, to rove about] A RACH, a setting dog; brucus q. brachus, canis odori-sequs, *Cot.* 173.

**Ræcean**, *ræcean* To reach; porrigere, *Scint.* 28, 32, v. *ræcan*.

**RÆD**, red, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* *Ger.* rede f. a speech, saying: *Wel.* araith a speech: *Icel.* ræda f. a discourse: *Old Ger.* reda: *Moes.* razda a speech. In the sense of reason and judgment rede is no more in use in the Modern *Ger.*, but in Old *Ger.* we find reda: *Ker.* redina: *Moes.* rathjo: *Dut.* reden f.: *Bret.* reiz f.: *Wel.* rheswm reason.—*Plat. Dut.* raad m. counsel, advice: *Ger.* rath m. a meeting, assembly: *Dan.* raad n. advice, counsel: *Swed.* råd n. advice, counsel: *Icel.* rád n. counsel, advice: *Pol. Boh.* rada: *Russ.* rade: *Bret.* rat, ratoz f. thought, reflection, consideration] 1. Speech; sermo. 2. Counsel, advice, purpose; consilium. 3. Advantage, benefit, reward; commodum:—1. *Ræde* wearretta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const.* p. 148. 2. *Gehyr* mine word and minne *ræd*, *Ex.* 18, 19. *Ræd* forð-gæt counsel shall go forth, *Cd.* 169. *Ic* axige me *rædes* peto mihi consilium, *Elf. gr.* 28. On *ræde* fæst in purpose firm, *Cd.* 125. *Ece* *rædas* eternal counsels, *Cd.* 169. 3. To langsuman *ræde* for a lasting advantage; in permanens commodum, *L. Const.* p. 148. *Toræde* *Anglæcynne* in commodum *Anglicæ gentis*, *Bd.* 2, 1: *L. In.* 67. ¶ *Ræd* þincan to seem advisable. *Rædas* counsels, decrees, abridgments, *Scint.* 47, 189. *Ræda* gemyndig of counsels mindful, *Cd.* 170.

\***Ræd ready**, *R. Ben.* 65, v. *hræd*. *Ræda* A reading; lectio, *C. R. Ben.* 4.

**RÆDAN**; *ic* *ræde*, þu *rætst*, *ræst*, he *ræt*; *imp.* *ræd*; p. *rædde*, *geræde*, we *ræddon*; pp. *ræded*, *geræded*, *ræd*; v. a. [*Plat.* reden to promise: *Dut.* redeneren to reason: *Frs.* reda to speak, decree, prove legally: *Ger.* reden to speak, talk, discourse, reason: *Old Ger.* redon to speak: *Ker.* redinon to recite, tell, relate: *Moes.* rodjan to speak: *Ot.* *Krist.* iii.

12, 4, p. 305. *Uuas* sie fon imo redotin quid de ipso loquerentur, *Muspilli. Krist.* v. 41, *rahhon*, *Krist.* 89, *kirahhon* to give account, to answer: *Icel.* *ræda* to speak: *Ir.* radham to say, tell, relate: *Wel.* adrodd to relate, rehearse, declare.—*ræd counsel*] 1. To READ; legere. 2. To discern, appoint, determine; statuere, edicere. 3. To rule, regulate; regere. 4. To conjecture, guess; con-jicere. 5. To advise, to give or take counsel; consilium dare, vel capere:—1. Me lyst *rædan* I wish to read; me juvat legere, *Elf. gr.* 34. Hu *rætst* þu quomodo legis tu? *Lk.* 10, 26. Se þe *ræt* ille qui legit, *Mt.* 24, 15. *Rædde* his boc þam folce legebat ejus librum populo, *Ex.* 24, 7. Ne *rædde* ge nonne legistis vos? *Mt.* 12, 3, 5. Ne *ræddon* ge, *Mt.* 21, 16. *Ræddon* þis gewrit legerunt hoc scriptum, *Jn.* 19, 20. Me sealde to *ræd-danne* gave me to read, *Bd.* 5, 13. Het me beran to *rædanne* ordered me to bring to read, *id.* 2. Swa swa *Iosue* him *rædde* sicut *Josua* iis edixisset, *Jos.* 6, 5: 9, 3. 3. *Ræt* eallum gesceaftum governs all creatures, *Bt.* 35, 3. 4. *Bd.* 3, 10, B. *Ic* *ræde* swefn conjicio somnium. 5. *Ic* *ræde* þe I advise thee, *R.* 28. *Ongunnon* þa *Pharisei* *rædan*, *Mt.* 22, 15.

\***Ræd-bana** an evil counsellor, *L. Const.* p. 115, 1.

**Ræd-bora**, an; m. A counsel bearer, a counsellor; consilii-lator, consiliarius, *Jud.* 16.

**Ræde** What is prepared, trap-pings; apparatus cuiusvis generis, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Ca.*, v. *ge-ræde*.

**Ræde-clæfer** *Red* clover; caltha, trifolium coeruleum, *Lin. Som.* **Ræde-fæst**, *ræd-fæst* firm in purpose, constant, firm, *Cd.* 74: *Elf. T.* p. 38.

**Ræde-fæsting** constancy, v. *ræd-fæstnes*.

**Ræde-gafol** ready or agreed rent; contractus censualis, *L. In.* 67.

**Ræde-gafollic** rentable, tributary; fisco pertinens, *fiscalis*, *Lye.*

**Ræde-here** cavalry, v. *rad-here*; also q. senators. [*Ger.* rath-sheer a senator] *Cerethi ita dicti*, *Cot.* 38, 200.

**RÆDELSE**, *redelse*, an; f. it appears also to make the g. es; a. d. e, &c.; m. [*Plat.* radsel n. afra-dels, afraels: *Dut.* raadsel n.: *Ger.* räthsel n.: *Mons.* Not. ratisca, ratissa, ratussa] A RIDDLE, a dark question, ambiguity, imagination; ænigma,



ambiguitas, imaginatio:—Se leasa wena and sio rædelse þara dysigena monna the false opinion and the imagination of unwise men, *Bt.* 27, 3. Þurh his rædelsan through his imagination, *Bt.* 41, 5. Buton ælcra leasre rædelsan without any ambiguity; sine ulla subdola ambiguitate, *Bt.* 35, 5. Næs þurh rædelsas non per ænigmata, *Num.* 12, 8.

<sup>d</sup>RÆDEN, redin; g. rædenne, redene; f. [*Plat.* rede, rade, gerade f. wief-rad, wiewe-rathe, radeleve: *Ger.* gerade f. a certain portion or share of the furniture belonging to the wife, after the death of her husband, or to the next female relation: *Moes.* gerald appointed wages: *Icel.* rædi n. dispensatio rei æconomica] Law, control, condition, state, counsel; lex, consilium:—On hire rædenne beon woldon would be under her control; sub ejus regimine esse voluerunt, *Chr.* 920. On þa rædene on the condition, *L.* In. 62.

—ræden; g. e. As a termination of nouns denotes 1. A state or condition of a person or thing; statum sive conditionem rei vel personæ denotat. 2. The manner, reason, law or rule of acting; modum, rationem, legem, regulam agendi exponit:—1. Gefer - rædenen societyship; sociorum status, societas, consortium cuiusvis generis. Mæg - rædenen relationship; consanguineorum status, consanguinitas, cognatio. Hiw - rædenen familyship; domus vel familie status, ipsa familia, familiaritas. Isræla hiw - rædene of the house of Israel, *Mt.* 10, 6. Hiw - rædene þinre fæder familie tve pater, *Gen.* 28, 2. Teon - rædenen accusandi lex, lis, et inde etiam (quod lites injustæ non raro instituuntur) injuria, jurgium, pervicacia. Gecewid - rædenen pactorum ratio, pactum, conventio.

<sup>e</sup>Rædendlic Belonging to a decree; decretalis, *Cot.* 64, 197.

Rædenne bacidonnes, *Cot.* 23.

Rædere, es; m. A READER; lector, *Som.*

Ræde-spræce prose, v. hræd, &c. Rædestre A female reader; lectrice, *Som.*

Rædfæst firm, v. rædfæst.

Rædfæstnes, se; f. Constancy; constantia, *L. Const.* p. 147.

Ræd-findan to find advice, *Cot.* 58.

Ræd-gastran the five stars in the head of Taurus: Hyades, *Somn.*

Ræd-gifa a giver of advice, *Elf.* gl. p. 74.

Ræd-here cavalry, v. rad-here.

RÆDIC [*Plat.* reddik m: Dut. radys f. sativus minor: *Ger.* rettig m: Mons. ratich: *Swed.* rättikaf: *Dan.* rædike c: *Icel.* ródise f: *Corn.* rydbik: *It.* radice f: *Sp.* rabano m.] RADISH; raphanus sativus:—*Elf.* gl. p. 64. Wild rædic wild radish; arboracea, *Cot.* 206.

Ræding, Reding, Reading [*Dunel.* Et Redingum: *Hunt.* Redings, Reding: *Hovd.* Readings: *Brom.* Redinges. No men deducunt aliqui a reh vel hreh inundatio sive copia aquarum, *Lamb. Dict.* Alii a Brit. rhéd, quæ filices denotat, *Camd.* Alii denique a Brit. rit vel rhyd tractus, et æge velige aqua insula, q. d. rheadige tractus aquarum, tractus insularis, *Baxt. gloss. Antig. Brit.* Quidni interea a reh et ing inundatio pratorum? *Pontes Antonini hic sitos fuisse volunt nonnulli, uti notatur a Baxtero; quum tamen plurimi apud Colnbrook posuerunt]* READING, Berkshire; oppidum in agro Bercheriensis, *Chr.* 1006, 871, 872.

<sup>f</sup>Ræding, rædingc READING, lecture; lectio, instructio, *R.* 34, *R. Conc.*

Ræding hurry, haste, v. hrædnes.

Ræding - boc a reading - book; lectionarium, legendum, scilicet liber qui legebatur in liturgia; is autem duplex; unus, Æstivalis; alter, Hymnalis, *Elf. Can.* 21.

Ræding - gewrit handwriting; chirographum, *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

Ræding - grad a going to the reading, the ascent to the chancel.

Ræding-scamol a reading-bench, a pulpit, *R. Ben.* 9.

Ræd-leás, rede - leás without advice, hastily, *Elf. gr.* 9, 55: *Chr.* 1009.

Ræd-lec, ræd - lic, ræd - læc; comp. ra, re, ere; adj. Advised, wise, hasty; consultus, expeditus, *Ors.* 3, 1.

Rædice; comp. rædicor; adv. Readily, hastily; consulto, expedite, *L. Const.* p. 116, v. hræddice.

Rædlicnyss haste, *Vit. Guthl. c.* 1, v. hrædlicnys.

Ræd-ripe readily ripe, soon ripe, *R.* 60.

Ræd-scamol a reading desk, v. ræding-scamol.

Ræd-secan to seek advice, *Cot.* 50.

Ræd-þeahtere a counsellor; consilii excogitator, *Ors.* 6, 2.

<sup>g</sup>Ræd-þeahtung advice; consilii suggestio, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Ræd-wæn a swift wain, a chariot, *Ors.* 6, 30, v. hræd, &c.

Ræfels Garments, clothes; vestes, *Som.*, v. reaf.

Ræfen a raven, *Chr.* 878, v. hrefen.

RÆFNAN, hræfnan; p. de. 1. To bear, suffer; sustinere. 2. To listen, obey, to perform with alacrity; auscultare, obedienter peragere:—1. Ræfnæ passus est, *Cot.* 152. 2. Hie þæt ofstum miclum ræfnædon illi istud magna festinatione obedienter peragerunt, *Jdth.* 9, v. aræfnan.

Ræfnes-fot Raven's foot; chamedaphne, *Herb.* 28.

Ræfnes-leac Ragwort; satyrion, *Herb.* 16.

RÆFTER, es; m. [*Ger.* raff, rafe, rafen m: Mons. ravo: *Dan.* raft c: *Icel.* rafr m. The Lat. trabs differs only from the *Ger.* rafe by the prefixed t] A RAFTER, perch; tignum, anses:—Ræftras, *Cot.* 13. On ræftrum in tignis, *Bd.* 3, 16.

Ræfug, e; f. A robbing; latrocinium, *Chr.* 1116.

Ræga, ræge a doe, roebuck, *Herb.* vet., v. hræga.

Rægel, rægl a garment, clothing rail, *Ps.* 108, 18, v. hrægel.

Rægel-hús a vestry, *Elf. gl.*

Ræge-reosa the reins or kidneys, *L. M.* 2, 31.

Rægl a garment, v. rægel.

Rægn, regn rain, *V. Ps.* 71, 6: *Cd.* 213, v. ren.

Rægol-fæst bound by rule, *Menol.* 88.

Ræhte, ræhton extended, v. ræcan. Ræms, Remis Rheims; civitas Rhemorum, *Chr.* 1119, 1046.

<sup>h</sup>RÆNC, renc [*Ger.* ränk m. pl. ränke a cunning shift, a trick, craft, subtlety: *Dan.* rænke, renke c: *Swed.* ränk; pl. ränker m.] Pride; superbia:—Idele rænca vana superbia, inanis corporis cultus, *L. Off. Episc.* 1, 8: *L. Can. Edg.* p. 97, 2: *L. Const.* p. 148, 150. Rænca, renca bullæ, trica cuiusvis generis.

Ræpan; p. te; pp. t. [*rap* a rope, cord] To bind, lead captive; vincire, captivum ducere:—Mid ræcantan ræpan to bind with chains, *Bt. R.* p. 190. Ure earne folc ræpton led captive our miserable folk, *Chr.* 1011.

Ræpling, es; m. A captive, prisoner; captivus:—Ræplingas captivi, *Gen.* 39, 20: *Ps.* 68, 38. Mid ræplingum, *Mk.* 15, 7. — Ræpling - weard a keeper of captives, *R.* 8.



Ræps, es; *m.* *A distance or space between; interstitium.*—*R.* 43. Nigon ræpsas *nine spaces; novem interstitia*, *Elf. ep.* 1, 43. Responsorium, *C. R. Ben.* 21, 22.

Ræpsung, e; *f.* *A preventing; interceptio*, *Som.*

RÆRAN, aræran, reran; *p.* rærde, arærde, we rærdon, arærdan; *pp.* aræred; *v. a.* 1. *To raise*, REAR, *elevate, build; erigere, edificare.* 2. *To raise, excite, move, advance; moliri.*—1. Hlædræ rærdon *ladders reared*, *Cd.* 80: 79. Reliquias reran *to elevate relics*, *Menol.* 141. Arærende þearfan *lifting up the poor; erigens pauperem*, *Ps.* 112, 6. Þu rærst hus, *Deut.* 28, 30. He þær weofod arærde, *Gen.* 22, 9: 28, 18, 22. 2. Ne ongunnun ræran *began not to excite*, *Cd. Th. p.* 2, 18. Godes lof ræran *God's praise to advance*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *v. hreran.*

RÆS, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed.* *rask quick; Dut. ras n. a whirlpool, a rapid tide, rasch quick, ras quickly; Ger. rasch, risch; Not. rosche swift; Mons. rasco vivaciter*] ARUSH, onset, force, violence, course, stream; impetus, cursus:—*Mycelum ræse magno impetu*, *Lk.* 8, 33. Mid swiðran ræse *valentiori impetu*, *Bd.* 5, 6.

RÆSAN, he ræst, rist; *p.* ræsde, geraesde; *pp.* ræsed. [*Dut. razen: Ger. rasen: Taf. raze: Dan. rase: Swed. rasa. These words signify to make a loud, violent noise by moving, to discover anger by outward impetuous actions, to act contrary to reason, to rave, rant, rage, to be mad: Icel. rása currere, rasa, hrasa nutare, cadere; Heb.*

רשך *ruj, ruts to run.—ras a rush*] *To rush, fall, to rush upon, to attack; irruere, prouere.*—Ræst on gehwīlne reðe hunde wuhta *gelicost proruit in unumquemque feroci cani cuius similium*, *Bt.* p. 186. Rist se stol nyðer *the throne falls down; ruit solum deorsum*, *L. Const. p.* 148. Ræse forð *proruit inde*, *Dial.* 2, 6. Ræse on þone cyning *made an attack on the king*, *Bd.* 2, 9. Ræsende eode *proruens abiit*, *R. Mt.* 8, 32, *v. hreosan, reosan.*

Ræs-bora *a bold leader; impetum ferens*, *Cd.* 86.

Ræscettan *To crack, crush, rush; stridere, crepere*, *Cot.* 44, 198.

Ræscetung, e; *f.* *A crushing, rushing, a flash of lightning; stridor, coruscatio*, *Som.*

Ræscian *To shake; vibrare*, *Hymn.*

Ræse *with a force, a course*, *v. ræs.*

RÆSN. 1. *A shingle, plank, cloven wood; asser.* 2. *A beam, a plain beam in a roof; laquear.*—1. *Elf. gr.* 9, 18. 2. *Cot.* 122, 168.

Ræst *a rest, a place of rest, a bed*, *Bt.* 33, 4: *C. Mt.* 23, 6, *v. rest.*

Ræst readest, *Elf. gr.* 28, *v. rædan.*

Ræst-dæg *a rest day, a sabbath*, *Lev.* 19, 3, *v. reste-dæg.*

Ræstan *to sit*, *C. Jn.* 21, 12, *v. geræstan.*

RÆSWA, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. reus m: Old Dut. Ger. riese m: Old Ger. ris, recke m: Ot. risi: Not. riso a giant; Moes. reiks a prince. The Ger. rise a giant signified in earlier times a prince, hero, warrior, leader; Dan. rise m: Swed. rese m: Icel. risi m. a giant, ræsir m. a king; Wel. rhyswr a champion, hero, warrior; Heb.*

רשן *ras a head, chief: Sans. raja a king*] *A chief, chieftain, captain, leader, prince; præses, princeps, dux.*—*Cyninges ræswa a king's chief minister; regis præfectus*, *Cd.* 193. We-rodes ræswa *people's prince*, *Cd.* 198. Folces ræswan *populi duces*, *Jdth.* 9. Se mago-ræswa *the kindred chief*, *Cd.* 98. Leoda ræswan *chieftains of the people*, *Cd.* 80. Ræswan *herges leaders of an army*, *Cd.* 154.

Ræswian; *p.* ode, we ræswodon; *pp.* od. [*Plat. resonneren: Fr. raisonner: Wel. rheswm: Ir. reasun: Arm. resoun*] *To reason, think, meditate, imagine; cogitare.*—*Pin mod oft ræsweð thy mind oft reasons*, *Bt.* 22, 2, *v. resian.*

RÆT [*Plat. Dan. rotte f: Dut. rot, rat f. According to Bolderdyk it is m. in analogy with the Fr. rat m. and the It. ratto m: Ger. ratte, ratze f: Swed. råtta, rotta f: Icel. rotta f. glis: Fr. rat, raton m: It. ratto m: Sp. rato, raton m. ratona f: Bret. raz m: Lat. m. ratus, raturus. Related to the Lat. rodere to gnaw. The Heb.*

רצו *rjo or rtso signifies to make holes, to perforate*] *A RAT; mus rattus Lin., sorex*, *R.* 19: *Elf. gl. p.* 59.

Ræt reads, *Mt.* 24, 15: *governs; gubernat*, *Bt.* 35, 3, *v. rædan.*

Ræt reads, *Mt.* 24, 15, *v. rædan.*

Ræðe, rað, raðe; *comp.* raðor, raður; *sup.* raðost; *adv.* Soon, RATH, quickly, RATHER; cito,

protinus, *Gen.* 24, 65: *Mk.* 9, 39: *Lk.* 18, 8. Ne sceal he na þe raðor non debet ille eo citius, *Bt.* 30, 1. Raður þonne citius quam, *Ex.* 2, 18. Swa hig raðost magon quam illi citissime, possunt, *Gen.* 45, 19, *v. hraðe.*

Ræðnys *fierceness*, *v. reðnes.*

Ræw *a corpse*, *v. hræw.*

Ræwa *a row*, *v. rawa.*

Rago-finc *a parrot*, *Cot.* 160.

Ragu. 1. *Blast, blight, mildew; rubigo.* 2. *Christ's wort, Christ's herb, Christmas-herb; helleborus niger, mosicolum, sive mosicum, forsan mosylicum vel rubus mosylicus, i. e. ut nonnulli volunt, cassiæ species.* 1. *Deut.* 28, 42. 2. *L. M.* 3, 62.

Raha *a roe*, *v. ra.*

Rah-deor *a roe deer; capreus*, *R.* 19, *Elf. gl. p.* 59, *v. ra.*

RAM, ramm, es; *m.* [*Plat. ramm m: Dut. Frs. ram m: Ger. ramm, rammbock m.—rammen or rammeln coire. The male hare and rabbit are called in Ger. rammeler m. The Lat. ramus is related to this word*]

1. *A RAM; aries.* 2. *A battering ram; instrumentum bellicum Aries dictum.*—1. He ahefeð þone ramm, *Gen.* 22, 13. Pri-wintre ramm triennis aries, *Gen.* 15, 9. Muntas, ge fægnodon swa swa ramm as montes, vos exultastis sicut arjetes, *Ps.* 113, 4, 6. Onbærnyssse ramma incensum arietum, *Ps.* 65, 14. Twentig rammena viginti arietum, *Gen.* 32, 14. 2. *Ram to wuce or ram to weal geweorc a ram for work or a ram for wall work*, *R.* 51: *Elf. gr.* 5.

Ramesan *Buckthorn; ramusium*, *R.* 40.

Rammesige, Remesege, Ramesie, Rameseie [*Ita dictum quasi Rammes ige Arietis insula, quod, priusquam ab ullo inhabitaretur homine, Aries, (limosis locis gelu hiemali obduratis, vel æstivo solis calore arentibus) relicto grege illuc errabundus deveniens, eisdem iterum locis in humorem et mollietatem solitam resolutis, heremita remanere compulsus sempiternum loco nomen reliquit Mon. Angl. p.* 232, *l.* 12, *b.*] *RAMSEY, Huntingdonshire; Ramesia, ubi*, 12, *Nov. A. D.* 969, Ailwinus, orientalius Anglorum dux, instigante Oswaldo Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, fundavit monasterium, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 231, 34, *a.*

RAN [*Dan. Icel. rán n. rapina;*



*Dan.* rane to rob, pillage, to take or snatch away; *Icel.* ræna to rob] Rapine, plunder, open robbery; *aperta rapina*: —Gif he ran wyrcen si apertam rapinam fecerit, *L. Cnut. pol.* 58.

*Ran* *A* deer, wild goat; *caprea*: —Huntunge heorta and rana venatio cervorum et caprearum, *Bd. 1, 1.* —*Ran-deora* reindeer, *v. hranas.*

*Ran* *a* whale, *v. hron.*

*Ran ran*, *Cd. 209*, *v. rennan.*

*Ran-boga* *a* rainbaw, *v. renboga.*

*RANC* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan.* rank slender, lank, thin, luxuriant in growth, high grown] Proud, haughty, rebellious, *RANK*, fruitful; *superbus*, rebellis, *fœcundus*: —*De wæpnum læt ranc strate forð* *rum* *wyrcean thee with weapons let a way forth through (the) proud widely work*, *Cd. 97.* *Geseon rancne here to see (the) haughty foe*, *Chr. 1006.* Gif senig man hæbbe modigne sunu and rancne, *Deut. 21, 18.* Ne ge ne sceolon beon rance ye should not be proud, *L. Elf. Can. 35, W. p. 158, 54.* *Ranclic* proud, *v. ranc.*

*Ranclice*; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Proudly, fruitfully, RANKLY*; *superbe*: —*Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice gema-cod your clothing should not be too proudly made*, *L. Elf. Can. 35.*

*Rances*, *se; f. RANKNESS*, fruitfulness; *superbia, fœcunditas, Som.*

*RAND*, *rond*, *es; m. [Dut. ronds n. a shield: Ger. rundatsche, rundartsche f. rundschild n. a round shield: Icel. rønd f. a margin, shield: Fr. rondelle, rondache f. It. rotella, rondazza f. Sp. rodela f. Port. rodella f. all signify a round shield, a target: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. c. Swed. f. rand m. a border, edge: Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. rund round: Dut. Fr. rond round: It. rotondo: Sp. redondo. This word, like the Ger. ring, is allied to the Ger. verb rennen to run, designating, in its primitive sense, the quick motion of a round body around its axis. The Lat. rota a wheel, is visibly related to the Ger. rad a wheel. The ancient Germans expressed round by sinwell, the A.-S. sinewealt: Ger. welle, waltze a cylinder, roller] A boss, shield, rim; clypeus: —Rand on scylde a boss on a shield, Menol. F. 534. Rincas*

*randas wægon warriors bore shields, Cd. 95: 171.*

*Rand-beag*, *rond-beag*, *rand-beah*, *rand-beh* *a shield-formed crown, a boss, a buckler, target; scutiformis corona, umbo, Elf. gr. 47.*

*Rand-byrig* *shield-walls, shields, Cd. 166, v. burh.*

*Ran-deora* *a rein-deer, v. ran.*

*Rand-gebeorh* *a protecting shield, Cd. 158.*

*Randun* [*rennan to flow, dun down*] *Rushing, random; torrens, Hicess's Thes. 1, 232, 34.*

*Rand-wiga* *a bucklered or shielded warrior, Cd. 148.* —*Rand-wiggend*, *rond - wiggend* *a shielded fighter or warrior, Cd. 163.*

*Rann* *a deer, Col. Monas., v. ran.*

*RA'P*, *es; m. [Plat. reep, reip m: Dut. reep m: Frs. raap f: Ger. reif m: Moes. raip a band, ribbon: Dan. reb, reeb n. a cord, rope, cable: Swed. rep n. ref f: Icel. reip, reipi n: Wel. rhâff, rhafawg: Ir. ropa] A ROPE, cord; funis: —Heo let hig ut mid anum langum rape, Jos. 2, 15. Ða rapas toburstun funes rupti sunt, Jud. 15, 14. Tobræc he sona Ða rapas, Jud. 16, 9. —Rape-ge-wælc a little rope, T. Ps. 104, 10. —Rap - gan, rap - gon to walk on a rope, Cot. 90. —Rap-genga a rope-ganger, a rope-dancer.*

*Rapincel*, *rapincle* *a little rope, Ps. 104, 10.*

*Raredunle* *A bittern, an owl; onocrotalus, Cot. 159, Som.*

*RARIAN*; *part. rarigende; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. raren: Dut. reeren: Fr. raire, réer the noise that deer make in rutting time] To ROAR, bellow, cry out; fremere, rugire, clamare, Cot. 183.*

*Raring*, *rarung, e; f. ROARING*, braying; *rugitus, Cot. 23.*

*Rascal* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. rekel m. a cur, a brutish, rude fellow, a rascal: Plat. rasenkahl shaved bald] A lean, worthless deer, hence a RASCAL; fera strigosa, homo nihili, vilis.*

*Rað* *quickly, v. ræðe.*

*Raðinga* *suddenly, v. ræðe.*

*RAWA* [*Plat. rege, rige: Dut. ry f: Ger. reihe f: Old Ger. rei: Dan. Swed. rad f: Pol. rey, rzad: Wel. rhês a row, rank: Fr. raie f: It. riga f: Sp. raya f: Port. risca] A row, order: —Lenge swiðe rawa longo valde ordine, usquequaque, Cot. 197.*

*Rawe* *Hairs, small roots; capilamenta, Som.*

*Rea* *a highwayman; grassator, Lye.*

*Reac reeked, fumed; p. of recan.*

*REA'D*, *reod*, *rude*, *red; adj.*

[*Plat. Dut. rood: Ger. roth: Ot. rot: Dan. Swed. rōd: Icel. raudr: Wel. rhudd red, ruddy: Bret. ruz red, fire red, blood red: Ir. ruadh: Corn. rydh: Russ. rdeyu: Fr. rouge, rous; RED; ruber, roseus: —Pes heofon ys read, Mt. 16, 2. Ðære readan sæs wateru rubri maris aque, Deut. 11, 4. On Ða readan sæ in rubro mari, Ex. 10, 19. On sæ readre in mari rubro, Ps. 105, 21. On Ða sæ readre, Ps. 135, 15. Be Ðan readan sæ by the Red sea, Cd. 148: 2.*

*Reada*, *reade* *A swelling in the jaws; tolia, vel prunula, Elf. gl. p. 71: R. 74.*

*Readan-bigong* *the exercise of reading, v. ræda.*

*Readan-eorð* *red earth, ruddle.*

*Read-clæfre* *red clover, v. ræde-clæfer.*

*Read-wan* *of a yellow or pale red colour; rufus, Som.*

*Readian*, *ic readige; p. ode; pp. od. To REDDEN, to become red; rubere, rubescere, Elf. gr. 26.*

*Reading* *Reading, Berks., v. Ræding.*

*Reading-sceamel* *a reading-desk, v. ræding-scamol.*

*Readnes*, *se; f. REDNESS; rubor, Bd. 4, 19.*

*REAF*, *es; n. [Icel. reifi n. a fleece. As far as reaf signifies a garment, a covering, it is related to the A.-S. hrof a roof: Plat. roof: Frs. rof n. a roof: Dut. roef f. the cabin of a small vessel: Icel. ræf, rafur n. a roof: "Ab hac significatione, (garment) Latino-barbarum rauba, raupa, et roba, pro veste; ut et nostratum robe, pro veste pretiosiore." Som.] A garment, clothing; vestis, vestimentum: —Hys reaf wæron swa hwite swa snaw, Mt. 17, 2: Mk. 9, 3: Lk. 9, 29. Wydewan reaf viduæ vestimentum, Gen. 38, 14. Ðæt halie reaf sacra vestis, Ex. 29, 29. Linene reaf lintea vestis, Gen. 41, 42. Reaf to werigenne vestimentum ad induendum, Gen. 28, 20. Reaf of offenda hærum, Mt. 3, 4. Wæpmanes reaf viri vestis, Deut. 22, 5. Wifmanes reaf femine vestis, id. Deorwurðust reaf pretiosa sive splendida vestis, Gen. 27, 15. Reafes fnead vestis fimbria, Mt. 9, 20: Mk. 6, 56: Lk. 8, 44. On hwitum reafe, Lk. 24, 4. Mid nanon reafe gescrydd, Lk. 8, 27. Ymbhydige be reafe*



*solliciti de vestimento, Mt. 6, 28.*

**REAF**, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. roof m: Ger. raub m: Ot. giroubi: Not. robe, geroub: Dan. rov n: Swed. rof n: Icel. rifs n. rapine, hrifs, hrisfa n. spoil, v. reafian to spoil, rob. — Ab hac significatione (spoil) Latino-barbarum raubare, et robare, pro prædari, deprædari, rapere, nostratibus to rob; item roberia robbery, Som.] *Spoil, plunder; spoliū: — Se þe fyndeð reaf manige qui invenit spolia multa, Ps. 118, 162. Here-reaf militaria spolia, manubia, Jos. 7, 21: Bd. 1, 34: Lk. 11, 22.**

**Reafere**, es; m. [*Plat. röver m: Dut. roover m: Ger. räuber m: Old Ger. raubar, rouser: Dan. röver m: Swed. rövare m: Icel. reyfari, reifari, raufari, hraffi, hrafsi m: Scot. reffiar, reffayr, reiffar, reaver, reuer, ryvir a robber, pirate: Fr. voleur m: It. rubatore m: Sp. robador m.—reaf spoil*] *A seizer, robber, rover; raptor. Reaferas, Lk. 18, 11: L. Const. p. 149.*

**Reafful Rapacious; rapax, Obs. Lum. 13.**

**Reafian**, hreafian, ic reafige; p. ode; pp. od, gereafod; v. a. [*Plat. roven, rofen: Dut. rooven: Ger. rauben, berauben: Old Ger. raban, raubon, raupon, roben: Moes. raubon, biraubon to rob, raupjan to pull, pluck: Dan. röve: Swed. roffa, röfwa: Icel. hrisfa to seize; Fr. ravir: Old Fr. robber: Old Lat. rivare: Scot. to reife, to reiff to rob, to take with violence.—reaf spoil*] *To seize, take hold of, to take in the act, rob, spoil, destroy; raperere, diripere, vastare:—His hus reafige ejus domum diripiet, Mk. 3, 27. Ge reafiað Egipte spoliabitis Ægyptios, Ez. 3, 22. Hi reafiað hine spoliant eam, Ps. 79, 13. Reafodon hine diriperunt illum, Ps. 88, 40: L. Can. Edg. imp. pp. 36.*

**Reaff** [*Dan. raffle to play at cross and pile, to raffle: Swed. raffle n. a game at dice: Icel. hraffi rapax, hraffa manu vertere. Inde forsā nostra to raffle; ludere tesseris, scilicet, ea lege ut unus omnia rapiat.—reaf plunder*] *Greedy, mad; rapax, rabidus, Pref. R. Conc.*

**Reafiað**, es [*Icel. hrisfling f.] Prey, rapine, spoil; rapina, spoliū: — Fulle reafiaðes pleni rapina, Mt. 23, 25. Full*

*reafice plenum rapina, Lk. 11, 39. Nylle ge hopian on reafiaðum, Ps. 61, 10. Todælan reafiað dividere spolia, T. Ps. 67, 13.*

**Reafodu rapine, v. reafiað.**  
**Reaftere** *a rafter, Cot. 142, v. rafter.*

**Reafung**, e; f. *Aspoiling, seizing, destroying; spoliatio, Ors. 2, 5.*  
**REAM**, reama, reoma, an; m. [*Plat. reem, remen m. a strap, thong: Dut. riem m. a thong, strap: Frs. rembende f. a binding with straps: Ger. riemen: Ot. riumo: Dan. Sweed. rem f: Icel. reim, ræma f. a thong, strap: Pol. rzemien: Boh. remen. The Lat. remus signified not only an oar, but also, a thong, strap: Wel. rhwym a bond or band, a tie. Hence the Northumberland rim or belly-rim, the membrane enclosing the intestines, as in the vulgar caution "Mind dinna brust yor belly-rim." Hence also, Lye thinks, the Eng. ream a parcel of paper*] *What binds up or covers, a film, membrane, ligament; membrana, ligamentum: — Brægen utan bið mid reaman bewefen on þære systan wucan the brain is on the outside, covered with a membrane in the sixth week; cerebrum exterius est ligamentis obtextum in sexta hebdomade, Lib. generat. hom. Se reoma þæs brages ligamentum cerebri, Cot. 54.*

**REAM**, rem [*Plat. Dut. room m: Ger. rahm, rohm m: Old Ger. ruum: Dan. rømme m: Icel. riómi m: Fr. creme f: It. Sp. crema f: Scot. ream, reyme, rem cream. Hence, Lye says, the Devonshire ream cream*] *Cream; cremor, lactis flos: — Milc rem lactis flos, vel cremor, Hicke's Thes. I. 227, 18. Do on ream put into cream, L. M. 3, 10.*

**Ream** *a shout, v. hream.*

**Reapere** *A seizer, robber; raptor, Off. Reg. 4, v. ripere.*

**Reapling** *a prisoner, v. ræpling.*

**Reas rushed, Bd. 3, 9, v. reosan.**

**Reaw raw, v. hreaw.**

**RE'c**, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. rook m: Frs. rec, rek f: Ger. rauch m: Wil. Not. ruch: Dan. røg c: Swed. rök m: Icel. reykr m. smoke, rök n; pl. wet hay: Scot. reik, reek, rek*] *REEK, smoke, vapour; exhalatio: — Biteran recas bitter reeks (vapours), Cd. 18. Mid reec with smoke, Bd. 5, 12.*

**Recan**, arecan, recan; p. reac; pp. areht, ahreht [*Plat. Dut.*

*rooken to smoke, perspire, exhale: Frs. reka to smoke, perspire: Ger. rauchen: Not. rouchen: Tat. riohhen to fumigate: Dan. røge, ryge to smoke, to dry in smoke, to perfume: Swed. röka, ryka: Icel. reykia to smoke: Let. rukinti fumare: Heb. רכך rkk, rekek made soft, from רך rk,*

*rek to be soft, but rakak signifies in most oriental languages to rarefy or thin a volatile body.—rec smoke. The slow waving and swelling motion of the smoke seems to have given origin to its appellation rec: Plat. rook and Ger. rauch, schmauch smoke. In the same manner the related words fam foam: Ger. faum: Lat. fumus have taken their name from motion, Adelung*] *To REEK, ascend, to stand up, to be erect, to fume, smoke; erigere, exhalaré:—Recend fumans, C. Mt. 12, 20. Recendne rommes blodereek, ing with ram's blood, Cd. 142, v. reocan.*

**Recan**, reccan, reccean, arecan, arececan, berecan, gerececan; p. rehte, reahte, arehte, gerehte; pp. areht, reht, areht, gereht, gereceod; v. a. [*Plat. reken, rekenen; v. a. to compute, number; v. n. conferre rationes, Brem. Dict.: Dut. rekenen; v. a. to count, reckon, value, to rely upon; v. n. to cipher, to cast accounts, toreckon: Ger. rechnen; v. a. and v. n.; in the latter case it requires the auxiliary verb haben to have; to count, calculate, reckon, esteem, to reckon the charges, to rely or depend upon: South Ger. raiten, reiten to cipher: Moes. rahnan, garathjan to number: Dan. regne to count, reckon, tell: Swed. räkna, to count, reckon, tell: Icel. reikna to reckon, compute; Pol. rachowy to cipher, to cast accounts. Junnius and Ihre derive recan from the Dut. reeks f. a series, chain, row: Ger. reche: Plat. reege f. which is confirmed by the ancient manner of calculating with small balls attached to a string. Wach. derives recan from the Old Ger. racha reason, account, ciphering being the proof of a thing by numbers or ciphers, Adelung.—racu a discourse*] *1. To say, speak, tell, relate, recite, explain, translate, interpret; dicere, exponere. 2. To number, RECKON, part, divide, distribute, bestow, give; enumerare, erogare:—I. Ic recce*



ealle wundra þine, *Ps.* 9, 1: *Cd.* 161. Þa se wisdom þa þis spell areht [*Cot.* areht] hæfde *when wisdom this speech had spoken, Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 1: 39, 3. Ic mæg recan *I can relate, Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 298, 21. Bigspell recan, *Mk.* 12, 1. Arece us þæt bigspell, *Mt.* 13, 36: 15, 15. He þæt swefen rehte, *Gen.* 40, 16: 41, 12. Wæs reht was translated, *Bd.* 5, 21. Areccan of Lædene on Englis to translate from Latin into English, *Past.* Recceað, *Lk.* 24, 17. Gerehtest me toldest me, *Bt.* 35, 3. Gerecenod explained, *Cd.* 169. 2. Hit nis nanum men alefed, þæt he mæge arecan þæt þæt God geworht hæfð *it is permitted to no man, that he may reckon (recount) that which God hath wrought, Bt.* 39, 12, *Card.* p. 354, 13. Is to rececenne and to syllanne est erogandum atque dandum, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1. 1. Gerececan þancas to give thanks, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Récan, reccan; *p.* röhte, rehte, reachte, we rohton; *pp.* geröhrt; *v. a.* [*Plat.* rōken; *p.* rogte; *pp.* rogt, rochen; *p.* rochte; *pp.* rocht to regard: Old Dut. roeken, rochten, ructen to care for: Ger. geruhen from the antiquated verb ruchen, geruchen to regard: Ot. ruachen, *Krist.* iv. c. 16, 40.

“Zi gálu ir min ni rúachet. Thoh bin ih then ir súachet,”

*non curatis me in bonam partem, sum tamen is quem queritis. Winsbeck in parænesi ad Fil.* 86. Ni ruche uuiæ die Pfaffen leben, du solt doch dienen Gott an in noli curare vitam Clericorum, tuum est in illis reuereri Deum: *Dan.* rögte, rygte to take care of: *Swed.* rykta to nurse, to take care of:

*Icel.* rækia, rækta.—reccare] *To RECK, care for, regard, take care for, direct, govern, rule; curare, regere:—Se rica reccan wolde the prince would reck (care for), Cd.* 205, *Th.* p. 253, 16. Þu ne recst tu non curas, *Mk.* 12, 14. Ne recest þu? *C. Mk.* 4, 38. Ne rohste regarded not, *Chr.* 1086. Þu recest hi tu reges illos, *Ps.* 2, 9. Framlice rehte firmly ruled, *Bd.* 1, 5. Se þe recð min folc, *Mt.* 2, 6. Sealde to rececenne gave to rule, *Bd.* 3, 23: *Cd.* 203.

RECC [*Chau.* recke: *Dut.* Kil. roek *m. care: Old Ger.* ruch, ruache *f. care; Ker.* ruahcha] RECK, care; cura, *Som.*

\*Recce-leás RECKLESS, careless; curæ expers, *Past.* pref.

Recceleáslice RECKLESSLY, negligently; supine, *Past.* 57, 4. Recceleast, receceleastnes, receceleasnes, *se; f.* RECKLESSNESS, carelessness; negligentia, incuria, *Past.* 60.

Reccende ruling, *v.* recan.

Reccende reeking, smoking, *Cd.* 142, *v.* recan.

Reccendóm, *es; m.* Rule, government, interpretation; gubernatio, *R. Ben.* 2.

Reccendr *A ruler, guide; rector, Scint.* 32.

Reccenys, *se; f.* *A history, relation, direction, correction; narratio, directio, correctio, Som.*

Reccere, *es; m.* 1. *A rector, governor, a ruler of a church or priest; rector.* 2. *An interpreter, preacher, expounder, a rhetorician; narrator, rhetor:—1. Past.* 13, 1. 2. *Seo racu deð þæt he bið reccere rhetoric makes that he is a rhetorician, Bt.* 16, 3.

Reccestre *A female who rules, a governess; rectrix, Som.*

Reccileás careless, dissolute, *v.* recce-leás.

RECED, *es; m.* [*Plat.* rook *m.* and the Ger. Rauch *m.* smoke, signify metaphorically a house, habitation: *Scot.* reik smoke, habitation: *The Frs.* reka signifies to smoke, inhabit. *The Icel.* rekkia *f.* signifies a bed, and a couch; it might, therefore, seem to denote one who has a bed, a couch. Rök smoke, says *Thre*, notat domicilium, focum, unde, Betala for hwarje rök þor quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere, rökpenningas focarium, fumagium: *Ger.* Rauchgelt. *Lye* says, domus autem ideo forsan reced dicebantur, quod focos habentes in centro, fumo plenæ (fumosæ) esse solebant] *A place where there is smoke, houses in olden times have hearths, but no chimnies, hence they were smoky, hence also a dwelling, house, hall, palace; domus, palatium:—Recedes hleow a dwelling's shelter; domus asylum, sive hospitium, Cd.* 112. On recede in his dwelling; in domo, *Cd.* 113.—Sund-reced an ocean dwelling, the ark, marina domus, *Cd.* 67.

Rece - leás careless, dissolute, wicked, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* recce-leás. Recceleasnes neglect, *L. Can.* Edg. conf. 7, *v.* recceleast.

Récel, *es; m.* [*Plat.* rökels *n:* *Dut.* reukwerk *n:* *Ger.* rauchwerk *n:* *Dan.* rögelse *c:* *Swed.*

rökelse *f:* *Icel.* reykelsti *n.* thus.—recc smoke] *Incense, frankincense; fumigatio, thus, Mt.* 2, 11.—Recels-fæt a censor, *Num.* 16, 46.

Recelsian *To make a perfume or incense;thurificare, Som.*

RECEN, recene, recone, recune; *sup.* recenust; *adv.* [*Plat.* re-ken pure, clean, unmixed, orderly, something which is easily to be gotten, becoming, fit: *Ger.* rege swift, lively] Quickly, soon, speedily, immediately; cito, protinus:—Het him recene gangan commanded him quickly to go, *Cd.* 40: 101. Full recen full soon, *Bt. R. p.* 185: *Bd.* 1, 7.

\*Recendóm, recendóm rule, *Elf.* gr. 9, 12.

Receting *A belching; ructatio, Som.*

Recgan to give, [*For* thinks recgað is an error for secgað] *Menol.* 184, *v.* recan, secgan.

Recnan to reckon, pay out, *v.* recan.

Recone, recune soon, *v.* recen.

Reconlice, recunlice immediately, *R. Mk.* 1, 18: 1, 31, *v.* recen.

Red red, *v.* read.

Red a read, *v.* read.

Red counsel, advice, *Chr.* 656, *v.* ræd.

Red-, -red, as a prefix and a postfix denotes counsel, prudence, sagacity; hæc vox red, sive rad, ræd et rod, sæpe occurrit tum in initio tum in terminatione nominum viro- rum, consilium, prudentiam, sagacitatem, denotans; as rad-ulph, rod-ulph assisting in counsel; consilio adjuvans. Ræd-wald power in counsel; consilio imperans. Æðel-red noble in counsel; clarus in consilio. Ælc-red all counsel; omne consilium.—Cuð-red known in counsel; cognitus consilio.—Mild-red mild in counsel; mitis consilio.

Redan to read, *R. Lk.* 4, 16, *v.* rædan.

Rede-leás hasty, *v.* ræd-leás.

Redeleasnes, *se; f.* Rashness, hastiness; precipitantia, *Som.*

Redels a riddle, ambiguity, *v.* rædels.

Redere a reader, *v.* rædere.

Rede-stan red stone, ruddle.

\*Red-ford, reod-ford [*hreed a reed, ford ford*] *Redbridge, Hants; also RADFORD, in Notts; &c.; locus in agro Hantonensi, Bd.* 4, 16, &c.

Redin a condition, decree, *Cot.* 41, 173, *v.* ræden.

Redisn vacedo, *Cot.* 165.

Red-leás hasty, *v.* ræd-leás.

Red-lic wisely, *v.* ræd-lic.

Ref a garment, *v.* reaf.



**Refa** *a robber, tax-gatherer, W. Cat. p. 21, v. reafere.*  
**Refan** *to rob, v. reafian.*  
**Reft** *a covering, garment, veil, v. rift.*  
**Regel** *a rule, Chart. Edw., v. regol.*  
**Regini, reginu** *a ruler, v. regn.*  
**Regl** *a garment, v. hrægel.*  
**Reg-luord** *A nobleman, ruler, prince; regulus, C. Jn. 4, 46, 49.*  
**Regn rain, Cd. 12, v. ren.**  
**Regn** [*Moes. raginon to rule*] *One who rules, a ruler, prefect, in composition it denotes chief, principal; rector, præses.—Regn-peofas ruling or chief thieves; dominantes fures, Cd. 169.*  
**Regnan to rain, C. R. Mt. 5, 45, v. rinan.**  
**Regnes-burh** [*burh a town, city, regenes of the river, Regen*]  
**REGENSBURG, Ratisbon; urbs Germaniæ ad Danubii et Regini confluentem; olim Reginum et Regina Castra.**  
**Regulic Rainy; pluviialis, V. Ps. 77, 49.**  
**Regn-wyrm** *a ring-worm, v. reng-wyrm.*  
**REGOL, regel, regul, reogol** [*Plat. regel f: Dut. regel m: Ger. Dan. Swed. m. regel f, a precept, maxim, line, row, rule: Icel. regla f. a rule, canon*] **A RULE, law, canon; regula, canon:—Under reogole sub regula, Bd. 4, 4. Of þæm reogole extra regulam. Boc para reogola a book of the canons, Bd. 4, 5. On mynstres reogolum in the minster's rules, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.**  
**Regolet Regular, canonical; canonicus, Cot. 58.**  
**Regol-lagu Canon law; lex canonica, L. Cnut. eccl. 5.**  
**Regollic, reogollic; adj. According to rule, regular, monastic; regularis.—Regollic lif** *a regular life, such as was led by monks. Þæt gemet leornode regollices þeodscipes learned the limit of regular discipline; normam didicerat regularis disciplinæ, Bd. 3, 23. Þa reogollican gesettnysse haligra fædera gelufodon loved the regular institution of holy fathers, Bd. 4, 5. On life reogollicum in regular life, Bd. 4, 6.  
**Regollice, reogollice; comp. or; adv. Regularly, by monastic rule; regulariter:—Þe regollice libbe who lives regularly, L. Cnut. eccl. 5. Regollicor libban to live more regularly; regularius vivere, L. Const. Ethel. p. 115.***

**Regol-lif, reogol-lif** *A regular or monastic life; regularis, i. e. monastica vita, L. Cnut. eccl. 5.—Regol-sticca a ruling-stick, a ruler.—Regol-weard, reogol-weard a head or rector of the Regulars; Regularium præpositus, Bd. 4, 27.  
**Regol a rule, v. regol.**  
**Regullic regular, v. regollic.**  
**Reh** *a deluge, v. hreh.*  
**Reht** *a right, law, a plumb-line, a carpenter's rule, v. riht.*  
**Rehte told, directed, ruled; p. of recan.**  
**Rehtlic Right, proper; rectus:—Is rehtlic is right, ought, R. Mk. 8, 31, v. rihtlic.**  
**Rehtlice Regularly, well, properly; recte, R. Mk. 7, 35.**  
**Rehtnis Reason, account; ratio, C. Mt. 12, 36.**  
**Rehtun interpreted, defined, v. recan.**  
**Reig-luord a ruler, prince, v. reg-luord.**  
**REIN** [*Plat. reen, rein: Dut. rein: Old Dut. reen: Frs. ren: Ger. rein: Moes. hrains: Ker. hrein: Wil. rein: Dan. reen, ren: Swed. ren: Icel. hreinn. These words express a freedom from all filth or dirt, clean, pure, neat, clear, eatable, free from all mixture or alloy, plain, free, entire, quite. Wach. derives rein from rinnen to run, to stream, comparing it with the clear and pure streaming or running water. It seems better to refer it to the antiquated Ger. verb reinen, which exists in the modern verb reinigen to clean, polish, scour. In the same manner the Plat. schier: Swed. skir: A.-S. scir expressing cleanliness, belong to the Ger. shuren to polish, scour*] *Sincere, pure, clean, chaste; sincerus, purus, Som. Rein rain, Chr. 1116, v. ren.*  
**REMIAN, ic remige; part. remigende; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Frs. rama to build, make, prepare: Icel. rema to strengthen, make strong] To mend, repair; emendare:—Remigende hyra net, Mt. 4, 21.**  
**Remis Rheims, v. Ræms.**  
**REMMA** [*Dan. ram rank, rancid, acrid: Swed. ram, ramm the smell of the goat, rank, rancid: Icel. remma f. bitterness*] *Bitterness; amaritudo, Lye.*  
**Remming a hinderance, v. hremming.**  
**Remn a raven, v. hrem.**  
**Rempend Rampant, headlong, rash; præceps, Past. 20.**  
**REN, rægn, régn, reng, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. regen m: Frs. rein f: Old Ger. ren,***

**rigen, ren: Tat. regan: Moes. rign: Dan. c. Swed. Icel. regn n. rigning f. hrönn f.] RAIN; pluvia:—Seren wearð forboden, Gen. 8, 2: Mt. 7, 25. Ic sende ren, Gen. 7, 4. Mid heofonlicum rene with heavenly rain, Bt. 7, 3. Æfter rene after rain, Bt. p. 157. Renas rains, Ps. 104, 30. Rægnas scuran rain showers; pluvia imbres, Cd. 213. Rægnas bæron bore rains, Cd. 12.**  
**Ren a course, Bt. R. p. 194, v. ryne.**  
**Ren-boga a rainbow, Gen. 9, 13.**  
**Renc pride, v. rænc.**  
**Rengc-wyrm, reng-wyrm, ren-wyrm. 1. A RING-WORM; impetigo. 2. An earth-worm, a maw-worm; lumbricus.—1. Som. 2. Herb. 46, 3: Elf. gl. p. 60.**  
**RENDAN, hrendan [Frs. renda to rend, tear: Ger. trennen; p. trente; pp. getrent to separate or divide a thing: Icel. ræni, rændi, at ræna spoliare, deripere: Wel. rhannu to part, divide: Bret. ranna to part, split] To REND, tear; scindere, C. Mk. 11, 8.**  
**Renel a runner, v. ryne.**  
**Reng rain, Bd. 4, 13, v. ren.**  
**Ren-hund** *A greyhound; cursor canis.*  
**Renian; p. renode To rain, to shower down, to bring upon; pluere, inducere, inferre, tanquam pluviam, Cd. 127, Lye, v. rinnan.**  
**Renig 1. Rainy, showery; pluviialis. 2. Blear-eyed, having watery eyes; lippus.—1. Som. 2. Cod. Ex. p. 100, b., Som.**  
**Renise** [*run a magical character*] *Mystical, hidden; mysticus, Som.*  
**Renlic Rainy, showery; pluviialis, Elf. gr. 9, 28.**  
**RENNAN, reonan [Plat. rennen, rōnnen to run, flow: Frs. rena: Ger. rinnen to flow. In the poem on St. Anno, rennin: Ot. rinan to approach, arrive: Moes. rinnan to come: Dan. rende to run, flow; Swed. rinna to flow: Icel. renna to run, flow: Lat. ruo. The double n of this verb in Ger. shows that it is the intensive of the radical antiquated verbenren or reinen, which latter, huntsmen still use when speaking of the trotting of the fox. The A.-S. ærnan, yrnan, urnan are the same word, and only differ by the transposition of the r. The noun is rine or ryne a course, from which with an the verb is formed] To RUN, flow; cur-rere:—Swa swa þæt water**



renneð *as the water runneth*, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 20. Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð, *Chr.* 963. Satan ran Satan ran, *Cd.* 229, *Th.* p. 309, 19, v. yrnan.

Renodest *hast laid*, *Cd.* 127, v. renian.

Ren-scur *a rain shower, a shower of rain, a shower*, *Gen.* 19, 24: *Ps.* 77, 49.

RENT [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Fr. rente f. revenue: Swed. renta, ränta f.: Icel. Sp. renta f.: Port. renda f.: It. rendita f.: Wel. rhent rent for houses or land*] 1. *A course; i.* 2. *A RENT, hire; redditus:—* 1. *Euer ernend to riyt rent semper currens recto cursu, Hickes's Thes. I. p. 232, 38. 2. Sette þar-to landes and rentes disposuit insuper terras et redditus, Chr.* 1137.

Ren-wyrm *rain worm, a red worm that appears after rain*, *R.* 24: *Cot.* 121, v. rency-wyrm, angeltwecca.

Reócan, he rycð; *p. reác, we rucon; pp. rocen to reek, Jðth.* 12, v. recan.

Reod *a reed*, *R.* 43, v. hreod.

Reod red, *Gen.* 25, 25, v. read.

Reod-bed *a reed bed*, *Herb.* 8, 1.

Reode-gnidan, reoð-gnidan *to colour or dye red*, *Cot.* 81.

Reodian; *p. ode; pp. od. To reddan; rubescere, purpurecere:—* Reodode *purpuruit, Cot.* 153, 190, v. readian.

Reod - pipere *a reed piper, a player on pipes*, *R.* 114.

Reogol *a rule, with its compounds, v. in regol.*

Reoh rough, v. hreog.

REOICHE, reohhe [*Plat. ruche m: Dut. rog, roch m. doornrug thornback; Ger. roche m: Dan. rokke m. rokkefisk c: Swed. rocka f.*] *A ROACH, thornback; fannus, piscis, raja clavata, Lin. — R.* 102: *Elf. gl. p.* 77, *Lye.*

Reol *a reel*, *Cot.* 15, 162, v. hreol.

Reoma *a membrane, ligament, v. ream.—also, rheum; rheuma, defluxio.—* rime, *frozen dew; pruina.—* arim, *margin; margo, Som., v. rima.*

Reomian, reomende *to cry out, to mutter, v. hryman.*

Reon *A garment, covering; stragulum:—* Under anre reon sub uno stragulo, *L. Alf. pol.* 88.

Reonnan *to run*, *Chr.* 963, v. rennan.

Reord, gereord [*ræd speech, reason*] *A tongue, voice language, speech; lingua:—* Reord was gemæne language was common, *Cd.* 79: 67: *Bd.* 4,

1.—Reord-berend *word bearing. Nebuchadnezzar is so called. Lye says, refectionem, afferens Cd.* 178.

Reord-hus *a house for dining, a dining-room, C. Mk.* 14, 15.

Reordian, reordigean; *p. ode; pp. od [reord a tongue, speech] To speak, converse, read; loqui, legere:—* Him to reordode to him spoke, *Cd.* 99. Wolde reordigean would harangue, *Cd.* 156.

Reorung, e; *f. Amuttering; musitatio, R. Ben.* 38. *C. R. Ben. habet reonung quod forsan rectius, Lye.*

Reosan, reosian, gereosan; *p. reas. To rush, fall, fall down; corruiere:—* Reoseð se riht-wisa, *Ps.* 36, 25: 144, 15, v. hreosan.

REOST [*Plat. roste f. röster m: Dut. rooster m: Ger. rost m: Dan. rist c. All these words denote a gridiron or grate. Swed. rist m. a ploughshare, the instep of a person's foot*] 1. *A REST, the wood on which the share or coulter is fixed; dentale, scilicet lignum cui inseritur vomer. 2. A coulter, share, harrow; vomer, Lye.*

Reotan *to creak*, *Cod. Ex.* 36, a, v. wreotan.

Reoð cruel, v. reð.

Reoð-gnidan *to colour or dye red*, *Cot.* 89, v. reode-gnidan.

Reow rowed, sailed; *p. of rowan.*

Reowa, reowe, an [reaf *a garment*] *An Irish mantle or rug, a soldier's cloak, a frieze cassock; læna, stragulum.—Cot.* 126.\* Reowan wascan lænas lavare, *Bd.* 4, 31.

Reowe contrition, v. hreowe.

Reowian *to repent*, *R. Ben.* 3, v. hreowan.

Reowlic RUEFUL, sorrowful, *Chr.* 1083: 1086, v. hreowlic.

Reowsian *to rue, be sorry for, be penitent, H. Mk.* 8, 12: *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 5, v. hreowan.

Reowsung *penitence, v. hreowsung.*

Reowu *Pieces of tapestry; tape-ta, Cot.* 174.

Repan *to touch, v. hrepan.*

Repel *A staff, cudgel; baculus, Dial.* 1, 2.

Repera *a robber, v. reapere.*

Rephung [*Plat. raphohn n. tetrao perdix: Dut. raphoen n. the female of a partridge: Ger. reppuhn, rebnhuhn n: Dan. agerhøne c: Swed. raphphona f. raphphons n.—* From rap signifying in *Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Scot. quick*] *A partridge, quail: coturnix, tetrao coturnix, Lin.*

Repling *a prisoner, v. ræpling.*

Reppan *to touch, v. hrepan.*

Reps responsorium, *R.* 34, v. ræps.

Repta-ceaster *Richborough, Kent; Rutupense castrum, juxta insulam Thanet, Lamb. Dict.*

Repung *a touch, v. hreprung.*

Reran *to elevate, Menol.* 141, v. ræran.

Resce *a rush, v. rics.*

Rese Violence, an attack, invasion; impetus, *Som.*

Resian; *p. ade. To reason, imagine, conjecture, divine; conjicere, vaticinari, Bd.* 3, 10, *C:* 4, 1, ræswian.

Resong, resung, e; *f. A guessing, divining; conjectura, Cot.* 44, 171.

REST, rast, e; *f. no pl. [Plat. rust, rast, raue, roue f: Dut. rust f: Old Dut. raste, ruste, rouwe f. rest: Frs. rest f: Ger. rast, rüste f: Ot. resto: Ker. rasta, rast: Moes. rasta a stage, station, a place of rest on the road: Dan. Swed. rast f. rest, stage, station: Icel. röst a milestone, pause, rest] 1. REST, repose, sleeping; quies. 2. A place of rest, a bed, couch; lectus:—* 1. Sætern dages rest is Drihtne gehalgod Saturni diei requies est Domino sanctificata, *Ex.* 16, 23. Ic sylle þe reste, *Ex.* 33, 14. Ge gemetað reste vos invenietis quietem, *Mt.* 11, 29. Secende reste quærens requiem, *Mt.* 12, 43: *Lk.* 11, 24: *Prov.* 22, 2. Reste gestigan to go to bed; torum ascendere, *Cd.* 101. On his reste gestahg into his bed ascended; in ejus lectum conscendit, *Bd.* 3, 27. Mine cnihtas synt on reste mid me mei pueruli sunt in cubili cum me, *Lk.* 11, 7.

Restan, ic reste, þu rest, we restað; *p. reste, we reston [Plat. rasten, rusten, rüsten, rauen: Dut. rusten, rasten: Frs. resta: Ger. rasten, ruhen: Isd. chirestin: Ker. kirestan: Dan. raste: Swed. rasta: Icel. hressa to relax, amuse: Fr. rester to remain, stay.—rest repose] To REST, remain, to be at leisure, to lie down; quiescere:—* He hine reste ille se quieti dedit, *Ex.* 31, 17. Reste þæt folc hit requievit iste populus, *Ex.* 16, 30. Flæsc min resteð on hyhte caro mea requiescet in spe, *Ps.* 15, 9. Reste þar eo-wer sib, *Lk.* 10, 6. Restað incit her rest yourselves here, *Cd.* 139. Men slepon and reston men slept and rested, *Bd.* 2, 12.



Reste-dæg, es; *m.* a day of rest, sabbath, *Mt.* 12, 8.  
 Reste-fæst fast at rest, fast asleep, *Cd.* 9.  
 Resten rest, quiet, a bed, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Resten-ger a rest year, sabbatical year, *Lev.* 25, 5.  
 Rest-gemana quies communis, coitus, *Med. ex. Quadr.* 5, 16.  
 Rest-hus a rest-house, bedchamber, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 Resting-dæg a rest day, *Mod. Confit.* 4, v. reste-dæg.  
 Rest-leás RESTLESS; quietis expers, inquietus, *C. R. Ben.* 64.  
 Resung a guessing, v. resong.  
 Ret cheerful, v. rot.  
 RETAN [ret, rot cheerful] 1. To comfort, delight, exhilarate; lætificare. 2. To use any means to give pleasure, to deliver, defend; liberare, tueri.—1. Wisdom hine eft rete wisdom again comforted him, *Bt. tit.* 5. Oðru god oleccað þam mode and hit ret other goods gratify the mind and delight it, *Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 130, 30, v. aret. 2. *Off. Reg. A.*  
 RE'DE, réða, hréd, hréðe; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. Dut. wreed: *Dan.* vred: *Swed.* wred: *Icel.* reidr angry; *Wel.* iredd anger, wrath] Savage, fierce, cruel, severe, hard, austere, afflictive; ferox, sævus, funestus:—Reðe mann, *Gen.* 16, 12. Reðe deor a savage beast, *Elf. gl.* p. 58. Reðe hund a savage dog, *Bt.* p. 186. Word reðe, *Ps.* 90, 3.—Wite reðe, *Num.* 16, 46. Se reða ren the heavy rain, *Bt.* p. 157. Reðes modes mon austeri animi vir, *Bd.* 3, 5. Wæron swiðe reðe, *Mt.* 8, 28. Reðran ic geseah austeriora ego vidi, *Bd.* 5, 12.—Réðe-mód wrath of mood; asper animi, *Cd.* 80.  
 Réð-gian, reðian To rage; sævire, *Dial.* 1, 2.  
 Réðig, hrédig Cruel, fierce; ferox, *Cot.* 84.—Reðig-mod ferox animi, *Bt.* p. 186.  
 Reðlic Cruel, fierce; ferus, *Cot.* 83.  
 Reðlice Cruelly, fiercely; ferociter, *Som.*  
 Reðnes, se; f. Pierceness, cruelty, WRATH, severity; ferocitas, rigor:—Mid wildeorlice reðnysse with wild beast cruelty, *Bd.* 2, 20. Reðnes þæs stormes severity of the storm, *Bd.* 5, 1. Reðnes cyles severity of cold, *Bd.* 5, 13.  
 Reðra more severe, v. reð.  
 Reðra, reðre, gereðra [Plat. roderknecht m. rojerm: *Dut.* roeyer m: *Ger.* ruderer m: *Dan.*

rörsgast m. rörskarl m: *Swed.* roddare m: *Icel.* róðrar, róðrar madr an oar] A rower, sailor, an oar; nauta:—*Elf. gr.* 7. Scip þre reðre a ship with three rows of oars; triremis, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 300, 8, *Lye.*  
 Reðra-hyðe [hyð a port, reðra of sailors; nautarum portus. "Magis tamen nonnullis placuit a Brit. rother, i. e. er odar, sive yr odr, limes, deducere, q. d. limitis portus; quippe fuit ille locus Cantiacorum atque Trinovantium limes, *Lye*] ROTHERHITHE; oppidum in agro Surriensi juxta ripam Thamesis fluv. positum.  
 Rettan to comfort, v. retan.  
 Reuwan To despise; contemnere, *R.* *Mt.* 18, 10.  
 Réwað we row, v. rowan.  
 Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewyt, es. 1. A rowing, navigation, voyage; remigatio. 2. A ship; navigium:—On rewette swincende in remigatione laborantes, *Mk.* 6, 48. 2. On swiðran healde rewettes in dextram partem navigii, *Jn.* 21, 6.  
 Rha-deor reindeer, v. rah-deor.  
 Rhanas, rhenons reindeer, v. hranas.  
 Rhedmonað March, v. hrédemonað.  
 RIB, ribb [Plat. ribbe f: *Dut.* rib f: *Frs.* reb m: *Ger.* rippe f: *Rab.* ribbi: *Dan.* ribbe c. ribbeen n: *Swed.* ref, refben n: *Icel.* rif n. rifbein n: *Wach.* derives rib from reif a hoop, from its bending shape] A RIB; costa, *Gen.* 2, 21, 22.  
 Ribbe The herb hound's tongue; cynoglossa, *Herb.* 98.  
 Ribb-spaca a rib-spoke; radiolus, *Cot.* 166.  
 Ríc, ríce; def. se rica; seo, þæt rice; adj. [Plat. riek: *Dut.* ryk: *Ger.* reich: *Old Ger.* richo, riho, rih, rich: *Dan.* rig, riig: *Swed.* rik. All these words signify rich: *Icel.* rikr powerful, imperious: *Fr.* riche: *It.* ricco: *Sp.* Port. rico: *Lat.* mid. ricus.—rice a kingdom] 1. RICH; dives. 2. Powerful, great, noble; used as a noun, a prince, governor; magnus, potens:—1. Se rica on Godes rice ga, *Mk.* 10, 25. Þa ofermodan rican superbi divites, *Bt.* 36, 2. Ricra grundleas gitsung divitum immensa avartitia, *Bt.* *R. p.* 157. Ne wandað he for ricum, *Deut.* 10, 17. 2. Se rica recan wolde the noble would regard, *Cd.* 203. Feorðan dæles rica quartæ partis gubernator, i. e. tetrarcha, *Lk.* 3, 1: 9, 7. Ne

arwurða þone rican ne honora magnum, *Lev.* 19, 15. Se rica ahoð the powerful raised, *Cd.* 8: 143. Ricra gesetnes magnatum decretum, senatusconsultum, *R.* 14. He aweap þa rican defect potentes, *Lk.* 1, 52. Se ricosta the richest, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Ríc; rice, rice [Plat. reik: *Dut.* ryk: *Ger.* reich, rich] as a prefix or termination of nouns denotes dominion, power; terminatio plurium substantivorum, munus et dominium significantium, as, Cyn-ric a king's dominion; regnum. Bisceop-ric a bishop's dominion—hence, bishop-ric: episcopatus, &c. It is used, especially in the names of men, both in the beginning and the end of words, as Ricard [ric powerful, weard a ward, keeper] Fredric pace dives, sive potens, &c.  
 Ricardes-rice Richard's kingdom, Normandy, *Chr.* 1000.  
 Riccetere, es; m. 1. Power, tyranny, violence; potentia. 2. Treason, disloyalty; proditio:—1. *R.* *Ben.* 34. 2. Mid riccetere with treason, *Elf. T.* p. 4, 15.  
 Ríce, ryce, es; pl. u; n. [Plat. riek n: *Dut.* ryk n: *Ger.* riech n: *Isd.* rihh: *Ker.* rihh: *Ot.* rich: *Dan.* rige n: *Swed.* rike n: *Icel.* riki n. power, dominion, kingdom. This word unites in itself the idea of power, government, territory, and is related to the antiquated *Ger.* reichen, and its intensive reichen, the *Lat.* regere, to the *Old Ger.* reke a hero, prince, regent, *Lat.* rex: *Moes.* reiks, and to the verb reichen to reach, to extend in length, &c., *Adelung.*] 1. Power, dominion, greatness, rule, kingdom, empire; ditto, regnum, imperium. 2. A region, country, a country governed by a king, a kingdom; regio:—To-become þin rice thy kingdom (rule, dominion) come, *Mt.* 6, 10. Wið Romana rice ge-win upahofon made war against the empire of the Romans, *Bt.* 1. Godes rice Dei regnum, *Mt.* 6, 33. Godes rices godspell Dei regni evangelium, *Mk.* 1, 14. Godes rices gerynu Dei regni mysteria, *Mk.* 4, 11. Godes rices geandbidan Dei regnum expectare, *Mk.* 15, 43. To bodjanne Godes rice ad prædicandum Dei regnum, *Lk.* 9, 2. 2. Eal þæt rice omnis ista regio, *Mt.* 3, 5. Embe eall þæt rice circa omnem istam regionem, *Lk.* 7, 17. Eall



- Italia rice, þæt is betwux þam muntum and Sicilia þam ealonde in anwold gerehton all the country (kingdom) of Italy, which is between the mountains and the island of Sicily (the Goths) reduced to subjection, *Bt.* 1. Se deofol æteowde him ealle middan-eardeas ricu, *Mt.* 4, 8: *Lk.* 4, 5.
- <sup>a</sup>Ricedóm, es; m. *A kingdom, dominion; regnum, Wulfst. Pæræn.* 6.
- Ricels incense, v. recels.
- Ricels-buce a box for incense, *Cot.* 18.
- Ricels-fæt *A vessel for incense, a censer, skillets, vessels having feet; chytropus, Cot.* 37, v. recels.
- Ricene quickly, soon, *Cd.* 228, v. recen.
- Ricenice Straightway, immediately; protinus, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 18, 31.
- Ricenne The goddess Diana; Diana, *Cot.* 65, 187.
- Rice-staðol a kingdom's fixed seat, a throne; regni sedes fixa.
- Ricetere power, also a ruler, *Past.* 17, 7, v. ricetere.
- Rieg a rick, stack, v. hreac.—a back, v. hric.
- Rieg-rægel back clothing; dorsi vestimentum, *Cod. Ex.* 1. b.
- Riche rich, v. ric.
- Richesse RICHES; divitiæ, opes, *Lye.*
- Richting [*Ger. richtung f. direction, the act of making straight*] *A rule; norma, Pref. R. Conc.*
- Ricinum The herb palma christi; ricinus, *Herb.* 175, *Som.*
- Riclice Richly, splendidly, powerfully; opulenter, *Lk.* 16, 19: *L. Ps.* 44, 4.
- Rics, risc, ærisc; pl. an. [*Scot. rash, rasch a rush: Bret. raoz, raoskl a reed, rush: Moes. raus a reed*] *A rush; juncus:—Grownis hreodes and ricsa growth of reeds and rushes; viror calami et junci, Bd.* 3, 23. *Ricsan or rixan junci. On þam rixum, Ex.* 2, 5.
- <sup>a</sup>Ricsian, rixian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Icel. rikia to rule: Moes. reiknon to rule: Bret. reisia or reiz to regulate, arrange, correct*] *To reign, rule, govern; regnare:—Þu on þam ecan setle ricsast thou on the eternal seat rulest, Bt.* 4. He ricsað on ecnesse ille regnabit in æternum, *Lk.* 1, 33. *Ricsode regnavit, Chr.* 534: *C. Ps.* 44, 5.
- Ricyls incense, v. recels.
- Ricylsum Incense; incensum, *M. C. Ps.* 140, 2.
- RÍDAN, ic ride, he rit; p. rád,

- hrád, arád, we rídon; pp. ríden [*Plat. riden contracted* riën: *Dut. ryden, ryen to ride on horseback: Ger. reiten: Ot. ritan: Not. riton to drive or ride in a coach: Dan. ride: Sued. rida: Icel. reida. The Ger. irregular verb reiten; p. ritt; pp. geritten signifies* 1. *To move, incite, drive, compel.* 2. *As a v. n. to sit on an animal, to ride.* 3. *As a v. a. requiring the auxiliary verb haben to have, to ride, to mount a horse. The Ger. reiten is originally the same word as reisen to travel, the s and t constantly interchanging in nearly all dialects. Its signification was formerly far more extensive than at present, and like reisen expressed generally any change of place without mentioning the manner of conveyance, which was expressed by the preposition auf on, in. Like the English and Dutch, the Ger. in earlier times used the expression, to ride in a coach, Ger. auf einem wagen reiten instead of the modern fahren vehere. Not. uses reita and gereite for carriage. This reita and the Icel. reid f. is the same as the rheda of the Romans and old Gauls, signifying a calash, chariot*] *To ride, sit or rest upon, press; equitare, insidere:—Hine ridan lyste he lists to ride, Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. *Rit uppam tamre assene, Mt.* 21, 5. *Rad be þam stowerode by the place, Bd.* 3, 9. *Rideð racentan sal presseth a cord of chain, Cd.* 19.
- Ridda, an; m. *A knight, rider; eques:—Ofer his marlicum riddum over his noble knights, Elf. T.* p. 10, 14: *Elf. gr.* 9, 26.
- Ridere, es; m. *A rider, horseman; eques:—Þær inne his rideras gelogode therein lodged his horsemen, Chr.* 1090.
- Rideroht *A fever; febris, R. Mk.* 1, 31.
- Rid-wiga a horse soldier, *R.* 7.
- Rief a garment, v. reaf.
- Riem a number, *T. Ps.* 104, 11, v. rfm.
- Rif the womb, bowels, *L. Ps.* 21, 9, v. hrif.
- Riffing, Riffing Mountains in the north of Scythia; Riphæi (montes), *Ors.* 1, 1, *Som.*
- Riffing, es; m. *A kind of shoes fastened on the upper part with a latchet; obstrigillus:—Rifflings obstrigilli, calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur, R.* 29, *Isid.*

- <sup>a</sup>Rift, ryft, hryft, es; n. *A garment, veil, curtain, cassock; vestimentum, velum:—V. Ps.* 103, 7. *Spreng seofon siðon on þæt ryft asperget septem vicibus ante ipsum velum, Lev.* 4, 17. *Halig ryfte onfeng sanctum velum accepit, Bd.* 4, 19, 23.
- Rifter, riftre. 1. *A sickle, scythe; falx.* 2. *A reaper; messor:—* 1. *Cot.* 84. 2. *Cot.* 132, 172.
- Rig the back, v. hric.
- Rig-ban the back bone.
- RIGE, ryge [*Plat. m: Dut. roge f: Ger. rocken m: Old Ger. roggo: Dan. rug c: Sued. råg m: Icel. rúgr m: Wel. rhyg: Slav. roch*] RYE; secale cereale, *Lin:—Cot.* 219.
- Rightan to righten, to make straight, to amend, v. rihtan.
- Rih hairy, rough; pilosus, *Somn.* 196.
- Rihala Ryall, Rutlandshire; viculus in agro Rutlandiensi, *Chr.* 963.
- Rihcsian; p. ode to rule, reign, *Ps.* 92, 1: 96, 1, v. ricsian.
- RÍHT, gerihrt, reht, es; n. [*Plat. Ger. recht n: Dut. regt n: Frs. riucht, rjuecht m: Ker. Ot. reht: Dan. ret c: Sued. rätt m: Icel. retr m: Bret. reiz f: Fr. (d)roit m: It. (di)ritto m: Sp. (de) recho m: Port. (di)reito m.*] 1. *RIGHT, justice, law, duty, RITE, ceremony; rectum.* 2. *Truth, reason, account, reckoning; veritas, ratio:—* 1. *Rihtes wyrd e worthy of right or justice; jure dignus, L. Const. W.* p. 107. He riht lufige he loves right, justice, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, 1. *Demað ælcon men riht judica singulus rectum, Deut.* 1, 16. *Filuge þam rihte sequere justitiam, Deut.* 16, 19. Þe his on rihte wæron quæ ejus jure fuerunt, *Gen.* 31, 21. Ne cuðe don his gerihthe he could not perform his duties, *Chr.* 1050, *Ing.* p. 225, 3. *Cempena riht military or martial law; militum jus. Ealra peoda riht law of all nations, the law of nations.* 2. *Sæde hym eall þæt ryht dixit ei totam veritatem, Mk.* 5, 33. *Riht awyrcean to render an account; rationem reddere vel inire, Past.* 38, 8. ¶ *Mid rihte with justice, rightly, really, Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 20. *Mennisc or manisc riht human law, Elf. gl.* p. 57. *Gecynde riht the law of nature, Elf. gl.* p. 57. *Cypemonna riht mercantile law, Cot.* 103: *Elf. gl. d.* 57. *Ealra manna riht right of all men, the common law, Elf. gl.*



p. 57. Anre burge riht law of a city, municipal law.

Riht, ryht, reht; *adj.* Right, lawful, true, just, straight; rectus:—Riht cýning a lawful king, *Bd.* 4, 26. Ðætriht is quod justum est, *Lk.* 12, 57. Ne læssan me maran þonne hit riht sig, *Deut.* 25, 15. Ys hitriht est id rectum? licetne? *Deut.* 20, 22. Demað rihtne dom, judicate justum judicium, *Jn.* 7, 24.

\* Rihta *An author, contriver; auctor*:—Ic was to oft sinna rihta I was too oft the author of sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.

Rihtan; *p.* rihte; *pp.* gerihted [riht right] 1. To RIGHTEN, mend, correct, instruct; emendare, corrigere. 2. To govern, rule, raise; regere, erigere:—1. Ðæt ic þin gewit rihte that I thy mind correct; ut ego tum intellectum corrigam, *Bt.* 5, 1. Wisdom hine eft rete and rihte wisdom again comforted and instructed him, *Bt. tit.* 5. 2. Heold and rihte held and ruled; tenuit et rexit, *Bd.* 3, 20; 4, 27. Rihte roddor stolas raised celestial seats, *Cd.* 35.

Riht-brede *A right line, a square, rule; recta linea, norma, R.* 127; *Cot.* 139.

Rihte; *comp. or; adv.* Rightly, well, justly, exactly; juste:—Rihte ys he genemned Iacob, *Gen.* 27, 36. Ðu rihte sprýcst tu recte dicis, *Lk.* 20, 21. ¶ Nu rihte straightway, directly; nunc recta, jam nunc, *Ex.* 9, 19. East rihte right east, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Rihtend, *es.* [*part. of rihtan to correct, rule*] *A ruler; rector, Bt.* 4.

Rihtere, *es; m.* *A governor, ruler; rector*:—Pisse worulde rihtere Ruler of this world, *Bt.* 5, 3.

Riht-gefreded *rightly formed or framed, of a right frame of mind, Bd.* 5, 19.—Riht-geleafa *right belief, catholic faith, Bd.* 4, 17.

\* Riht-geleafice *with a right belief; orthodoxe, R. Conc. in epil.*—Riht-geleafull *of a right belief, orthodox, Cot.* 143.—Riht-gelyfed [gelyfed believed; *pp. of gelyfan*] believing right, correct in belief, orthodox, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Riht-gewitelic *right-witted, reasonable, Atham.*—Riht-hand, ryht-hand *the right hand, Nicod.* 21.

Riht-handdæda *a deed doer, the very person who did the deed, L. Edm.* 1.

Rihting, rihtinge, rihtung, *e; f.*

1. A RIGHTING, correction, amendment, instruction; correctio, instructio. 2. *A right, privilege; jus.* 3. *A rule; norma*:—1. Gyrd rihtinge wírga directionis, *Ps.* 44, 8. Manegum to rihtinge for instruction of many; multis instructionem, *Elf. T.* p. 43. 2. Ðas rihting cweðe ic I call these privileges, *Chr.* 963. 3. *Scint.* 63.

Rihtlæcan *to correct, rectify, R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. gerihtlæcan.

Rihtlice; *comp. ra m: re f. n; adj.* Just, regular, upright, righteous; justus:—Rihtlic lif an upright life, *L. Const.* p. 150; *L. Cnut. eocl.* 2. Rihtlicne cýnedom upwegað support a righteous kingdom, *L. Const.* p. 147. Rihtlicran more just, *Bt.* 30, 1.

Rihtlice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv.* Rightly, justly; juste:—Se forma stæpe is positivus, juste rihtlice. Se oðer stæpe is comparativus, justius, rihtlicor. Se þrida stæpe is superlativus, justissime, rihtlicost, *Elf. gr.* 38, 69, *Som.* p. 40.

\* Riht-liðlicu *well-jointed; articulata, Cot.* 18.

Rihtnes, *se; f.* *A plumb-line; perpendicularum, Cot.* 180.

Rihtra [rið *a river, æ water*] *Water-falls; cataraçtæ, T. Ps.* 41, 9.

Riht-scrifend *One appointing right, a lawyer; jurisconsultus, R.* 14; *Cot.* 113.—Riht-sinscip *lawful wedlock*.—Rihtswiðe *very right, greatly; magnopere.*

Rihtung, rihting *correcting*.—Rihtung-þræd *a rihting-thread, plumb-line, R.* 62.

Riht-willend *right willing, wishing what is right, Bt.* 5, 1.

Riht-wis; *comp. ra m: re f. n; sup. ost, est; adj.* [riht right, wis wise] Right-wise, RIGHTEOUS, pious, wise, just; sapiens, pius:—On rihtwises naman in justi nomine, *Mt.* 10, 41. Fram þýsses rihtwisian blode af laujus justi sanguine, *Mt.* 27, 24. Ðe ic geseah rihtwisne ætforan me te ego perspexi justum coram me, *Gen.* 7, 1. Fiftig rihtwisra manna or wera quinquaginta justorum hominum, *Gen.* 18, 24, 26. Rihtwisre justior, *Elf. gr.* 5, 100; *Gen.* 38, 26. Se (Boetius) was in boccræftum se rihtwisesta he (Boethius) was in book learning the most wise, *Bt.* 1. Rihtwisost, *Elf. gr.* 5, 100.

\* Riht-wise *Justice; justitia, Ps.* 84, 11.

Rihtwisian; *ic, he rihtwisige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [wisian to instruct, direct] To govern, rule or act justly; juste regere, *Bt.* 5, 3.

Rihtwisesne; *f.* [wisnes wisdom] 1. RIGHTEOUSNESS, justice, virtue; rectitudo, justitia. 2. Reason, wisdom, knowledge, truth; ratio:—1. On rihtwisesne wege in justitiæ via, *Mt.* 21, 32. Him geteald to rihtwisesne ei imputatum in justitiam, *Gen.* 15, 6. Rihtwisnysse sprecan justitiam loqui, *Ps.* 57, 1. Rihtwisesne gefyllan justitiam implere, *Mt.* 3, 15. 2. Fulle ealre rihtwisesne full of all reason, *Bd.* 5, 21.

Riht-writere *a right or correct writer, Cot.* 143.—Riht-writing *right writing, orthography*.—Riht-wuldrian *to honour justly, to give due praise*.—Riht-wuldriende *orthodoxe sequentes, Bd.* 4, 17.

Riip harvest, *Bd.* 1, 29, v. rip. Rr'm, gerim, gerym, *es.* [Plat. riem m. rhythm: *Dut.* rym n. rhythm, number, metre: *Frs.* Het. rime f. a calendar, number: *Jap.* ryme, rymme rhythmus, poema: *Ger.* reim m. rhythm: *Ot.* rim number: *Dan.* riim n. rhythm, hoar-frost: *Swed.* rim n. rhythm, hoar-frost: *Icel.* rim n. a calendar, hreim m. a sound: *Pol.* rym: *Fr.* rime f: *It.* Sp. rima f: *Wel.* rhimynrhyme, metre.—Hence RHYME, metre, consonance of verses] *A number, reckoning, computation, catalogue, calendar; numerus, catalogus, calendarium*:—*V.* Ps. 39, 16: *L. Hloth.* 5. Ða bisgu us sint swiðe earfoð rime (rimu C.) negotia nobis sunt valde difficilia numeratu, *Bt. pref.* *Cot.* 190. Dagena rimes of (the) number of days, *Menol.* 128.

Rima *A RIM, margin, edge; ora, labrum, Cot.* 37.

Rinan, hrinan, ariman, geriman; *p. de; pp.* gerimmed, arimed; *v. a.* To number, count, reckon, search out; numerare, rimari:—Haligra naman rimende numbering saints' names; sanctorum nomina numerantes, letanias canentes, *Bd.* 1, 25. To rimanne to number; ad numerandum, *T. Ps.* 89, 13. Rimde numbered; numeravit, numerum recitavit, *Ors.* 4, 1. He ariman mæg he can count, *Cd.* 213. Hi arimdon ealle þan mine, *Ps.* 21, 16. Gyf ænig man mæg geriman þære eorðan dust, *Gen.* 13, 16.



Rim-að the oath of a number, the common oath of neighbours; commune vicinorum juramentum, *L. Athel.* 9.—Rim-craeft the art of numbers, arithmetic, a calendar, *Cot.* 4, 171: *Æqu. vern.* 15.—Rim-craeftig skilful in numbers, a chronologer, *Menol.* 86.

\*Rimdon Made room; locum derunt, *Chr.* 1015, v. ryman. Rime Tell me, give me; cedo, *Som.* Rimette, rimitte Largeness; largitas, *Som.*

Rim-forst a rime-frost, *L. Ps.* 77, 52.

Rim-getæl a reckoning of numbers, a number, *Cd.* 71: 131.

Rim-stafas charms, and the letters or numbers of which they consist, *Somn.*

Rin, rine a course, running stream, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2, 4, v. ryne.

Rin, Rine [ita dictum forsan a rapido cursu, κατ' ἔξοχην, *Lye.*] The RHINE; Rhenus fluvius:—Be eastran Rin ab orientali parte Rheni, *Chr.* 887. Rine, *Bd.* 5, 10.

Rinan, renian, regnan, hregnan; p. rinde, rynde [Plat. Ger. regnen: Dut. regenen: Isd. regonon: Not. Ot. regenen: Moes. rignan: Dan. regne: Swed. regna: Icel. rigna: Lat. rigare, irrigare: Grk. παύειν to make wet.—ren rain] To RAIN; pluerē:—Drihten let Rinean Dominus permisit pluerē, *Ex.* 9, 24. He læt rinan ille permittit pluerē, *Mt.* 5, 45. Chiefly used impersonally; as, Hit rinð it rains or raineth; pluitt, *Elf. gr.* 22. Hit rynde it rained, *Gen.* 7, 12. Rinde hyt rained it? *Mt.* 7, 27. Hit rynde fyr and sweð, *Lk.* 17, 29. He rynde ofer synfullan depluet super peccatores, *Ps.* 10, 7.

\*Ri'nc, es; m. [Scot. rink, ryne a strong man: Old Ger. recke, reche, rinm m. a hero, giant: Rab. uses hringa to designate a prince, governor: Old Swed. ring an eminent man, which Ithre derives from reke: Icel. reckr m. a hero, a generous man; rackr brave. Jamieson observes that this word ought to be traced to the Moes. reiks a prince] A soldier, warrior, a valiant, noble or honourable man, a man; strenuus miles; et, per poetiam synecdochen, (interpretando scilicet sive generaliter sive specialiter, prout sensus scopusque loci requirit) vir, homo:—Rofe rincas renowned warriors; illustres milites, *Cd.* 15: *Jdth.* 12. Beado, beadu-rinc a war

or battle man, a soldier. Sum beado-rinca some of the soldiers; quidam militum, *Jdth.* 12. Beadu-rincum with soldiers, *Bt. R.* p. 150. Hilde-rinc a military man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinc an army man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinca fruman chief of martial leaders; militum primum, *Cd.* 97. Heaðo-rinc a high man, a leader, general. Heaðo-rinces heafod the general's head; ducis caput, *Jdth.* 11. Wærsæst rinc an upright man, *Cd.* 48. Rihtwis rinc a righteous man, *Bt. R.* p. 151. Leofum rinc to a beloved man, *Cd.* 9.—Rinc-getæl a number of soldiers, a martial number, *Cd.* 154.

\*RIND, hrind [Plat. rinde, rinne f: Dut. Ger. rinde f: Dut. run, runne f. tanner's bark: Grk. βίωος: Wel. croen the skin of a man or the hide of a beast. Rind is related to the Ger. rand m. the extremity, border or outside of a thing, the edge, brim, brink, margin. Bilderdyk derives this word from the Dut. verb ryten: Ger. reissen to rend, break, cleave, break asunder, crack, burst; it being the quality of all bark to rend or break asunder. The Dut. rimpel f: Ger. runzel f: A.-S. wrinckle wrinkle, rumple, is derived from the same verb, ri-ende being the part. of ryten, v. Bilderdyk, geslachtlyst der naamwoorden, 2nd Edit.] RIND, bark; cortex:—*Cot.* 41, 162. Rind se þe cymð of neorxnawange bark which cometh from Paradise, *L. M.*

Rinde-cliff, rinde-cliffe. 1. A woodpecker; apiaster avis. 2. A snipe, stork; ibis, picus, *Som.* Rind-leás without bark, *R.* 115. Rine a course, v. ryne. Rinel a runner, v. rynel. Ring, ringe a ring, circle, Ors. 5, 14, v. hring. Ring a warrior, *Chr. Gib.* p. 113, 14, v. rinc. Ringan to ring, to sound a bell, *L. Can. Edg.* 45, v. hringan. Ringce a ring, *R.* 64: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69, v. ring. Ring-fah adorned with rings, *R.* 112.

\*Rinnan; p. ran. To run; currere:—Satan ran Satan ran, *Cd.* 229, *Th.* p. 309, 19, v. rennan, ynnan. Rinola runner, *Prov.* 24, v. rynel. Riofol leprous, *C. Mk.* 1, 40, v. hreoð.

Riord, reord food, a repast, supper, chamber, *R. C. Lk.* 14, 12, v. gereord.—Riord-hus a supper-room, *R. Mk.* 14, 15.

Riordian to speak, *C. R. Jn.* 4, 37, v. reordian to dine:—*R. Jn.* 21, 12, v. hriordian.

Riordung, e; f. A repast, a place for a repast, a dining-room; refectio, locus refectonis, *R. Mk.* 14, 14.

Riowsian to repent, v. reowsian.

Rip, gerip, riip, es; n. [Plat. ripe f: Ger. reife f. maturity] Harvest, a reaping; messis:—Dæt rip is worulde endung, *Mt.* 13, 39. Dæt rip æt is, *Mk.* 4, 29. Ripes hlaford messis dominus, *Mt.* 9, 38: *Lk.* 10, 2.

Ripa, ripe, an. [Scot. rip, ripp, reip a handful of corn in the ear: f. Ger. rispe, raspe, riffe f. an ear of corn] A REAP, a handful of corn; manipulus segetis:—Berende ripan heora portantes manipulos eorum, *M. C. Ps.* 125, 8. Pa ripan samnað qui manipulos colligit, *C. Ps.* 128, 6. Ripu gaderian manipulos colligere, *Somn.* 178, v. gripa.

Ripan, hriopan; ic ripe, þu ripst, he riðð; we ripað [rip harvest] To REAP, to cut or gather corn; metere:—Man ne mæg naðer ne erian ne ripan, *Gen.* 45, 6: *Jn.* 4, 35. Ic ripe Dæt ic ne seow, *Lk.* 19, 22: *Mt.* 25, 24: *Lk.* 19, 21: *Jn.* 4, 36, 37. Hi ripað metunt, metent, *Mt.* 6, 26: *Lk.* 12, 24. Ne ripe ge to clæne ne mettite vos nimis parce, *Lev.* 23, 22. Ic sende eow to ripene, *Jn.* 4, 38. Scire to ripene albus ad metendum, *Jn.* 4, 35.

\*RIPE [Plat. ripe: Dut. ryp: Ger. reif: Ker. riif: Wil. rief. This word is related to A.-S. rypian and the Eng. rip to separate, tear, disclose, lace-rate, split, for the fruits at their time of maturity split and are torn or plucked from the place where they were brought to perfection] RIPE; maturus:—Swa swa ripe yrð as ripe corn, *Bd.* 1, 12. Ripe deað matura mors, *Elf. gl.* p. 68.

Ripenes ripeness, v. ripnys.

Ripere, reapere, es; m. 1. A REAPER, mower; messor. 2. A seizer, thief; raptor:—1. Riperas, *Mt.* 13, 39. Ic secge þam ripermum, *Mt.* 13, 30. 2. Riperas raptore, *L. Const. W.* p. 149.

Ripian; pp. ripod, geripod To RIPEN; maturescere, *Cot.* 128. Rip-isern reaping-iron, sickle, *C. Mk.* 4, 29.

Ripnys, se; f. RIPENESS; maturitas, *L. Ps.* 118, 147.



Rippan to reap, v. ripan.  
Rippere, riptere a reaper, *Elf. gl.* C. vel. R. Mt. 13, 39, v. ripere.

Rip-tima reaping time, Mt. 13, 30.  
Ripum, Hripum, Rypon [*Flor. Dunel. Gerv. Ripun*: *Dunel. Hag. Gerv. Rypon*: *Brom. Stub. Riponn*] Rippon, *situate on the river Aire, Yorkshire*:—Rippon, *Chr.* 709. Botwine, abbot on Hripum Botwin, abbot of Rippon, *Chr.* 785. Her wæs þæt mære mynster forbærnd at Rypon, þæt Wilferð getimbrede, *Chr.* 948.

<sup>b</sup> Ripung, e; f. *A ripening, maturity*; maturitas, *Ps.* 118, 147. Risc a rush, *Elf. gl.* 64, v. rics. Risc-leac RUSH-LEAK, *chive*; allium schoenoprasum, *Lin*:—*Cot.* 20.—Risc-þyfel a place where rushes grow.

Risenda, an; m. *A jangling fellow*; rabula:—Se risenda rabula, *Cot.* 170.

Risende Ravenous, greedy; rapax:—Risende wulf rapax lupus, *Bd.* 1, 34: *R. Mt.* 7, 15.

Riseð; p. geras it becometh; decet, *Prov.* 19: *C. R. Mk.* 13, 14.

Risl fat, v. rysel.

Risl a weaver's shuttle, v. hrisel. *Risn fit*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *B.*, v. gerisene.

Rist rushes, *L. Const.* p. 148, v. rasan.

Rit Ears of corn, a heap of fruit, corn or grain; spicæ, frugum acervus, *Som*.

Rit rides, v. ridan.

RID [*Plat.* ride, riet, rië a ditch, trench, beck, rivulet; *Lip.* ritha a torrent] *A river*; rivus:—*Elf. gl.* 76. Lytel rið a little river, *R.* 98. Rið-ig, *Hem.* p. 462.

<sup>c</sup> Rið-fald *A pasture where cattle are bred and fattened*; buccum, pascuum pecoribus alendis, *Som*.

Riðða, ryðða, hryðða [*Plat.* rōde, rōe, rōhe m: *Dut.* rode, reude m. a dog; *Kil. Modern Dut.* reu m. a dog; *Ger.* rette, redde, rüde, rode m. a great dog; *Sachsen Spiegel* scaprobe a shepherd's dog. *Som.* derives this word from reðe wild, fierce] *A mastiff dog*; molossus:—*Cot.* 114: *R.* 21: *Elf. gl.* p. 59.

Rix a rush, v. rics.

Rixian; part. rixiende, rixigende; p. ode; pp. od. to reign, govern, *Lk.* 19, 27, v. ricsian. Rixigen Rule, government; regimen, *L. North. pres.* 42.

Riyt right, *Vit. S. Marg. Hicckes's Thes.* I, 232, 38, a, v. riht.

Roc, roce a tunic, an outer garment, *Somm.* 39, v. rooc.

Roccecttan, roceættan, roccytan

To belch, send up, utter; eructare:—Dæg þam dæge roccyt-ð word dies diei eructat verbum, *C. Ps.* 18, 2. Roceætyð heorte min eructavit cor meum, *C. Ps.* 44, 1. Roccytað wele-ras mine eructabunt labia mea, *Ps.* 118, 171.

<sup>d</sup> Rochouaseo seo þeod The nation of the Rhocovasci; Roxolonorum gens, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Rōv, g. d. ac. rōde; f. [*Frs.* rōde f. the gallows, the cross; *Icel.* rōdu-kross m. crux cum affixa effigie Christi]

Rood, cross; crux:—On þysum geare was gefunden seo halige rod, *Chr.* 199. Mynre rode of my cross, *Nic.* 30. He sylf bæc his rode, *Ja.* 19, 17. Ga nyðer of þære rōde descende de cruce, *Mt.* 27, 40, 42.

Rod [*Plat.* rood, rode f: *Dut.* roede f: *Ger.* ruthe f: *Not. ruoto*] *A rod, rood; virgata, pertica*:—XXIII roda brad twenty-three roods broad, *Hem.* p. 13.

Rodan-ea The river Rhone, in France; Rhodanus, fluvius Gallia, *Som*.

Rode-hengenne *A gibbet, gallows, an instrument of torment*; patibulum, *Som*.

RODER, rodor, broder; roðer; g. roderes, rodres; m. [*The Plat.* rod, roode: *Ger.* rōthe f. redness, applied to the morning or evening red, or the boreal light, may perhaps have given origin to the word roder the ether or heaven] Firmament, sky, heaven, ethereal region; firmamentum, æther:—Þæs roderes færæld the course of the firmament; ætheris cursus siue revolutio, *Bt.* 39, 3. Betwux þam rodore and þære lyfte between the sky and the air, *Bt.* 36, 2. He styreð þone rodor he rules the firmament, *Bt.* 39, 8. Bufan þam rodore above the firmament, *Bt.* 33, 4: 36, 2. Roderas heavens; coela, *Jdth.* 12.—Roderlic, rodor-lic heavenlike, heavenly, ethereal, *Alb. resp.* 20.—Roder-lihting the lighting of heaven; aurora, *L. Ps.* 73, 17.

Roderlic; adj. Heavenly, ethereal; æthereus, *Th. An.*

<sup>e</sup> Roder-stolas, rodor-stolas heavenly seats, *Cd.* 35.

Rode-tacen, rode-tacn a token or sign of the cross, *Bd.* 1, 25.

Roec smoke, *V. Ps.* 67, 2, v. rec. Roeð Rough; asper, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 5, v. reðe.

Rof a roof, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. hrof.

Róf; adj. [hrof a roof, what is elevated] Famous, renowned,

illustrious, brave; illustris, præstans:—Brego-wearda rofe arisað princes renowned shall arise, *Cd.* 106. Rofe rincas renowned warriors, *Cd.* 15: 80. Rofe rondwiggende præstantes milites, *Jdth.* 10.

Rofe-ceaster Rochester, v. Hrofes-ceaster.

Rofen, rofende seized, riven, *Cd.* 166, v. reafian, bereafian,

Rofleas ROOFLESS; sine tegmine, *R.* 110.

Roging-ham Rockingham, in agro Northantoniensi, *Chr.* 1137.

Rohte cared for, v. recan.

Rokettan to utter, *R. Mt.* 13, 35, v. roccettan.

Róm a ram; aries, *Cd.* 142, v. ram.

Róm; g. Róma, Róme. ROME; Roma:—Gotan abraecon Rome burh the Goths sacked (the) city of Rome, *Chr.* 435. Was Roma burh abroccen fram Gotum (the) city of Rome was sacked by Goths, *Bd.* 1, 11, *S. p.* 480, 12: *Ors.* 2, 5, *Bar.* p. 77, 26. On Rome byrig in (the) city of Rome, *Bt.* R. p. 151, 2. Papa of Rome Pope of Rome, *Chr.* 675. To Rome to Rome, *Chr.* 50: 443. Æt Rome at Rome, *Chr.* 735. Fram Rome from Rome, *Chr.* 1048. On Rome in Rome, *Chr.* 44: *Bt.* 27, 1.

<sup>f</sup> Rómæne; g. e; d. um; ac. e. no sing. The Romans; Romani:—Romane gesomnodon ealle þa goldhord on Brytene the Romans collected all the hoards of gold in Britain, *Chr.* 418: 435: 797: *Bd.* 1, 11, 12. Romana rice the empire of the Romans; Romanorum imperium, *Chr.* 583: *Bt.* tit. c. 1. Binnon Romana byrig within (the) city of the Romans, *Hom. Greg.* p. 7, 2.

Rómanisc; adj. Belonging to Rome, Roman; Romanus:—Wið þam Romaniscum wutum against the Roman Senators, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 21. Romanisca here a Roman army, *Bd.* 1, 12. Nama þære Romaniscan peode the name of the Roman people, *id.* Romaniscas cynnes man Romanæ gentis homo, *Bd.* 1, 16.

Romare Romare; castellum in Normannia, *Chr.* 1140.

<sup>g</sup> Róme-scott Rome-scot, Peter-pence, *Chr.* 1127, v.—Róm-feoh Rome-fee, Peter-pence, an annual tribute to Rome of one penny from each family, *Edu. Guth.* 6.—Róm-gesceot Rome-scot or tribute, *Chr.* 1095.

Rómigan to cede, give way, *Cd.* 19, v. rumian.



Romm *a ram*, *V. Ps.* 28, 1, v. ram.

Róm-pæning, Rom-pæning *Rome-penny*, v. Rom-feoh.

Róm-ware; *g. a; d. um; ac. e. no sing. Men of Rome, Romans; Romæ viri, Romani*—Hu ge Romeware bemurniað

*why, ye Romans, do ye murmur?*

*Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 49, 20.

Romwara *cyning king of the Romans; Romanorum rex*,

*Bt. R.* p. 159. Mid Romwarum *with Romans; apud Romanos*, *Bt. R.* p. 151.

Rond-beah *a boss; umbo*, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. randbeag.

Rond-wiggend *a shielded fighter*, v. rand-wiga.

Rooce, rocc, *es; m.* [*Plat.* Dut. rok m. a coat; *Ger. Swed.*

rock m: *Wil. rocche*: *Not.* rokk *a coat; Icel. rockr m.*

*a distaff, garment*: *Fr. Eng.* froc m. *a monk's habit, rochet*

*m. a lawn garment worn by bishops; It. rochetto, roccetto*

*m. a church vestment*: *Sp.* Port. roquete m. *a kind of garment worn by bishops and abbots*:

*Sp.* roelo m. *an upper coat fitted tight to the body*;

*Old Fr.* roquet, rok m. *coat*;

*Modern Fr.* roquelaure *a cloak, a great coat*: *Bret.* roched f.

*a man's shirt*: *Slav.* rauch, ruuh: *Scot.* [f] rog *an upper coat, a seaman's coat, a frock,*

*rocklay, rockly a short cloak*:

*Lat. mid.* rocus, roccus, rochus, rucus *a cloak of rough cloth,*

*rochetum a coat of linen*:

*Grk.* pakos. *The best derivation is from rough, Ger. rauch,*

*since its original signification is a cloak or coat made of rough cloth or fur.*

*In Finland roucka, and in Hungary ruhha, signify a cloak of fur.*

*Bilderdyk derives rocc from rek, the root of rekken to stretch*

*Clothing, bed-clothing, clothing for the body, an outer garment, a coat,*

*vest, jacket; indumentum, melotes, toral, pera*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 60: *R.* 28. Gæten or broccen

rooc hircinum *vel equinum indumentum.*

Stiðe and ruge *breost roccas stiff and rough breast clothes or waistcoats*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *R.* 63.

Roop, rop *a distaff; colus*, *Elf. gl.* p. 71: *R.* 76, v. hrop.

Rop [*Eng. rob inspissated juice*]

*Broth, pottage, gruel*; jus, jusculum, *Cot.* 166, *Som.*

<sup>h</sup> Ropnes, se; *f. Liberality; liberalitas*, *Som.*

Roppas *The bowels, inwards, entrails, the RAPS; ilia, intestina*, *Cot.* 78.

Rop-wræc, rop-wyrc *pain in the*

*bowels, the colic; coli dolor, colica*, *Cot.* 209.

ROSE, an; *f.* [*Plat. Ger. Dan.*

*Fr.* rose f: *Dut.* roos f. *Swed.* Icel. rós f: *Wel.* rhos: *Bret.*

roz m. rozen f: *It. Sp.* Port. rosa f: *Grk.* ῥόδον: *Boh.* ruze:

*Pol.* roza. *The name is most likely derived from the red colour of the flower*

*A ROSE; rosa*:—*R.* 39. Pære rosan

*wlite the rose's beauty; rosa* decor, *Bt.* 9.

Rostlice *gaily*, *Th. An.*

Rot, rott; *sup. est; adj.* [*Red being the favourite colour of the A.-S. and nearly all the northern nations, they designated*

*splendor, ornaments, &c. by this colour; hence in Icel. róða f. signifies caput radiatum sancti, canonizati, vel deastri ejusdam effigies; hróðr m. praise,*

*celebrity, beauty*] *Cheerful, splendid, adorned; hilaris, splendidus, ornatus*:—*Mæste*

*dæl and þæt rotteste ealle pære burh the greatest part and the most splendid of all the city,*

*Chr.* 1087.—*Rot-fæst, rot-fest* very cheerful, secure, *Chr.* 1127.

Roðem, Rouen *Rothem in Normandy; Rothomagus*, *Chr.* 1124.

Roðer, roðor, roðr *firmament, sky*, *Cot.* 15, v. roder.

Roðere, *es; m.* *An oar, a rower, sailor; remus, nauta*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 73. Roðres-blæd

*the oar-blade*, *R.* 83, v. blæd: *Elf. gl.* p. 73, v. reðra.

<sup>1</sup> Roðra *a sailor*, *R.* 83, v. reðra.

Rot-hund, roð-hund *a mastiff dog*, *Cot.* 132. Rothundas

molossi, *Cot.* 181, v. riðða.

ROTIAN, forrotian; *p. ode*, *we rot-udon; pp. ed* [*Plat. Dut.*

*rotten*: *Dan.* raadne: *Swed.* rutna v. n; róta v. a: *Icel.* rotna] *To rot, putrify; putrescere*:—*Ex.* 7, 18: 16, 24: *Ps.* 37, 5.

Rotlice *Cheerfully, splendidly; hilariter, ornate*:—*Rotlice sprecende hilariter loquens*, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Rotnys, se; *f. A refuge, security, cheerfulness; refugium*, *Ps.* 30, 3.

Rotsung, e; *f. A security; refugium*:—*T.* *Ps.* 9, 9.

Rott *cheerful, splendid*, v. rot.

Rotung, e; *f. A rotting, decaying; putredo*, *R.* 12.

Rove-ceaster *Rochester*, v. Hroffes-ceaster.

Row *Sweet; suavis*, *Som.*

Rôwan, he réwð; *p. reow; pp.* rôwen, gerôwen [*Plat. roðern, rojen*: *Dut.* roeyen: *Ger.* rudern: *Dan.* roe: *Swed.* ro: *Icel.* ródr m.] *To row, sail;*

*remigare, navigare*:—*Þa hig reowun dum illi navigarunt*,

*Lk.* 8, 23: *reowon navigarunt*,

*Lk.* 8, 26: *reowun remigarunt*, *Jn.* 21, 8: *Elf. gr. c.* 24.

Rowette, rowutte *a rowing*, v. rewete.

Rownes, se; *f. A rowing; remigatio*:—*Ne mid seglinge, ne mid rownesse neither with sailing nor with rowing*, *Bd.* 5, 1.

<sup>j</sup> Rownes, se; *f. Kindness, bounty; suavitas, liberalitas*, *Cot.* 120.

RUD [*Plat.* rude, rue f: *Dut.* ruit, ruite f: *Ger.* raute f: *Boh.* rauta f: *Dan.* rude c: *Fr.* rue f: *It.* Sp. ruda f: *Port.* arruda: *Wel.* rhut: *Grk.* ῥυτή] *Rue, or herb grace; ruta*:—*Ge þe teoðiað mintan and rudan qui decimatis mentham et rutam*, *Lk.* 11, 42.—*Rude-molyn some kind of moly, rue or herb grace, a disease*, *L.* M. 3, 58: *R.* 76.

Rudduc [*Ger.* rothkehlchen, rothbrustchen n: *Wel.* rhuddog

*robin-red-breast*] *A RUDDOCK, a robin-red-breast; motacilla, rubecola*, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 62.

Rude read, *Bt. R.* p. 158, 159, v. read.

Rudelan *The castle of Rhyddlan or Rudlan, North Wales*, *Chr.* 1063.

Rudu *Redness, ruddiness, a countenance, face; rubor, vultus*, *R.* 70.

Rug, ruh, ruw; *adj.* [*Plat.* rug, ruug: *Dut.* ruig: *Ger.* rauh, rauch: *Wil.* roich: *Ger.* ruh: *Moes.* rih: *Dan.* ru: *Swed.* ruggig] *ROUGH, RUGGED, hairy; hirsutus, asper, austerus*:—*Min broður is ruh*, *Gen.* 27, 11. *Eall ruh*, *Gen.* 25, 25. *Ruh hrægel hirsuta vestis, amphihalum*, *R.* 28. *Ruh sco a shoe made of rough hide*, *Cot.* 155, v. hreog.

Rugenore *Rowner, Hampshire; vicus Rugenora*, *Chr.* 1114.

<sup>k</sup> Ruhting *Destruction; destructio*, *Som.*

Run *a number*, *V. Ps.* 103, 26, v. rim.

Rúm, gerúm an; *n.* [*Plat.* ruum m. rumte f: *Dut.* ruim n. *the hold of a ship, ruimte f. room, largeness*: *Frs.* Jap. romte: *Ger.* rum m: *Old Ger.* room: *Ot.* rumo: *Moes.* rumis: *Dan.* *Swed.* Icl. *Pol.* Ir. rum n. *Related to this word are the Grk.*

*words* *ῥυμα interstitium, ῥυμα the street, and the Lat.* rima, *the Heb.* רום rum *elevation*

*רמה rme, pl. רמות rmut a raised place, from רם rm or rem to be lifted up.*] *ROOM,*



place, space; locus: — Pas ruman gesceaft creatures of this place; hujus loci creaturas, *Bt. R. p. 177, 29.* Rum habban to have room, *Ex. 12, 39.* Næfdon rum had not room, *Lk. 2, 7.* He him þæt gerum toforlæt he allows them the space, *Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3.* Heo rum-gal reste stowe funde she, in space exulting, a resting-place found, *Cd. 72.*

Rúm, gerúm. 1. Roomy, wide, broad, open, spacious, ample; spatiosus, latus. 2. *August, fortunate; augustus, faustus:—* 1. Sæ micel and rum nare magnum et spatiosum, *Ps. 103, 26.* Weg is swiðe rum via est valde lata, *Mt. 7, 13.* On smeðne feld and rumne in planum campum et spatiosum, *Bd. 5, 6.* Ofer rumne grund over ample ground, *Cd. 12.* 2. *Cot. 82: 149.*

1 Rum-cofa [*Flor. Runcofa: Hunt.* Rumcouen.—*amplum vel augmentum conclave, Som.*] RUNC-*HORNE, Cheshire; nomen loci ubi Æthelfleda arcem exstruxit, Chr. 914.*

Rúme, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. *Widely, on all sides, largely, fully, bountifully; late, ample:—* Gephyran mæg ic rume I can hear fully. *Cd. 32.* Wit sculon rumor secan we shall more widely seek, *Cd. 91: 136.* Ne willað rumor will not more fully grant, *Cd. 91.*

Rumedlice; adj. *Broad, ample, spacious, latus, amplus:—* Hwæt rumedlices oððe micellices what of spacious or of great? *Bt. 18, 1.*

Rumedlice; comp. or; adv. *Fully, abundantly, liberally; ample, abunde:—* Rumedlice gifð abundantly gives, *Bt. 18, 3.* Rumedlicor more fully, *Past. 12.*

Rumen-ea [rume spacious, ea water] ROMNEY; nomen loci in agro Cantiano, *Chr. 1052.*

Rumes-ege, Rumes-ige [rum roomy, æge island; spatiosa insula. Maluit tamen Baxterus scripsisse Romes-ey, q. d. Roma insula] RUMSEY, Hants; locus in agro Hantoniensi:— Beah into mynstre to Rumes-ege retired into the minster at Rumsey, *Chr. 1085.*

Rám-gál space exulting, *Cd. 72, v. rum.*

Rum-geofa, rum-geofel, rum-geofol, rum-geoful Open-handed, liberal; late sive large impertiens, liberalis, *Past. 20. Som. Lye.*— Rum-geofelnes, rum-geofolnes, rum-geofulnes liberalitatem, munificentiam.—Rum-

gifa, rum-gyfa liberal, *Bd. 3, 14.*—Rum-heort large of heart, liberal, *Cot. 66, 169.*—Rum-heortnes large-heartedness, liberality, *Cot. 123.*—Rum-lic roomy, munificent, v. rumedlic. —Rum-mod large of mind, liberal, profuse, *Bd. 3, 6.*—Rum-moda the Comforter; Paracletus, *C. R. Jn. 16, 7.*—Rum-modnes large-mindedness, liberality, *Past. 44, 3.*

Rámian, romigan [*Plat. rúmen: Dut. ruimen: Old Dut. rumen: Frs. romjen: Ger. räumen: Ot. Not. ruman: South Ger. raumen: Dan. rómme to abscond, run; rumme to contain, hold, to have place: Swed. rymma v. a. to contain, rymma v. n. to leave, desert: Icel. ryma to roam, ramble, is perhaps related to ruman*] To give way, to empty; cedere, evacuari, *Cot. 46, 185: Herb. 1, 18. v. rymman.*

Rumnis, se; f. *Wideness, extent, a plain; latitudo, planities:—* Rumnisse Jericho planities Jerichuntis, *Deut. 34, 3.*

Ráumor more bounteously, *Cd. 136, v. rume.*

Rum-weg room-way, spacious.— Rum-well spacious, wide, *C. Mt. 7, 13.*

Ru'n, e; f. [*Ger. rune f: Moes. runa council, mystery: Dan. runer f. pl. runic letters: Swed. runa f. runes, or runic letters: Icel. rún f. pl. rúnir or rúnar runes, or runic letters; runa, literæ antiquæ, Bore-alium; rún or rúna f. socia collocutrix; runa f. linea, sermo non intermissus et affectuosus. Ir. run mystery: Lye says; Hinc campus ad Padum, prope Placentiam, Roncalia sive Runcalia vocabatur, et recentiorum idiomate Rungalle, ubi castra posuerunt et sedem curiæ generalis habuerunt imperatores occidentis, quotiescunque, ad sumendam Imperii Romani coronam, militem ad transalpinandum cogerint. Otto Fris. de gestis Fred. 2, 12. Ita tamen dictum fuisse hunc campum innuit Hoffmannus, quod esset Runcalis, i. e. incultus et sentibus obsitus: Runcare enim [inquit ille] est purgare campum a sentibus, quas inde Ronces Gallivocant. Hinc etiam Anglorum Rune-med, i. e. Concilii pratum, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam. Thamesis, ubi augustissimum illud Anglicanarum libertatum diploma, quod Magna Charta dicitur, conditum est et sancitum, 4o. 17o. Joh. A. D. 1215.*] 1. A letter,

magical character, mystery; litera. 2. A council, conversation; concilium, colloquium:— 1. Hwæðer he þa alysendlicam rune cuðe whether he knew the liberating rune; an literas solutorias apud se habet, *Bd. 4, 22, S. p. 591, 25.* Qualia scilicet fuerunt apud antiquos Ἐφεσία γράμματα, i. e. incantationes quædam obscuræ quas Cræsum in rogo dixisse ferunt. Apud Olympiam etiam Milesio et Ephesio luctantibus, aiunt Milesium luctari non potuisse, quod alter literas Ephesias talo pedis alligasset, *Suidas.* Run bið gerecenod mystery shall be explained, *Cd. 169.* Hwæt seo run buðe what the mystery boded; quid character magicus indicavit, *Cd. 202: 212.* 2. To rune gegangan ad colloquium ire, *Jdth. 10.*— Run-cofa the enclosure of counsel, the breast, mind, *Bt. R. p. 184.*

Run-cræftig skilled in mysteries, *Cd. 212.*

Runere A whisperer; susurro, *Elf. gr. 36.*

Runian; part. runigende; ic runige; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat. runem: Old Dut. ruynen: Ger. raunen: Not. runen: Hornegk rawnen. Hence To rowne or round in the ear to whisper in the ear.—run a mystery*] To whisper, speak mysteriously; susurrare, mussitare, in aurem sive mystice loqui:—Togeanes me runedon ealle fynd mine adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei, *C. Ps. 40, 8.* Runigendum stefnum with whispering voices; raucisonis vocibus, *Vit. Guthl. 4.*

Run-lic secret, mystical, v. gerynelic. — Run-stæf, run-staf a mystic letter, charm, incantation.

Runung, e; f. A running, race, course; cursus, *Som.*

° Rupe Hairs, a bush of hair; capillamenta, *Cot. 35, v. drisne.*

Rure A noise; strepitus, *Som.*

Ruseam [ruh rough, seam seam] A beggar's patched coat; hirsuta sive vilis sutura, pannucea vestis, cento, *Som.*

RUST [*Plat. Dan. rust c: Dut. roest m: Ger. Swed. rost m: Ker. rosomon: Icel. ryd n: Wel. rhwd: Hun. rosda: Fin. ruoste: Pol. rdza: Boh. rez: It. ruggine: Fr. rouille f.*] Rust, rustiness; rubigo, *Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Rustian To rust; rubiginem contrahere, *Ors. 5, 15.*

Ruta, rutu the herb rue, v. rume.



Ruw rough, hairy, *Gen.* 27, 23, v. rug.  
 Ruxlænde a rustling, making a noise, *R. Mt.* 9, 23, v. hristlung.  
 Rye rich, v. ric.  
 Rycels incense, v. recels.  
 Ryden [*Ger.* raden *m.* corn cockle] Red rape or darnel; lolium rubrum, agrostemma githago, *Lin.*—*L. M.* 3, 38.  
 Rye hairy, v. rih.  
 RYF [*Plat.* rive: *Dut.* Kil. ryf, ryve, *Icel.* rift] RIFE, prevalent; frequens, *Obs. XII. dier. fest. Nat.*  
 Ryft a garment, v. rift.  
 Ryft RIFT, riven, torn; lacertatus, *Som.*  
 RYGE rye, *Cot.* 167, v. rige.  
 P Ryht-læcing reproving, rebuking.  
 Ryhtwislice; *adv.* Wisely, justly; juste, *Bt.* 35, 1.  
 Ryhtwisnes righteousness, *Bt.* 35, 1, v. rihtwisnes.  
 Ryman to cry out, v. hryman.  
 Ryman; *p.* rymde; *v. a.* [rum room] 1. To make room, increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To yield, give place, make way; locum dare:—1. Rymde increased; auxit, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 98, 24. 2. Rymdest locum fecisti, *L. Ps.* 4, 1. Rym þýsmen setl cedo huic homini locum, *Lk.* 14, 9. Ic ryman wille I will make room, *Cd.* 67, *Th.* p. 81, 13.  
 Rymet, rymett; *n.* Room, place, a removing; locus. Eall þæt rymet, *Jos.* 1, 3.—Rymet-least want of a place; loci inopia, *Serm. Nat. Dom. Lye.*  
 Rymðe Largeness, extent; amplitudo, *Proem. R. Conc.*  
 RYN; *m.* [*Icel.* hrina *f.* inconditus clamor] A roaring, murmuring, fretting; rugitus:—Onginð ryn beginneth roaring, *Bt.*

25: *Bt. R. p.* 168. Ongunnan yrrenga ryna began fierce roarings, *Bt. R. p.* 190, *Card. p.* 403, 31.  
 Rynan [*Icel.* hrina to cry out] To roar; rugire:—Rynde hio they roared; rugirent illi, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. rarian  
 Rynde rained, v. rinan.  
 RYNE, es; *m.* [*Dut.* ren, run *m.* Plat. *Ger.* rennen *n.* Moes. runs a flowing] 1. A course, race, a course of years, life; cursus, lustrum. 2. A water-course; cursus aquæ, &c. profluvium, alveus, decursus. 3. A chariot; currus:—1. Hiora ryme their course; eorum cursus, *Bt.* 35, 2. Of his riht ryme of his right course, *Bt. R. p.* 162. Ryme geara course of years; cursus annorum, *Bd.* 3, 9. After þon þe he þa gemæro his rynes gefyllde after that he had filled the boundaries of his course, *Bd.* 3, 20. 2. On þæs streames ryme in rivi cursu, *Jos.* 4, 8: *L. Ps.* 45, 4. Neh ryme wætera secus decursum aquarum, *Ps.* 1, 3. Jordan seo ea ætstent on hire ryme Jordanus fluvius repressus est in ejus decursu, *Jos.* 3, 13. Blodes ryme sanguinis profluvium, *Mk.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 8, 44. 3. Ryme God currus Dei, *T. Ps.* 67, 18. On rynum in curribus, *T. Ps.* 19, 8.  
 Rynel, rynol, es; *m.* A runner, lackey, messenger; cursor:—Hete þu þynne rynel call thou thy messenger, *Nicod.* 3. Se rynel andswarode, þu asendest me to Hierusalem the messenger answered, thou sendest me to Jerusalem, *Nicod.* 4.  
 Rynele, es; *m.* A river, stream, RUNNEL; rivus:—Rynelas rivi, *Ps.* 64, 11.  
 Rynga, ringe A spider, a spider's

web; aranea, *L. Ps.* 38, 15: 89, 10.  
 Rynning Runnet which turns milk; coagulum, *R.* 33.  
 Ryp Standing corn; seges, *Som.* v. rip.  
 RYPPAN, ryppan, hrypan; *pp.* ryppt; *v. a.* [*Plat.* rapen, rapen, rapen, rippen to tear quickly, to take or sweep hastily together, ruppen to pluck, pull, pick: *Dut.* Kil. roopen, ruepen, ruppen to draw, pluck, seize: *Ger.* raffen, rapsen to sweep, to take or rake together, to take off or away by force or violence, rupfen to pick, pluck, pull, lug: *Moes.* raupjan to pluck, raubodedun spoliaverunt: *Lat.* mid. raban to seize, raff, rip; *Dan.* rappe to snatch, raff, pilfer, purloin, rip, rifle; *Swed.* rappa to beat, to snatch away: *Icel.* hrifla to seize: *Sp.* rapiñar: *Pers.* رفتن, roftan to sweep away:  
*Heb.* גרף grp, grpf to wrap together, to gripe] To RIP, to break in pieces, to spoil, rob; diripere, spoliare:—Rypað þa earman diripiunt pauperes, *Off. Reg.* 4: *L. Ps.* 34, 12, v. berypan.  
 Rypere a thief, *Off. Reg.* 4, v. ripere.  
 RYSEL, rysl, *m.* [*Dut.* reuzel *m.*] Fat; adeps:—Þone risel, *Ex.* 29, 13. Þu nymst þone rysle of þam ramme, *Ex.* 29, 22. Bringon þone risel, *Lev.* 3, 9, 14, 17: *T. Ps.* 16, 11. Lamba rysel agnorum adeps, *Deut.* 32, 14.  
 Ryt ears of corn, v. rit.  
 Ryð a river, v. rið.  
 Ryðða a mastiff, v. riðða.  
 Ryxian to rule, v. ricsian; to abound, to be rich; abundare, *Som.*



\*Saban *Very fine linen; sindon:*  
On sabanum in sindone, *Cot.*  
192.

Saca *contentions, Bt. R.* 187, v.  
sacu.

Sacan [sacu *contention*] *To contend, strive, quarrel; rixare:*  
—Him betwynan sacan eos *inter contendere, Ex.* 2, 13. Gif men saciað *si homines certent, Ex.* 21, 22. Sacende chiding, *Scint.* 36.

SACC, sæc, es; *m.* [Plat. sakk *m:* Dut. zak *m:* Ger. sack *m:* Moes. sakk: Dan. sæk *c:* Swed. säck *m:* Icel. secker *m:* Wel. sach: Bret. sac'h *m:* Ir. Pol. Fr. sac *m:* It. sacco *m:* Sp. Port. saco *m:* Hung. zsak: Lap. tsakes: Grk. σακκος: Heb. שַׂק seq.] A sack, bag; saccus:—On þæs sacces muðe in mantica ore, *Gen.* 42, 28. On his sac in ejus sacco, *Gen.* 42, 25. Fylle hira saccas imple eorum manticas, *Gen.* 44, 1. Of hira saccon De eorum saccis, *Gen.* 42, 35.

Sacen-full *Full of dishonesty, infamous; probrosus, Cot.* 151.

\*Sacerd, es; *m.* 1. A priest, levite; sacerdos, levita. 2 A ruler, governor; præses:—1. Þæs sacerdes þeow sacerdotis servus, *Mt.* 14, 47. Sacerdas de Leuies cynne sacerdotis de Levi familia, *Deut.* 27, 9, 14. Þæra sacerda ealdres þeow pontificis maximi servus, *Mt.* 26, 51. Se heah sacerð summus sacerdos, pontifex maximus, *Mt.* 14, 63. 2. Se sacerð on Madian præses in Midian, *Ex.* 2, 16. Þæs sacerdes on Madian præsidis in Midian, *Ex.* 3, 1. Putifares dohtar þæs sacerdes of þære byrig Potipharis filia præsidis urbis, *Gen.* 41, 45.—Sacerðgerisen fit or proper for a priest, *Bd.* 3, 17.—Sacerð-hað priesthood, *Lk.* 1, 8, 9.—Sacerð-land a priest's land, *Gen.* 47, 26.

Sacerdlic; *adj.* Priestly, belonging to a priest; sacerdotalis:—Be sacerdlieum hrægulum concerning sacerdotal garments, *Bd.* 5, 23.

Sac-ful, sac-full *full of contention, quarrelsome, Lev.* 19, 16.

Sachen-tege [sacu *an accusation, tege a drawing out, or tege*

teag a band, snare] *An instrument of torture, by which persons were induced to confess; tormenti genus, quo usi sunt proceres quidam Anglia, tempore Stephani regis, ad affligendos illos quos in castellis suis vi detinuerunt, Chr.* 1137. Sacian *to strive, v. sacan.*

Sac-leas *without contention, quiet, secure, without punishment, without a cause, Chr.* 1091: *C. Mt.* 28, 20: *C. Jn.* 15, 25.

SACU; *g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f.* [Plat. sake *f:* Dut. zaak *f:* Frs. sek *f:* Ger. sache *f:* Sal. sack a lawsuit. In an old document of king Louis and Lothar of the ninth century, sachu signifies landed property: Isd. Tat. Ot. sahlia, sacha, like the A.-S.: Ker. secho quarrels: Dan. sag *c:* Swed. sak *f:* Icel. sök *f.* court of justice, jurisdiction, a lawsuit. The derivation of this word has been a stumbling-block for nearly all etymologists. Adel. considers it as the intensive of the Ger. sage *f.* a saying, a talk, and sagen *to say, signifying originally a clamour, dispute, quarrel; and, in a more extended sense, any kind of speech and its object. Synonyms in the Ger. and other languages confirm this derivation. The Ger. ding thing signifies, in its most extended sense, all that is existing; but, originally it designated altercation, cavilling, wrangling, as well as speech in general. The Lat. causa is derived from causari. Ger. klagen to complain, which, like the Ger. kören and kösen, in earlier times signified in general to speak. The It. cosa, and the Fr. chose, derived from causa, signify any matter or any thing. The Lat. res belongs to the root of the Ger. rede speech, recht right, rauschen to rush. Kero translates res by rachono, which antiquated word belonging to the Ger. rechen, reden is the root of Ger. rechnen to calculate. The Old Swed. sak, the Icel. sök *f.* signifies both crime and impeachment or punishment, and Tat. uses sahha to designate a*

crime, *Adl.*] 1. Strife, contention, dispute, sedition, a crime of any sort; jurgium, contentio. 2. A cause or suit in law, process, accusation; lis, actio, accusatio. Hinc nostra sake, cum dicimus for God's sake, &c. i. e. propter Dei causam, &c. Hic etiam est sensus vocis sak ubique in vetustis legibus Danicis et Scandicis, teste Hiccesio. 3. The liberty of holding plea or judging causes in judicial matters; libertas sive potestas alicui a domino rege concessa, causas cognoscendi atque lites dirimendi intra Socam sive curiam suam, *Wilk. in Gloss.: Hicces's Thes. I.* 159. Hæc enim est differentia inter sac et soc. Quorum istud erat privilegium ipsorum; hoc autem territorium infra quod privilegium exercebatur:—1. Wearð sacu betwux Abames hyrdemannum and Lothes, *Gen.* 13, 7. Seo sacu þa aras discordia orta est, *Num.* 16, 42. Ne mæg ic ana acuman eowre saca non possum ego solus ferre vestra jurgia, *Deut.* 1, 12. For sumeres sace propter quandam seditionem, *Lk.* 23, 25. 2. Gif man oðerne sace tihte if a man accuse another in a suit, *L. Hloth.* 8. Nan sacu no suit, *L. Can. Edg.* 7. 3. Þas land and ealla þa oðre þe lin into þe mynstre þa cweðe ic scyr, þæt is, saca and socne, toll and team, and infangenþef, þas rihting and ealle oðre þa cweðe ic scyr Crist these lands, and all the others which attach to the minster, that call I a shire; that is, sacks and sock, toll and team, and infangthief; these privileges and all others, them call I the shire of Christ, *Chr.* 963, *Ing. p.* 155, 11.

Sad A rope, halter; laqueus, *C. Mt.* 27, 5.

Sadal An ass; asinus, *C. Jn.* 12, 14.

SADEL, sadol, sadul, sadl [Plat. Dan. Swed. sadel *m:* Dut. zadel, *m:* Ger. sattel *m:* Old Ger. satal, sedal, satil: Moes. sitl a seat: Icel. söðull *m:* Ir. sadhall: Boh. sedlo: Pol. sioldlo: Russ. siedlo: Fr. selle *f:*



*It. Port. sella f: Sp. silla f.* —The original signification of this word is a seat, a chair, and therefore it is allied to sit[an] A SADDLE; ephippium, *Elf. gl. p. 59.*—Sadel-boga, sadul-boga, the saddle-bow; arcus ephippii anterior, *Elf. gl. 59.*—Sadel-felg, sadel-felt, saddle felt, skin or pad; ephippii pellis, *Cot. 155.*

Sadelian, sadian; *p. de, pp. gesadelod. To saddle; equum sternere, Elf. gr. 28, 1.*

SADIAN; ic sadige; *p. ode; pp. gesadod [Plat: saden, sadigen, sädigen, versädigen to satiate: Dut. verzadigen: Ger. sättigen: Ot. satten: Not. setan, satan: Moes. sad itan enough to eat] To saturate, to be saturated, tired, wearied; saturare, saturari, defatisci, Bt. 39, 4.*

Sadl, sadol, sadul a saddle, *v. sadel.* Sadian to saddle, *v. sadelian.*

Sæ, se, seo, sewe, siew, *indecl. in s. except in the g. which, especially in composition, makes sæes, sæs; pl. nom. ac. g. sæs; d. sæm:—[Dut. zee f: Frs. se m: Plat. Ger. see f: Not. Ot. se, seuue, seo, seve: Moes. saiw, saiw: Dan. sø, søe c: Swed. sjö m: Icel. sjár, sær m: Tart. su, sui.] The sea; mare, fretum:—Seo sæ sloh togædere, Ex. 14, 27. Anweald sæ potestas maris, Ps. 88, 10. Fixas sæ pisces maris, 8, 8. Grund sæs profundum maris, 64, 7: 67, 24: Mt. 18, 6. Sæes flodes weaxnes an increasing of sea's flood; maris æstus incrementum, Bd. 5, 3. Sæs sweg maris sonitus, Lk. 21, 25. Wætera sæs aquæ maris, Ps. 32, 7. Sæs muð maris os, Mk. 5, 1. Bebead þam winde and þære sæ imperavit vento et mari, Mt. 8, 26. Gewende þa sæ to drium convertit mare ad aridum, Ex. 14, 21. Fram sæ oð to sæ a mari ad mare, Ps. 71, 8. Sæs seas, Gen. 1, 10. Ofer sæs super maria, Ps. 23, 2. Be sæm tweonum by two seas, Cd. 163: 170.—Sæ-æbbung sea-ebbing; sinus, æstuarium, *Elf. gl. p. 69.*—Sæ-æl a sea-eel, *Cot. 135, 136.*—Sæ-ælfen, sæ-ælfenne sea-elves or nymphs, *Cot. 142.*—Sæ-beorh a sea mountain, Cd. 163.—Sæ-brym [brym the sea] the sea; æquor, *R. 96.**

Sæc war, warfare, battle, *Th. An. v. sacu.*

Sæc, sæcc, bisæc a sack, bag, sackcloth, *L. C. Ps. 29, 13, v. sacco.*

\*Sæcan to seek, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. secan.*

Sæccan To preach the Gospel; evangelizare, *C. Lk. 4, 18.*

Sæcce strife, war, *Jdth. 12, v. sec.*

Sæccing SACKING, a bed; grab-batum:—Hi on sæccingum bæron, *Mk. 6, 55.*

Sæcdóm A flight; fuga, *Gen. 31, 20.*

Sæ-ceosol sea-sand, *Gen. 32, 12.*

Sæcg a little sword, a dagger, the name of a herb, *v. seax.*

Sægcan to say, tell, *Bd. 1, 27, v. secgan.*

Sæ-cir [cer a turn] a sea ebb, *Cd. 158.*

Sæclian; *p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. süken, sückeln: Dut. sukkelen to linger, to be unlucky or unhappy; zieken to become sick: Ger. siechen to be sickly, to languish or pine away: Ot. irsiechan: Moes. sjukan.—seoc sick] To become sick, to sicken; ægrotare:—Sæclode þær sickened there, Chr. 1066, Ing. p. 265, 11.*

<sup>y</sup>Sæ-clif the sea-cliff, rock, or shore, *Bt. 7, 4.*—Sæ-col sea-coal, the stone called jet *q. sea calc; gagates, Som.*—Sæ-coc a sea-cock, a sea-gull; marinus gallus, larus.—Sæ-coccas cockles, *M. S. Cot. Tib. A. 3.*—Sæ-cysul sea-sand, *R. 58, v. sæ-ceosol, R. 58; for more compounds of sæ, v. sæ-fæsten, sæ-gesætan.*

SÆD, es; *n. [Plat. saat, saad n. f: Dut. zaad n: Ger. saat f: Ot. sat: Tat. sati, sata: Dan. sæd c: Swed. säd m: Icel. säd n: semen, seminalis sementis; sædi n. semen, sperma] SEED; semen, proles:—Se þe seow þæt gode sæd se is mannes sunu. Þæt gode sæd þæt synt þæs heofonlican rices bearn, Mt. 13, 37, 38. Senepes sæd sinapis semen, Mk. 4, 31. Wyrta sæd herbarum semen, Gen. 1, 29. Corn sædes a corn of seed; granum seminis, *Bt. R. p. 183, 3, 9.* Swylce man wurpe god sæd on hys land, *Mk. 4, 26.* Ealra sæda læst omnium seminum minimum, *Mt. 13, 32.* Sæd getrowfulra semen sive proles fidorum, *Ps. 21, 22.* Sæd Abrahames semen Abami, *Ps. 104, 5.* Abrahame and his sæde Abrahamo et ejus semini, *Lk. 1, 55.**

Sæd, sædon said, *v. secgan.*

Sæd-berend seed-bearing, *Gen. 1, 12.*—Sæd-drenc seed-drink, *Cot. 211.*

Sæden for sædon said; dixerunt, from sægan.

\*Sædere, es; *m. A SEEDER, a sower; sator, Mt. 13, 3.*

Sæd-læp, sæd-leap a seed-leap; siblet, a seed basket, *Chr. 1124.*

Sædlic Belonging to seed; seminarius, *Som.*

Sædnað A sowing; seminatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Sæ-draca sea-dragon, leviathan, *Cot. 200.*

Sæd-sete a place for seed, *Th. An.*

Sæd-tima a seed-time, *Hex. 7.*

Sæ-elfen, sæ-elfenne sea-nymphs, *v. sæ-ælfen.*

Sæ-fæsten sea barrier, *Cd. 148.*

Sæfern [Hunt. Sauerne]. The river SEVERN in the West of England; Sabrina, secundum a Thamesi Britanniae flumen, cujus fontes oriuntur in agro Montgomeriensi, *Bd. 5, 23: Chr. 894: 896.*

Sæ-fiscas, sæ-fixas sea fishes, sea fish, *Gen. 1, 28.*—Sæ-flód sea flood, tide, inundation, *Chr. 1014: 1099.*

Sæfn a dream, *Ps. 75, 5, v. swe-fen.*

Sæ-folde sea land, *Cd. 12.*

Sægan, þu sægst, he sægð; *p. sæde sægde; pp. sæd, gesæd to say, tell, speak, relate, Mt. 26, 18: Jn. 3, 18: Gen. 12, 19, v. secgan.*

<sup>a</sup>Sægednys, sægdnys, se; *f. A sacrifici; hostia, C. R. Mk. 12, 33, v. on-sægdnes.*

Sægel, sægl a sail, *v. segel.*

Sæ-gemære, gemære a boundary, sea border, sea coast, *Lk. 6, 17: Mt. 4, 13.*

Sægen, segen, gesægen. A saying, affirmation, tradition; dictum, *Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 113, 3.* On ealdra manna sægenum in old men's sayings, *Bd. pref.*

Sægen A sword; ensis, *v. segel.* Sæ-gesætan, sæ-gesætu sea borderers, those who dwell near the sea, *Cot. 156.*—Sæ-grund sea depths, depths of the sea, *Cd. 158.*—Sæ-hengest a sea-horse; hippopotamus, *Cot. 114.*—Sæ-hete, raging of the sea; maris æstus, *Bd. 5, 1. Ca.*

Sæ-hryðro [hryðro cattle,] a sea-calf, a seal, *Cot. 207.*

Sæht union, reconciliation, peace; reconciliatio, pax, *Chr. 1091, Ing. p. 304, 7: p. 372, 35, v. seht.*

Sæht Reconciled, made at peace; reconciliatus:—Wurdon sæhte erant reconciliati, *Chr. 1077, v. settan.*

Sæhtlian, *p. ode; pp. sæhtlod, gesæhtlod. To settle, reconcile; litem componere, reconciliare:—Wurdon sæhtlod erant reconciliati, Chr. 1070, v. sahhtlian, sehtlian.*



<sup>b</sup>Sæide, for sæde said, v. secgan.

Sæin, for sægan to say.

Sæis *Seez*, in Normandy; Sægium, urbs Galliae ad Olinam fluvium in Normannia, Chr. 1130.

SÆL, sel, es; m. f. *An opportunity, time, occasion, prosperous affairs, prosperity; opportunitas, occasio*:—*Da seo sæl gewearð then was the time*, Cd. 59. *Sæles bidan to wait a time; occasio-nem expectare*, Cd. 111: 117. *On sumne sæl at some time, when*, Elf. gr. 38, 49: *L. Ps. 93, 8. On nænne or nanum sæl at no time, never*, Ors. 4, 4. *Donne ic on sælum was when I was in prosperity*, Bt. R. p. 152.

Sæl good, better, Bt. R. 170, v. sel.

SÆL [Plat. säle, sele n. a cord, traces or harness for a draught-horse; *Dut. zeel n. a cord*: Old Ger. sal a rein of a bridle: *Moes. sail a rope*.] *A cord, rope, strap; lorum, funis, Lye.*

Sæ-laf sea leaving; maris reli-quiae, Cd. 171.

Sælan, pp. gesæled [sæl a cord] *To bind, tie, unite, SEAL; vincire*:—*Susle, gesæled sealed with sulphur; sulphure con-glutinatus, Jdth. 10: Cod. Exon. p. 76. b.*

<sup>c</sup>Sæld *A seat, foundation; sedes, sedile; Lye translates sælde sæ - grundas fundus maris*, Cd. 158; but Mr. Thorpe gives this version, "salt sea depths," and adds, "sælde is, I doubt not, an error for sealte," Cd. 158.

Sældest *hast sold; vendidisti*, T. Ps. 43, 14, v. syllan.

Sælen *Belonging to a willow, withy or willow tree; salignus, Som.*

Sæ-leoda *a mariner; maris in-cola*, Cd. 161.

Sæ-leoð *a sea song, a sailor's shout in hoisting an anchor or sail; marina cantilena: nautica hortatio. Κελύσματα*, Cot. 53.

Sælf self, Chr. Gib. p. 244, 19, v. sylf.

SÆLI, sælig [Plat. Dan. Ot. sa-lig: *Dut. zalig; Ger. seelig, selig; Moes. selja; Swed. sa-lig, säll; Icel. sæl happy*] *Happy, blessed, prosperous; beatus, v. ge-sælig.*

Sæ-lic *Sea-like, belonging to the sea, marine; marinus, nauticus, Bd. 1, 14.*

Sæliglice; adv. *Prosperously, happily; prospere, Som.*

Sælignes, se; f. [Chau. selines-sel] *Happiness; prosperitas, felicitas, Som.*

<sup>d</sup>Sæ-lida *a mariner, Th. An.*

Sællmerige *salted provision, v. selmerige.*

Sælost *best, very well; optimus, optime, v. sel.*

SÆLD, sælð, gesælð, e; f. [Plat. saligheid f: *Dut. zaligheid f; Ger. seligkeit f; Old Ger. salichedi in the 9th century under the signification of fortune and happiness; Not. saligheit: Ot. salida: Isd. salidhom: Dan. salighed c: Swed. salighet f; Icel. sælld, sæla f. happiness*] 1. *Happiness, felicity, enjoyment, prosper-ity, wealth; felicitas.* 2. *Goods, riches, prosperous af-fairs; bona, opes. The pl. is often used in the singular signification*:—1. *God is full ælcere gesælðe*, Bt. 34, 3, Card. p. 212, 15. *Hwær seo fulle gesælð sie where the full happiness is*, id. 34, 2, Card. p. 210, 18. *Hit bið gesælð it is happiness*, Bt. 11, 1. 2. *Sælða genoge enough of goods*, Bt. 14, 2. *Mine sælða, þe ic ær wende þat gesælða beon sceoldan, nane sælða ne sint my riches which I formerly thought (ordered) should be happiness, are no riches*, Bt. 10, Card. p. 40, 17. ¶ *World - sælða worldly goods or happiness, id. 1: 2.*

Sæltra the bunting bird, v. sel-tra.

<sup>e</sup>Sæl-wong [wong a meadow] *a fertile plain*, Cd. 64.

Sæm to seas; d. pl. of sæ.

Sæ-man, sæ-mann a seaman, Lup. 1, 15.

Sæmende *conciliating, composing*, L. Hloth. 10, v. seman.

Sæmestre, an; f. *A seamstress; sutrix, Th. An.*

Sæmre *Worse; pejor*:—*Hit is sæmre nu it is worse now*, Bt. R. p. 159. *Hi secað þæt hehst god on þa sæmran gesceafta they seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 23, 1, C, v. samra.

Sændan to send, Chr. 1095, v. sendan.

Sæne; adj. [Plat. sümig: *Dut. suimachtig; Ger. säumig, sun-nis and sumnis in the Salic laws, signify delay; Dan. for-sømmelig; Icel. sems n.*] *Slow, dull, inactive; segnis, tardus*:—*Pone sænan, se bið to slaw, þu scealt hatan assa ma þonne man the dull, who is too slow, thou shouldst call an ass more than a man*, Bt. 37, 4. *He wæs to sæne he was too slow*, Bd. 3, 13.

Sæ-næsse, es; a promontory, Beo. 3, 69, v. næsse, nesse.

<sup>f</sup>Sæ-net a sea-net, Elf. gl.

SÆNGAN [Plat. sengen, sengeln: *Dut. zengen: Frs. senga: Kil. senghen, singhelen: Ger. sengen: Old Ger. sangen: Icel. sangr adustus. Wachter derives it from the Lat. ignis with ss prefixed. It is more likely that the sound produced by singing has given origin to the name, so near related to the verb, to sing, can-tare; and it is singular that the Plat. and Dut. schroeyen, signifying also to singe (as, to singe a hog) is so near related to schreyen to cry, Adelung] *To singe; ustulare, Som.**

Sæod a purse, bag, v. seod.

SÆP, sæpp [Plat. sapp n: *Dut. sap n: Ger. saft m: Old Ger. saft: Dan. sæve f. saft m: Swed. saft, saft m. sawa f: Icel. saft f: Fr. seve f.*—*This word is related to the Plat. siepen to leak, trickle, to run through drop by drop*] SÆP, juice, a tree producing much sap, a fir-tree; succus, abies, Cod. Exon. p. 25, a.

Sæpig; adj. *Sappy; succulentus, Som.*

<sup>g</sup>Sæpleās SAPLESS; exsuccus, Som.

Sæp-spon sap-chips, chips, L. M. 2, 65.

Særga, sarga *A cornet, crooked staff; lituus, Som.*

Særi sorry, T. Ps. 68, 34, v. sari.

Sæ-rima sea-shore, Chr. 897: 991.

Sæ-rinc a sea-man, sailor, Beo. 10.

Særnys, se; f. [sar sore] SORE-NESS, sorrow, grief; dolor:—*Geopenige us ure sarnysse infor let our grief open us a way*, Hom. Greg. p. 22.

Sæ-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate, Cot. 155.

Sæslic *Nôw; jam*:—*Sæslicce gi-doemed is jam condemnatus est*, R. Jn. 3, 18.

Sæ-smægl, sæ-smæl a sea-snail, a shell-fish, periwinkle, Elf. gl. p. 77.

Sæster a measure of fifteen pints, Chr. 1039, v. sester.

Sæ-strand the sea-strand, sea-shore, Jos. 11, 4.

Sæ-stream a sea stream, Cd. 155.

Sæt, sæton sat, sat down, lived, Mt. 26, 55: Cd. 95; p. of sittan.

Sæt, set, es; m. [sæt sat; p. of sittan] *A sitting, station, camp; castrum*:—*Of þæm sætum faran from the camps to go*, Chr. 894.

Sæt, es; m. [Plat. saten, satten m. pl. insate m. an inhabitant: Frs.



seta *m. an inhabitant: Ger. sass m. antiquated and mostly found in compound words; as, Kothsäss, cottager: Dan. sade c. a seat, residence, a see: Swed. säte n: Icel. setr n. a seat, house, dwelling* When appended to words, denotes dwellers, inhabitants; in composition, incolæ, habitatores, coloni:—Dun-sætas inhabitants of hills, mountaineers; monticolæ. Den-sætas inhabitants of valleys; vallicolæ. Dorn-sætas Dorsetenses, Chr. 845. Sumur-sætas Somersetenses, Chr. 878.

Sætán; *p. sæt to set, place, Cd. 43, Th. p. 56, 18, v. settan.*

Sæteng snares, *v. sætning.*

Sæter-dæg, Sætern-dæg [Plat. sunnawend, sater-dag *m: Dut. zaterdag m: Frs. sniond, from snein sunday, and iond evening: Ger. sonnenabend m. samstag m. a mutilation of sabbathstag: Old Ger. sunnenavend, sinnoavend, sambastag, sám-bazdag, samizdach, samstig, normentag, sammestag*] SATURDAY, the sabbath; Saturni dies, Sabbatum:—Lk. 23, 54. Sætern dages rest Sabbati quies, Ez. 16, 23. Sæternes dæg, Rub. Mt. 16, 28: 20, 29.

Sætere A SETTER, seducer; insidiator, Past. 53, 7.

Sæ-peofa sea-thief, pirate, Cot. 9.

Sæperian sad Setterwort, settergrass or the seed of it; helleboraster, helleborus niger Lin:—L. M. 3, 13, Som.

Sæ-tilga, sæ-tilga for tiliga mare agrediens, Bt. R. p. 158.

Sætning snares, Bd. 5, 23, v. sætning.

Sætel a seat, v. setel.

Sætl-gang a setting, Deut. 24, 13, v. setl-gang in setl.

Sætning, sætning, e; *f. A lying in wait, a besetting, snares; insidiae, perfidia:—He him þa sætnunge þa gewearnode ille ei insidias præmonstravit, Bd. 2, 12. Wið swa mycles ehteres sætningum contra tantæ persecutoris insidias, id.*

Sætung, e; *f. A holding, occupying or inhabiting of a place, a setting a snare, fowling; occupatio, possessio, aucupatio, Cot. 14. Sætunga insidiæ, Som. 301.*

Sæ-wagas sea waves, Cd. 192.—Sæ-wæteru sea-waters, Gen. 1, 22.

Sæwð sows; seminat, Jn. 4, 36, 37, v. sawan.

Sæ-warðð sea-shore, Bt. 32, 3.—Sæ-waur a sea-herb or weed; marina alga, R. 42.—Sæ-weall sea wall, high water, Cd. 158.

—Sæ-weard a sea-ward, a keeper of the sea, high admiral, Som.

Sæwere A SOWER; sator, H. Mt. 13, 3.

Sæwet A sowing; seminatio:—Tid þæs sæwetes time of the sowing, Bd. 4, 28, tit.

Sæ-wicingas sea inhabitants, Cd. 160.

Sæ-wihtu sea animals, Bd. 1, 1. Sæx a knife, v. seax.

Safine SAVINE; sabina arbor, juniperus sabinum Lin:—Lye.

Safriende rheumaticus, R. 77.

SAGA [Plat. saag *f: Dut. zaag: Ger. sâge f: Mons. saga: Dan. saug, sav c: Swed. sâg m: Icel. sôg f: Frs. scie f: It. sega f: Sp. sierra f: Port. serra f.] A SAW; serra, R. 62. Saga speak; imp. of secgan.*

Sagal, sagel, sagol, sahl, es; *m. [Icel. sigla f. the mast of a vessel] A bar, lever, a club, stick, stake; vectis, fustis, Ors. 2, 5: Elf. gr. 9, 28. Mid sahlum cum fustibus, Mt. 26, 47, 55: Mk. 14, 43: Lk. 22, 52.*

Sagas sayest: sagað saith, v. secgan.

Sage saying, speech; *g. d. ac. of sagu.*

<sup>k</sup>Sage Sage; sagax, Lye.

Sage-man a man who speaks, a tale-teller, a witness; testis, delator, Som.

Sagol Speaking; dicens.—Soð-sagol truth speaking, true, Bd. 3, 17.

Sagu; *g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um. [Ger. sage f: Ot. Tat. saga: Dan. Swed. Icel. saga f. historia, narratio: Icel. sôgn f. a saying] 1. A saying, speech, SAW, tale, tradition; dictio, traditio. 2. Testimony, witness; testimonium:—1. Mid þisse sage cum hoc dicto, Lk. 11, 45. Na swilce lease sagu not as a false saying, Elf. T. p. 32, 6. þurh yldra manna sage through old men's tradition, Bd. 2, 1, B. Dwollic sagu a false saying, Jdth. 15. Auht sagona aught of sayings, Cd. 26. 2. To hwi wiligne we ænigre oðre sage quare ullum alium testimonium volumus? Mt. 26, 65. Hufela sagona quam multum testimoniorum, Mt. 27, 13.*

Sáh sank, Chr. 938, v. sigan.

Sahl, es; *m. a club, stick, stake, Mt. 26, 55, v. sagal.*

Sahte Peace, agreement; pax, reconciliation, Chr. 1140, Lye.

Sahtian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To reconcile, to make peace; reconciliare:—Pa eodon gode*

men heom betweenen and sahtloden heom then went good men between them and reconciled them, Chr. 1066, v. sehtian.

<sup>l</sup>Sahtnys, se; *f. A reconciliation, a making of peace; reconciliatio:—Geaf þone cyng XL marc goldes to sahtnysse gave the king 40 marks of gold for a reconciliation, Chr. 1066.*

SAL [Plat. saal *m. a hall, parlour: Dut. zaal f. salet n. a hall, parlour: Ger. saal m: Moes. alh temple: Dan. Swed. sal m: Icel. salr m. salerni n. a hall; sel n. a cottage; Fr. salle f. salon m: It. sala f. salone m: Sp. sala, salica f. salon m: Grk. δῶλη: Lat. aula] 1. A hall, palace; domus, aula, palatium. 2. Prosperity; res prosperæ, v. sæl:—1. On-gunnon heora burh ræran, and sele settan, salo niwian began their town to rear, and habitation to settle, (their) halls to renew, Cd. 90. Gesawon ofer since salo hliþan saw in silwer (zinc) palaces rising; viderunt obducta argento palatia rutilare, Cd. 109. 2. Folc wæs on salum folk were in prosperity, Cd. 147: 170.*

SAL, es; *m. [Ger. sahlband n; sahlsteife f. v. sæl] 1. A tie, bond, fetter, chain; nexus, vinculum. 2. A rein; habena. 3. A handle, bar; ansa, vectis:—1. Rideð racentan sal presseth a cord of chain, Cd. 19. 2. Salas habena, Cot. 7, 101. 3. R. 25: 10.*

<sup>m</sup>Sal; *adj. Black, dark coloured; niger, fuscus, v. salowig.*

Sald for seald given, R. Lk. 20, 24.

Salf salve, v. sealf.

Salh, salig A willow; salix, L. Ps. 136, 2, v. seal.

Salm-sang a psalm, L. Ps. 60, 8.

Salowig, salwig, saluwi; *adj. [Plat. sölig dirty; saal, sahl a sallow pale complexion: Dut. zaluw sallow: Fr. sale dirty, squalid, sallow] SALLOW, swarthy; saligneus, pallidus, luridus:—Salowig pada luridus bufo, milvus, sive corvus, Jdth. 11. Salowig padan, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 145, 2. Saluwi padan, ib. Salwig feðera sallow-feathered, Cd. 72.*

Salt salt, C. R. Mk. 9, 50, v. sealt.

Salten Salty; salitus, R. Mt. 5, 13.

Saltere [Plat. salter *m; salm-book n: Dan. salter m: Swed. saltare m: Icel. saltari m: It. salmista m. a psalter, a psalmist: Sp. salterio m. a psalter, psalterry, a kind of harp] 1. A*



PSALTERY; sambuca, psalterium. 2. *The PSALTER*; li-ber psalmorum.—1. *Ps.* 32, 2: 56, 11. 2. *Bd.* 3, 27.

\*Salt-ern a place for salt, a salt-pit. Saltian To dance; saltare:—*Ge-ne saltudun vos non saltastis, Lk.* 7, 32.

Saluwi *sallow*, v. *salowig*.

Salwed-bord *salved* or *pitched boards*, *Cd.* 72, *Th.* p. 89, 15.

Salwie, *salwige* [*Plat.* *salvey f.* *Dut.* *salie f.* *Ger.* *salbey, sal-vey f.* *Dan.* *salvie f.* *Swed.* *salwia f.* *Fr.* *sauge f.* *It.* *Sp.* *salvia f.*] *Sage*; *salvia officinalis*, *Som.*

Salwig *sallow*, v. *salowig*.

Sal-wong a fertile plain, *Cod.* *Ex.* 101, b. 2, v. *sæl-wong*.

Sam; *conj.* *Whether, whether...* or; *sive, utrum, sive...* *sive*:—*Sam we willan sam we nylan whether we will or we will not, Bt.* 34, 12. *Sam hio monnum god þince, sam hio him yfel þince sive illa (fortuna) hominibus bona videatur, sive illa iis mala videatur, Bt.* 40, 1.

Sam-, used in composition, de-notes, 1. *Half*; *semi*. 2. *Together, with*; *Lat. con, v. samod*:—1. *Sam-wis half wise*; *sam-cucu half alive*; *sam-lærd half learned*. 2. *Sam-hiwan conjuges*; *sam-mæle concordēs*; *sam-wiste conjugum*; *sam-wyrcan to co-operate, co-operari, &c.*

\*Sámad also, together, *Bt. R. p.* 195, v. *sámod*.

Samaria *Marseilles*; *Massilia, Th. An.*

Sam-boren *untimely born*; *semi-natus, abortivus, Cot.* 19.

Sam-bryce *Half a breach* or *breaking half way*; *semi-fractura sive violatio, scilicet pacis, quæ tum fieret quum bona ordinati cujusdam injuriam passa sunt, aut quum honore ejus aliquantulum dero-gatum est, L. Wiktr. p.* 13, 9. *Sam-cucu half alive, Lk.* 10, 30.

Same [*Plat.* *samen, sam* to *samen together: Dut. te zamen together: Old Ger. sam: Not. samoso together: Ker. sosamo, like as: Ot. sama, so, thus, even so, so that: Ker. sam-sama, as well as tam-quam: Moes. saman: Dan. samme the same: Swed. samma, samme the same: Icel. samr the same, idem. The modern Ger. only makes use of sam in compound words. Sans. sam together: Arab. م س tsam*

to place, to put together, seems to express the primary sense] Same, used in the following

manner; swa same *Likewise, also*; *item, similiter, pariter, itidem*:—*Efne swa same ecce similiter, Bt. R. p.* 177, 3. *Eac swa same ac etiam similiter, Bt. R. p.* 163, 2. *Swa same swa the same as, as, even as; æque ac; eodem modo quo. Twa þara gecyndu habbað netenu, swa same swa men two of these natures beasts have, the same as men, Bt.* 33, 4. *Same ylca swa in such wise as, so as; eodem modo quo, ita ut.*

Sam-grene *half green*; *semi-viridis, serotinus, Cot.* 87.

Sam-gung a youth, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Sam-hiwan companions, mates, *R.* 13, v. *sinhiwan, hiwan.*

Sam-lærd *half learned, L. Can. Edg.* 12.

Sam-mæle *agreed, agreed on a bargain*; *concors, consentiens, Chr.* 1018.

Samne together, v. *somne*.

Samnian to assemble, collect, *Ors.* 4, 12, v. *somnian*.

Samninga, *samnunga immediate-ly, Lk.* 22, 60, v. *semninga*.

Samnung a congregation, church, *synagogue, Lk.* 7, 5, v. *gesam-nung*.

\*SÁMOD, sámad, sómed, sómod; *adv.* *Also, likewise, together*; *simul, pariter*:—*Þis eorðlice and þæt ece samod hoc terrenum et ista æterna pariter, Bt. R. p.* 180. *Samod onnitte gewordene synt simul inutiles facti sunt, Ps.* 13, 4. *For-weorðað samod peribunt simul, Ps.* 36, 40. *Seofon winter samod seven years together, Cd.* 206. *Samod mid me simul mecum, Ps.* 54, 15. *Somod ætgædere at once together, Cd.* 154. *Niht somod and dæg night also and day, Cd.* 192.—*Samod-ari-san to arise together*.—*Samod-awendan to convert or turn, Elf. gr.* 37.—*Samod-blissian to rejoice together*.—*Samod-ceorfan to cut in pieces*.—*Samod-cuman to come together, to concur, Elf. gr.* 30.—*Samod-fealdan to fold together, Elf. gr.* 24.—*Samod-feallan to fall down; concidere, Elf. gr.* 28.

—*Samod-fleon to retire; confugere, Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-fyllan to fill together, to finish, Elf. gr.* 30.—*Samod-geddung consonant*.—*Samod-geffit contention, strife, debate, Cot.* 58.—*Samod-gefitan to contend*.—*Samod-gemynan to invent, imagine, devise; comminisci*.—*Samod-gewilnian to desire, covet; concupiscere, Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-herian to unite in praise; conlaudare.*

\*Samodlice *Unitedly, unanimously*; *unanimiter, Lye.*

Samod-offriccan to press together; *conprimere, Elf. gr.* 28.—

Samod-rynel *concurring, running together; concurrens*.—

Samod-slean to strike or shake together; *concutere, Elf. gr.* 28.—

Samod-standan to stand together, to consist; *constare, L. Ps.* 26, 5.—

Samod-suwian, samod-swugian to be silent; *conticere, Elf. gr.* 26.—

Samod-swegan to sound alike; *consonare*.—

Samod-swegen-de *agreeing in sound; consonans, Elf. gr.* 2.—

Samod-þrawan, samod-þreagan to twist together; *contorquere, Elf. gr.* 26.—

Samod-wellung a growing or gathering together; *concretio*.—

Samod-weorpan to cast together, to guess; *conjicere, Elf. gr.* 28.—

Samod-wilnian to desire, covet; *concupiscere, Elf. gr.* 28.—

Samod-wunian to dwell together; *commorari, R.* 101.—

Samod-wunung a dwelling together; *commoratio, cohabitatio, L. Eccl. W. p.* 186, 26.

Samra The worse; *pejor*:—*On þa samran gesceafta in the worse creatures, Bt.* 33, 1, v. *sæmre*.

\*Sam-rade of one opinion, in one road, *unanimously, Bt. R. p.* 165.—

Sam-tenges continually; *incessanter, Bt. R. p.* 165, 13.—

Sam-wisa, sam-wise half wise, half witted, *Past.* 30, 1.—

Sam-wist the same food, marriage; *convictus, conjugium*.—

Sam-wrædnes agreement, unity, *Bt.* 37, 3.

Sam-wyrcan to co-operate, to partake, *L. pol. Cnut.* 58: *Chr.* 893.

Sanc, es; m. a song, *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 197, 19: *Bt. R. p.* 168, 34, v. *sang*.

Sanc for sang sang; p. of *singan*.

Sanc sank; p. of *sincan*.

Sanct, es; m. A saint; sanctus, *Menol.* 388: *Chr.* 978. *Sanctas saints, Cd.* 221.

SAND, sand, es. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. sand m: Ot. sant: Dut. zand n: Icel. sandr m. sand-möl f. sabulum, coarse sand*]

SAND, gravel, earth; arena, sabulum, glarea:—*Swa swa sand sæ sicut arena maris, Ps.* 77, 31. *Sæ-warōða sand sea-shore's sand; littoris arena, Cd.* 190. *Ofer sand super arenam, Ps.* 138, 17. *Behidde hyne on þam sande abscondit eum in arena, Ex.* 2, 12. *Somod on sande together on earth, Cd.* 13.

Sand, es; m. [*Plat. sandschap,*



sandscap *f.* an embassy; gezands m. an ambassador: *Dut.* gezandschap *n.* an embassy: *Ger.* gesandtschaff *f.* gezant *m.* ambassador: *Dan.* sendebud *c.* ambassador, message; sendelse *c.* message: *Swed.* sändebud *n.* *Icel.* sendbodi *m.* ambassador *f.*] A sending, embassy, legation, commission; missio, legatio:—*Purh* his ræde and sande *by his advice and embassy*; per ejus consilium et legationem, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 2, 7. Here-sandes militares legationes, sive legati, *feciales*, *Chr.* 1135.

Sand, e; *f.* A dish, meal, present; ferculum, dapes:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Sio forme sand the first meal, breakfast, *Cot.* 214. Twa gesodene sylfian sanda duo cocta pulmentaria fercula, *R. Ben. interl.* 39. Sand-ceosel, sand-ceosol, sandcesel, sand-cysel *Sand*, gravel; arena, sabulum, locus arenosus:—*Swa* swa sand-ceosol on sæ sicut arena in mari, *Gen.* 22, 17: *Jos.* 11, 4. Ofersand-ceosel super arenam, *Mt.* 7, 26: *L. Ps.* 77, 31.—Sand-corn a grain of sand, *Thw. Job.* p. 167, 19.—Sand-full full of sand.—Sand - geweorp quick-sands, *Cot.* 108.

Sand-hricg a bed of sand, a sand bank, *Elf. gr.* 9, 78.

<sup>u</sup> Sandig, sandiht; *adj.* SANDY; arenosus, *Ors.* 5, 7.

Sand-lauda, San-lauda [*Hunt.* Scanlaudum] *St. Lo*, in *Brittany*; fanum *S. Laudi*, urbs *Gallie* in *Normannia inferiori*, ad *Viriam fl.*, *Chr.* 890.

Sand-rid a quick-sand; syrtes, *R.* 105.

Sanduald teres, *Lye.*

Sand-wic, Sond-wic [sand sand, wic a village] SANDWICH, in *Kent*; oppidi nomen in agro *Cantiano*. For to Sandwic went to Sandwich, *Chr.* 993.

SANG, es; *m.* [*Plat.* *Dan.* sang *c.* *Dut.* zang *m.* *Frs.* sangh, songh *f.* *Ger.* gesang, sang *m.* *Ot.* sang, gizingi: *Swed.* sâng *m.* *Icel.* saungr *m.* song] A song; cantio, cantilena:—Mid þære wynnsumnesse his sanges with the sweetness of his song, *Bt.* 22, 1. Forlet he þone sang ceased he the song, *Bt.* 24, 1. Word sanga verba cantionum, *Ps.* 136, 3.—Sang-boc a song-book; cantiorum liber, *Elf. Can.* 21.—Sang-cræft song-craft, the art of singing, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Sang sang; *p.* of singan.

Sangere, es; *m.* A SINGER; cantor:—Idel sangere an idle

singer, a player; ineptus cantor, mimus, thymelicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Byrne sangere qui tuba canit, *salpica, tibicen*, *R.* 114: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

<sup>v</sup> Sangistre; *f.* A female singer, a SONGSTRESS; cantatrix, *Som.* Sap Gum, amber; succinum, electrum, *R.* 58: *Elf. gl.* p. 67, v. sæp.

Sapan To SOAP; sapone oblinere, *Som.*

SAPE, an; *f.* [*Plat.* sepe, seep *f.* *Dut.* zeep *f.* *Kil.* seepe *f.* *Ger.* seife *f.* *Dan.* sæpe *f.* *Swed.* såpa *f.* *Icel.* såpa *f.* *Wel.* sebon: *Bret.* soavon *m.* *Fr.* savon *m.* *It.* sapone *m.* *Port.* sabao *m.* *Sp.* sabon *m.* *Lat. mid.* cipum: *Grk.* σαπων: *Hind.* saboon, savin: *Pers.* صابون sabun: *Chl.*

ספון spun. *Pliny* and *Martial* assure us that soap, made, ex sebo et cinere, from tallow and ashes, is an invention of the Gauls] SOAP; sapo, *Elf. gl. Lomentum*, *Cot.* 126.

SAR, es; *n.* [*Plat.* seer *n.* serede *n.* pain, any complaint or any hurting of the skin, particularly painful eruptions: *Dut.* zeer *n.* zeerheid *f.* sore, soreness: *South Ger.* Swit. seer, sehr; *adj.* & *adv.* painful: *Dan.* saar *n.* a sore, wound, bruise, an ulcer: *Swed.* sår *n.* *Icel.* sår *n.* a wound; sarindi *n. pl.* pain.—From the antiquated *Ger.* sehren to hurt: *Heb.* ציר

jir, tsir in *Kal.* to distress, oppress, from צר jr, tsr to bind] SORROW, grief, pain; dolor:—To tacnunge sorges and anfealdes sares for a presage of care and unmixed sorrow, *Bt.* 7, 2. Seo offering þe wurð to sare superfluitas tibi erit in dolorem, *Bt.* 14, 1. Fram sare ex dolore, a dolore, *Ps.* 106, 39. On þam mæstan sare in the greatest sorrow, *Bt.* 7, 1. Hefigod mid þam ærran sarum grieved with the former sorrows, *Bd.* 4, 19.

Sår; *adj.* [sår pain] SORE, painful; gravis, molestus:—Is me sare is to me painful, *Cd.* 40. Pæt me is on minum mode swa sar that to me is in my mind so painful, *Cd.* 22. Sorga sarost most painful of sorrows, *Cd.* 94.

Saracenas Saracens; Saraceni, *Som.*

Saracenic Belonging to the Saracens; Saracenus:—He eac gegaderode of þam Saracenicum swiðe miclele fyrd

ille etiam conscripsit ex Saracenis valde magnum exercitum, *Jud.* 16.

<sup>x</sup> Sarcinas Saracens, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. Saracenas.

Sår-clað a sore-cloth, a cloth to tie up a wound, *Cot.* 93, 126: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57, 69.

Sår-crenne filled; saturatus, *L. M.* 2. *Som.* thinks sar-crenne may be put for sarigenne sick; ægrotum.

Sår-cwid a sorrowful speech, an elegy, *Bt. R.* p. 152, 11.

Såre; *adv.* SORELY; graviter:—Me þæt cynn hafað sare abolgen me that race hath sorely offended, *Cd.* 64.

Såre-heort heavy-hearted.

Såre-heortnys heavy-heartedness, grief of heart.

Sårenes, sårnes, se; *f.* Sorrow, grief; tristitia, dolor:—On sarnysse in dolore, *Gen.* 3, 16. Ge-hreþod mid heortan sarnisse wiðinnan tactus cum cordis tristitia intus, *Gen.* 6, 6.

Sår-ferhð sore in soul; tristis animi, *Cd.* 102.

Sarga a cornet, v. særga.

Sårgian, besargian; *p.* ode; pp. gesargod, besargod [sår pain] To smart, grieve, lament, grow weak, to languish; dolere:—Ongan he sargian, *Mk.* 14, 33. Eagan mine sargodan oculi mei languerunt, *Ps.* 87, 9. Gesargode, *Chr.* 897, *Ing.* p. 128, 33. Noldon besargian would not lament, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 1.

<sup>y</sup> Sårgung, besargung, e; *f.* SORROWING, grief; lamentatio, *Scint.* 6.

Såri, særi, sårig. SORRY, sorrowful, sad; tristis:—He wearð swiðe sari erat valde tristis, *Gen.* 48, 17. Sari ic gange tristis incedo, *T. Ps.* 41, 13. Ða was Petrus sari, *Jn.* 21, 17. Swiðe sari, very sorrowful, *Bt.* 10.

Sårian To SORROW, grieve, languish; dolere:—Sarigende dolentes, *Lk.* 2, 48. Ma to sarianne magis dolendum, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.

Sårig-mod heavy-hearted.

Sårignys, sårinys, se; *f.* Sorrow, sadness, SORROWFULNESS; tristitia, ægritudo animi:—Dial. 2, 22: *H. Lk.* 22, 45.

Sårlic Sorrowful, sad; tristis, moestus, dolendus:—Walawa! þæt is sarlic well away! that is sad, *Bd.* 2, 1. Manega sarlicra wita hie gewilnodan wið þan ecan life of many grievous punishments they were desirous for the eternal life, *Bt.* 11, 2.—Sarlic-sang, sarlic-leoð a sorrowful song, an elegy, tragedy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.



\* *Sarlice* *Sorely, sharply, painfully, grievously, lamentably*; acriter, acerbe, graviter:—*Sarlice* *wepend acerbe flens*, *Gen.* 21, 16. *Swiðe sarlice very lamentably*, *Bt.* 18, 3. *Onsac sarlice denied sharply*, *Bt.* 40, 3. *Sarmondisc Sarmatian*; *Sarmaticus*, *Ors.* 1, 1. *Sárness sorrow*, *v. sárenes*. *Sár-seofung a sore complaint*, *Cot.* 200. *Sarwe treachery*: *insidiæ*, *Bd.* 1, 12, *v. searu*. *Sathlian*; *p. ede. To make a treaty, reconcile*; *fædus facere*, *Chr.* 1140, *v. sahtlian*. *Sattorlaðe Ranunculus flammula, galli crus*; *herba sic dicta*, *Herb.* 45. *Sauene, saune Savine*; *juniperus sabina*, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl.* *Herb.* 87. *Saul the soul*, *Bt.* 30, 2, *v. sawl*. —*Saul-leás soulless, lifeless*.  
 \* *Saul-sceat, sawel-sceat SOUL-SHOT, money formerly paid at the opening of the grave, to the Catholic priest, for the good of the deceased's soul*; *animæ pretium*; *scilicet quod sacerdotibus datum vel legatum erat, ut pro defunctorum animabus solennes supplicationes haberent. Pecunia sepulchralis*, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* *p.* 108:—*Ærest him to saul-sceate he becwæð, into Xrēs cyrcan þæt land, &c. imprimis, ei in animæ redemptionem, ille legat Christi Ecclesiæ istam terram, &c., Test. Elf. Api.*  
 \* *SA'WAN, asáwan, besáwan, gesáwan, he sæwð*; *p. seow, we seowun*; *pp. sáwen*; *v. a. [Plat. saien, saden: Dut. zayuen: Ger. säen: Not. sahen: Tat. sauuen: Moes. sajan, insajan: Dan. saa: Swed. sâ: Icel. sá to sow, plant: Old Lat. sao, seo I sow, of which sevi is still preserved in serere, and hence, Seia the Deity of sowing] To sow, spread abroad*; *serere, seminare*:—*Þu scealt sawan tu debes serere*, *Lev.* 25, 3. *Ne seow þu god sæd nonne sevisti tu bonum semen?* *Mt.* 13, 27. *Ne saw þu pinne æcyr ne serito tu tuum agrum*, *Lev.* 19, 19. *Hi seowun æcraas illi seminant agros*, *Ps.* 106, 37. *Asawen æcer sown field, a corn field*; *seges*, *Elf. gl.* 18. *Sawe saw*; *p. of seón*. *Sawel a soul*, *Lk.* 12, 19, 23, *v. sawl*. *Sawel-leás lifeless*, *Cod. Ex.* 87, b. *Sawel-sceat soul-scot, money paid at death*, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 13, *v. saul-sceat*.

*Sawere, es*; *m. A SOWER*; *sator, seminator, Lye*. *SawL, sawel, sawul, saul, e*; *f. [Plat. sele f: Dut. ziel f: Frs. Ger. seele f: Isd. seulo: Ker. Ot. Wil. sela: Moes. saiwala: Dan. sjæl c: Swed. siäl f: Icel. sál, sála f. The first and oldest sense of this word in these dialects, is life, the vital power of an animated being, and then, the immaterial and immortal part which animates our bodies] The soul, life; anima*:—*God onableow on hys ansine lifes orðunge, and se man wæs geworht on libbendre sawle*, *Gen.* 2, 7. *Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make one man*, *Bt.* 34, 6. *Mon is sawl and lichoma man is soul and body*, *Bt.* 34, 9. *Seo sawl færð to heofonum the soul goes to heaven*, *Bt.* 18, 4. *Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after separation of the body and of the soul*, *Bt.* 18, 4. *Ne magun hig soðlice þa sawle ofsean*, *Mt.* 10, 28. *Monna sawla sint undeaðlice and ece hominum animæ sunt immortales æt æternæ*, *Bt.* 11, 2. *Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett the life is more than meat*, *Lk.* 12, 23. *Sawl-dreor life's blood*, *Cd.* 75. *Sawlian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To give up the soul, to die*; *animam emittere, mori*:—*Oð þæt he sawlode donec ille animam emitteret*, *Wanl. Cat. p.* 18.  
 \* *Sawl-sceat soul-shot, money paid at death*, *L. Ethel. Const. W. p.* 114, 6, *v. saul-sceat*. *Sawul a soul*, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v. sawl*. *Sawul-leás soulless, lifeless*, *Dial.* 1, 10. *Scacan to shake, hover, flit*, *Cd.* 219, *Th. p.* 280, 32, *v. sceacan*. *Scacul a SHACKLE*, *v. sceacul*. *Scad, e*; *f. shadow*, *Ps.* 106, 10, *v. scead*. *Scad reason, distinction*, *v. gescead*. *Scádan to separate, divide, discriminate*, *v. sceadan*. *Scadenys, se*; *f. A division, dispersing, scattering*; *divisio, dispersio, Som*. *Scadewan*; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To shadow; obumbrare*:—*He scadewode þe ille obumbrabit te*, *Ps.* 90, 4. *Scadlice wisely*, *v. gescadwislice*. *Scadu, we*; *f. a shadow, shade*, *Ps.* 16, 10: 101, 12, *v. scead*. *Scadwis prudent*, *v. gescadwisnes*. *Scadwisnys distinction, discretion*, *v. gescadwisnes*.

\* *Scæ she, Chr.* 1140, *v. heo*. *Scæb a scab, v. sceabb*. *Scædan to divide, separate*, *v. sceadan*. *Scæddig Prudent*; *prudens, Lye*. *Scæddignys discretion*, *v. gesceadwisnes*. *Scæfð shaves, v. scafan*. *Scæfere, es*; *m. A SHAVER, polisher*; *tonsor, Som*. *Scæft a shaft, spear, Elf. gr.* 9, 28, *v. sceaft*. *Scæftes-burh, Sceaftes-burh; g.-burge; d.-byrig [Ethel. Scæftebyrig: Flor. Scaftesbyrig: Hunt. Schaftesbirh: West. Schaftesbury: Kni. Schaftisbury] Shafisbury, Dorset*; *opidum in agro Dorsetensi*:—*On Sceaftes-byrig in Shafisbury, Chr.* 982. *Scæfða a shaving, v. sceafða*. *Scæfðlan Spear-staves; hastilia, Som*. *Scæft-mund A measure, from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, which in a tall man is about six inches, or half a foot*; *mensura dimidio pedis æqualis*. *Mensura, a nonnullis Shaftmet, ab aliis Shaftment, dicta*; *extendens a vertice pollicis erecti ad extremitatem palmæ, quam Saxones Mund vocabant. IX scafta-munda 9 half feet, L. Ethelst.* 2, 2. *Scægð-man a pirate, Cot.* 155, *v. scegð*.  
 \* *Scælfre - mere [mere a lake] SHELFERMERE, Huntingdonshire*; *lacus quidam in agro Huntingdoniensi, Chr.* 656. *Scæmol a bench, T. Ps.* 98, 5, *v. scamel*. *SCENAN, gescenian, scenan*; *p. de*; *pp. od, ed*; *v. a. To break, shake, destroy*; *frangere*:—*Scændon þas peode destroyed that nation, Wulfst.* 9: *Bd.* 5, 12. *Scenc a cup, pot, Herb.* 4, 5, *v. scenc*. *Scencan to give a cup, to give to drink, L. Ps.* 35, 9, *v. scencan*. *Scenc-full a cup-full*. *Scændan to reject, despise, L. Can. Edg.* 12, *v. scendan*. *Scændnys, sceandnys, se*; *f. Confusion, shame*; *confusio, L. Ps.* 88, 44. *Scæp a sheep*. —*Scæp-blæt a sheep bleating, v. sceap*. *Scær a plough-share, a shaving, tonsure, Elf. gr.* 9, 28: *Chr.* 737: 757, *v. scear*. *Scær sheared, clipped*; *p. of scearan*. *Scære of a tonsure, Chr.* 737, *v. scear*. *Scærn-wibba A beetle; scarabæus, Lye*.



\* **Scarp** *sharp*, v. *scearp*.

**Scæt**. 1. *Property, substance, goods; peculium, bona*. 2. *A piece of money; monetæ genus*, v. *sceat*:—1. *L. Ethelb.* 76. *Healfne scæt æge medietatem bonorum habeat, L. Ethelb.* 77, 8. 2. *L. Ethelb.* 16, 31, 32, 34, 59, 71.

**SCÆÐ**, *sceað* [*Plat. Dut. scheide, sceeh f; Ger. scheide f; Old Ger. sceida, schaide; Dan. skede c; Swed. skida f; Icel. skéidr f. pl.*] **A SHEATH**; *vagina*:—*Do þin swurd on hys sceaðe pone tuum gladium in ejus vagina, Mt.* 26, 52: *Jn.* 18, 11. *Brugdon of scæðum hring-mæled sword drew from sheaths ring-hilted swords; distrinxerunt e vaginis anulatam habentem crucem gladium, Cd.* 93. *Sweord of sceaðe atugon, Ps.* 36, 14.

**SCÆÐA** *a thief*, v. *sceaða*.

**SCÆÐAN**, *sceaðan*; *part. sceaðende to injure, hurt, Bd.* 8, p. 589, 1: *Ps.* 26, 3, v. *sceðan*.

**SCÆÐ-DEAD** *a wicked deed*, *R.* 15.

**SCÆÐIG**, *sceaðig*; *adj. Hurtful, injurious, SCATHY, guilty; noxious, sons, Elf. gr.* 9, 39.

**SCÆÐ-MAN** *an injurious man, a thief*, v. *sceaða*.

\* **SCÆÐPE**, *sceaðe, sceoðe A nail; clavus, C. Jn.* 20, 25.

**SCÆÐPEND**, *sc; m. A thief, an injurer; latro, v. sceðan, sceðan*.

**SCÆWIAN** *to behold, see, Cant. Ezech., v. sceawian*.

**SCAF** *a sheaf, L. Ps.* 125, 8, v. *sceaf*.

**SCAFA** *a shaving instrument, Cot.* 146, v. *sceafa*.

**SCAFAN**, *he sceafð; p. scōf, we scōfon; pp. scafen, ascafen, gescafen [Plat. Dut. shaven to plane, shave: Ger. schaben to rub: Not. scaben: Dan. skave: Swed. skafwa: Icel. skafa radere: Wel. ysgubo to sweep: Lat. scabo: It. scabiare. — scaefa a plane] To HAVE, to make smooth as joiners do with a plane; radere:—Med. ex Quadr. 6, 7. Scof rasit, Bd.* 1, 1.

**SCAF-FOT** *splay or broad-footed, Cot.* 173.

**SCAL** *shall, v. sceal*.

**SCALA** *a shale, v. sceala*.

**SCALE** *a servant, man, v. scealc*.

**SCALD** [*Flor. Scaldad*] *The river Schelde; Scaldus fluvius, Chr.* 883.

**SCALD-HULAS** *pampinus*.

**SCALD-HYLLAS** *sea-weed; alga marina, Som.*

**SCALD-BYFELAS** *shrubberies; fruticeta, Dial.* 2, 2.

**SCALE** [*Plat. Dut. waag, weeg-*

*schaal f. scales; schaal f. a bowl, a large bason: Ger. wagschalen f. pl. scales: Old Ger. scala: Dan. vægtskaal c. scales: Swed. wigtsskål, wågsskål f. scales: Icel. skál f. bowl, scales] **A SCALE**; *lanx:—Elf. gr.* 9, 73. *Twa scale due lances, i. e. bilanx, R.* 59.*

**Scallan testiculi, Med. ex Quadr.** 10, 4, 10.

**Scalt shall, v. sceal**.

**Scalu a scale, v. scale**.

**Scama, scame shame; pudor, pudendum, veretrum: scamnan pudenda, Cot. 157: *C. Ps.* 43, 17, v. *sceamu*.**

**SCAMEL**, *scamol, scamul, sceamel, scamol, es; m. [Ger. schämel, schemel m: Tat. scamal: Ker. scamelu: Dan. skammel c: Icel. skémmill m: Fr. escabeau m: It. sgabello m: Sp. escabel m: Port. escabello m:—Hence our modern word shambles, stalls or benches where butchers expose their meat for sale, Som.] A stool, footstool, bench, form; scabellum, sub-sellum, scamnum. Abiddað scamul fota his adorare scabellum pedum ejus, C. Ps.* 98, 5: *Ps.* 109, 2: *Mt.* 5, 35: 22, 44.

\* **Scam-fæst** *shame-faced, R.* 90, v. *sceam-fæst*.

**Scamfæstnes, se; f. SHAME-FACEDNESS; verecundia, Lye.**

**Scamian, ascamian, gescamian to shame, to be ashamed, Ps.** 118, 46: 24, 21: 30, 20, v. *sceamian*.

**Scam-leás** *shameless, Past.* 31, 1, v. *sceam-leás*.

**Scamleáslic** *shameless, impudent: impudens, invecundus, Lye.*

**Scamleásnes, se; f. SHAME-LESNESS; impudentia, Lye.**

**Scamlic** *shameful, Jos.* 6, 18, v. *sceamlic*.

**Scam-lim** *pudendum membrum, veretrum, Cot.* 169.

**Scamol** *a bench, v. scamel*.

**Scamonia** *the herb scammony; scammonia, Som.*

**Scamu modesty, shame, T. Ps. 43, 17, v. *sceamu*.**

**Scamul** *a bench, v. scamel*.

**Scan shone, p. of scanan**.

**Scanca, scance, an. The shank, leg; crus, tibia, Elf. gl. Som.**

*p. 71: L. Pol. Alf.* 40, v. *sce-*

*ancir.*—**Scanc-beagas** *shank encirclers, garters; crurum cinctoria, periscelides, Cot.* 217.

—**Scanc-bendas** *shankbands, garters; crurum ligamina, periscelides, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

—**Scanc-beorg** *a leg-defence, boots, Cot.* 177.—**Scanc-**

**forad** *a broken leg, Past.* 17, 9.—**Scanc-gegirelan** *leg-cloth-*

*ings or bands; crurum cingula, periscelides, Cot.* 154.—**Scanc-lira** *a leg, muscle, the calf of the leg.*

\* **Scande** *disgrace, v. sceonde*.—**Scand-hus** *a house of disgrace, brothel, Martyr.* 21, Jan.

**Scandlic** *vile, base, dishonest, Bt.* R. p. 178, 24, v. *sceondlic*.

**Scandlice** *Disgracefully, basely, vilely; inhoneste, turpiter, Ors.* 1, 12: *L. Hloth.* 11.

**Scapen** *for scapean created, from scyppan*.

**Scapulare** *A mantle; humerale, R. Ben.* 55.

**Scar, scare, a shaving, tonsure, Chr. 716, v. *scear*.**

**Scare** *the bowls, v. scaru*.

**Scarp** *sharp, wise, v. scearp*.

**SCARU**, *scare*. 1. **A SHARE, the bowls; penis, illium, alvus.**

2. **A faction, troop; factio, turma:—1. Mannes scaru hominis penis, R. 74: *Cot.* 20, 2, *Som.***

**Scās** *contracted for sanctas saints; sancti, Cd.* 218, Th. p. 279, 18.

**Scateran** *To SCATTER; effundere, dissipare:—He it scattered sotlice he scattered it foolishly, Chr.* 1137.

**SCAÐ**, *scaða a thief, an assassin, Chr.* 626, v. *sceatha*.

\* **SCAÐA** *a sheath, v. sceað*.

**SCAÐE** [*Chau. scath*] *An injury; nocumentum, Lye.*

**SCAÐIAN** *to rob, injure, Ps.* 88, 33, v. *sceðan*.

**SCAWIAN** *to see, Chr.* 1137, v. *sceawian*.

**SCAWUNG** *consideration, L. Ps.* 72, 4, v. *sceawung*.

**SCAIBA** *A plane which joiners use; runcina, radula, Som.*

**SCAABB**, *scæb A SCAB; scabies, Past.* 11, 1.

**SCAEC** *Piger, R. Ben. interl.* 4.

**SCAECAN**, *scacan; p. sceóc, scóc; pp. scacen [Plat. schüddern, schuddeln: Dut. schudden: Ger. schüttern, schützen: Dan. skutte: Swed. skaka: Icel. skékia, skaka]*

1. **To SHAKE, tremble, jilt, shock; quare, concutere.**

2. **To flee, evade, go, or slip away, to SHACK, or to pass time in idleness; fugere, elabi, evade:—1. Hwæl hlencan sceoc slaughter shook the proud; strages fortitudinem concussit, Cd. 151. 2. **Hwi woldest þu sceacan quare voluisti tu fugere, Gen. 31, 27. **Sceoc** *he on niht he escaped by night, Chr.* 992.****

**Sceacel** *A quill, &c. used for playing on a harp or other stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot.* 183.



<sup>1</sup> Sceacere *A seditious person, a thief; latro, C. Jn. 10, 1: R. Mk. 15, 7.*

Sceacga *A bush of hair, small branches of trees or herbs, what is rough, hence our SHAG; cæsaries, frondium fasciculus, Cot. 54.*

Sceacged full of hair, shaggy; comatus, *Som.*

Sceac-line *A line which fastens the bottom of a sail; propes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sceacul, scacul. [*Dut. schakel, f. a link of a chain: Pers.*

شكيل shekil the chain by which the dagger hangs to the girdle, a bar: *Arab. شكل*

shakal to tie the feet] *A SHACKLE; columbar, R. 3.*

SCEAD, scad, sced, es; sceádo, sceádu, e; f. [*Plat. schadu, schadden, scheme, schemel m: Dut. schaduw f: Kil. schaeде, schaege, schaeduwe, schae-due: Ger. Schatten m: Wil. scade: Not. scato: Moes. skadau, skadus umbra: Dan. skygge: Swed. skugga f. skugge m: Icel. skuggi m: Bret. skeud m. shade, obscurity*] *A SHADE, shadow; umbra:—Gesundrode sceade wið sciman separated shade from light, Cd. 6. Anlic sceade like a shadow, Bt. 27, 3. Lif is swiðe anlic sceade, and on þære sceade nan man can attain the true happiness, Bt. 27, 3, Card. p. 152, 21. Under hys sceade sub ejus umbra, Mk. 4, 32. On deaðes sceade in mortis umbra, Lk. 1, 79.*

SCEADAN, gesceádan, besceádan; p. sceód, gesceode; pp. sceáden, gesceáden v. a. [*Plat. scheden to separate: Dut. scheiden: Frs. skata to divide: Frs. scedinge f. separation; skia separated: Ger. scheiden to separate: Moes. skaidan to separate: Not. sceidere: Ker. keskeidan: Ot. skeiden, scia-dan: Dan. skede: Swed. skeda.*] *1. To separate, divide, bound, distinguish; separare. 2. To shade, cover, overwhelm; obumbrare:—1. Þa syndon to sceadenne mid Trentan streame they are separated by the Trent's stream, Bd. 3, 24. Nilus sceadeð Nile boundeth, Cd. 100. 2. Us hearde sceod us hard overwhelmed; nos graviter obruit, Cd. 48, Th. p. 61, 15: L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 51.*

SCEADDA *A SKATE; squatina*

piscis:—III þusend sceadda three thousand skates, *Mon. Angl. I, 266, 46.—Sceadd-geng a going to catch the skate fish, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 45.*

<sup>n</sup> Sceadewan *To SHADE, shadow; adumbrare, Som.*

Sceadewung, e; f. *A SHADOWING; adumbratio.*

Sceádo, sceádu, sceáduw, sceádw *a shadow, shade, C. Ps. 106, 10: Bt. 33, 1, v. sceád.*

Sceádu-geard *a shaded enclosure, a grove, a wood.*

Sceádw of a shadow, v. sceádo, sceád.

Sceádwig *SHADOWY, SHADY; umbrosus, Som.*

Sceádwislice wisely, *Bt. 13, v. gesceádwislice.*

Sceádwisnes reason, discretion, *Bt. 5, 3, C, v. gesceádwisnes.*

SCEAF, scaf, es; m. [*Plat. schoof, pl. schöve f: Dut. schoof, pl. schoven f: Ger. schaub, schob m. schütte f. a bundle of clean straw, only used in Upper Germany. Lat. mid. scof, scop a manipulus, gerba*] *A SHEAF, a bundle of corn; fasciculus, manipulus:—Me puhte þæt we bundon scæfas on æcere, and þæt min sceaf arise and stode uprihte omidan eowrum scæfum, and eowre gilmas abugon to minum scæafe, Gen. 37, 7.*

Sceaf shove, thrust, p. of scúfan.

<sup>o</sup> Sceafa, scafa *A shaving instrument, a plane that joiners use; runcina, radula, Cot. 218, v. scafan.*

Sceafen *A shaving; ramentum, Lye.*

Sceaf-mælum sheafwise, done up in bundles as sheaves, *C. Mt. 13, 30.*

Sceafōða *Shavings; ramenta, Som.*

SCEAFT, sceft, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. schaft, schlecht f. a pole, shaft: In earlier time, schlecht signified a spear: Ger. schaft m: Lip. scefti, scepti sagittæ: Dan. Swed. skaft n: Icel. skapt n. manubrium hastile: Lat. scapus: Heb. שֶׁבֶט sbth or shebat to draw out, extend, hence a rod, staff or shaft.*] *A SHAFT, handle, spear, dart, arrow; telum, jaculum, hasta, hastile:—Hindweard sceaft postrema pars cuspidis, L. pol. Alf. 32. Speredleas sceaft cuspidis experts hasta, i. e. contus, R. 53: Elf. gl. p. Som. 63. On sceafte on a shaft or pole; in hastili, Bt. R. p. 150. Hlyn scylda and scafta din of shields and shafts, Cd. 95. Deawig scaftum with dewy shafts, Cd. 160.*

<sup>p</sup> Sceafa *a creation, origin, creature, Bt. 14, 2, v. gesceaft.*

Sceafes - byrig *Shaftsbury, v. Scaftes-burh.*

Sceafðe, scearfe, an; f. [*Plat. Dut. scherf, scherfe f. a piece of a broken pot: Ger. scherbe f. a fragment of any thing. In the translation of the Ger. Bible Luther uses scherbe in the m. and it is still so used in Upper Germany: Swed. skärfa m: Icel. skérfr m. a portion.—scaefð from scafan to shave, plane*] *What is shaved or cut off, a shaving, chip, splint, piece, shard; rasura, assula, segmen:—Þa sceafðan dyde on water put the piece into water; assulam misit in aquam, Bd. 1, 1. Sceafðan nimað and þa on water sendað take chips and cast them into water, Bd. 3, 2, 3, 13.*

SEAL; þu scealt, he seal; we sceolon, sceolan, sculon; p. ic sceolde, we sceoldon; sub. scyle, scile, we scylon, scylan, scylen, v. irr. [*Plat. schüllen, schölen, sullen: Dut. zullen: Frs. Het. schela: Frs. Jap. schillen: Ger. sollen: Ker. scolan: Ot. sculen, sculun: Moes. skulan, skallan: Dan. skulle: Swed. skola: Icel. skal deboe, mihi propono*] *1. I owe, I am obliged, I must, I ought, should; deboe, necesse habeo. 2. It is said to denote the future tense, when followed by an infinitive verb, but it rather conveys an idea of obligation or command; vox sceal, infinitivo juncta, vim habet futuri:—1. Agyf þæt þu me scealt redde quod tu mihi debes, Mt. 18, 28. Se him sceolde tyn þusend punda, 18, 24. Hu mycel scealt þu quantum debes, Lk. 16, 5. Seal ic lædan þinne sunu num necesse habeo ego ducere tuum filium? Gen. 24, 5. He sceal sweltan ille debet mori, Jn. 19, 7. Standan þar heo ne sceal stare ubi illa non debet, Mk. 13, 14. Seal beon gefyllad debet esse impletum, Lk. 22, 37. We oðres sceolon abidan nos ne alterum debemus expectare? Mt. 11, 3: Lk. 7, 19, 20. Forþæm ne scyle nan wis man nenne mannan hatian because no wise man ought to hate any man, Bt. 38, 7. Þæt mon scyle wenan that man should (ought) to think, Bt. 20. We scylon biddan þune fæder, Bt. 33, 3. Þæt ge lange libban scylan that you ought (should) live, Bt. 19. 2. Hwæt sceal ic singan what shall I sing, or, what ought*



*I to sing? Bd. 4, 24. Pu scealt sweltan tu morieris, Gen. 2, 17. Nu sceal he sylf faran now shall he go, or, now ought he to go, Cd. 27. Þa sædon hi þæt þæs hearperes wif sceolde acwelan, and hire sawle mon sceolde lædon to helle then said they that the harper's wife should die, and her soul should be led to hell, &c. Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 260, 18.*

<sup>r</sup> **Sceala**, *scala*. SCALES, shells; *scalæ*, putamina, *Som.*

**SCEALC**, *es*; *m.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. skalk *m.* a wag, rogue. Its old signification corresponded with the *A.-S.* *frs.* skalk *m.* a servant, slave: *Dan.* Swed. skalk *m.* a knave: *Icel.* skalkr *m.*: *Ker.* scālcha: *Ot.* Lip. scale: *Moes.* skalks the latter four under the signification of a servant] *A* servant, soldier, sailor, minister, man; *servus*, minister:—Het þa his scealcas bade then his servants, *Cd.* 184. Gesceadwis scealc a prudent man, *Bt. R.* p. 170, 8.

**Scealc-fæmn** *a* servant-woman.

**SCAEL** *A* scale, balance, pair of scales; *lanx*, *trutina*, *gluma*, *Cod. Exon.* 1, b.

**Scealfig-stol** *A* ducking-stool; *sella urinatoria*: cathedra in qua, *rixosæ mulieres* sedentes, *aquis demergebantur, Som.*

<sup>a</sup> **Scealfor**, *scealf*, *scealfra*. *A* diver, didapper; *mergus avis*, *R.* 36: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62, b. *Som.*

**Scealga**, *scylga* *A* rock-fish; *rubellio*, *rocea piscis*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77, b.

**Scealu** *a* balance, scale, *v.* *sceale*.

**Sceamel**, *sceamol*, *sceamul* *a* bench, seat, *Mt.* 21, 12: *Mk.* 12, 36: *Lk.* 20, 43, *v.* *sceamel*.

**Sceam**-fæst, *scam*-fæst *shame-faced*; *verecundus*, *Elf. gr.* 28.

**Sceamian**, *scamian*, *ascamian*, *scamigan*, *gesceamian*, *gescamian*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od.* [Plat. schāmen: *Dut.* schāmen: *Frs.* Het. scama; *G.* Japix schamjen: *Plat.* Ger. schāmen: *Isd.* Ot. Wil. schāmen: *Moes.* skaman, *skama pudet*; *skama mik pudet me*: *Dan.* skamme sig to blush, be ashamed of: *Swed.* skāmmas: *Icel.* skammaz (at skammaz sin) *pudescer*, *erubescere*] *To* SHAME, to be ashamed, to blush; *erubescere*. It is also used impersonally; *it* shameth me, *I* am ashamed; *pudet*:—Sceolde sceamian seofon dagas, *Num.* 12, 14: *Bt.* 30, 1. *Me* sca-

*mað me pudet, Lk.* 16, 3. *Him* þæs ne sceamode, *Gen.* 2, 25. *Sceamode* ealle hys wiðer-winnan, *Lk.* 13, 17.

<sup>t</sup> **Sceam**-leás, *scam*-leás, *scom*-leás *shameless, impudent*, *Gen.* 19, 24.

**Sceamleaslice** *shamelessly, Alb.* resp. 66.

**Sceamleást** *Shamelessness, impudence; impudicitia, Mk.* 7, 22.

**Sceamlic**, *scamlic*; *comp.* *ra*; *sup.* *ost*; *adj.* *Shameful, base, disgraceful; impurus, turpis*:—Nys us na to secgenne þone sceamlica morð we must not speak of the shameful abomination; non est nobis narrare turpe scelus, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 15: *Jos.* 6, 18.

**SCEAMU**, *sceomu*, *scamu*, *scomu*, *e*; *f.* [Plat. Dut. schaam, schamte *f.*: *Frs.* scame *f.*: *skene* *f.*: *Ger.* scham *f.*: *Ker.* scamu: *Lip.* Not. scama: *Dan.* Swed. skam *f.*: *Icel.* skömm *f.*: *Arab.* حشام chashama with a prefix, to cause shame, to blush, reverence] *Shame, disgrace, nakedness; pudor, dedecus, nuditas*:—Hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nan sceame to donne it is a shame to tell, but he thought it no shame to do, *Chr.* 1085, *Ing.* p. 289, 32. Hi habbað sceame þæs welan they have shame of the wealth, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 2. Þu mid sceame nyme þæt ytemeste setl, *Lk.* 14, 9. Het heora sceome þeccan bade their nakedness to cover, *Cd.* 45, 42.

**Sceamul** *a* bench, *v.* *sceamel*.

**Sceamung**, *Confusion*; *confusio*, *L. Ps.* 68, 23.

**Sceān** *shone*; *p.* *of* *scinan*.

**SCEANCA**, *sceonca*, *sconca*, *sconc*, *an*; *m.* [Dut. schonk *f.* a bone: *Plat.* Dut. Ger. schenkel, schinkel *m.*: *Ger.* schenkel *m.*: *Mons.* schinchum: *Dan.* Swed. shank *m.*: *Heb.* שוק suq, or shok the leg, the principal organ of motion or of proceeding, from שך sek to push forward, to run.] *The* SHANK, leg; *crus*, *tibia*:—Iudeas bædon Pilatum ut aliquis confringeret eorum crura, *Jn.* 19, 31. Bræcon arrest þæs sceancan þe mid hym ahangen wæs, *Jn.* 19, 32. Ne bræcon hi na hys sceancan, *Jn.* 19, 33. *Sceanca* legs, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

<sup>v</sup> **Sceande** *shame, confusion, Scint.* 56, *v.* *sceonde*.

**Sceandlic** *immodest, lewd, v. sceandlic*.

**Sceandnys** *shame, confusion, v. sceandnys*.

**SCEAP**, *sceop*; *scep*, *es*; *n.* [Dut. schaap: *Ger.* schaf *n.*] *A* SHEEP; *ovis*, *oves*:—Sceap þe hyrde nabbað *oves qui pastorem non habent, Mt.* 9, 36: *Mk.* 6, 34. Swa sceap gemang wulfas sicut *oves inter lupos, Mt.* 10, 16. Micle ma mann ys sceape betera, *Mt.* 12, 12. Preo heorda sceapa tres greges *ovium, Gen.* 29, 2. To þam sceapum *ovibus*, *ad* *oves, Mt.* 10, 6: 15, 24: *Jn.* 10, 13. Heald mine sceap pascce *oves meas, Jn.* 21, 17. Lac on oxan and on sceapon *munus in bobus et in ovibus, Gen.* 21, 27. Ne synt of minum sceapum, *Jn.* 10, 26. For hys sceapon, *Jn.* 10, 11. For minum sceapum, *Jn.* 10, 15. Ic funde min scēp þe forwearð, *Lk.* 15, 6. Of sceopon *de ovibus, Lev.* 1, 10.

**Sceápan**; *p.* *sceóp*; *p.* *sceapen* to shape, form, appoint, give, *Bt.* 39, 2, *v.* *sceypnan*.

**Sceape** *pudendum, v.* *gescapa*.

**Sceapennys**, *se*; *f.* *A* creation, forming; *creatio, Som.*

<sup>w</sup> **Sceapere** *for* *sceawere* *a* beholder, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

**Sceap**-heorde, *sceap*-hyrde *a* shepherd, a flock of sheep, *Gen.* 4, 2: *Ex.* 12, 32.

**Sceap**-heorden *magalia, mapalia, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

**Sceap**-hyred [hired *a* family] *a* flock of sheep, *Ps.* 106, 41.

**Sceap**-ige, *scep*-ige [Asser. Scheapieg: *Flor.* Scapege: *Dunel.* Scepige, *Scepeye*: *Hunt.* Sepeige: *Brom.* Kni. *Schepeye*.—sceap sheep, *ig* an island] *SHEEPY ISLAND, Kent*; *ovium insula in agro Cantiano, Chr.* 832: 854.

**SCEAR**, *scær*, *e*; *f.* [Plat. scheer *f.* shears; *schaar*, *plog-schaar* *f.*: *Dut.* schaar *f.* shears: *Frs.* schera *sker* *f.* a plough-share: *Ger.* schere *f.* shears: *Schw.* schaar *scissors*; *Ger.* schar or pflug-schar *f.* plough-share.—schar *f.* a troop, band; and in its primitive sense, a part or portion of different things: *Not.* scara: *Ot.* skara: *Dan.* sax, saks *c.* scissors; *plougskære* *c.* coulter; *skare* *c.* a troop: *Swed.* sax *f.* scissors; *skare* *m.* a troop, multitude: *Icel.* skæri *n.* pl. scissors; *skért* *m.* portio: *Ir.* schara, sarrá *a* plough.—sçar sheared, pl. of sceran] 1. *A*



SHARE, portion; portio; chiefly used in compounds, v. scire.

2. A shearing, shaving of the Romish clergy, tonsure; tonsura. 3. A pair of shears; forfex. 4. A SHARE, plough-share; vomer:—1. Folc-scear a portion of people, a nation. Of þære folc-sceare from that tribe of people, *Cd.* 90. Of þisse folc-sceare from this people, *Cd.* 114. 2. Scē Petres sceare *St. Peter's tonsure*, *Bd.* 5, 21, 22. Sceare onfon took tonsure, *Bd.* 5, 21. Feng to sceare took to tonsure, *Chr.* 757, *Ing.* 72, 22. Gif preost sceare misgime bearded oððe feaxes if a priest neglect a tonsure of beard or hair; si presbyter tonsuram negligat barbæ vel comæ, *L. North. Pres.* 34. Sceapa sceare ovium tonsura. Ferde Laban to his sceapa sceara, *Gen.* 31, 19. 3. *Elf.* gl. *Lye.* 4. *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 55. Sear sheared, p. of secran.

SCEARD [Plat. schard f. a piece of pot, fragment: *Dut.* schard f. a notch in a knife: *Kil.* schærde fragmen: *Frs.* skerde f. a notch: *Ger.* scharfe f. *Dan.* skaar n. a sheard, a notch in a knife: *Swed.* skära f. a notch: *Icel.* skard n. ruptura, hiatus, incisura] A SHEARD, remnant, fragment; fragmen:—Ball þa sceard all the sheards; omnia fragmina, *Bt.* 18, 1: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 143, 31.

SCEAR-ecge mima, *Martyr.* 29. Oct. v. scericege.

SCEARFAN To carve in pieces; conscindere minutatim, *Herb.* 1, 2. Sceafræ, an; a fragment, *Cot.* 190, v. sceafæ.

Scearfing, e; f. A gnawing, biting; rosio, *Som.*

SCEARN, scern, sciern, es; n. [Plat. scharn, scheren f. *Frs.* scern f. *Ger.* gare f. manure, from the antiquated gor, hor; *Mons.* gor, dung: *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* skarn n. dung. The *Ger.* gähren n. gährung f. fermentation, and gahre f. the condition of a body when it ferments, seem closely related to scearn, the guttural g having often in pronunciation the sound of the sc or sk] Dung; fimus, ster-cus, *Elf.* gr. 13.

Scearn-fifel A beetle; scarabæus, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 59.

Scearn-wibba A sharn-bug, beetle; scarabæus, *R.* 22.

SCEARP, [Plat. scharp: *Dut.* scharp: *Kil.* scharp: *Frs.* skerp: *Ger.* scharf: *Ker.* sarf: *Ot.* sarph: *Not.* scarf, scarp: *Dan.* *Swed.* skarp: *Icel.* skarpr acute in mind: *Ir.* scarb bit-

ter, sour: *Turc.* scerp: *Grk.*

καρφειν to parch: *Heb.* שרר srb or schrb a scorching heat: *Hind.* sibr.] 1. Acute, SHARP, pointed, keen; acutus, acer.

2. Sharp, quick, skilful; sagax, ingeniosus, argutus:—

1. Searp nægel-seax acuta novacula, *Ps.* 51, 2. Sward searp, *Ps.* 56, 6. Searpe garas sharp arrows, *Cd.* 95. 2. Searpe wæron Godes word to bodienne were skilful to preach God's word, *Bd.* 5, 9. Þa ongeat he mid searpe gleawynse tum intellett ille sagaci indole, *Bd.* 3, 9. Searp gesihð a sharp sight, *Elf.* gr. 5. Mid searpe gleawynse cum acuto ingenio, *Bd.* 3, 9. Searp andgyt acre ingenium, *Elf.* gr. 9, 18.—Searp-docce the herb sour-dock or sorrel.—Searp-gebylod sharp-billed. *Hexæm.* 8.

Searplic sharp, acute; acer.—Searplicu fandung acris inquisitio, *Past.* 20, 3.

Searplice. SHARPLY; acute, efficaciter, magnopere, *Herb.* 50, 3.

a Searpnes, se; f. SHARPNESS; acies, sagacitas:—Heora sear-pnesse nauht gebetað improweth not their sharpness; eorum acumen non emendat, *Bt.* 34, 8.—Searp-numel, searp-numol sharp taking, quick in apprehending, *Herb.* 35, 3.—Searp-sæx, searp-seax, searp-sex a sharp knife, razor, *Past.* 18, 7.—Searp-sene, searp-siene sharp-sighted, *Bt.* 32, 2.—Searp-þanclice, searp-þancfullice effectually, *Scint.* 32, 77.

Searu a share, v. sear.

Searwad A shaving, tonsure; tonsura, *L. North. Pres.* 40.

SCEAT, es; m. [Dut. schot n. a wainscot, partition: *Plat.* Dut. schoot m. a bosom, fold; schootvel castula; schorte f. præcinctorium: *Ger.* schooss, schoos m. f. the lap, the bosom, the loose part of a garment, the lap, the skirt of a gown: *Not.* scozza f. *Schw.* schoeze f. *Moes.* skaut fimbria: *Dan.* skjöd c. the lap, skirt of a coat: *Swed.* sköt, sköte n. bosom, lap; skörte n. the skirt: *Icel.* skaut n. the bosom, lap, the skirt, dress; skot n. latibulum, angulus tenebrosus] 1. A part, portion, corner, region; pars, portio, angulus. 2. A garment, clothing, covering, sheet; vestis, v. scyte:—1. Ne sceat-tes wiht to mete gemeardod nor any thing of a portion for meat assigned, *Cd.* 38. Eorðan

sceatas earth's regions, *Cd.* 100. Ofer þas nearowan eorðan sceatas over these regions of narrow earth, *Bt.* R. p. 161, 31. Gefestnade foldan sceatas fixed (the) world's regions, *Cd.* 213. On þam feower sceatum middan-eardes in the four regions of the earth, *Hom.* *Sax.* Þine teoðan sceattas agyfe þu Gode thy tenth portions give thou to God, *L. Eccl.* *Elf.* 38. Sæs sceat a corner of the sea, a bay; maris sinus, *Bd.* 1, 33. 2. Under his sceat under his garment, *Bd.* 2, 9. Weofod-sceattas altaris pallia, *Mon.* *Angl.* I. 221, 60. Heortes sceat a hart's skin or covering; cervi vestis, i. e. pellis, *R.* 29: *Elf.* gl. 61.

b SCEAT, sceatt, scæt, scætt, es; m. [Plat. Dut. schat m. treasure: *Frs.* skate f. the treasury; schæet f. tax, tribute: *Ger.* schatz m. what we preserve with a particular care, a treasure; in some provinces it signifies taxes, tribute: *Mons.* scaz movables; scaza substantia: *Ot.* scazz money: *Tat.* scazze money; *Moes.* skatt denarius: *Dan.* skat c. treasure, wealth, tribute: *Swed.* skatt m. a treasure, tax: *Icel.* skattr m. a tribute.—sceat a part, division] 1. Money, price, gain, tribute, treasure, gift; pecunia, thesaurus, lucrum, munus. 2. A definite quantity or piece of metal in an uncoined state, about the value of our penny. In the time of Ethelbert, the scæt was the twentieth part of a shilling. His laws enjoin a penalty of twenty scyllingas for the loss of the thumb, and three scyllingas for the thumb-nail. It is afterwards declared that the loss of the great toe is to be compensated by ten scyllingas, and the other toes by half the price of the fingers. It is immediately added, that for the nail of the great toe thirty sceattas must be paid to bot, *L. Ethelb. W.* p. 6.—About three centuries later, the scæt appears somewhat raised in value, and to be like one of their smaller pennies; for the laws of Æthelstan declare XXX þusend sceatta, and þat bið ealles CXX punda thirty thousand sceattas to be 120 pounds, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 10. This gives two hundred and fifty sceattas to a pound, or twelve and a half to a scylling. Perhaps, therefore,



the sceat was the smaller penny, a little less than the value of the present English penny; and the pening, properly so called, was the larger one, the intrinsic worth of which was about 2½d., v. peneg. The sceat and scylling seem to have been the names of the Saxon money in Pagan times, before the Roman and French ecclesiastics had taught them the art of coining, v. *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S.* vol. ii. p. 474: Monetæ Anglo-Saxonice species:—1. Sceat min pretium meum, *Ps.* 61, 4: *Chr.* 1085. Micelne sceat þanon begytað gain much money thereby; multum lucrum inde acquirunt, *Col. Monas.* Abram underfeng fela sceatta for hire, *Gen.* 12, 16. Beheton hirasceattas contulerunt eorum munera, *Jud.* 16, 5. Ealle his sceattas all his treasures, *Chr.* 1064: 1067. 2. XXX þused sceatta, bið CXX punda, 30,000 sceattas are 120 pounds, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 10.

Sceat shot; p. of sceotan.

<sup>e</sup> Sceat-cod a money-bag, *R.* 3.

Sceað a sheath, *Ps.* 36, 14, v. sceað.

**SCEADA**, scaða, an; m. [*Dut.* schaker m: *Frs.* scaker m: *Ger.* schächer, schachmann m: *Ot.* scáhari, skahari, scachari: *Dan.* skakrer a usurer, chafferer, a stockjobber: *Swed.* skikrare m. sköflare m: *Icel.* skadamadr m. skaka iniquare: *Plat. Dut.* schaken to rob: *A.-S.* scáðian, sceðan to rob: *Lat. mid.* scacum robbery, theft, cheat; scacarius acheater. The antiquated *Ger.* schachen to rob, devastare, belongs to the *Ger.* schächer a robber. By some etymologists the *Ger.* schach or schachspiel: *Dut.* schaak chess, lusum latrunculorum is thought to be related to sceaðes and cite *Ovid's* latrocinii sub imagine calculus iret. By others it is derived from the *Pers.* شاه

shah or shach a king, as the royal or kingly play, kings, as conquerors, being robbers] 1. A robber, thief, plunderer, wretch, miscreant; latro, prædo, flagitiosus quivis. 2. An enemy, adversary, a rebel, an assassin; hostis, adversarius:—1. He ys þeof and sceaða, *Jn.* 10, 1. Þyn ansyn ys swylce anes sceaðan thy countenance is as of a robber, *Nic.* 32. Swa swa to anum sceaðan

sicut ad quemvis latronem, *Mk.* 14, 48: *Lk.* 22, 52. Becom on þa sceaðan incidit in latrones, *Lk.* 10, 30. Nu eart þu earm sceaða now art thou a poor wretch, *Cd.* 214. 2. Ge sind þa mæstan sceaðan ye are the greatest enemies, *Bt.* 3, 1, *Card.* p. 6, 18. In sceaðena gemong in midst of enemies, *Jdth.* p. 24, 17. Þone scaðan þider sende should send the assassin thither, *Chr.* 626. <sup>d</sup> Sceaðan, sceaðian, gesceaðan to steal, spoil, hurt, injure; furari, *L. eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. sceðan.

Sceaðe a nail, *C. Jn.* 20, 25, v. sceaðþe.

Sceaðel A weaver's shuttle; li-ciatorium, *Som.*

Sceaðen Sin, evil; noxa, latrocinium:—Sceaðen is me sare sin is painful to me, *Cd.* 40, *Th.* p. 53, 31.

Sceaðenys, se; f. An injury, a hurting; læsio, damnum:—Butan ælcere sceaðenysse without any injury, *Bd.* 2, 16.

Sceaðian to spoil, hurt, v. sceaðan. Sceaðo a thief, *C. R. Jn.* 10, 1. Lye says, hurtful, noxious; but *Mr. Thorpe* thinks sceado a shadow, would be a preferable reading, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 184, 27, note b.

Sceatt money, v. sceat.

Sceat-wer a man who has shot, a shooter, *Cd.* 95.

Sceawa a shrew, v. screawa.

Sceawe A show; scena, *Cot.* 194.

Sceawend-spræc saucy jesting, scurrility; scenica loquela, *Cot.* 169.

<sup>e</sup> Sceaweres, es; m. 1. A beholder, spectator, spy; speculator, explorer. 2. A railer, scoffer; scurra:—1. Sceaweras exploratores, *Gen.* 42, 9, 14, 30, 34: 44, 21. 2. *Cot.* 182.

**SCEAWIAN**, sceawigan, sceawigean, besceawian, gesceawian; ic sceawige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Dut.* schouwen: *Frs.* scwa, scowa, scöia: *Plat. Ger.* schauen: *Ot.* scououn: *Wil.* skouuen: *Ker.* scauon to explore: *Alam.* scauon: *Dan.* skue: *Swed.* skåda: *Icel.* skoda to behold: *Grk.* σκοπεῖν: *Heb.* שׁוּע soe or shoe to look, regard] 1. To look, see, look at, consider, regard; videre, aspicere, respicere, intueri. 2. To look out, view, to seek, search; inspicere, explorare:—1. Þæt mæg man on bocum sceawian which one may see in books, *Ors.* 1, 11. Ic sceawode to swiðran aspezi versus dextram, *Ps.* 141,

5. Sceawiað þa lilian hu hi wexað, *Lk.* 12, 27. Sceawa þis folc respice hanc gentem, *Ez.* 33, 13. Caines ne wolde tiber sceawian would not Cain's offering regard, *Cd.* 47. Besceawigende myd yrrer, *Mk.* 3, 5. Ne wolde gesceawian would not look at, *Cd.* 76. 2. Het sceawian Azer jussit explorare Jazer, *Num.* 21, 32. Het sceawian þæt land jussit inspicere istam terram, *Jos.* 2, 1. Gewat land sceawian went (the) land to view, *Cd.* 85. Loth gewat wic sceawian Lot departed to seek a dwelling, *Cd.* 122. Loth gewat land sceawigan Lot departed to view (the) land, *Cd.* 91. Ceos þe menn þæt magon sceawigean þone eard Chanaan landes, *Num.* 13, 3.

<sup>f</sup> Sceaw - stow a show-place, a theatre.

Sceawung, scawung, e; f. A spectacle, sight, beholding, regarding, consideration, contemplation, excuse; spectaculum, consideratio, contemplatio, prætextus:—*R. Lk.* 23, 48. To stillnesse becom þæra godcundan sceawunge came to the stillness of divine contemplation, *Bd.* 4, 28. To þære sceawunga þære soðan gesæðe to the consideration of true happiness, *Bt.* 34, 8: *C. R. Mk.* 12, 40.

Sceab a scab, v. sceabb.

Scecel a quill used for playing on a harp, *Cot.* 152, v. sceacel.

Sced a shade, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 15, v. sceád.

Scedan To shed; effundere:—To scedende blod, *T. Ps.* 13, 6.

<sup>g</sup> Sceft a shaft, an arrow, *Dial.* 1, 2, v. sceaft.

**SCEGD**, sceigð [*Dut.* schuit f. a barge: *Plat. Ger.* schütte, schuyte f. a barge: *Dan.* skude c. a barge: *Swed.* Icel. skuta f. a barge. Related to the *Plat.* schuut the skin; the smaller vessels, in earlier times, being covered with skin] A light swift ship; liburna, scapha, *R.* 83: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.

Scegð-man, sceið-man A pirate; pirata, *Elf. gr.* 7.

**SCEL**, scell, scyll, sciel, e; f. A SHELL, a cavity; testa, terræ concavitas, *Martyr.* 19, *Mar.* *Bt. R.* p. 178.

Scel A sea urchin; echinus piscis, *Som.*

Scel distinguished, v. scylan.

Sceld a shield; clypeus, scaldi, *Bt. R.* p. 150.—Sceld-burh a sheltering city, *Cd.* 220, v. scyld, &c.



**Sceelde a fault, v. scyld.**

**Sceel-ege, scel-egede** *squint-eyed, v. sceol-eage.*

**Scell a shell, Bt. R. p. 178, v. scel.**  
**Scelle concisum, Cot. 35.**

**Scelling a shilling, v. scill.**

**Sceltiferas, Sceltiueras Celtiberi,**  
*Ors. 4, 12.*

**Scemigan to shame, T. Ps. 24, 1,**  
*v. sceamian.*

**Scenan to break, to open by break-**  
*ing, Monas. ind. 68, v. scænan.*

**SCENC, scenc [Plat. Dut. schen-**  
**kan f. a tankard: Ger. schenke**

*f. in its oldest signification,*

*a beaker, tankard, drinking-cup;*

*at present, a public-house: Old*

*Ger. scenke a cup; Dan. ski-*

*ænk, skienk c. a gift, present,*

*a public-house, a cup-bearer:*

*Swed. skänk m. a present, a*

*buffet, cupboard: Icel. skénkr*

*m. a gift, drink] 1. Drink; po-*

*tus. 2. What holds the drink,*

*a cup, pot; calix, poculum:—*

*1. C. Ps. 79, 6: C. Mt. 10, 42.*

*2. Dial. 2, 12: R. Conc. 6.*

**Scencan, scencean; p. scence,**

*we scencton [scenc drink] To*

*SKINK, to give drink; potum*

*sive poculum administrare,*

*propinare:—Us eallum þe*

*nade and scencte served and*

*gave drink to us all, Bd. 5, 4.*

*Him betwih beado wig scencton*

*inter se certamina sive dis-*

*putationes sacras propinare,*

*Bd. 4, 29.*

**Scencl, scencen acrum rutrum,**

*Cot. 21: Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.*

**SCENDAN; p. scynde [Plat.**

*schennen, schanderen, schän-*

*deren to blemish, violate, pro-*

*fan, spoil: Dut. schenden:*

*Ger. schänden: Dan. skiænde,*

*skiende: Swed. skända] To*

*confound, shame, SHEND, re-*

*proach, spurn; confundere,*

*contumeliâ afficere, respuere:*

*—Scyrde oððe scynde calum-*

*nietur aut contumeliâ afficiat,*

*L. Const. W. p. 112, 7.*

**Scendnys, se; f. Disgrace, in-**

*famy; dedecus, Som.*

**Scène clear, bright, neat, fair,**

*Cd. 14, v. sciene.*

**SCEO, sceo, scoh, sco; pl. sceos,**

*sceos, gescy, scon, sceon; g.*

*sceona [Plat. scho m: Dut.*

*schoen m: Frs. schou, scou f:*

*Ger. schuh m: Ker. Ot. scuah:*

*Wil. gescuche, in some provin-*

*ces of Upper Germany, schuch:*

*Moes. sko, skohs, gaskoh:*

*Dan. Swed. sko m: Icel. skor*

*m: Wel. esgid. Martinus de-*

*rides this word from the Lat.*

*soccus; Junius from σκυτος*

*leather; Ihre from the old*

*Swed. skya to cover; and*

*Richards from Chald. משה*

*mshga or meshga a shoe; or*

*Heb. כַּד shecc or shecec to*

*cover: the Dut. handschoen,*

*Ger. handschuh a hand cover,*

*glove, seem to favour this deriva-*

*tion] A shoe; calceus:—Triwen*

*sceo a wooden shoe; cothurnus,*

*Elf. gl. Som. p. 61. Wifes sceos*

*woman's shoes, pattens, clogs;*

*baxeæ, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

*Unhege sceos low shoes; tala-*

*res, ib. Sceo þwang a shoe-*

*thong, Lk. 3, 16: Jn. 1, 27.*

*Sceona þwanga thongs of shoes,*

*Mk. 1, 7.*

**Sceð, in sceð-gold forsan quasi**

*ská-gold præstantissimum au-*

*rum, a Cimbrico ska, præstan-*

*tia. Mr. Thorpe says, may*

*not sceð be the beginning only*

*of sceðdon divided, Cd. 171,*

*Th. p. 215, 21, note c.*

**Sceo-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig**

*Southshoebury, Essex; oppi-*

*pidum in agro Essexiensi ad*

*Thamesis fluminis ostium, Chr.*

*894.*

**Sceoc shook, trembled; p. of sceac-**

*can.*

**Sceocca Satan, the devil, Mt. 4,**

*10, v. sceuca.*

**Sceod, sceod shod; pp. of sceoian.**

**Sceod divided, bounded, over-**

*welmed, v. sceadan.*

**Sceofan to shove, thrust, drive,**

*Gen. 41, 10, v. scufan.*

**Sceoff a shovel, v. scoff.**

**Sceog a shoe, v. sceo.**

**Sceoian; ic sceoge; p. ode; pp.**

*od [sceo a shoe] To shoe, put*

*on shoes; calceare:—I sceoge*

*me ego calceo, Elf. gr. 26, Som.*

*p. 29, 17.*

**SCEOL A SHOAL, gang, multitude;**

*cœtus, multitudo:—Gif þu be-*

*come on þeof sceole if thou*

*come into a gang of thieves, Bt.*

*14, 3: L. Eccl. 20.*

**Sceolde, sceole should; p. of**

*seal.*

**Sceol-eage, sceol-eged, sceol-ige**

*squint-eyed, goggle-eyed; stra-*

*bo, strabus, Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

**Sceol-truma a great company.**

**Sceolu, e; f. A school, L. Eccl.**

*20, W. p. 181, 58, v. scolu.*

**Sceome of shame, nakedness, Bd.**

*4, 24: Cd. 42, v. sceamu.*

**Sceomian, sceomigan to shame,**

*to be ashamed, to blush, Bd.*

*2, 2: Cd. 106, Th. p. 140, 14,*

*v. sceamian.*

**Sceonc a shank, Past. 17, 9, v.**

*sceanca.*

**SCEONDE, sceande, sconde, ge-**

*sceadnys, se; f. [Frs. Het.*

*sconde, skene f. shame; G.*

*Japix schanne f. shame: Plat.*

*Dut. Ger. schande f. Ot. scantu*

*shame, ignominy: Lip. scachon*

*shame. The Bohm. handa: Fr.*

*honte f: It. onta f. disgrace,*

*shame, are the same words with*

*the exception of the hissing sc,*

*or sch] Shame, modesty, blush-*

*ing, disgrace; pudor, confusio:*

*—Þu sceonde æt me an-*

*fenge thou conceivest shame at*

*me, Cd. 42, Th. p. 54, 9: Cd.*

*113.*

**Sceondlic, scondlic, scandlic;**

*adj. Disgraceful, filthy, vile,*

*unjust; turpis, iniquus:—Gif*

*hit ær sceondlic wæs if it be-*

*fore was vile, Bt. 14, 3, Card.*

*p. 70, 17.*

**Sceondlicnys, se; f. Disgrace,**

*nakedness; turpitudō, nuditas:*

*—Sceondlicnysse onwreon*

*mæg-sibba nuditatem detegere*

*ðognatorum, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*

**Sceone beautiful, Cd. 33, v.**

*sciene.*

**Sceop made, formed, gave; p. of**

*scepan.*

**Sceop a former, a poet, Bt. 41,**

*1, v. scop.*

**Sceop a sheep, Gen. 47, 17, v.**

*sceap.*

**Sceop-cræft poetic art, art of**

*poetry, Elf. gr. 36.*

**Sceop-gereord poetic language or**

*diction, Bd. 4, 24.*

**Sceop-heord a flock of sheep, L.**

*Ps. 106, 41.*

**Sceop-heorden magalia, mapalia,**

*R. 108.*

**Sceop-leoð a poem; poetica can-**

*tilena, Ors. 6, 5.*

**SCEOPPA, an; m. [North Eng. ship-**

*pen a cow-house: East Eng. shod,*

*shud a shed: Plat. schapp n:*

*Dut. Kil. shap n: Ger. schrank*

*m: Dan. skab n: Swed. skåp*

*n; in the last five languages*

*the word denotes a cabinet,*

*chest, shrine, cupboard: Fr.*

*echope or echoppe f. a shed]*

*A treasury; 'gazophylacium:*

*—He geseh þa welegan hyra*

*lac sendan on þone sceoppa,*

*Lk. 21, 1.*

**Sceoppend, scyppend, scippend,**

*sceppend, es; m. [part. from*

*sceppan to create] A former,*

*Creator; Creator:—Se hehsta*

*Sceoppend the highest Creator,*

*Bt. 39, 13. Loð ures Scypp-*

*pendes praise of our Creator,*

*Bd. 2, 1. Eala þu Scippend*

*heofones and eorðan O thou*

*Creator of heaven and earth,*

*Bt. 4. Hæð he his Sceop-*

*pendes onlicnesse he has his*

*Creator's likeness, Bt. 14, 2.*

**SCEORFA, scurf [Plat. schorf,**

*schörft m: Dut. schurft f:*

*Ger. schorf m: Dan. skurv c:*

*Swed. skorf m: Icel. skurfur*

*f. pl. visibly related to the Old*

*Lat. scarrere to become rough,*

*scurfy] SCURF, a scab; sca-*

*bies, furfur:—Sceorfa on his*

*heafde hæfde scabiem in ejus*

*capite habuit, Bd. 5, 2.*



<sup>n</sup> Sceorfan *To gnaw, bite; rodere, Ors. 1, 7.*  
 Sceorian *To shave, scrape; radere, tondere, Ass. S. Jn. p. 34.*  
 Sceorp *Clothing, apparel; vestitus, habitus cujusvis generis, Ors. 3, 10: 4, 4.*  
 Sceor-stan [*Dunel. Searstan: Hovd. Earstan: Brom. Seorstan*] *Sherston, Wilts; locus in agro Wigorniensis terminalis qui quatuor comitatus, scilicet, Ozoniensem, Glocestrensem, Wigornensem, et Warwicensem distinguit, Chr. 1016.*  
 Sceort short, *Bt. 39, 3: 40, 5, v. scort.*  
 Sceortian *To shorten; decrescere: — Sceortgenda dæg a decreasing day, Æqu. Vern. 12.*  
 Sceortlic *Momentary, short; momentaneus, Scint. ex. 2: Cor. 4, 18.*  
 Sceortlice *shortly, R. 100, v. scortlice.*  
 Sceortnys *shortness, v. scortnys.*  
 Sceort-scip *a short ship; navicula, R. 83, 103.*  
 Sceot *Prepared, fit; aptus, C. R. Ben. 58.*  
<sup>o</sup> Sceot, sceota, an; *m. A trout, skate; tructus, trocta piscis, Menol. 526: Col. Monas.*  
 SCEÓTAN, scotian, ic sceóte, þu scystt, he scyt, we sceóte, sceótað; *p. ic, he sceat, besceat, þu scute, we scuton: sub. ic, þu, he, sceóte, we sceóton; pp. scoten; v. a. [Plat. scheten: Dut. schieten: Frs. schetta: Ger. schiessen; p. schoss; pp. geschossen: Not. sciezzen; p. scoz; pp. scuzzin: Dan. skyde; p. skiöd; pp. skud: Swed. skjuta: Icel. skjóta; p. skaut; pp. skotid to dart, shoot: Lettisch. szauti: Wel. saethu to shoot: Chald. שׂוּט sda or seda to shoot an arrow]*  
 1. *To shoot, dart, cast, extend; jaculari. 2. To shoot, rush, carry out, transfer, send forth, expend, pay; ruere, erogare: — 1. Ligetas sceotað the lightnings dart, Bd. 4, 3. Scet innan sæ, Jn. 21, 7. Of þam wege þe scytt [shoots leads; ducit] to þam pytt, Gen. 24, 62: Ors. 3, 3, Bar. 91, 28: 3, 3, Bar. tit. 4, 7. Bescutun, Lk. 8, 31. 2. Of þam munte scytt, Deut. 9, 21. Sceote man ælmeassan erogat homo eleemosynas, De var. cas. 2. Sceotan togædere to expend together, Lup. 1, 11. Sceotan to þam biscope to transfer (carry) to the bishop, Can. Edg. 7.*

<sup>p</sup> Sceotend, es; *m. A shooter, an archer; jaculator, Cd. 148.*  
 Sceoðe *a nail, R. Jn. 20, 25, v. scæðpe.*  
 Sceo-þwang *a shoe thong or tie, v. sceo.*  
 Sceottas *The Scots, Bd. 1, 1, v. Scottas.*  
 Sceotung, scotung, e; *f. SHOOTING a dart; jaculatio, jaculum: — Æqu. Vern. 43: C. Ps. 54, 24.*  
 Sceo-wyrhta *a shoe-worker, shoemaker, Lye.*  
 Scep *a sheep, Lk. 15, 6, v. sceap.*  
 SCEP, scioep [*Plat. Dut. schepel n. a bushel; without the s the Plat. kipe, kupe a rough large basket, belongs to this word: Ger. kieve f. a basket; schaff n; this antiquated word signified originally any empty place or vessel, but it is at present only used in some provinces for a kind of small barrel, and for a measure of corn, generally called scheffel or schäffel m. the 3rd or 4th part of a ton: Lat. mid. in the period of Charlemagne, scapilus, scopellus, scaphula: Dan. skiæppe, skippe f. Swed. skäppa, skeppa f. Icel. sképpa f. a bushel*]  
 A SKIP, basket, tub; *cumera, Cart. calc. C. R. Ben.*  
<sup>q</sup> Scepian, ic sceapige *to create, L. pol. Cnut. 23, v. scyppan.*  
 Scepen-steall *a sheep-stall, R. 1.*  
 Scep-hyrde *a shepherd, Gen. 38, 12.*  
 Sceppan *to form, shape, create, Bt. 16, 3, v. scyppan.*  
 Sceppend the Creator, *Bt. 34, 10, v. Sceoppend.*  
 Scep-scere *sheep-shearing, Gen. 38, 12.*  
 Scer *a plough-share, Scint. 32, v. scare.*  
 SCE'RAN, sciran, scirian, scyran, he scyrð; *p. scare, scær; pp. scoren, gescoren; v. a. [Dut. scheren, scheeren to shear; scheuren to tear, split; Frs. scera to shear: Plat. Ger. scheren; p. schere, schert or schierst, schiert; pp. schoren, geschoren. Both the Plat. and Ger. signify, as v. a. and n. to change the place, to jeer, to plague, vex: Ker. skerran, skurt: Dan. skiare to carve, to geld: Swed. skära to cut: Icel. skéra to cut, shear: Wel. ysgar to separate: Lat. mid. carrire: Old Fr. scirer: Sans. schaura or chaura to shave]*  
 1. *To SHEAR, shave, gnaw, cut off; tondere. 2. To SHARE, divide, part, grant; dividere. 3. To appoint, ordain, order, allot, decree; statuere: — 1. For scep to sciranne, Gen. 38,*

13: *Lev. 19, 27: Elf. gr. 26.*  
 2. *Ure Drihten scirian will our Lord will grant, Cd. 136, Th. p. 171, 11: Lup. Ser. 2, 2.*  
 3. *Him beon deað scyred death be allotted to him, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 15.*  
<sup>r</sup> Scer-geat [*Flor. Dunel. Hovd. Seargeate: Brom. Hunt. Scoriare, — cautibus obsita via*]  
 SARRAT, *Hertfordshire; loci nomen, Chr. 912.*  
 Scerige *An actress; mima, Martyr. 19, Oct., v. scarege.*  
 Scern dung, *Elf. gr. 13, v. scearn.*  
 Scern-wibba *a beetle, v. scearn-wibba.*  
 Scerped *made sharp, Prov. 27, v. scyrpan.*  
 Scerp-sæx *a pair of shears, C. T. Ps. 51, 2.*  
 Scét shot; *p. of sceotan.*  
 Scete *a sheet, R. Mt. 27, 59, v. scyte.*  
 Scete *a fold, bosom, C. Ps. 88, 49, v. scat.*  
 Scetelas *a bar, bolt, v. scyttel.*  
 Sceð *a sheath, v. scæð.*  
 Sceð *a light vessel, v. scegð.*  
 SCEÐAN, sceððan; *p. ede; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. schaden: Frs. skatha, schata, schaija: Not. scadon: Moes. scathjan: Dan. skade: Swed. skada: Icel. skéðia violare, vulnerare: Slav. skoda: Heb. שָׁדַד sdd or seded to break to pieces, to destroy]*  
 1. *To injure, hurt, harm, rob, destroy, to do SCATH; lædere, nocere, commodare. 2. To suggest, to put in; suggerere, indere: — 1. C. Ps. 104, 13. Him sceððað ei nocet, Bd. 2, 1. Hine noht sceððende eum nihil lædentes, Bd. 4, 26. Ic ne mot sceððan I may not injure, Cd. 216. 2. Sceððeð on mode suggerit menti, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*  
 Sceð-dæd *a wicked deed, Cot. 92.*  
 Sceðenis, sceðnys, se; *f. Hurt, injury; læsio, nocumentum: — Fram his sylfes sceðenisse a sui ipsius læsione, Bd. 2, 7.*  
 Sceðð Loss; *damnum.*  
 Sceððan *to injure, v. sceðan.*  
 Scett gain, gift, *Deut. 16, 19, v. scat.*  
 Scettels *a bar, bolt, v. scyttel.*  
 Scewan *to look at, v. sceawian.*  
 Scewing *A high hill, watch-tower; specula, Som.*  
 Schrewing *A crying out; exclamatio, Som.*  
 Scia, scia, sciu legs; *crura, C. R. Jn. 19, 32, 33, v. sceanc.*  
 Scicing *A cap, cover for the head; cappa, Cot. 31, 164.*  
 SCID [*Dan. skyds or skyts carriage, conveyance in a carriage:*



*Swed. skjuts m. a coach : Icel. skíóti m. a horse*] *A chariot ; currus, C. Ps. 67, 18.*  
*Scide A billet of wood ; scindula, Cot. 164.*  
*Scide-weall a wall made with billets of wood ; murus de scindulis congestus, R. 56.*  
*Scielde a shield, v. scyld.*  
*Sciell a scale, shell, Past. 47, 3, v. scel.*  
**SCIENE**, *sciēno*, *scēne*, *sceone*; *adj.*  
*[Plat. Dut. schoon : Frs. scene : Ger. schön shining, clear, brilliant, fair, beautiful : Ot. scono : Wil. scon : Dan. skion, and also without the hissings kion, beautiful, charming, well-shaped ; Swed. skön beautiful, charming. From Ger. scheinen to shine, glisten, and related to the Ger. scheuren to polish] Shining, clear, neat, fair, beautiful ; fulgidus, rutilus, nitidus, gloriosus, pulcher :—Des boda sciēne this bright messenger, Cd. 30. Mæg ælf-sciēno a woman of elfin beauty, Cd. 86. He forlærde idese sciēne he misled a beautiful woman, Cd. 33. Idesa sciēnost of females fairest, Cd. 38. Leoht and scene light and beauteous, Cd. 14. Idesa sceonost fairest of women, Cd. 33.*  
*Scienes a suggesting, v. scynes.*  
*Scieran to shear, Past. 18, 7, v. scéran.*  
*\*Sciern dung, V. Ps. 112, 6, v. scearn.*  
*Scier-sæx a pair of shears.*  
**SCIFE**, *scyfe*. 1. *A precipice, precipitation, rashness ; præcipitium, præcipitatio.* 2. *Provocation, persuasion, excitement ; instigation :—1. Dial. 1, 2. 2. Purih deofles scife through a devil's persuasion, L. Edg. pen. 2 : L. Eccl. Cnut. 23.*  
*Sciften To appoint, order ; ordinare, dictare, Proem. et Epil. R. Conc., v. scyftan.*  
*Scild-burh shield-fence ; scutorum testudo, Jdth. p. 26, 2.*  
*Scilde protected, v. scyldan.*  
*Scildig guilty, Lev. 5, 1, v. scyldig.*  
*Scile, scilon should, ought, Bt. 18, 2, v. sceal.*  
*Scilhrunge A balancing, weighing ; libramen, libratio, Som.*  
**SCILL**, *scilling*, *scylling* es ; *m.*  
*[Dut. schelling m. a coin equal to 5 pence English : Plat. Ger. schilling m. : Dan. Swed. skilling m. : Icel. skillingr m. solidus, semibolus : Lat. Mid. schellingus : Fr. escalating : It. scellino m. : Ip. chelin m. : Port. xelim. Some derive this word from the Jewish or Heb. שקל*

*sq̄l, skel to weigh : Lat. Mid. siclus : Fr. sicle the fourth part of an ounce, and observe that payments were originally made by weight, as they are still in some countries. Junius refers shilling to the old skella to sound. He pretends that all thicker coins were called shilling in opposition to the coin made of thin plated metal, or bracteates, which had no sound. Wach. thinks that the Moes. skula reus, the A.-S. scyldig is the root of shilling, originally used for a fine. Other etymologists derive this word from the Ger. schild shield, and thus shilling, or rather shildling, would signify a coin stamped with the arms of the prince, or any other person who has the right or privilege of coinage. Frisch derives shilling from the Lat. solidus. Thre, whose views Adelung most approves, thinks that the original signification of shilling is the Ger. scheide münge small money, Swed. skilje mynt, Dan. skille mynt. This opinion is confirmed by the circumstance that the oldest larger coins were marked by a deep stamped or impressed cross, in such a manner that they could be easily broken into two, three, or four pieces ; the different value of shillings is thus easily explained. — scylan to divide, or seale a balance, scale] 1. A SHILLING, a piece or quantity of uncoined silver, which, when coined, would make five of the larger pennies [v. peneg] each of which was about 2½ pence, and twelve of the smaller, each of which was about the value of our present penny ; numisma. 2. A shekel ; siclus. 3. A piece of silver money ; nummus argenteus, drachma : — 1. Twelf hund scill 1200 shillings, L. Lund. W. p. 72, 8. VI scillinga 6 shillings, L. Ethelb. 15. L. scill 50 shillings, L. Ethelb. 10. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelve shillings of twelve pence : duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, Ex. 21. 10. 2. Pused scyllinga ic forgeaf on seolfre þinum breðer mille siclos ego dedi in argento tuo fratri, Gen. 20, 16 : 23, 16. 3. Beheton hig him þrittig scyllinga promiserunt illi ei triginta argenteos nummos, Mt. 26, 15. Brohte þa þrittig scyllingas, Mt. 27, 3 : Lk. 15, 9.*

*ScīMA, an ; m. [Plat. schemer,*

*schummer m. a glimmer, twilight : Plat. schemerung f. a dazzling light, twilight : Dut. schemering f. as the Plat. Ger. schimmer m. a glimmer, sparkling light : Ot. skim : Moes. skeimelaternæ : Dan. skimmer skimt c. a glimmer, dim faint light : Swed. skimmer n. skimrande as the Dan. Icel. skima f. as the Dan.] A brightness, brilliancy, splendour, glittering ; splendor, coruscatio :—Dære sunnan scima of the sun's brightness, Bt. 5, 2. Þe sunnan scima the sun's brightness, Cd. 187. Nænig dæl þæt leohtes sciman geseon mihte, nullam partem lucis splendoris videre potuit, Bd. 4, 10. Ic ungeaðe mihte geseon swiðe lytellne sciman leohtes I scarcely could see a very little glittering of light, Bt. 35, 3, Card. p. 248, 25. Heo mid heore beorhtan sciman she with her bright splendour, Bt. 4.*  
*Scīman, scīman [Chau. to shimmer : Plat. Dut. schemeren to dazzle : Ger. schimmern to sparkle : Old Ger. schimmen : Ot. skimen : Dan. skimre, to shine faintly : Swed. skimra : Icel. skima. — scima splendour] 1. To glitter, shine ; splendere. 2. To be dazzled, to be weak-eyed ; lippus esse :—1. Elf. gr. 24 : C. Lk. 17, 24. 2. Me scimiað lippus sum, Elf. gr. 30, v. scīnan.*  
*\*SCIN [Old Plat. schin, schinn, skin, Modern Plat. the white scales which separate from the skin : Old Ger. schin : Dan. skind n. : Swed. skinn n. : Icel. skinn n. pellis corium, skæni n. membrana : Wel. cenn, skán f. crusta, cortex, the skin or hide of a beast. Hence are compounded hyddgen, the skin of a fallow deer, marchgen, a horse's skin, ysgenn or yscenn scurf on the head, dan-druff, ysgin a robe, a long coat made of skin : Ir. scann a membrane : Bret. kenn m. skima hide, leather, the dress or scum of metal] SKIN ; pellis :—Bera scin ursi pellis, Mon. Angl. I. 221, 62.*  
**SCINA** [*Plat. schene f. : Dut. sheen f. : Ger. schiene f. iron clouts or bands that cover the fellows of a wheel ; schienbein n. the shin-bone : Old Ger. sciēna : Dan. skinne c. a splint, iron bands about wheels ; skinnebeen shin-bone : Swed. skena f. a splint, as the Dan. skenben n. a shin-bone*] **SHIN** ; *cruris pars anterior, Som.*  
**SCĪNAN**, *he scinð, scineð ; p.*



scán, sceán, we scinon; *pp.* scinen [*Plat.* schinen: *Dut.* schynen: *Frs.* skina: *Ger.* scheinen: *Isd. Ker.* Ot. skinan, scheinan: *Moes.* skeinan *fulgere*: *Dan.* skinne: *Swed.* skina: *Icel.* skína] *To shine, glitter, appear*; splendere, fulgere:—Behold lige scinæn behold a flame to shine, *Cd.* 148. Hatat scinð hottest shineth, *Bt.* 5, 2. Swa se lig-ræsc lyhtende scinð *sicut fulgur coruscans splendet*, *Lk.* 17, 24. Se steorra scan III monðas the star shone three months, *Chr.* 678. Ansyn scean countenance shone, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 13: *Mt.* 17, 2. Scinað þa rihtwisan swa swa sunne splendebunt *justi sicut sol*, *Mt.* 13, 43. Wigbord scinon bucklers shone, *Cd.* 166. Reaf hwit scinende vestis alba resplendens, *Lk.* 9, 29.

Scin-ban the shin-bone, *R.* 75.

Scin-cræft the art of making shadows, conjuring, *Ors.* 3, 3.—Scin-cræftig crafty in magic, *Dial.* 1, 10.

Scine, scinu *A vision, phantasm, representation, spirit*; præstigi-um, nebula, phantasma, *Cot.* 197, *Som.*, *Lye.*

Scinefrian *To glitter*; micare, *Cot.* 11, *Lye.*

Scinendlic Clear, bright; lucidus, *L. Ps.* 18, 9.

Scines Light, brightness; splendor, *C. Mk.* 13, 24.

Scin-gedwola *a deceiver with light, a magician.*

Scin-hiw *a shining form, a shadow, spirit*, *Cot.* 82, 150.

Scin-hose shin-hose, boots; ocreæ, *Som.*

Scin-lác, scinlacu *An apparition, a ghost, spirit, magic, an idol*; spectrum, phantasma, *Mt.* 14, 26: *Ors.* 3, 6, 9: 3, 22.

Scin-læca, an; *m.* [*lie a corpse*] *A magician, conjurer; magus*. *Mr. Turner* says, scinlæca was a species of phantom or apparition, and was also used as the name of the person who had the power of producing such things: it is, literally, *a shining dead body*, *Hist. of A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 133:—Scinlæcan *magi*, *L. Eccl.* *Aff.* 30.

Scin-liggend præstigiūs impeditus, *Cot.* 217.

Scinna, an; *m.* [*Plat.* schin *m.*: *Dut.* schyn *m.*: *Frs.* skin *f.*: *Ger.* schein *n.*: *Old Ger.* scini, scin, schin: *Not.* skuno: *Dan.* skinn: *Swed.* sken *n.*: *Icel.* skin *n.*] *Splendour, beauty; splendour*:—Hæfdon scinnan for-scepe ne habuerunt splendorem

*transformatum*, *Cd.* 214, *v.* scima.

Scinu bright, *Jdth.* 9, 11, *v.* scyne. Scio Hence; hinc, *Cd.* 55.

Scioldon for sceoldon should, *Bt. R.* p. 190, *v.* sceal.

Sciop a vessel, tub, *C. Mt.* 13, 48, *v.* scepp.

Scip, scyp, es; *n.* [*Plat.* schipp *n.*: *Dut.* schip *n.*: *Old Dut.* scheep: *Ger.* schiff *n.*: *Ot.* scif: *Not.* skeff: *Tat.* shef: *Moes.* Icel. skip *n.*: *Dan.* skib *n.*: *Swed.* skepp *n.*: *Frs.* esquif *m.*: *a skiff*: *It.* schifo *m.*: *a skiff*: *Sp. Port.* esquivo *m.*: *Lat.* scapha *f.*: *a boat*: *Grk.* σκαφη *a boat*: *Bret.* skaf *n.*: *a boat*. *Adelung* thinks that the idea of cavity or of a hollow space is predominant in most languages—hence vessel had its name from vas; the *Lat.* navis a vessel, is related to the *Ger.* napf a platter, a bowl; the *Grk.* σκαφη and σκυφος a boat, a vessel, to σκευος and σκαπτειν to excavate] *A ship, boat; navis, ratis*:—Scip oftergen mid yðum navis operta fluctibus, *Mt.* 8, 24. Scip of þam yðum totorðod, *Mt.* 14, 24. Scipes hlaforð a ship's lord, a pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77. Hig woldon hyne on þæt scyp, and sona þæt scyp wæs æt þam lande, *Jn.* 6, 21. He reht and ræt eallum geseaftum swa swa god steora anum scipe he directs and rules all creatures as a good pilot a ship, *Bt.* 35, 3. Gehende þam scype prope ad navem, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wende he on scype agen, *Lk.* 8, 37. Hæfde he sume hundredscipa he had some hundred ships, *Bt.* 38, 1. Tugon hyra scypu to lande, *Lk.* 5, 7. On scypum in navibus, *Ps.* 106, 23.

Scipan to create, *Ps.* 50, 11, *v.* scyppan.

Scip-cræft ship-craft, art of navigation.

-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [*Eng.* -ship: *Plat. Dut.* -schap: *Old Plat.* -scapi: *Old Dut.* -scap: *Ger.* -schaft: *Old Ger.* -scaf: *Dan.* -scab: *Swed.* -skap: *Icel.* -skapr: *Grimm*, in his *Gr.* vol. ii. p. 521, observes, the *A.-S.* -scipe *m.* pl. scipas, for instance, freond-scipe, &c. is not used by Beo; the older form was sceaft, as here-sceaft agmen; hyge-sceaft mens; metod-sceaft Deus, Divinitas] As the termination of nouns, it is always masculine, and denotes state, office, dignity; frequens hæc terminatio substantivorum munus, officium, digni-

tatem, statum cujusvis denotantium:—Driht-scipe lordship, the office or dignity of a lord; domini munus sive dignitas, dominium, dominatus. Ealdor-scipe eldership, supremacy, the dignity of an elder. Freond-scipe friendship; amici munus, amicitia. Weorð-scipe worship; dignitas, &c.

Scipen a stall, shed, *v.* scypen.

Sciper, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* schipper *m.*: *Frs.* scipman *m.*: *Ger.* schiffer *m.*: *Dan.* skipper *m.*: *Swed.* skeppare *m.*: *Icel.* skipari *m.*] *A sailor; nauta*, *Chr.* 1046, *Gib.* p. 160, 23, 29.

Scip-fæt a boat; cymba, *R.* 26.

Scip-flota a fleet of ships, navy, *Chr.* 938.

Scip-forðung a going forth or provision of a ship, *L. pol. Chut.* 10.

Scip-fyrd scyp-fyrd an army for sea, naval expedition, a fleet, which, among the *A.-S.* was ordered to be always so accelerated as to be ready every year soon after Easter, *Chr.* 999: 1009.

Scip-fyrðing, scyp-fyrðing, naval expedition, *Chr.* 999.

Scip-gebroc a shipwreck, *Ors.* 1, 11.

Scip-gefer a journey by ship, a voyage, *Bd.* 2, 20.

Scip-getawu ship apparatus; navis apparatus, aplustra, *R.* 103, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scip-hamor a ship director, a regulator of the rowers; navis porticulus, ille qui remiges dirigit et hortatur, *R.* 83: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-here a ship army or expedition, a fleet, *Deut.* 28, 68: *Chr.* 973: 1001.

Scip-hlædder a ship's ladder, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Scip-hlæste, es; *m.* a ship of burden, a pirate's vessel, *Ors.* 4, 6: *Chr.* 882: 875.

Scip-hlaforð the ship's lord, the pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scipian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To ship, navem conscendere*:—On Wiht scipode in Vecta navem conscendit, *Chr.* 1091, *Gib.* p. 198, 17.

Scipincel, scipincle, scippincel. *A skiff, small boat*; scapha, carabus, *R.* 44, 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.

Scip-leðend, scip-leðend what will bear a ship; navigator, *Cot.* 202.

Sciplic Naval, belonging to a fleet; navalis, *Cot.* 202.

Scip-lið a navy.

Scip-liðend, es; *m.* *A navigator, sailor*; navigans, navigator, *Bd.* 5, 9.



\* Scip-mærls *a ship-rope, a cable*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*  
 Scip-man *a ship-man, sailor, L. Eccl. 35.*  
 Scipp *a ship, v. scip.*  
 Scippan *to create, Elf. gr. 28, v. scyppan.*  
 Scippend *the Creator, Bt. 4, v. sceoppend.*  
 Scippincel *a skiff, v. scipincel.*  
 Scip-rap *a ship-rope, a cable, Ors. 1, 1.*  
 Scip-roðor *a ship's rudder.*  
 Scip-rowend *a ship-rower, a rower, sailor.*  
 Scip-setel, scip-setl *the seat in a boat on which the rowers sit, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*  
 Scip-stiora, scip-styra *a ship-steerer, a pilot, Past. 9, 2: Bt. 41, 3.*  
 Scip-tare, scip-tearo, scip-teoru *ship-tar, tar, Martyr. 15, Jun.*  
 Scip-toll *ship-toll; naulum, R. 104.*  
 Scip-wered *a ship force, naval force, Cot. 138.*  
 Scip-wisa *ship-wise, in the form of a ship, Ex. 2, 3.*  
 Scip-wyrhta *a ship-wright, R. 9.*  
 Scir R., scyr; *def. se scira; seo, þæt scire; adj. [Frs. scir: Plat. schier: Ger. schier sheer, almost, only used near Low Germany, and in familiar language: Ot. skiro: Lip. scieru, scyr; Moes. gaskeiriths: Dan. skjær, skær: Swed. skär: Icel. skir: Sans. charu, tscharu, from the root of shear to separate] SHEER, pure, clear, white, bright; purus, limpidus, lucidus, albus:—Purh an scyr wæter through a pure water, Chr. 656. Scir burna a clear river, Bt. R. p. 155. Win scir or scir win sheer wine, pure wine, T. Ps. 74, 7. Þa sciran wæter the pure waters, Cot. 118. Pas eardas synt scire to ripene campi sunt albi ad messem, Jn. 4, 35. Seanc scir werod shone a bright host, Cd. 148.*  
 SCIR, scyr, e; f. [Ger. scherung f. a moderate portion, a provincial term: Old Swed. skare a portion: Icel. skérfr m. a portion: Wel. ysgar a task, a part, a portion, from the verb ysgar to separate] 1. A share, SHIRE, county, province; divisio, portio, portio regni, provincia, pagus. 2. The superintendence of a share, hence superintendence, stewardship, care, charge, business; præfectura, dispensatio, cura, negotium:—1. Nan scir nolde gelæstan no shire could stand, Chr. 1010. Of ælcere scire of every county, Chr. 1013.

On hys scyre in his county, L. Eccl. 28. Hence the A.-S. scir or scire, and Eng. shire; as in Bedford-scir Bedfordshire: Buckingham-scir Buckinghamshire: Defena-scir Devonshire. 2. Agyf þine scire redde tuam dispensationem, Lk. 16, 2. Þære cyrican scire onfeng took care of the church, Bd. 2, 20. Forlet þa scire þæs mynstres left the care of the minster, Bd. S. p. 549, 39. For intingan þære cynelicra scyra pro causa regalium negotiorum, Bd. 3, 23.  
 Sciran *to shear, cut off, to divide, part, allot, appoint, Gen. 38, 13, v. sceran.*  
 Scire, an; f. A shire, county; divisio:—Ne innan sciran ne ut of scire neither within a county, nor out of a county, L. Cnut. pol. 18. Seo scire him sette the county set (appointed) him, L. Cnut. pol. 18, W. p. 136, 23, v. scir.  
 Scire - bisceop, Scire - bisceop Bishop of the province, see or diocess, L. North. 12: L. Const. W. p. 107, 5.  
 Scire - burne, an; f. [Malm. Schireburn: Hunt. Syreburne, Scyreburne: Bromp. Schirburn, Schirbourne: Stub. Schirebourne: Kni. Schyrburne.—scir clear, burne river] SHIRBURN, Dorsetshire; oppidi nomen in agro Dorsetensi:—Æðelbryht ricsode v gear, and his lic lið æt Scire - burnan Ethelbert reigned five years, and his body lies at Sherborn, Chr. 705: 709: 1043.  
 Scire-gemot, scir-gemot *a shire-meeting, meeting of the shire, L. pol. Edg. 5: L. Cnut. 17.*  
 Scire-gerefa, scir-gerefa *a governor of a shire, SHIRE-REEVE, SHERIFF; any one superintending; hence, a governor, steward, R. 6: Off. Reg. 13.*  
 Scire-man, scir-man, scir-mon *a man who superintends, an overseer, governor, provost, a bailiff of a hundred, C. R. Lk. 12, 42: L. In. 8.*  
 Scirfe-mus *A rat, field-mouse; sorex, Cot. 176.*  
 Scirian *to grant, Cd. 136, v. sceran.*  
 Sciringes-heal [heal an angle, corner] The port of SKIRING, SKERIN or SKEEN, on the coast of Norway, opposite the north part of Jutland in lat. 50°. 15'.; Sciringæ angulus:—Is an port on suðewardum þæm lande þonne man hæf Sciringes-heal is a port on the south of the land which they

call Sciring-heal, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 24, 30: Ing. Lect. 63, 7.  
 Scirost most illustrious, bright, v. scir.  
 Scir-sæx *a shearing knife, razor, Cot. 139.*  
 SCITAN [Plat. schiten: Dut. schyten: Ger. scheissen: Dan. skide: Icel. skita] Cacare, Som.  
 Scitel-finger *a fore-finger, v. scyte-finger.*  
 Sciððeas Scythians; Scythi, Bt. 18, 2.  
 Sciððia, Sciððicg, Sciððige Sciððiu Scythia, Bt. R. p. 150, Bt. 1: Ors. 2, 4.  
 Scitole Astringing, binding; astringens, obserans, strictorius, stypticus, L. M. 2, 1.  
 Scitta A flux; profluvium, fluor alvi, S. Dunelm. et Joh. Abb. de S. Petr. Burgo, ad an. 987.  
 Scittan, scyttan *To lock, shut up; obsecrare, Elf. gr. 36.*  
 Scittisc Scottish; Scotticus, Chr. 938, Gib. p. 112, 25.  
 Sclawen for slagen slain, Hicks's Thes. I. p. 227, 38.  
 Sco; pl. scos *a shoe, Cot. 155, v. sceo.*  
 Sco The piles; ficus morbus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.  
 Scobl *a shovel, v. scofl.*  
 Scóc, sceóc shook, escaped; p. of sceacan.  
 Scoeca the devil, Job. p. 165, v. scuca.  
 Scod shod, v. sceoian.  
 Scódon covered, overwhelmed, Cd. 78, v. sceddan.  
 Scoe a shoe, T. Ps. 59, 9, v. sceo.  
 Scoere, es; m. A shoer, shoemaker; calceorum fabricator, sutor, Som.  
 Scof, scofon shaved; p. of scafan.  
 Scofan, scofen pushed, shoved, Bd. S. p. 544, 45: Cod. Exon. 45, a; pp. of scufan.  
 Scofl, sceof [Plat. schüffel f: Dut. schoffel f: Ger. schaufel f: Tat. scuuala: Dan. skovl c: Swed. skåfwel, skyffel f: Bret. skop, skob: Fr. ecope: Pol. szufła] A SHOVEL; ligo, pala, rutrum, Cot. 174.  
 Scoh a shoe, Cot. 176, v. sceo.  
 Scoh-negl *a shoe-nail, hob-nail.*  
 Scolde, sceoldon for sceolde should, Bt. 35, 4, v. sceal.  
 Scolere, es; m. A SCHOLAR; discipulus, Can. Edg. 10.  
 Scol-mægistre *a schoolmaster, Som.*  
 Scolimbos *An artichoke; scoly-mus, Som.*  
 Scol-man *a schoolman, a scholar.*  
 SCOLU, sceolu, e; f. [Plat. Dut. school f: Ger. schule f: Ker. scuala f: Dan. skole c: Swed. skola f: skolem: Icel. skóli m:



- Boh.* sskola: *Fr.* école: *Old Fr.* escolle *f.*: *It.* scuola *f.*: *Sp.* escuela *f.*: *Port.* escola *f.*: *Grk.* σχολη: *Bret.* skol *f.*: *Sans.* schala] 1. A school; schola. 2. *A* shoal; caterva, *v.* sceol:—1. Ongel-cynnes scolu (the) school of (the) English nation, *Chr.* 816. Se gefreode Ongel-cynnes scole who freed the English school; qui liberavit Anglice gentis scholam, *Chr.* 885: 874. Se mon þe on minre scole were afeð and gelaered the man who in my school was feð and taught, *Bt.* 3, 1.
- Scom-leás* shameless, impudent, *Past.* 9, 2, *v.* sceam-leás.
- Scomu* shame, confusion, *R. Lk.* 3, 8: 11, 45, *v.* sceamu.
- Sconce*, *sconca* *A* shank, leg; crus, tibia:—*Sconce* spices *a* shank of pork, *L. Ethelst.* 3, *W. p.* 56, 10. *Sconco crura*, *R. Jn.* 19, 31, *v.* sceanca.
- Sconce-gigrelan* clothing for the legs; periscelides, *Cot.* 154.
- Sconde* *a* disgrace, confusion, *Cot.* 66, *v.* sceonde.
- Scond-hlewung* dishonour, infamy, *Cot.* 116.
- Scondlic* base, disgraceful, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9, *v.* sceondlic.
- Scondlicnes* disgrace, villany, *v.* sceondlicnys.
- <sup>1</sup>*Sconeg* *Sconey*, the most southern part of Sweden; Scandinavia, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v.* Weonod-land.
- Scoomhyli* Shrubs; frutices, *Cot.* 93.
- Scop* for sceop formed, gave, *v.* scyppan.
- Scóp*, *sceop*, *es*; *m.* [*Icel.* *scop* *n.* *íróma* *cavillatio*] *A* poet, minstrel; poëta, historicus:—*Swutol* sang scopes *a* sweet song of *a* poet, *Beo.* 1, 74. *Scopas* poets, *R.* 61. *Omerus* se goda sceop *Homer* the good poet, *Bt.* 41, 1.
- Scop stirps*; *Hymn.* *Lye.*
- Scop-cræft* art of poetry, *Elf. gr.*
- Scop-leoð* poetry, *Ors.* 1, 14.
- Scor* [*Dan.* *skaar* *n.* *skure* *c.* *a* notch, an incision: *Swed.* *skära* *f.* *a* notch: *Icel.* *skor* *f.* *an* incision: *Ir.* *scor* *a* notch. The old custom of numbering and keeping accounts by notches on a staff or tally, is to this day preserved by the farmers in different northern countries] *A* score; numerus vicenarius, *Cart. calc.* *C. R. Ben.*
- Scora* *A* kind of upper garment made of hair; trichilum, *Cot.* 174, *Som.*
- Scorced* SCORCHED; ustus, *Ormul.* *p.* 39, 214.
- Scordea* Water-germander; scordion, *Herb.* 72, *Som.*
- Score* The shore; littus, ripa, *Som.*
- <sup>m</sup>*Scoren*, shorne, broken, *Past.* 33, 1, *v.* sceran.
- Scorian* To perish, to be cast away; perire, *Bd. Wh.* *p.* 66, *Som.*
- Scort*, *sceort*; *comp.* *scyrtra*; *sup.* *scyrtest*; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* *Swed.* *kort*: *Fr.* *kirt*: *Ot.* *churz*, *kurt*: *Kero.* *scurci*: *Not.* *churz*: *Alam.* *scurz*: *Icel.* *kortr*: *Fr.* *court*: *It.* *Sp.* *corto*, *corta*: *Sp.* *curto*, *corta*: *Lat.* *curtus*: *Grk.* *κυρτος*: *Wallach.* *skurtu*: *Albanisch.* *isskurtar*: *Per.* *خورد* *khoord*. The prefixed hissing *s* in the English and *A.-S.* makes the only difference from the other languages. The antiquated *Ger.* *karen* to cut, curtail, and the *Russ.* *kortagu* to shorten, are also related to this word] *SHORT*; brevis, *curtus*:—*Hu* ne bið þonne þæt lange yfel wyrse þonne that scorte? is not then the long evil worse than the short? *Bt.* 38, 2. *Swiðe* scort very short, *Bt.* 18, 3: *Ps.* 104, 11. *Wið* þam scortan hlisan with the short fame, *Bt.* 18, 4. *Ic* þe moste getæcan swa sceortne weg, swa ic scyrtestne findan mihte I must teach thee as short a way as I shortest might find, *Bt.* 40, 5, *Card.* *p.* 366, 25.
- <sup>n</sup>*Scortian* to shorten, *v.* sceortian.
- Scortlice*, *sceortlice*; *adv.* *SHORTLY*, compendiously; breviter, paululum, *Ors.* 1, 1, 14: *L.* *Ps.* 36, 10.
- Scortnys*, *se*; *f.* *SHORTNESS*; brevis:—*On* scortnisse in brevi, *Ps.* 2, 13.
- Scos* shoes, *v.* sceo.
- Scot* *SHOT*; symbolum, solutio, *Som.*
- Scoten* shot, transfixed, *v.* sceotan.
- Scot-freoh* scot-free.
- Scotian*, *p.* ode; *pp.* *en* to shoot, *dart*, *rush*, *Chr.* 744: 1083, *v.* sceotan.
- Scot-land* SCOTLAND, Ireland; Scotia, *Chr.* 934: 1031. *Hibernia*, *Bd.* 1, 1.
- SCOTTAS*, *Sceottas*, *a*; *pl.* [*Plat. Dut. Shotm*: *Ger.* *Schotte* *m.*: *Icel.* *Skottskr* *m.* *a* Scotchman, and also a quick runner] The Scots, Irish; Scoti, Hiberni:—*Scotta* þeod the nation of Scots; *Scotorum* gens, *Bd.* 1, 1: 1, 34. *Scotta* cyn *Scots's* race; *Scotorum* genus, *Bd.* 3, 13, 19, 21, 27. *Scotta* cyng *Scots's* king, *Chr.* 603, 1031. *Scotta* gereord *Scots's* language; *Scotorum* lingua, *Bd.* 1, 1. *Scotta* biscopas bishops of the Scots; *Scotorum* episcopi, *Chr.* 560.

*Hibernia* *Scotta* ealond *Hibernia* *Scotorum* insula, *Bd.* 3, 7, 13, 19, 27: 4, 25, 26.

<sup>o</sup>*Scotu* *SHOT*; jacula, sagittæ, *Som.*

*Scotung* a shooting, a dart, *L. Ps.* 54, 24, *v.* sceotung.

*Scradung*, *e*; *f.* *SHREDDING*; fragmentum, *R. Mk.* 6, 43.

*Screaþ* *A* pitch-fork, reaping-hook; merga, *Som.*

*SCRÆF*, *scréf*, *screaf*, *es*; *n.* [*Dan.* *skrov*, *skrog* *c.* the hull or body of a ship: *Swed.* *skref*, *skrefwa* *n.* a fissure, bergskrefwa: *Icel.* the fissure of a mountain, *skrof* *n.* holes in the ice] *A* den, cave; spelunca, antrum, fovea:—*Het* þa sona wilian to þam screafe micle weorc-stanas jussit itaque cito obvolvere isti spelunce magna operaria saxa, *Jos.* 10, 18.

*Geond* that atole screaf through that horrid den, *Cd.* 216. *Geond* that laðe screaf through the loathsome den, *Cd.* 229.

*On* anum screafe ealle þreo wunodon in quadam spelunca omnes tres habitabant, *Gen.* 19, 30. *Þæt* he him wolde lustlice þone æcer forðgan mid þam screafe quod ille ei voluit libenter istum agrum dare cum spelunca, *Gen.* 23, 11. *Þær* lagon behidde on þam screafe ibi jacuerunt absconditi in ista spelunca, *Gen.* 10, 17. *Het* hi birgean on æfen on þam ilcan screafe jussit eos sepelire in vespera in ista ipsa spelunca, *Jos.* 10, 27. Behiddon hig on scrafum absconderunt se in speluncis, *Jud.* 6, 2.

<sup>p</sup>*Screap* fit, convenient, *v.* gescreape.

*Screaþ* penetrated, *Cd.* 144, *v.* scriðan.

*Screade*, *an*; *A* SHRED, leaf; præsegmen, sceda, *R.* 63: 80.

*Screadian* [*Plat.* *schraden* to cut in slanting pieces: *Dut.* *schrooyen* to clip: *Old Dut.* *schrooden* præsecare, concidere: *Ger.* *schroten* to grind coarsely, to bruise, to rough grind, to part, divide: *Not.* *abageschroten* shortened: *Moes.* *skreitan*, *disskreiten* *scindere* discindere] To shred, cut, prune, lop; præsecare, *Som.*

*Scread-seax* a shredding-knife.

*Screadung*, *e*; *f.* *A* SHREDDING, also a shred, fragment; præsecatio, præsegmen, *C. Mt.* 14, 20: *C. R. Mk.* 7, 28.—*Screadung-isen* a shredding-iron, *R.* 2.

*Screaf* *a* den, *Cot.* 52, *v.* scræf.

*SCREAWA* *A* SHREW mouse, which, *Som.* says, by biting cattle, so envenoms them that they die,



hence our shrew for a woman of a virulent tongue; but its poisonous quality is a fable; mus araneus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

**Scredan** to clothe, *Somn.* 84, 156, v. scrydan.

**Scréf** a den, cave, *Cd.* 213, v. scráf.

**SCREMMAN** [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* schrammen to scratch, scar] To put a stumbling-block, to hinder; offendiculum ponere, impeditur:—Ne scremmen þu blinde ne ponito tu offendiculum caco, *Lev.* 19, 14, q. hremman.

**Screncan** to supplant, to place a stumbling-block before, to hinder, *Past.* 59, 6, v. gescrencean.

**Screncednes** a supplanting, v. gescrencednes.

**Screopan** TO SCRAPE; scalpere, radere, *Som.*

**Screope** a currycomb, a scraper, a scraping-knife, a razor; strigil, scalprium, *Lye.*

**Screowa** a shrew mouse, v. screawa.

**Screpan** To pine away; arecere, *R.* Mk. 9, 18.

**SCRIC** [*In some provinces of Ger.* schrik m.] A thrush, throstle; turdus, *R.* 37: *Cot.* 160: *Elf. gl.* p. 66.

**Scrid** a litter, chariot, *Cot.* 26, 89, v. scrið.

**Scridan** to clothe, *Chr.* 1012, v. scrydan.

**Scride-finna**s The same nation as the Finna, inhabitants of Sweden, who lived north of Sweoland, in lat. about 62°; Scriti-h-Finni, Scrifinnii: populus Scrifinnii regionis Scandinaviæ maxime septentrionalis, et Lappis, ab oceanu conterminus, *Ors.* 1, 1. Ita vero dicti sunt quod sese pellicibus induerunt, *Lye.*

**Scridole** Wandering round about; gyrovagus, *Som.*

**Scrid-wæn** a chair of state, *Bt.* 27, 1.

**Scrid-wisa** a director of a chariot, a charioteer, *R.* 61.

**SCRIFAN** To care, care for, regard; curare:—Se hlaforð ne scriðf the sword regards not, *Bt.* R. p. 186. Rihtes ne scriðf has no regard of right, *Bt.* R. p. 187.

**SCRIFAN**, gescrifan; p. geseraf; pp. gescrifen, gescryfen. [*Dan.* skrifte: *Swed.* Icel. skrifta] 1. To SHRIVE, to receive confession; confessionem accipere. 2. To appoint, enjoin or impose penance; pœnitentiam injungere. 3. To impose, enjoin, assign; injungere:—1. Ne mæg he þam scrifan non potest ejus confessionem acci-

pere, *L. Eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 41. Ælc preosta scrife singulus sacerdos confessionem accipiat, *L. Edg.* 65, *W.* p. 86, 51. 2. His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita pœnitentiam injungere, *L. eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 34. Swa him his scrift scrife as his confessor shall appoint to him, *L. Alf. pol.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 52. 3. Sylle wið his life swa hwæt swa him man scrife, *Ex.* 21, 30. He ges-craf wean he assigned woe, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 186, 16.

**Scrift**, es; m. 1. That which is enjoined, a SHRIFT, confession; confessio. 2. A person receiving confession, a confessor; confessarius:—1. Gif preost scriftes forwyne if a priest refuse confession, *L. North.* 8. To his scrifte to his confession, *L. Edg.* 4: *L. Cnut.* pol. 66. 2. Þonne sceal se scrift hine georne ahsian then shall the confessor diligently ask him, *L. Eccl.* 31. Se scrift him sceal þa bote secgan the confessor shall declare to him the recompence, *ib.* His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita pœnitentiam injungere, *L. Eccl.* 36. Swa heora scrift him tæce as their confessor shall teach them, *L. Eccl.* 21. Be his scriftes geþeakte by his confessor's advice, *L. Eccl.* Cnut. 23. Be his scriftes gewitnesse by his confessor's evidence, *Can. Edg.* Pœn. Mag. 1.—Scrift-boc a shrift-book, a confessional.

**Scrift-scir** the share of a confessor, a parish, *Can. Edg.* 6, 9, 15.

**Scrift-spræc** a confessional speech, a confession, *L. Edw.* Guth. 5.

**Scrimbre** a gladiator.

**Scrimman** To dry up, wither; arecere, marcescere, *Herb.* 26, *Lye.*

**SCRIN**, es; n. [*Plat.* schreen m. a shrine; used chiefly in Westphalia: *Frs.* skrine f. a chest: *Dut.* schryn n. a shrine, chest: *Ger.* schrein m. a shrine, chest: *Old Ger.* schrin: *Dan.* skriin n.: *Swed.* skrin n.: *Icel.* skán n. a desk: *Bret.* skrin m: *Fr.* ecrin m: *Boh.* ssran: *Lett.* skryne: *Lat.* mid. screona, screuna: *Wel.* ysgrin a chest.—from Heb. סָגַר sgr to shut]

1. A SHRINE, casket, chest; scrinium, arca. 2. A purse, bag; marsupium:—1. Iordan seo ea ætstent on hire ryne swa raðe swa þæt scrin in bið geboren Jordanes fluvius restabit in ejus cursu tam cito

quam arca intra erit lata, *Jos.* 3, 13. Ða þe þæt scrin berað qui arcam portant, *Jos.* 3, 8. Mid þam halgan scrine cum sancta arca, *Jos.* 4, 7. Twa gildene scrines two gilded shrines, *Chr.* 1070, *Gib.* p. 177, 12. 2. He was þeof and hæfde scrin ille erat fur, et habuit marsupium, *Jn.* 12, 6. Judas hæfde scrin, *Jn.* 13, 29.

**SCRINCAN** To SHRINK; arescere, v. forscrinan.

**Sc ripen**, scripende Sharp, sour; austerus, *C. R.* Lk. 19, 21.

**Scrit** clothed, v. scryden.

**Scrið**, scriðe, scrid [scrið from scriðan to wander] A kind of litter, sedan chair; also, a course, a revolution; basterna, currus, cursus:—Habbæð scyrtan scriðe habent breviorum cursum, *Bt.* R. p. 192.

**SCRIDAN**; p. scriað. [*Plat.* schriden, schrien commere: *Dut.* schryden to stride: *Ger.* schreiten to stride, enter upon: *Old Ger.* screitan, schraiten, scritan: *Dan.* skride to step: *Swed.* skrida to advance: *Icel.* skrida to creep] To wander, stray, depart, roll, revolve; vagari, commere, revolvere:—Leax sceal scriðan a salmon shall wander, *Menol.* 539: 152: *Cd.* 37. Scriðeð ymbutan revolves around, *Bt.* R. p. 178. Bana wide scrað a slayer widely wandered, *Cd.* 144. Sum sceal scriðan leng utan some wander long without, *Bt.* R. p. 192. Hwyrftum scriðað shall wander round, *Cd.* 227. Scriðende færð hweole gelicost wandering goes very like a wheel, *Bt.* R. p. 179.

**Scridol**, scriðol Wandering; vagabundus, *Lye.*

**Scritta** hermaphroditus, *R.* 76.

**Scrob**, scrobb A SHRUB; frutex, *Lye.*

**Scrobbes-burh**; g. -burge; d. -byrig. [burh a town, scrobbes of a shrub, acity near which there were many shrubs] SHREWSBURG; oppidum agri Salopiensis primum:—Into Scrobbesbyrig into Shrewsbury, *Chr.* 1015.

**Scrobbes-byrig-seyr**, Scrob-scir, e; f. [*Hunt.* Scropscire: *Brom.* Salopshire: *Kni.* Schropshyre] SHROPSHIRE; Salopiensis provincia: comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensis, Staffordiensis, et Cestriensis, antiquitus incolebant Cornavi, postea Mercii, *Chr.* 1006: 1094.

**Scrob-sætas** the men of Shropshire, Scrope fit, convenient, *Bd.* 1, 1, C., v. ge-scræpe.



SCRUD, scrud, es; n. [Swed. skrud *m.* decoration, royal and sacerdotal dress: Icel. skrud *n.*] A garment, clothing, SHROUD; vestitus, vestimentum:—Twa scrud duo vestimenta, *Gen.* 45, 22. Fif scrud, *id.* Sylð him andlyfene and scrud dat ei victum et vestimentum, *Deut.* 10, 18.

SCRUD-land clothing land, land allotted for buying clothing, *Cart. Eadsii Eccl. Cantuar.*

SCRUDNIAN To SCRUTINY, to search into; scrutari, *L. Ps.* 118, 115.

SCRUDWARE [ware ware, merchandise] Clothing, dress; vestitus, habitus:—Munuclice scrudware monkish dress, *L. Const. W.* p. 107, 5.

SCRUFF a den, v. scræf.

SCRUTNON, C. R. Ben. scrudnian to search.

SCRYBE a shrub, v. scrob.

SCRYDAN, scridan; ic scride scrydde, þu scryddest, he scryt; p. scrydde, gescrydde; pp. scryded, gescryd; v. a. [Dan. skradre to make clothes: Swed. skräddra.—scrud clothing] To clothe; vestire, induere:—Ic me scride, *Etf. gr.* 28, *Som.* p. 30, 47. Ic me scrydde, *Ps.* 34, 15. White þu scryddest, *Ps.* 103, 2. God scryt, scrytt, *Mt.* 6, 30, *Lk.* 12, 28. Man scrydde hine, *Gen.* 41, 14. Heo scrydde Iacob mid þam deorwurðustan reafe, *Gen.* 27, 15. Scride ðone bisceop mid linenum reafe, *Lev.* 8, 7. Ne scride nan wif hig mid wæpmanes reafe. *Deut.* 22, 5. We þe scryddon, *Mt.* 25, 38.

\*SCRYFT a confession, v. scrift.

SCRYÐAN to wander, *R. Ben.* 66, v. scriðan.

SCUA, scuia a shade, *T. Ps.* 106, 10, v. scuwa.

SCUCCA, sceocca, scocca, an; m. Satan, the devil; Satanas, diabolus, dæmon quivis:—Cwæð to þam scuccan said to the devil, *Job.* p. 166. Purh þara scuccena lot through deceit of the devils, *Bt.* 39, 6.

SCUFAN, sceofan; he scyfð; p. sceaf, we scufo; pp. scofen. [Plat. schuven: Dut. schuiven: Ger. schieben; p. schob; pp. geschoben: Old Ger. scouben, schieben, schiuban: Ot. uses in the p. tense scoub: Dan. skuffe to shove, to deceive, cheat: Swed. skuffa: Icel. skúfa to reject] To shove, thrust, cast, cast down, eject, remove, put; trudere, deicere:—Het his scealcas scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded his servants to shove

the youths into (the) pile-blaze, *Cd.* 184. Sceaf reaf of lice cast a garment off (his) body, *Cd.* 76. Scufað to grunde shall thrust into an abyss, *Cd.* 227. Scufon hine of þære ceastre, *Lk.* 4, 29. Het sceofan me on cweartern jussit trudere me in carcerem, *Gen.* 41, 10.

\*Sculan ought, should, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9, v. sceal.

Sculde for sceolde should, v. sceal.

SCULDER, sculdor; g. sculderes.

—sculdres; d. sculdre; n. [Plat. schulder, schuller f: Frs. sculder n: Dut. schouder m: Ger. schulter f: Rab. Maur. scultyra: Isd. sculdoro: Schw. scultergu: Dan. skulder, skulder c: Swed. skuldra f: Icel. skiöllur a shield] The SHOULDER; humerus, scapula:—On his sculdre bæc bore on his shoulder, *Bd.* 3, 19, *S. p.* 549, 15. He gehran his sculdra he touched his shoulders, *Bd.* 3, 19, *S. p.* 549, 1. On hira sculdra, *Gen.* 9, 23. Gif man oðrum þa sculdru forlea si quis alteri scapulas abscederit, *L. Alf. pol.* 40, *W.* p. 46, 32. On sculdrum his 90, 4.

Sculdor-hrægl a shoulder garment, what is worn over the shoulders; superhumeral, *Etf. gl.*

\*Sculdor - wære a pain in the shoulder.

Scul-eaged scowl-eyed.

Scule shall, ought, *Bt.* 40, 3, v. sceal.

Sculon, scealon, sceolon should, ought, *Bt.* 33, 1, v. sceal.

Scul-beta An enactor of a fine, a criminal judge; exactor multæ, hinc Latino-barbarum, scultetus, de quo vid. *Spel. Gloss.* in voc. sculdais, et *Gloss. Vossii.*

Scun for scan shone, v. scanan.

SCU'NIAN; p. ode, pp. od. [Plat. schüen, schüwen, schouen: Dut. schuwen: Ger. scheuen: Ot. sciuhan to shun and to fear: Not. skien: Dan. skye: Swed. skya] To SHUN; vitare, aufugere, timere, *T. Ps.* 69, 2, v. on-scúnian.

Scunning, e; f. What is to be shunned, an abomination; abominatio, *Lye.*

SCUR, es; m. [Plat. schuur n: Dut. Kil. scheure: Ger. schauer m: Moes. skura: Dan. skur n. a shed: Swed. skur m. a shower: Icel. skúr f: nimbus, projectio, שער sor, שורה sore; f. a shower, storm; hence, Heb. Chal. Arab.

שער sor to act as a storm, to hurry away, to be rough] A shower; imber, pluvia, procella:—Hægles scur a shower of hail, *Cd.* 38. Flana scuras showers of darts, *Jðth.* 11. Ren-scur pluvie imber, *Ps.* 77, 49. Hagal-scure hail-shower, *M. Ps.* 104, 30.

SCUR [Plat. schüren: Dut. schuren: Ger. scheuren: Moes. skauron: Dan. skure: Swed. skura] SCOURING; fricatio, exacutio:—Genam þa wund-en-locc scyppendes mægð scearpne mece scurum heardne and of sceaðe abræd swiðran folme sumpsit itaque tortos capillos - habens Dei femina acutum ensem fricatione durum, et e vagina distinxit dextro brachio, *Jðth.* 10.

Scúr-boga the shower-bow, the rain-bow, *Cd.* 75.

Scurf scurf, *Herb.* 21, 2, v. sceorf.

Scurfede Scabby; scabiosus, *Cot.* 207.

Scúr-secad a shower-shade, an umbrella, *Cd.* 38.

\*Scute hast paid, given, *L. Lund. W.* p. 66, 2, v. sceotan.

SCUTEL, scuttel [Plat. schöttel, schottel f: Dut. schottel f. a platter, dish, but m. a peel, Bilderdyk: Ger. schüssel f: Tat. scuzzila, in a poem on Charlemagne scuzel: Icel. Swed. skutill m. mensa parva, vena-bulum: Wel. ysgudell: Bret. skudelf: Fr. ecuelle f: Old Fr. esculle: It. scodella f: Sp. escudilla f: Port escudella f. The Icel. Swed. skutull, skutill not only signifying a dish, but more properly a small table with one foot, or rather a table-board, remind us of the custom of the ancient Greeks, and the old northern nations, at their dinner parties. They generally reclined two and two at small, low, square table-boards, on which the dishes were placed. As a substitute for these table-boards, or scutella, our dishes were afterwards used, which still appears in the Eng. scuttle, and the Ger. schüssel, &c.] 1. A scuttle, platter, charger; catinus. 2. A moment; momentum:—1. *Cot.* 41. 2. *Cot.* 132.

Scuton should have shot, escaped, v. sceotan.

SCUWA, scuwa, an; m. A shade; umbra:—Sealde him deaðes scuwan assigned them shades of death, *Cd.* 223. Under niht-scuwan under night shade; sub noctis umbra, *Cd.* 95, *Th.* 124, 10. Under þam scuwan



þære þystran nihte under the shade of the dark night, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 14, v. sceād.

<sup>b</sup> SCYAN To suggest, excite, prompt, persuade; suggerere, suadere:—Scyeð, scyð suggestit, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.* Ða ærestan synne se weriga gast scyde the wicked spirit suggested the first sin, *Bd. S. p. 497, 15: R. Mt. 28, 14.* To forscape scyhte to ruin prompted, *Cd. 42, Th. p. 55, 22.*

Scyccels, scycyls; *m. A cloak, mantle; chlamys.* Unscrydon hyne þam scyccelse exuerunt eum chlamyde, *Mt. 27, 28, 31.*

Scydan To shade, overshadow; obumbrare, *Lye.*

Scyde darted, *Cd. 187, Th. p. 232, 26.*

Scyeuange a shoe, *T. Ps. 59, 9, v. sceo.*

Scyf A barrel, tun; dolium, *Som.*

Scyfan To suggest; suggerere:—Scyfð on mode suggests in (the) mind, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, b.*

Scyfe a putting away, precipitation, *L. Ps. 51, 4, v. scife.*

Scyfel, scyfl A shover, inciter; instigator, Mavors, *Cot. 130, 164.*

<sup>c</sup> Scyft A division, dividing, allotting; divisio, *Som.*

Scytan [*Plat. Dut. schiften: Ger. schichten: Dan. skifte to part: Swed. skifta to shift, divide: Icel. skipta, skifta to divide*] 1. To declare, divide; dictate, dividere. 2. To verge, decline, drive away; vergere, peller:—1. Scytan hit swiðe rihte dividant id valde recte, *L. pol. Cnut. 75.* 2. Scyfte on ofðæle, *Bt. R. p. 169.* Scyfte man pepulerunt, *Chr. 1046, Gib. p. 160, 9, Lye.*

Scyfð shoves, pushes, v. scufan.

Scyhte suggested, prompted, v. scyan.

Scyl A shell; concha.

Scylan, scylen, scylon, *pl; sub.* he scyle ought, should, *Bt. 19: Bt. R. 191: Bt. 33, 3: 38, 7, v. sceal.*

SCYLAN; *p. scel* [*Plat. Dut. schelelen to be distinguished: Frs. scheelen to differ: Dan. skille to separate: Swed. skilja to divide: Icel. skilia to separate*] To distinguish, separate, divide, withdraw, discharge; distinguere, dividere, absolvere:—Wel scel on innan reocende hræw cædes distinguebat intus fumantia cadavera, *Jdth. p. 26, 6.*

Scylcen Immodest, filthy, unclean; immodestus, impurus, *Som.*

SCYLD, e; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.*

schuld *f.* Ker. Ot. m. sculd. All in the sense of the *A-S.* In the Mons. it signifies not only crime, but also reward, wages. Other Old Ger. writers use it in the sense of care, accident: Frs. schield *f.* contribution: Dan. skyld *c.* debt, cause: Swed. skuld *m.* cause, fault]

1. Sin, crime, guilt; scelus, delictum, culpa, reatus. 2. A debt; debitum:—1. Seo scyld to his heortan hwearf the sin returned to his heart, *Bd. S. p. 599, 34.* His scylde forgyfensse bæd prayed forgiveness of his sin, *Bd. S. p. 553, 33.* Buton ælcere scyldes without any fault, *Bt. 29, 2.* 2. And forgulde scyld et solveret debitum, *Mt. 18, 5.*

SCYLD, sceld, gescild, es; *m.* [*Frs. skeld f. a shield: Plat. Dut. Ger. schild n. in some Ger. provinces also m: Old Ger. scild, scilt, schilt, skilt: Dan. skildt, skjold n: Swed. skylt, sköld m: Icel. skiölldr m. clypeus; skiöld n. refugium: Gaelic. sgiath f. a wing, shield: Ir. sciath a wing, shield: Heb. שלטים selthim shields*

שלטין power, hence Arab. سلطان sultan power, one having power to defend, a sultan, from Heb. שלט selth to be over or before, to protect.

Adelung says, from the antiquated Ger. schalen, schelen, schillen to cover. In the same manner the Lat. scutum: Slav. schit: Pol. sczyt: Bohm. ssijt a shield, are derived from the old Ger. schuten, modern Ger. schützen to protect, cover. The Lat. clypeus, the Icel. hlif *f.* a shield, protection, take their origin from the Icel. verb hlifa to protect, to save] 1. A SHIELD; scutum, clypeus, ancile. 2. A refuge; refugium:—1. Lytel scyld a little shield; parvum scutum, pelta, ancile, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.* Ða læsan scyldas the less shields; minora scuta, peltæ, parmæ, *R. 53: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.* Scyldas lixton shields gleamed, *Cd. 148.* 2. Scild min beo þu refugium meum es tu, *T. Ps. 70, 4.*

Scyldan, gescyldan; *p.* scylde, gescylde; *pp.* scylded, gescyld; *v. a.* [scyld a shield] TO SHIELD, protect, defend; protegere, defendere:—*Bd. p. 640, 11.* Ic þe scyldes I thee will shield, *Cd. 99. Th. p. 131, 3.* Gescyld me shield me, *Ps. 16, 10.* God scyldes Deus defen-

debat, *Bd. 3, 16.* Hine scyldon defended him, *Bd. 3, 19, S. p. 548, 32, 36.*

<sup>e</sup> Scyldend, es; *m. A defender; protector, Ps. 58, 12.*

Scyld-frec sinful audacity, *Cd. 42.* Scyld-full full of guilt, sinful, *Cd. 40.*

Scyldga guilty, *Bt. 38, 6, v. scyldig.*

Scyldgian to be guilty, *v. gescyldgian.*

Scyldgung, e; *f.* Guilt, fault; reatus, culpa, *Som.*

Scyld-hreoða a buckler, *Cd. 148.*

Scyldi guilty, *Pres. 3, fin. Cd., v. scildig.*

Scyldig, scildig, adj. Owing, guilty, liable, deserving; reus, sons:—Deaðes scyldig mortis reus, morte dignus, *Mt. 26, 66: Mk. 14, 64.* He hine scyldigne ongete he knows himself guilty, *Bd. 27, resp. 9.* Scyldigra more guilty, *Bt. 7, 5.*

Scyldingas, a; *m. pl.* [scyld a shield] The first race of Danish kings, *Rask. Gr. Th. p. 204, 27.*

Scyldnes a protection, defence, *v. gescyldnes.*

Scyldre to a shoulder, *v. sculder.*

<sup>f</sup> Scyld-reða a buckler, *v. scyld-hreoða.*

Scyld-truma a strong shield; scutum validum, testudo, *Elf. gr. 47.*

Scyldung, e; *f.* A supposed guiltiness, guilt; reatus:—Pe scyldunga bæde qui culpam exigit, *L. Athel. 11.*

Scyld-wyrhta a maker of shields, *L. Athel. 15.*

Scyle should, *v. sceal.*

Scyle A difference, distinction; differentia, discrimen, *Som.*

Scyle-eged, scyle-eagede squint-eyed, *Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Scyflan To waver; vacillare, *Lye.*

SCYLF, an, [*Plat. schelf n. a board*] A SHELF; abacus, scamnum, tabulatum, tectum, *Cd. 65.*

Scylfingas [skelfir a ghost, a dreadful man] A Scandinavian race, *Rask's Gr. Th. p. 205, 16.*

Scylf-fiscas shell-fishes, *Bt. 41, 5, c.*

Scylga rocea, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

Scyll a shell, *Martyr. 19, Mart. v. scel.*

Scylling a shilling, *v. scill.*

Scylon should, *v. sceal.*

Scylung a difference, *v. scyle.*

Scymrian to cast forth rays, *v. sciman.*

SCYNDAN; *p.* scynde [*Dan. skynde to hasten; skynde sig to incite, to spur on: Swed. skynda, skinda sig to spur on: Icel.*



skunda, skynda ser to hasten]  
 \* To excite, to come together; con-  
 fluere, concurrere:—Pa on-  
 gunnan monige dæghwamlice  
 efstan, and scyndan to gehy-  
 ranne Godes word then began  
 many daily to hasten and come  
 together to hear God's word,  
 Bd. 1, 26. He geseah his  
 agen lif dæghwamlice to pam  
 ende efstan and scyndan he  
 saw his own life daily hasten and  
 draw together to the end, Guthl.  
 vit. 2. To pam dweoligen-  
 dum læcedomum deofolgyld-  
 efeston and scyndon ad erra-  
 ticia medicamina idololatriæ  
 properabant et concurrebant, Bd.  
 4, 27.

Scynde ashamed, confounded, v.  
 scendān.

Scynde suggested, v. scynnan,  
 scyan.

SCYNE, scina Bright, clear, beau-  
 tiful; splendens, clarus pul-  
 cher:—Wlite scyne wer a  
 man of beauteous form, Cd. 190.  
 Wif curon scyne and fægere  
 chose wives beautiful and fair,  
 Cd. 63. Engla scynost bright-  
 est of angels, Cd. 18.

Scyne-ban a shin-bone, R. 75.

Scynes, scynnes, scynnys, se; f.  
 A suggestion, temptation; sug-  
 gestio, tentatio, Bd. S. p. 497,  
 10, 12, 13, 17, 24.

Scyp a ship, v. scip.

\* SCYP; m. A joining, patch,  
 shred, part; commissura, as-  
 sumentum:—Niwes clædes  
 scyp novi panni assummentum,  
 Mt. 9, 16. Se niwa scyp no-  
 vus panniculus, Lk. 5, 36: Mk.  
 2, 21. Afyrd þone niwan  
 scyp tollit novum assummentum,  
 Mk. 2, 21.

Scype office, as a termination  
 used as the Eng. -ship, v.  
 scipe.

SCYPEN, e; f. [North Eng. ship-  
 pen a cow-house: Plat. schupp  
 f. a shed: Dut. Kil. schop  
 tegumentum, quidquid tegit:  
 Ger. schoppen m. a shed: Pol.  
 szopa] A stall, stable, shed;  
 stabulum:—Ne scypene his  
 neatum ne timbreð built no  
 stall for his cattle, Bd. 1, 1.  
 To neata scypene to a shed of  
 cattle, Bd. 4, 24.

Scyp-farend ship-faring, going by  
 ship, Bd. 3, 15, tit.

Scyp-fyrd an army for sea, v.  
 scip-fyrd.

Scyp-lad a ship journey, a voyage,  
 also a ship, Bd. 3, 15.

Scyp-lidend a sailor.

Scyp-man a shipman, sailor, Bd.  
 3, 15.

SCYPPAN, sceápan; p. scóp,  
 sceóp, ascóp, asceóp, gesceóp,  
 gescóp; pp. sceapen, gescea-

pen; v. a. To make, form,  
 create, ordain, give; formare,  
 creare:—Ic hiwige, oððe  
 scyppe I hew or form, Elf. gr.  
 28, Som. p. 31, 25. He behead  
 and sceapene synd, Ps. 32, 9.  
 He rihtlice sceop eall þæt he  
 sceop he rightly formed all  
 that he created, Bt. 39, 2, Card.  
 p. 328, 12. Wæs him nama  
 sceapen a name was given him,  
 Guthl. vit. 2: Cd. 8, Th. p. 9,  
 11. He geswac hys weorces  
 þe he gesceop to wirceanne,  
 Gen. 2, 3, 20.

Scyp-steorra the ship's star.

Scyr a tonsure, v. scear.

Scyran; p. ede; pp. ed to shear,  
 cut off, to allot, Cd. 4, Th. p. 5,  
 1: Cd. 24, Th. 31, 15, v. sceran.  
 Scyr-biscop a bishop of a pro-  
 vince, Chr. Gib. p. 42, 18, v.  
 scire-biscep.

Scyre a shire, share, business, v.  
 scir, scire.

Scyr-mælum divided into parts,  
 confusedly, Bt. 20.

Scyrman an overseer, a bailiff of  
 a hundred, v. scire-man.

SCYRPAN [Plat. scharpen: Dut.  
 scherpen: Frs. skerpen: Ger.  
 schärfen: Dan. skærpe: Swed.  
 skärpa: Icel. skérpa acumi-  
 nare] TO SHARPEN, excite;  
 acuere:—Hi scryptun tungan  
 heora illi acuereunt linguas eo-  
 rum, Ps. 139, 3.

Scyrpte sharpened, adorned, v.  
 gescyrped.

Scyr-reue a shire-reeve, sheriff,  
 Chr. Gib. p. 119, 1, v. scire-  
 geref.

Scyrtan to shorten, to fail, v.  
 gescyrtan.

Scyrtest shortest, Bt. 40, 5, v.  
 scort.

Scyrð sheareth, v. sceran.

Scyrtra shorter, Bt. 39, 3, v.  
 scort.

Scyt a part, corner, v. sceat.

Scyt shoots, rushes, Ors. 1, 1, v.  
 sceotan.

Scyte, scete, an; f. A SHEET;  
 sindon linteum:—On clænre  
 scytan befeold infolded in a  
 clean sheet, Nicod. 11: 13: Bd.  
 3, 9.

Scyte-finger a fore-finger used in  
 shooting, L. Ethelb. 54: L. pol.  
 Alf. 40.

Scyte - heald awry, sideways,  
 headlong, Cot. 143, 157.

Scytel a moment; momentum,  
 testiculum, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10.

Scyte-ræse SKITTISH, running  
 headlong; præceps ruens, Som.

Scyð, scyeð shall suggest, Bd. 1,  
 27, resp. 9, v. scyan.

Scytst shortest, v. sceotan.

Scytta, an; m. A shooter, archer,  
 Bowman; sagittarius, jacula-  
 tor, Gen. 21, 21.

\* Scyttan to lock up, Elf. gr. 36,  
 v. scittan to pay—v. sceotan.

SCYTTEL, scyttels, scyttlys, es;  
 m. [Plat. schot a bolt] A lock,  
 bar, bolt; obex, sera, vectis,  
 repagulum:—Pa ysenan scyt-  
 telas ferrei obices, Nicod. c.  
 27. Scyttelsas yrenne he for-  
 bræc vectes ferreos confregit,  
 Ps. 106, 16. He gestran-  
 gode scytelsas gata þinra con-  
 fortavit seras portarum tuarum,  
 Ps. 147, 2.

Scytðia Scythia, Chr. Gib. p. 1, 13.  
 Scyttise Scottish, Bd. 3, 3, 21.

SE, seo, þæt; article and pron.

[Plat. Dut. de m. f: Ger. der  
 m: Ot. ther, dër: Moes. sa,  
 sah: Dan. Swed. den] These  
 denote not only the, but  
 also he, she, it, and the re-  
 lative who, which; Grk. ὁ, ἡ,  
 το; is, ea, id; qui, quæ,  
 quod:—Se Hælend the Sa-  
 viour. Se man the man. Se  
 fæder the father. Se dæg the  
 day, &c. Se be þam he by  
 whom, Mt. 3, 3. Se þe he who;  
 ille qui. Se is genemned who  
 is called, Lk. 6, 15. Se was  
 who was, Lk. 1, 23. Sum wif  
 seo hæfde a certain woman who  
 had, Lk. 13, 11.

Se for is is, be; est, sit:—Ne se  
 is not, nay; non est, Jn. 7,  
 12: Mt. 13, 29, v. wesān.

Se, sea the sea, W. Cat. 4, v. sæ.

Seac sick, T. Ps. 6, 2, v. seoc.

Seac sucked, v. sūcan.

Sead a sack, bag, C. R. Lk. 12,  
 33: Jn. 12, 6, v. seod.

Seada A disease, the consumption;  
 phthisis morbus, Lye.

Seæro-gim A pearl, topaz; to-  
 pazium, unio, T. Ps. 118, 127.

Seafian to sigh, R. Mk. 8, 12, v.  
 seofian.

Seagon seen, v. seon.

Seah saw, p. of seon.

Seah reconciled, Bd. 4, 21, C. v.  
 sæht.

Seal, a seal; phoca, v. seol.

SEAL A willow or sallow tree;  
 salix:—Cot. 16, 165. On sea-  
 lum in salicibus, Ps. 136, 2.

Seald a seal, Bd. 3, 29, v. seld.

Sealde, sealdon gave, sold, p. of  
 syllan.

Sealdnes, se; f. Liberality; lar-  
 gitio, Cot. 68.

SEALF, e; f. [Plat. salve f: Dut.  
 zalf, zalve f: Ger. salbe f:  
 Ker. Ot. salba, salbo, salpa:  
 Dan. salve c: Swed. salwa f:  
 Gaelic. sabh, saibh m.] SALVE;  
 unguentum, medicamentum:  
 —Pisse sealfse forspillednes  
 hæc unguenti perditio, Mk. 14,  
 4. An pund deorwyrðre se-  
 alfe una libra pretiosi unguenti,  
 Jn. 12, 3. Hus wæs gefylld  
 of þære sealfse swæcæ domus



*erat impleta unguenti odore, id.*  
Box mid deorwyrðre sealfe,  
*Mt.* 26, 7.—Sealf-box a *salve-box*, *Lk.* 7, 37, v. box.

<sup>m</sup>Sealf-cynn *Sweet marjoram*; *amaracrus*, *Som.*

Sealfian; *n.* ode; *pp.* od. *To anoint, nourish, cherish*; *ungere, fovere*, *Cot.* 88, 109.

Sealf-læcung, sealf-læcung *healing by ointment*, *R.* 12.

Sealfung, *e*; *f.* *Anointing, ointment*; *unctio, unguentum*, *C. R. Ben.* 40.

Sealh a willow, *v.* seal.

SEALM, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *Swed.* *sal m.* a *psalm*, a *hymn*; *Icel.* *sálmr m.* a *psalm*; *sálma-skald m.* a *psalmist*; *It. Sp.* *salmo m.* *salmodia*; *psalmodi*; *Dan.* *salme m.* a *psalm*] *A* *PSALM*; *psalmus*.—*On fatum sealmes in vasis psalmi*, *Ps.* 70, 24. *Syngað Gode sealme cantate Deo psalmum*, *Ps.* 67. *Sealmas psalms*, *Elf.* *p.* 14. *On sealum in psalmis*, *Ps.* 94, 2; *Lk.* 24, 44. *On pam sealme in ipsis psalmis*, *Ps.* 20, 42.—*Sealm-boc a psalm-book*. *Sealm-cwida a psalm-saying*, a *psalm*, *L. Ps.* 97, 6.—*Sealm-gliw psalm-music*, *L. Ps.* 143, 11.

Sealmian; *ic* sealnige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To play on an instrument, to play*; *psallere*.—*ic singe and sealme ego cantabo et psallam*, *Ps.* 107, 1.

Sealm-lofian a *psalm of praise*, *L. Ps.* 146, 1.

Sealm-lofian to praise in *psalms*, *L. Ps.* 104, 2.

Sealm-sang a *psalm-song* or *singing*, *Bd.* 4, 7.

Sealm-sceop, sealme-scop a *psalm-poet*, a *psalmist*, *Bd. S.* *p.* 633, 37.

Sealm-singan to sing *psalms*.

Sealm-song, sealme-sang, *apsalm-song*, a *singing of psalms*, *L. Ps.* 146, 1.

Sealm-wirhta, sealme-wyrhta a *psalm-wright*, a *psalmist*, *Elf.* *T.* 2.

<sup>s</sup>SEALT, salt, *es*; *n.* [*Plat.* *solt n*: *Dut.* *zout n*: *Old Dut.* *sout n*: *Frs.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* *Moes.* *salt n*: *Ger.* *Ot.* *salz n*: *Fr.* *sel m*: *It.* *sale m*: *Sp.* *Port.* *sal m*: *Russ.* *Pol.* *sol*: *Gaelic.* *salann m*: *Ir.* *salan* or *salann*, without the hissing *s* in *Wel.* *halen*: *Arm.* *halon*: *Corn.* *holan*: *Grk.* *ἀλς*:] *SALT*; *sal*.—*Ge synd eorðan sealt, gif þæt sealt awyrð, on þam þe hit gesylt bið, hit ne mæg syððan to nahte*, *Mt.* 5, 13: *Mk.* 9, 50: *Lk.* 14, 34. *Habbað sealt on eow habete salem in vobis*, *Mk.* 9, 50. *Mid*

sealte gesylt cum sale salitus, *Mk.* 9, 49.

<sup>e</sup>Sealt; *adj.* *Salt*; *salsus*.—*Sealt wæter salt water*; *salsa aqua, mare*, *Cd.* 10: *Ors.* 1, 1. *Sealt mersee a salt marsh*; *salsus mariscus*, *Ps.* 106, 34. *Geond sealtne wæg around a salt wave*, *Cd.* 190. *Ofer sealtne mersc over a salt marsh*, *Cd.* 160.

Sealtere, *es*; *m.* *A salter*; *salinator*, *Elf.* *gr.* 9, 21.

Sealt-fæt a salt-vat, *Elf.* *gl.* *Som.* *p.* 61.

Sealt-hus a salt-house, *R.* 109.

Sealt-leaf *moxicia herba*.

Sealtnes, *se*; *f.* *SALTNESS*; *sal-sugo*, *L. Ps.* 106, 34.

Sealt-sæleða *Saltness*; *salsugo*, *Lye*.

Sealt-stan a salt-stone, *Gen.* 19, 26.

Sealwe for fealwe fallow, pale yellow, *Cd.* 94, v. fealo.

Seal-wudu [*Asser.* *Selwuda*; *Brom.* *Selewode*.—*sel great*; *wudu a wood*] *SELWOOD*, *Somersetshire*; *forestæ nomen in orientali limite agri Somersetensis*.—*Be eastan Selwuda by east of Selwood*, *Chr.* 878.

SEAM, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *soom m*: *Dut.* *zoom m*: *Old Dut.* *soom m.* a *seam*, a *hem*: *Ger.* *saum m.* the *hem*, a *seam*: *Dan.* *Swed.* *som c*: *Icel.* *saumr m.* *sartura, sutura*.—*Ger.* *saum m.* as much of a commodity as can be put on a beast of burthen, a measure: *Fr.* *somme f.* a burthen: *It. Sp.* *soma f.* like the *Fr.* *Lat.* *mid.* *sauma*, is used instead of the *Lat.* and *Grk.* *segma*, the saddle which is put on beasts of burthen. *Adelung* gives *Swed.* some *onus jumentii*] 1. *A SEAM*, joining, a cleft or chink to be joined; *sutura, rima*. 2. What is sewed up, but with one aperture left; hence *A* *purse, bag*; *sacculus*. 3. *A sack of eight bushels* is now called a *SEAM*, which was a horse-load—hence generally a load, a burden; *sarcina jumentaria, onus jumenti sarcinarii, hinc onus, sarcina*. *Hinc nostra, seam, i. e. mensura frumenti octo modios continens*. *Hinc etiam Latino-barbara, sauma, et Gallica somme, pro onere vel sarcina*. *Hinc in super summarius pro saumarius, equus sarcinarius, Anglice a sumpter-horse*. *Hinc denique Gallorum sommier, et nostratium summer, i. e. trabs onus ædificii sustentans*.—1. *Geclæm ealle þa seamas mid tyrwan smeared all the seams with tar*, *Ser.* 2. *C. Lk.*

10, 4: *C. R. Lk.* 22, 85. 3. *Ge ne ahrinað þa seamas mid eowrum anum fingre*, *Lk.* 11, 46: *Elf.* *gr.* 9, 32.

<sup>a</sup>Seam-byrden a sack of eight bushels, the burden of such a sack-full.

Seamere, *es*; *m.* 1. *A seamer, tailor*; *sartor, sutor*. 2. *A bearer of what is sewed, or sacks, a beast of burden, a mule*; *equus onerarius, burdo, jumentum*.—1. *Col. Monas.* 2. *R.* 16: *Cot.* 25, 167.

Seamstrix; *f.* *A SEAMSTRESS*; *sartrix*, *Som.*

Seam-hors a horse for inrdens, a pack-horse, *Elf.* *gl.* *Som.* *p.* 59: *R.* 20.

Seam-sadol a pack-saddle, *Elf.* *gl.* *Som.* *p.* 59.

Sean to see, *R. Lk.* 9, 9, v. seon.

Seara snares, an ambush; insidiae, *Ors.* 1, 10, v. searu.

Seara-cræft the art of deceits, *Wulf. Paræn.* 4.

Seara-wrence the cunning of deceit, artifice; insidiosus ars, machinatio, *Ors.* 2, 5.

<sup>r</sup>Sear-burh, Searo-burh, Seare-beri, Særes-beri; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig [*Flor.* *Særbyria*, *Searabyrig*: *Flor.* *Saresbiria*: *Malm.* *Salesbiria*: *Hunt.* *Salesbirig*, *Salesbiri*: *Hag.* *Searsbiri*: *Hovd.* *Salesbirie*: *Kni.* *Salisbury*, *Salusbery*, *Salisbury*—*sâr isc acerbum fluvium*; *burh a town*, *Lye*] *Old Sarum*, *SALISBURY*; *antiquis Sorbiodunum*; *in agro Wiltunensi*; unde, tempore *Richardi I.* *demigrare cœperunt incolæ*; *sedesque, ob aquæ copiam, ad confluentes Aufonæ et Nadderi ponere, ubi hodie conspicitur oppidum pulcherrium, Sarisburia, appellatum*, *Chr.* 1099: 1106.

SEARIAN; *part.* *searigende* [*Plat.* *soren*, *versoren* to dry, scorch: *Old Dut.* *Kil.* *sooren*, *soren*, *versoren* *arescere, marcescere, languescere*: *Frs.* *G.* *Japix* *sorjen*, for -sorjen *arescere*] *To SEAR*, to dry up, parch; *sicare*, *Ors.* 4, 6.

Sear-monað dry-month, June.

Searo deceit, wile, instruments, arms, *Cd.* 195: 154, v. searu.

Searo-burh *Salisbury*, v. Sear-burh.

Searo-cræft a deceitful art, stratagem, device, *Cot.* 171.

Searo-gemme, searo-gymme a pearl, precious stone; unio, *Cot.* 170: *Bt. R.* *p.* 181.

Searolice artificially, mechanically, *Bt. R.* *p.* 158.

Searo-nið unjust strife or contest, *Beo.* 87.

Searo-poncol thinking upon stra-



*tagems, artful, cunning, crafty, Jdth. 11, 14: 12.*

SEARU, searo, syru; *g. searewes, searwes; d. searewe, searwe; n. Device, wile, fraud, treachery, art, contrivance, work, a machine, a warlike engine; machinatio, stratagema, ars, fraus, proditio, machina bellica:—Mid searwe per proditiōnem, Ors. 1, 12. Nyston þa searwe þe him sæton bæftan nesciebant insidias quæ iis sedebant a tergo, Jos. 8, 14. Beswicen mid deofles searwum seduced by the devil's deceits, Bd. 5, 13. Mid searwum, Gen. 42, 11. Þær Salem stod searwum a-fæstnod where Salem stood with engines strengthened, Cd. 174. Lað searo cyninges hateful device of a king, Cd. 195. Beran beorht searo to bear bright arms, Cd. 154.*

Searwe to a deceit, v. searu.

Searwian to contrive to lay snares, Prov. 7, 24, v. syrwan.

Searwung, *e; f. An ambush, subtlety; insidiae, L. Ps. 9, 30.*

Seater-dæg Saturday; Saturni dies, Som.

Seað seethed, boiled, Gen. 27, 17; *p. of seoðan.*

SEAD, *es; m. [Plat. sood m: Dut. Kil. sode, soode cæspes, canalīs, puteus: Frs. sad, sath m. a well.—seað is related to the Plat. sied low, deep] A cistern, well, pit, lake, gulph; cisterna, lacus, fovea, puteus, barathrum:—On þa neowlesse þæs seades in the depth of the gulph, Bd. S. p. 628, 21. Feallende on þone ylcæn seað falling into the same well, Bd. S. p. 268, 17. Seað he openode and he hreas on seað þone he worhte, Ps. 7, 16. Ic beo gelice þam stigendum on seað ego ero similis descendenti-bus in lacum, Ps. 27, 1: 29, 3. Hi dulfon seað, Ps. 56, 9. He dealf anne seað ille fodit lacum, Mk. 12, 1. Eala on hu grundleasum seaðe þat mod þringð alas! into how unfathomable a gulph the mind rushes, Bt. 3, 2. Hora seað sordium receptaculum, cloaca, Bt. 37, 2. Sealt seaðas salis lacus, salina, Bd. 1, 1.*

Seaða a disease; tenticulum, Cot. 172, v. seada.

Seaul-þearf soul's need. *Th. An. Seawe Juice, moisture, glue, paste; succus, liquor, gluten, Herb. 31, 2, 3.*

SEAX, *sex, es; n. [Icel. sax n. a short sword, a dagger: Dan. Swed. sax f. scissars: Frs. sax n. a knife, sword.] 1. A knife; culter. 2. A sword,*

*dagger, plough-share; gladius, vomer:—1. R. Ben. 55, 2. Bd. 2, 9: 5, 13: Ps. 51, 2.*

Seaxan; *g. Seaxna; d. ac. Seaxan; pl.; or Seaxe; g. Seaxa; d. Seaxum; ac. Seaxe; pl. [Adelung, rejecting the common derivation from seax a sword, says that the most likely derivation is from the Old Ger. sass, sasse, Plat. sate, A.-S. sæt an inhabitant, a planter, a possessor.—seax a sword] The Saxons; Saxones. They had different names according to their locality; hence we find, Of Eald-Seaxum from the old Saxons, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, denoting the old Saxons who dwelt in Germany, and from whom the Anglo-Saxons sprang, v. Engle. 1. East-Seaxe East-Saxons, people of Essex. 2. Middel-Seaxe Middlesex. 3. Suð-Seaxe South-Saxons or the people of Sussex. 4. West-Seaxe West-Saxons, or inhabitants of Wessex. 1. East-Seaxe Orientales Saxones, qui comitatus Essexiæ, Middlesexiæ, Hertfordiæ que partem sortiti sunt. 2. Middel-Seaxe Medii Saxones, qui comitatum incolabant hodie Middlesex dictum. 3. Suð-Seaxe Australes Saxones, qui comitatus Suthreiensem et Sussexiensem tenuerunt. 4. West-Seaxe Occidentales Saxones, quorum regnum includebat comitatus Cornwallensem, Devoniensem, Dorsæ-tensem, Somersætensem, Wil-tunensem, Hamtunensem, et Bercheriensem:—Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxam and Suð-Seaxan and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Jutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbria from the Old Saxons came the people of Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. From Anglen, which has ever since stood waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East-Angles, Middle-Angles, and the Mercians, and all north of the Humber, Chr. 449, Ing. p. 14, 21. Seaxna gereord language of the Saxons, Bd. 3, 7.*

Sec sick, v. seoc.

SEC, *sæc; [Frs. sokn f. a regular attack: Icel. sókn f. an opposing attack] War, warfare, battle; bellum, prælium, pugna:—Æt secce in battle, Chr. 938, Ing. p. 141, 14.*

SE'CAN, secean, gesécan, gesecean, soecan; *p. sóhte, gesóhte; pp. gesóht; v. a. [Plat. sôken; ik sôk, du sogst, he sogt; p. ik sogte; pp. sogt: Dut. zoeken; Kil. soeken: Frs. seka: Ger. suchen; Old. Ger. suahhan, suachan, suochan: Moes. sokjan: Dan. søge: Swed. soka: Icel. sækia: Pol. zuka. Wachter, with prefixing s, derives it from the Ger. aug, ook, och, the eye, the first investigation being made by the eye. Adelung agrees with Wachter, finding suchen to seek, related to schen to see. But as these words denote also, tending towards, approaching, seeking, they may be from the Heb. שָׁק seg, sek to move*

*or run forward, or from שָׁק sog, sok the leg by which the body is moved forward, or a street, where men walk to seek what they have in view] 1. To SEEK, approach, go to, look for; petere, adire. 2. To seek, enquire, ask for; querere:—1. Secean wolde Cananea land would (seek) go to Canaan's land, Cd. 83, Th. p. 104, 10. Sohton Cananea land approached Canaan's land, Cd. 85, Th. p. 106, 17: L. Cnut. 2. W. p. 127, 11. Cym, sece me adeste, venite ad me, C. R. Mk. 10, 21. 2. Ic sece mine gebroðru, Gen. 37, 16. Hwæt seest þu quid queris tu, Jn. 4, 27. Axode hine hwæt he sohte, Gen. 37, 15. Hwæt is þat gyt me sohton? Lk. 2, 49.*

Seccan-dun [Brom. Secandune.—*sec battle, dun a hill; prælii collis] SECKINGTON, Warwickshire; nomen oppidi in agro Warwicensi ubi occisus est Æthelbaldus Merciorum rex, an. 755, Chr. Ing. p. 72, 4.*

Secce in battle, v. sec.

Secean to ask, seek, go to, Lk. 12, 29: Cd. 83, Th. p. 104, 9, v. sécan.

Secende seeking; þa secendan those seeking, Ps. 34, 4, v. sécan.

Sec-full full of strife, warlike, Som.

SECG, secg SEDGE; carex, gladiolus:—*Elf. gr. 9, 61. Homorsecg quoddam caricis genus, L. M. 1, 56. Read-secg aliud genus caricis, L. M. 1, 39.*

SECG, *es; m. [Icel. seggr m. a brave man; segi m. the muscles, nerves; related to the Dan. Swed. seg; adj. tough, hard, ropy] A soldier, warrior, man; miles, vir strenuus, illustris:—Me seredon ymb secgas monige many persons took counsel about me; me delibaverunt circa magnates*



plurimi, *Cd.* 224. Secgas and gesiðas warriors and allies; magnates et comites, *Cd.* 95. Secgum ofslægene by soldiers slain, *Cd.* 93.

\*Secg, secga *A messenger; nuntius, Cd.* 27, v. ambyht-secg.

SECGAN, seggan, sēgan, sæcgan; ic sege, sæge, þu segst, sægst, sagast, he segð, sægð, sagað, we secgað; *p.* sæde, we sædon, sægdon; *imp.* sege, saga; *pl.* secgað; *pp.* gesæd, sægd, sæd; *v. a.* [*Plat.* seggen: *Dut.* zeggen: *Ger.* sagen: *Isd.* sagan: *Wil.* gesagan: *South Ger.* sahn: *Moes.* siggwan to recite, to read: *Dan.* sige: *Swed.* säga: *Icel.* segja: *Old Lat.* seco, sequo *I say*] To say, speak, tell, relate, teach; dicere, narrare, vocare, appellare:—Het seggan jussit dicere, *Ex.* 4, 22; 8, 1. We gehyrðon hine secgan, *Mk.* 14, 58. Gif ic soð secge, *Jn.* 8, 46. Ic secge þe þat þu eart Petrus, *Mt.* 16, 18. Eart þu Judea cýning? Þa andswarude he: þu hyt segst, *Lk.* 23, 3; *Mk.* 15, 2; *Jn.* 18, 37. Ealle þa þing þe ic eow sæde, *Ex.* 23, 13; *Jn.* 14, 26. Þu segst þat ilce þat þu ær sædest thou sayest again the same that thou before saidst, *Bt.* 34, 3, *Card.* p. 212, 18. Abraham sægde freondum sinum Abraham told his friends, *Cd.* 94, *Th.* p. 122, 10. Nu segð us seo boc now the book teaches us, *Elf.* T. p. 10, 15. Sege nu ic þe bidde, *Gen.* 12, 13. Sege Israhela folce, *Lev.* 23, 2. Ure laweow segð, *Mk.* 14, 14; *Jn.* 8, 22. Sealm secgað psalmum dicite, *Ps.* 65, 1. Secgað me hwæt git gesawon, *Gen.* 40, 8. Ic hæbbe þe to secgenne sum þing habeo tibi dicere quiddam, *Lk.* 7, 40. ¶ Ðanc secgende giving thanks, *Bd.* 4, 31. Secgan spell to repeat a story, to make a speech, *Bt.* 13: 30, 1. Sang secgan to sing a song, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 10; *Cd.* 225, *Th.* p. 299, 19: 33, *Th.* p. 45, 12.

Secgean to speak, tell. Hig secgeað, *Mt.* 23, 3. Hwæt secgeað quid dicunt? *Mt.* 17, 10, v. secgan.

Secgen a saying, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 265, 34, v. sēgen.

Secgende, es; *m.* [secgende saying, from secgan] *A reporter, teller, rehearser; relator, Bd.* 3, 15.

Secge-scere a sedge-shearer, grasshopper; caricis tonsor, scilicet cicada, ita dicta, *Lye.*

\*Secggh-tig a sedgy place.

Secg-leac a sedge-leek; quodam porri genus, *L. M.* 1, 47.

Secg-weore military work, *Beo.* 23.

Secræ sick, v. sec.

Sed seed, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 22, v. sæd.

Sedan To SEED, sow; seminare, *C. Mt.* 13, 3.

Sedere a sower, v. sædere.

Seding-line opisfera, *R.* 105, inter navalia, *Lye.*

Sedl a seat, *R. Mt.* 19, 28: 25, 31, v. setl.

Sed-læp a seed-basket, *Chr. Gib.* p. 228, 2, v. sæd-læp.

Sedding An Ethiopian; Æthiops, *T. Ps.* 67, 34.

Seeg the sea, v. sæ.

Seel time, opportunity, *C. Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEFA, an; *m.* [*Icel.* sefi *m.* animus, favor, calor] Thought, mind, intellect; sensus, intelligentia, mens, animus:—Ðæs min sefa myndgað of which my thought reminds; cuius mea mens commonet, *Cd.* 179. He secan ongan sefan gehygdum he began to seek in (his) mind's thoughts, *Cd.* 174. Com on sefan came into mind, *Cd.* 177. Snottor in sefan weorðe wise in mind become, *Cd.* 163. On sefan þinne into thy mind, *Cd.* 178.

\*Sefr sober, pure, v. sifer.

SEFT, soft; *def.* se sefta; seo, þæt sefte; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* [*Plat.* Dan. sagt, sagte soft, gentle, low: *Dut.* zacht: *Old Dut.* Kil. saecht, saft: *Ger.* sanft: *Ker. Not.* Wil. samft, semfte, senft: *Swed.* saekta soft, gentle: *Icel.* sefan, sefun *f.* mitigatio; sefa mitigare: *It.* soffice pliant, soft. *Adelung* thinks this word related to the *Ger.* saft *m.* sap]

SOFT, mild, quiet; mollis, tener, quietus:—Ne sceolde nan wis man willian seftes lifes no wise man should have a desire of a soft life, *Bt.* 40, 3. Se goda lace selle þam halum men seftne drenc and swetne the good physician gives to a healthy man mild and sweet drink, *Bt.* 39, 9. Þu eart seo sefte ræst soðfastra thou art the quiet rest of the just, *Bt.* 33, 4. Deað he ge-deð sefran death he makes softer, *Bt.* 39, 10.

Sefte softly, quietly, v. softe.

Seftlic soft, mild; mollis, *Solil.* 9.

Seftnes, se; *f.* SOFTNESS; molities:—On seftnesse in molitie, *Ors.* 6, 30.

Segan to say, v. secgan.

\*Segbræd Plantain, way-bread; arnoglossa, *Som.*

Sege victory, *Chr.* 938, *Cod. Cot.* v. sige.

SEGEL, sægel; *g.* segles; *d.* segle; *n. m.* [*Plat.* segel, seil *n.* *Dut.* zeil *n.* *Ger.* Segel. segel *n.* *Old Ger.* sail a sail, a rope: *Ot.* segal *m.* *Dan.* sejl *c.* *Icel.* segl *n.* a sail: *Wel.* hwyl a sail, journey, voyage: *Pol.* zagiël. It is doubtful whether this word be related, as *Bilderdyk* thinks, to sæl a rope; *Plat.* sele, seil a rope, strap, the sail moving the vessel instead of a rope which was used for towing vessels; or, as *Adelung* supposes, from sagum cloth, the matter or substance of which sails are made] A SAIL; velum:—Tugon þa up heora segel then tugged up their sail, *Chr. Gib.* p. 160, 32. Scipes segel a ship's sail, *Bt.* tit. 7. Fealdan þæt segl to fold the sail, *Bt.* 41, 3. Halige seglas holy sails, *Cd.* 146.

Segel-bosm the bosom of a sail, *R.* 83, 103.

Segel-gyrd, segl-gyrd the sail-yard, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.

\*Segelian, seglian, geseglian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. [*Dut.* zeilen: *Kil.* seylem] To SAIL; navigare:—He sceal seglian be lande, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2. He mihte geseglian, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 4, 5. Segelede west sailed west, *Chr.* 877.

SEGEN, segn; *g.* segnes; *d.* segne; *m.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* segen *m.* blessing, benediction; given by making the sign of the cross. The labarum, the holy standard or ensign, decorated with the sign of the cross, was called by the A.-S. segen: *Ot.* segan, segonon, *Krist. Lib.* v. c. 2, in the beginning, p. 3bb. of *Graff's* edition. Nu scūlun uuir unsih rigilon mit thes Kruzes ségonon nunc debemus nos munire Crucis signaculo. Segen in its simple signification of indicium, signum, is in *Plat.* taken *n.* *Ger.* zeichen *n.* a token: *Dut.* sein *n.* a signal, a sign: *Armoriac.* sygn, *syn:* *fr.* signin: *Fr.* signe *m.* *It.* segno *m.* *Sp.* seña *f.* *Port.* aceno: *Sans.* zaga] A SIGN, standard, banner; signum, vexillum:—His segen was mid golde and mid gode-wæbbe gefrætewod his standard was with gold and purple embroidered, *Bd.* 3, 11. Wið þone segn with the standard, *Cd.* 151. Segnas stodon



banners rose, *Cd.* 170. Heht þæt segn wesan bade that a sign to be, *Cd.* 107.

<sup>b</sup> Segen a net, v. segne.

Segen, e; f. *A tradition, saying; traditio*:—Purh yldra manna segene through old men's tradition, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 2, v. sægen.

Segen-bora, segn-bora a standard bearer, *R.* 17.

Seggan to say, relate, tell, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. segan.

Seggon to say, *Chr. Gib.* p. 232, 42.

Seglian to sail, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2, v. segelian.

Segling SAILING; navigatio, velificatio:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid rownesse neither with sailing nor rowing, *Bd.* 5, 1.

Segl-ród a sail-cross, *Cd.* 146.

Segn a sign, v. segen.

Segnade blessed, v. senian.

Segn-cyning a banner king, *Cd.* 151.

SEGNE *A net; sagena*:—Segnum dælan in nets to deal; sagenis distribuere, *Cd.* 171: *C. Mt.* 13, 47.

Segnian, p. ode to sign, bless, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 21, v. senian.

<sup>c</sup> Segnung, e; f. *A signing with the cross, a ministration; signatio*:—He nænige hæle ne frofre purh heora segnungne onfeng ille nullam salutem neque consolationem per eorum ministerium suscepit, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 26. Ubi notandum quod Saxonicus interpres, per sacerdotum ministerium intelligendum voluit signationem, scilicet cum signo crucis, *Lye.*

Segun to see, v. seon.

SEHT, sæht. *Friendship, peace, agreement, reconciliation; amicitia, pax, concordia, pactum*:—Heora sehte togædere eode their reconciliation took place, *Chr.* 1091. Gif hi woldon habban his sehta if they would have his friendship, *Chr. Gib.* p. 191, 29. Pæra cynga sehte swa gemacedon regum [i. e. inter reges] fœdus ita fecerunt, *Chr. Gib.* p. 198, 3, v. sæht.

Seht [Frs. sette *f. assurance; Icel.* satt, sætt *f. reconciliation, peace*] Reconciled, made at peace; reconciliatus, *Chr. Gib.* p. 200, 4: 212, 7.

Séhð for sécð seeks, v. sécan.

Sehtian; p. gesehtode. [Plat. setten to sit; is also used in the sense of to compose, to reconcile: *Icel.* sætta to reconcile; sætt *f. reconciliation; satt f. peace*.—seht friendship] To compose, settle, reconcile;

reconciliare:—pat he eal Cristen fole sibbigge and sehte that he pacify and compose all Christian people, *Lib. Constit.* p. 147, 1.

<sup>a</sup> Seigl scalpus, *R.* 103, forsan pro scalmus scilicet navicula ita dicta, *Lye.*

Seign a standard, v. segen.

SEIM [Plat. seem m: Dut. zeem n: Frs. siama, sia m: Ger. seim m. a slimy thick liquor: Wel. saim grease: Heb. שמן smn, semn fat, oil: Arab. saman butter: Fr. Sp. sain m. grease or fat of an animal] SEAM; adeps, *T. Ps.* 62, 6.

Seintes SAINTES, in France; apud Santones in Gallia Aquitanica, *Chr.* 1127.

SEL, sæl; sup. selost; adv. [Plat. salg happy, blessed: Dut. zalig: Ger. selig happy, blessed: Old Ger. selde prosperity, happiness: Moes. sel good: Ot. Dan. salig: Swed. säll happy, blessed, fortunate: Icel. sæll happy. This word is visibly related to the Lat. salus] Well, better, best; bene, optime:—Sona sel wæs was soon well; cito bene erat, *Bd.* 3, 9. Gelyfde þæt hire sona sel were creditit quod ei cito bene esset, *Bd.* 5, 3. Sel dyde did better, *Cd.* 198. Ofest is selost quickest is best, *Cd.* 158. Selost cunnon best know; optime norunt, *Equ. vern.* 15.

<sup>e</sup> Sel time, opportunity, *Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEL, sele [Dut. zaal f: Plat. Ger. saal m: Old Ger. sal, seli a hall; selida a house: Moes. alh a temple: Dan. Swed. sal m: Icel. salr m. a hall: Fr. salle f. a hall, a parlour; salon m. a great hall: It. sala f. salone m: Sp. sala f. salon m: Pol. Russ. sala f: Hung. szala: Sans. schala] A seat, dwelling, mansion, hall, palace; sedes, mansio, domicilium, habitaculum:—Ongunnon sele settan began an habitation to settle, *Cd.* 90. On þyssum sidan sele in this wide hall, *Cd.* 216. Pone we-rigan sele the dire hall, *Cd.* 220. In sele writan to write in the hall, *Cd.* 210.

Selan, þu selest, he seleð, selð to give, assign, *Bt.* 4: 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 11, v. syllan.

SELAN; p. ede. [Plat. sölén: Ger. sühlen to pollute; only used in the provinces bordering on Low Germany: Moes. saulnjan, bisaulnjan to pollute: Ot. salon, kison: Dan. søle: Swed. Icel. söla: Fr. salir,

souiller: Ir. salaighim: Gaelic. salaich: Armoz. salicza] To soil, smear, stain; polluer:—He on unscyldgum eorla blod his sweord selede he in the innocent blood of men his sword stained, *Bt. R.* p. 161.

Sel-cuð for seld-cuð seldom known, unknown, strange, unheard of, rare, new, Hexaëm. 12: *Chr. Gib.* p. 205, 27.

SELD; comp. seldor; sup. seldost; adv. [Plat. selden: Dut. zelden: Kil. seldom: Frs. sielden: Ger. selten: Old Ger. selt, seltana: Dan. sielden; adj. sieldent; adv. Swed. sällsynt, sällsam; adj. sallan; adv: Icel. sialdan raro] Seldom, unusually; raro, inusitate, *Ors.* 2, 4: *Elf. gr.* 28: *Bt.* 39, 3.

SELD, seald, es; n. [Plat. sedel, sidel, setel m: Dut. zetel m: Frs. seditel f: Ger. siedel m: Isd. sedhal: Ker. sedalu: Ot. sedal, gesidele, nahtselde a house or inn for lodging during the night: Moes. sitl cathedra: Dan. sæde n: Swed. sätte n: Icel. set n: Ir. Gael. saide f: It. sedia: Sp. sede f.] 1. A seat, chair; sedes, sedile, cathedra. 2. A royal seat, throne, palace; sedes regia, thronus, palatium:—1. Swegltorht seld heaven bright seat, *Cd.* 5. He adraf hæftas of þæm hean selde he drove captives from the lofty seat, *Cd.* 217. 2. In þæt seld gangan to go into the palace, *Cd.* 212. Ymb heh seld round a throne, *Cd.* 214. Æt selde by a throne, *Cd.* 228. Ic wolde of selde adrifan I would drive from (the) throne, *Cd.* 217.

Seldan, seldon; adv. SELDOM, rarely; raro:—Swiðe seldan gewyrð very seldom is, *Bt.* 16, 1. Þær seldom snau leng li-geð þonne þry dagas there snow seldom lies longer than three days, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Seld-cuð seldom known, wonderful, unusual, rare, *Bt.* 34, 4: 35, 6.

Seld-hwænne, seld-hwonne, seldom-hwonne seldom when, *Bt.* 18, 3: 37, 4.

Seldnor seldom, v. seld.

Seldon seldom, v. seldan.

Seldost most rarely, v. seld.

Sele a seat, v. seol.

Sele-gescot a dwelling, tabernacle, *V. Ps.* 14, 1: *R. Mt.* 17, 4.

Selen A gift; donum, *Ps.* 67, 19.

Selen given, v. selan, syllan.

Selenis, geselenis, se; f. A giving, delivering, tradition; donatio, *C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.



<sup>b</sup>Sele-rest a seat of rest, *Beo.* 10. Sele-scot a dwelling, v. selegescot.

Selest best, v. selra.

Seletun SILTON, *Yorkshire, Chr.* 780.

Self self, *Cot.* 27, *Th.* p. 35, 11, 18: *Bt.* 33, 4, v. sylf.

Self-ete herba quædam adversus cancerum, *L. M.* 3, 8.

Self-bana, self-bona a self-killer, suicide, *Cot.* 26.

Self-owala a suicide, *Oct. Vit. cap.* Selfic Self-liking, self-loving; sui amans, *Bt. pref. Cot.*

Selflice, selflicung, e; f. SELF-LIKING, self-love; sui amor, philautia, *Bt.* 3, 4.

Self-sceaft self-created, *Cd.* 26.

Self-will self-will, *Bt.* 11, 1.

Self-willes of self-will, of his own accord, obstinately, v. sylf-willes.

Selian to soil, v. selan.

Sella, an; m. A giver, bestower; dator, largitor:—Sinc-geofa sella a giver of presents, *Bt. R. p.* 151.

Sellan, ic selle, þu sellest, we sellað to give, sell, *Bt.* 6, *Card.* p. 22, 4, v. syllan.

Sellic, sillic, syllic; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Worthy, worthy of observation, wonderful, stupendous, dreadful; dignus, mirabilis, stupendus:—Syllic to gehyrenne worthy to be heard, *L. Elf. Can.* 6. To sellic tacna digna signa, *Som.* Is þæt sellic þing is that a wonderful thing; est ea miranda res, *Bt. R. p.* 193. Sellicere more worthy or wonderful, *Bt. R. p.* 164.

Sellice, sillice; adv. Wonderfully, unworthily; mirabile, indigne, *Chr.* 1127.

Selmerige, sælmerige. All manner of salted flesh or fish; salsamentum, *Som.*

Selnes, se; f. Tradition; traditio, *R. Mk.* 7, 3.

Selost best; sup. of sel.

Selra m; selre f. n; sup. selest, selust; adj. [sel well] Better, more excellent; melior, optimus, præstantior, præstantissimus:—Hu nys seo sawl selre þonne mete nonne est anima melior quam cibus? *Mt.* 6, 25. Selran werode with a better race, *Cd.* 5. Ge synt selran vos estis præstantiores, *Mt.* 10, 31. Selrum tidum in better times, *Cd.* 214. Se-leste geselð best happiness, *Bt.* 24, 2. Omerus se goda sceop mid Grecum selest was Homer the good poet amongst Greeks was most excellent, *Bt.* 41, 1. Firgilius was mid Laten-warum selest *Virgil*

was best among Romans, *Bt.* 41, 1. Ðu þe selusta Theophilus tu optime Theophile, *Lk.* 1, 3. On selestre heortan in optimo corde, *Lk.* 8, 15. Nymað of eowrum selustan wæstmum accipite de vestris optimis fructibus, *Gen.* 43, 11.

<sup>i</sup>Selð good, felicity, *Bt.* 12, v. sælð.

Seltra The bird called a bunting; emberiza, *Lin:* rubetra avis, *Som.*

Selu, selue self, own, *Chr.* 656, sylf.

Sem a seam, bag, burden, v. seam.

Sema, an; m. One who unites, a reconciler, a judge; sequenter, iudex, arbiter, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56.

Seman to load, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 46, v. syman.

SEMAN, geseman; pp. gesemod. To compose, quiet, arbitrate, mediate, judge; conciliare, judicare, *L. Can. Edg.* 7, *W. p.* 83, 9.

Semend, es; m. A mediator, a peace-maker; mediator, *Som.* Semian. Mr. Thorpe translates this word lower; Geseah deorc gesweorc semian sinnihte saw (the) dark cloud lower in eternal night: Lye says, vidit tenebrosam fuliginem ingravescere perpetuo, *Cd.* 5, *Th. p.* 7, 19.

<sup>k</sup>Semle always, *Bt. R. p.* 179, v. simle.

Semnendlice; adv. By chance; fortuito, *Cot.* 88.

Semninga, semnunga, samninga; adv. Immediately, suddenly; subito, repente, *Bd.* 1, 7, 14: 2, 9, 12: *Lk.* 22, 60.

Sempigaham SEMPRINGHAM, *Lincolnshire, Chr.* 852.

Semra worse, v. sæmre.

Sen for synd are, be, *Bt.* 14, 1, v. wesan.

Senade Signed, marked, noted; signatus, *Som.*

Senat, es; m. Senate; senatus, *Ors.* 2, 4.

Sencan; p. sencte, besencte; pp. besenced; v. a. [Plat. saken; v. n: Dut. zakken to sink down; v. n: Ger. senken to sink something; v. a: Ot. sankan, sangam, sanchan: Dan. sænke; v. a: Swed. sänka; v. a: Icel. (without the letter n like the Moes. sigan, sigcan delabi, mergere) söckva; v. a. and n.—sanc sank; p. of sinkan to sink] 1. To sink, immerse; mergere, demergere. 2. To exhaust, consume, put out, quench; consumere, extinguere:—1. Hine on þam streame sencte sank him in the river; ipsum in

rivo demersit, *Bd. S. p.* 631, 22. Sy besenced on sæs grund sit demersus in maris profundum, *Mt.* 18, 6. Ðu byst oð helle besenced, *Lk.* 10, 15. He gesawe Satanan besenced on þam grundum helle he saw Satan sunk in the depth of hell, *Bd.* 5, 15, *S. p.* 634, 24. Besencte me demersit me, *Ps.* 68, 3. Ic besence mergo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 100. 2. Wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sinum, fyresencan mæg-es dreore would his son kill with his hands, (the) fire (put under) quench with (the) youth's blood, *Cd.* 140.

Send for synd are, *Bt.* 14, 3, v. wesan.

SENDAN, ic sende, þu sendest, sendst, he sent, sendað, sendeð; p. sende, we sendon; pp. sended, senden; v. a. [Plat. Ger. senden: Ker. Ot. santan, senten: Moes. sandjan mittere; insandjan, ussandjan mittere; Dan. sende: Swed. sända: Icel. senda: Lett. sinetu. Wachter derives it from the Old Ger. sind via, iter] 1. To SEND; mittere. 2. To cast, throw in; jaculari, immittere, abjicere:—1. Gif þu wylt hine mid us sendan, *Gen.* 43, 4. Ic sende mitto, *Mt.* 10, 16: 11, 10. Ic sende misi, *Gen.* 32, 5. He sende mittit, *Mk.* 11, 1: 14, 13. He sent mittit, *Lk.* 14, 32. He sent ealle gesceaft he sends all creatures, *Bt.* 39, 13. On wræc sendeð into exile sendeth, *Cd.* 202. He sende bodan misit nuncios, *Lk.* 9, 52. Hi sendon illi miserunt, *Mt.* 14, 35: 22, 16: *Jn.* 1, 22. Sendun, *Lk.* 20, 20. 2. Hyra lac sendan eorum oblationes immittere, *Lk.* 21, 1. He sent hys sicol immittit ejus falcem, *Mk.* 4, 29. He sende gim-stan his mittit crystallum ejus, *Ps.* 147, 6. He hyne gelomlice on fyr and on wæter sende ille eum sape in ignem et in aquam abjeit, *Mk.* 9, 22.

Sendnes, se; f. A sending, message, mass; misio, legatio, missa, *Cot.* 133.

Sendon for syndon, synd are, *C. R. Ben.* 39, v. wesan.

SENEPE, es. [Plat. semp m: Old Dut. sennip, zennep m: Ger. senf m: Tat. senaf: Not. seneff: Dan. sennep c: Swed. senap m: Fr. senevè m: It. senape f: Sp. xenabe, xenable m: Grk. σινῆπι Mustard seed, SCENY seed; sinapi:—Senepes corn sinapis



granum, Mt. 13, 31: Lk. 13, 19. Senepes sæd sinapis semen, Mk. 4, 31.

<sup>m</sup>SENIAN, segnian, geseignian; p. ode, ade; pp. od; v. a. [Dut. seinen to give or display a signal] 1. To mark, SIGN; signare. 2. To mark as with a cross; and, as what was marked with a cross was blessed, hence to bless; benedicere:—1. Hine bletsode and senode him blessed and marked, Bd. 5, 5. Hine sylfne seniende himself marked, Bd. 4, 24, 8. p. 599, 12. 2. Nam hlaf and senode took bread and blessed, Bd. 3, 6: Cd. 69, Th. p. 82, 21: Th. p. 83, 35.

Sennar, Sennaar *Shinar*; Scinhar, Assyria, speciatim vero ista pars Assyriæ quæ Babylonii circumjecit Babylonia:—Sennera feld plains of *Shinar*, Cd. 80. On Sennaar land in Scinhare terra, Gen. 11, 2.

Sent for synd are, Bt. 11, 1, v. wesau.

Senw a sinew, Cot. 163, v. sinw.

Seo; article; f. The: articulus prapositivus feminini generis, Græco *ī* analogus:—Seo fæmne the woman, Mt. 1, 23. Seo sawl the soul, Mt. 6, 25. Seo is sometimes used for se the m. article; as Seo ærcebiscop the archbishop, Chr. 775. Osric seo wæs, &c. *Osric who was*; Osricus qui fuit, &c. Chr. 731, v. se.

<sup>n</sup>Seo am, be; sum, sim; art, be; es, sis; is, be; est, sit:—Cd. 27: Bt. 5, 3: 10: 31, 1, v. wesau.

SEO The sight of the eye, the pupil; oculi acies, pupilla:—Heold hig swa his eagan seon Custodivit eam tanquam ejus oculi pupillam, Deut. 32, 10: Ps. 16, 9.

Seo the sea, Bt. R. p. 155, v. sæ.

Seobgend SOBBING, complaining; querulus, Som.

SEOC, seac, sioc, sic; def. se seoca; seo, þæt seoce; adj. [Plat. siek, seek, sük: Dut. ziek: Frs. sik: Ger. siech: Old Ger. siuch: Moes. sjuks, sjukands infirmus; Dan. syg: Swed. siuk: Icel. siúkr æger. The Ger. siech is properly, an imitation of the sigh which is excited by a disease or sorrow, Adelung] Sick; Ægrotus, æger, languidus:—Sum seoc man quidam infirmus homo, Jn. 11, 1. Is seoc est ægrotus, Jn. 11, 3. He seoc wæs ille ægrotus erat, Jn. 11, 6. Ponne hio seocne mon gesioð

when they see a sick man, Bt. 36, 4. Ofer seoce hi hyra handa settað super ægrotos illi eorum manus ponent, Mk. 16, 18.

<sup>o</sup>Seocnes, se; f. SICKNESS, illness; ægritudo, infirmitas, Scint. 5. Deofol-seocnes Devil-sickness; morbus dæmoniacus, Mt. 8, 28: 11, 18: Mk. 5, 16: Lk. 7, 33.

SEOD, sead, es; m. A little sack, bag, scrip; sacculus, crumena, loculus. Se þe hæfð seod, Lk. 22, 36. Wyrceað seodas þa þe ne for-ealdigeað parate crumenas quæ non veterascunt, Lk. 12, 33. Cyninga seod a purse of kings, a treasury, Cot. 93.

Seod-cyst a little coffer, Cot. 204. Seofa, seofan seven, Gen. 41, 2, v. seofon.

Seofantig, seofentig, seofenti, seofontig with the prefix hund seventy; septuaginta:—Gen. 4, 24: 5, 12: Ex. 1, 5. Twa and hund-seofantig duo et septuaginta, Lk. 10, 1, 17. Oð seofon hund-seofontigon usque septies septuagies, Mt. 18, 22.

Seofen seven, Mt. 12, 45, v. seofon.

Seofenih t a seven-night, a week, Chr. Gib. p. 178, v. seofon-niht.

<sup>p</sup>Seofenteoða, seofonteoða; seo, þæt seofenteoðe; adj. The seventeenth; septimus decimus:—On þone seofenteoðan dæg þæs monðes in septimo decimo die mensis, Gen. 7, 11.

Seofentyne seventeen, Gen. 47, 28, v. seofontine.

Seoferdum. Mann. says, Suspicor errorem scribæ, vel typographi; et pro pines seoferdum, legendum omnino pines seolfes dom in tui ipsius potestatem. Mr. Thorp translates it, into thy power, Cd. 228, Th. p. 307, 26.

Seofoða the seventh, Gen. 2, 2, v. seofoða.

Seofian to mourn, lament, grieve, Bt. 10, v. siofian.

SEOFON, seofan, seofen, siofon, syfan, syfon [Plat. seven, soven: Dut. zeven: Ger. sieben: Isd. sibhun: Ker. sibun: Ot. sibi: sibi, sibbu: Dan. syv: Swed. sju: Moes. sibun: Bohm. sedem: Icel. siö: Pol. siedm] SEVEN; septem:—Seofon dagas septem dies, Gen. 8, 12: 31, 23: 50, 10. Þa git oðre seofon dagas adhuc alios septem dies, Gen. 8, 10: 41, 54. Seofon godan gear septem boni anni, i. e. anni saturitatis, Gen. 41, 53. Ealle seofone cuncti septem, Lk. 20, 31. Hwylces

þæra seofona cuiusnam ipsorum septem, Mt. 22, 28: Mk. 12, 23.

<sup>q</sup>Seofon-byrig The seven burghs or towns; septem burgi, urbes, sive oppida: quorum ista, scilicet Leicestria, Lincolnia, Nottinghamia, Stanfordia, et Derbia, Fif-byrig antiquitus appellata fuerant. His autem addita demum Eboracum et Cestria, fecerunt ut septem ista conjunctim vocarentur seofon-byrig, Gibs. in Camd. II, 1103: Chr. 1015, Ing. p. 194, 7.

Seofon-ceorla-caldor one of the seven magistrates or governors that are in like authority; septem virorum dominus, septem-vir, Som.

Seofonfaldlich seven-fold, T. Ps. 78, 13.

Seofon-feald seven-fold, Gen. 4, 15, 24.

Seofonfealdlice in seven-folds: septuplo, T. Ps. 11, 7.

Seofon-hund seven-hundred, Gen. 5, 31.

Seofon-leaf Setfoil, tormentil; septifolium, Herb. 117.

Seofon-niht, seofenih t a seven-night, a week, Gen. 7, 4.

Seofon-teogoða, seofon-teoða seventeenh, Bd. 1, 5: 3, 24, v. seofenteoða.

<sup>r</sup>Seofontine, seofentyne seventeen; septemdecim, Bd. 1, 5: 2, 15: 3, 17.

Seofoða, seofoða; seo, þæt seofoðe; adj. The SEVENTH; septimus:—To þære seofoðan tide ad septimam horam, Jn. 4, 52. Oð þone seofoðan ad septimum, Ex. 12, 15. Wirc six dagas and freolsa þone sefoðan operare sex dies et sanctifica septimum, Ex. 34, 21.

Seofung, siofung, e; f. Sighing, sobbing, lamentation; luctus, gemitus, querela:—Ic ne mæg adreohan pine seofunga I cannot bear thy lamentations, Bt. 11, 1.

Seogen seen, Chr. 789, v. seon. Seohhe colatorium, Lye.

SEOL, syl, siol, seolh. [Plat. salhund m: Dut. zeehond: Ger. seehund m: Dan. sæl, sælhund c: Swed. själ, skjäl m: Icel. selr m.] A SEAL; phoca, vitulus marinus:—Beoð oft fangene seolas seals are often taken, Bd. 1, 1.

SEOLC [Dan. Swed. silken: Icel. silki m. sericum: Russ. schilk:

Arab. Pers. سلك silk a thread, from Arab. سلك salaka to send in, to insert, to pass or go] SILK; sericum,



byssus:—Seolce hrygel *a silk dress, R. 64.*  
 \*Seolcen, seolocen. SILKEN; sericus, bombycinus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*  
 Seolce-wyrm *a silkworm, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*  
 Seolf, seolfa, seolfe *self, Bd. 2, 6, v. sylf.*  
 SEOLFER, seolfor, sylfor; *g. seolfres; d. seolfre; n. [Plat. sylvær n: Dut. zilver n: Frs. seloer n: Ger. silber n: Ker. silbar: Ot. silabar: Wil. silbere, silupar, silapar, selbar, selver: Moes. silubr: Dan. sølv n: Swed. silfwer n: Icel. silfr n: Lapponic. sellowpe: Russ. serebro, interchanging the r for l] SILVER; argentum:—Næbbe ge gold, ne seolfer, Mt. 10, 9. Feower hund scillinga seolfres quadringenti sicil argenti, Gen. 23, 16. Fiftig yntsena seolfres quinquaginta uncie (scilicet) argenti, Deut. 22, 29. Goldes and seolfres an hus full auri et argenti domus plena, Num. 22, 18. Onfengon þæs seolfres acceperunt nummos argenteos, Mt. 27, 6.*  
 Seolfer-hammenne argento obductus, *Ethelst. Test. Mann.*  
 Seolfer-hilta *a silver hilt or handle, Ethelst. Test.*  
 \*Seolfern silver, *Chr. Gib. p. 177, 12, v. sylfren.*  
 Seolfur-fat *a silver-vat or vessel, Bd. 4, 1.*  
 Seolfur-smið *a silversmith, R. 81.*  
 Seolfre with silver, *v. seolfer.*  
 Seolfren silver; argenteus, *Bt. 34, 8, v. sylfren.*  
 Seolh *a seal, sea-calf, R. 19, v. seol.*  
 Seolm *a psalm, v. sealm.*  
 Seolocen silken, *Bt. 15, v. seolcen.*  
 Seolua for seolfa *self, Cd. 213, v. sylf.*  
 Seolure for seolfre with silver, *v. seolfer.*  
 Seom *a sack, burden, R. Lk. 11, 46, v. seam.*  
 SEOMIAN; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To urge, press on, hasten; urgere, opprimere:—Sceal segel seomian shall a sail urge, Menol. 497. Seomedon swearte siðe urged a dark path, Cd. 4: 154.*  
 Seo-mint althæa, ibiscus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*  
 Seon for synd are; estis, *v. we-san.*  
 SEÓN, beseón, geseón; ic geseó, þu gesihst, he gesihð, gesyhð, seð, seoð, seeð; *p. seáh, geseáh, þu sawe, gesæge, he sawe, we sawon, seagon, segun, ge-*

sawon; *imp. geseoh, gesyh, sy'h; sub. we geseon; pp. gesawen gesewen, gesæne, gesyne, geseogen, geseogen, geseowen; v. a. To see, behold, look upon; videre:—Nan mon ne mæge seon, þat higiesion ne magon no man is able to see what they must not see, Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 316, 26. Þa he hine beseah, þa geseah he olfendas, Gen. 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp geseah þri weras, Gen. 18, 2.*  
 Seon To strain, sile, and in Derbyshire to sie; colare, percolare, *Som.; Lye adds effervescere.*  
 Seonað *a synod, Bd. S. p. 502, 36, v. sinoð.*  
 Seondan, seondon, syndon for synd are, shall be, *Cd. 228, Bt. 3, 4, v. wesán.*  
 Seondan; *p. seonde to send, to send before, to appoint, Chr. 656, v. sendan.*  
 Seonde gealla the flowing of the gall; fel colando se purgans, felliflua passio, *Som.*  
 Seonod *a synod, Chr. 782, v. sinoð.*  
 Seonoð *a synod. — Seonoð-boc a synod-book, v. sinoð.*  
 Seorred for seared Seared; ustulatus, arefactus, *v. searian.*  
 Seorwæ treachery, *v. searu.*  
 \*SEO'DAN; *p. seað, þu sude we sudon; pp. soden, gesoden, asoden; v. a. [Plat. seden: Dut. zieden: Ger. sieden: Ker. siudan: Ot. suedan, suidan: Dan. syde: Swed. sjuda: Icel. seyda decoquere diutius; sióða coquere, ebullire] To SEETH, boil, cook; coquere:—Seoðað eowerne mete, Lev. 8, 31. Asodenes goldes of boiled (melted) gold, L. Alf. Guth. 2.*  
 Seoððan, seoððon afterwards, then, when, *Cd. 214: Bd. 4, 6, v. siððan.*  
 Seotol *a settle, v. setl.*  
 Seottan to set, appoint, *Chr. 656, v. settan.*  
 Seotu pasture ground where cattle are bred and fattened; buccetum, *Som.*  
 Seouanti seventy, *Chr. 435, v. seofontig.*  
 Seouenih seven nights, a week, *v. seofenih.*  
 Seouian to mourn, *v. siofian.*  
 Seoveðende seventh; septimus, *Chr. 656.*  
 Seow sowed; *p. of sawan.*  
 Seox six, *Chr. 656, v. six.*  
 Seoxt sixth, *v. sixt.*  
 Serce a shirt, *Cot. 13, v. syrc.*  
 Ser-clað a sear-cloth, *v. sar-clað.*  
 Sere-monað dry month, June, *v. sear-monað.*  
 Serewung device, fraud, *v. searwung.*

\*Serfis, e; *f. SERVICE; servitium, officium:—Þa serfise to donde to do the service, Chr. 1070.*  
 Sergeaunt A SERGEANT; serviens, *Lye.*  
 SERIAN; *p. ode; pp. od. To make neat, set in order, to plan, deliberate; concinnare, deliberare:—Serede and sette planned and set; concinnavit et disposuit, Cd. 213. Me seredon ymb deliberated concerning me, Cd. 224.*  
 Sermende Sarmatia, *Ors. 1, 1. Sermenne Sarmatae, Ors. 6, 24.*  
 Serðan To commit adultery; coire cum femina:—Ne serð þu oðres mannes wif thou shalt not commit adultery, *Som.*  
 Seruiende Serving; serviens, *Lye.*  
 Serwan treachery, *v. searu.*  
 Serwian to conspire, *v. syrwan.*  
 SESTER, sæster; *g. sestres; m. [Fr. setier m: It. sestiere m. a pint measure; stajo m. a bushel: Sp. sextaris m. a measure] 1. A SESTER, a wine or water measure containing fifteen pints; used also for grain, a firkin; sextarius, amphora. 2. A bath, a Hebrew measure; cadus, batus. 3. A pitcher; hydria, lagena. 4. A measure; mensura. 5. A Hebrew measure about 18 quarts; satum, i. e. mensura Hebraica Seak dicta, tertia pars ephæ:—1. XV pund wætres gað to sestre 15 pounds of water go to a sester, W. Cat. p. 179: L. M. 2, 67. On twegra sestra gemette oððe on þreora duarum amphorarum mensura sive trium, Jn. 2, 6. 2. Hund sestra eles centum bati olei, Lk. 16, 6. 3. Jud. 7, 16, 19. 4. Sestras, Lev. 19, 35. 5. Pri sestras smedeman tria sata similaginis, Gen. 18, 6.*  
 SET Therefore, on that account; ideo, idcirco, propterea, ea de causa:—Ge etað hus wiðuana set feorane biddende exeditis domos viduarum, ea de causa in longum orantes, *R. Mt. 23, 14.*  
 Set A setting; occasus:—Mid þy to sete eode sunne quum ad occasum iuit sol, *R. Mk. 1, 32.*  
 Seta, in composition denotes, an inhabitant, *Bd. S. p. 644, 22, v. sæta.*  
 Sete manifeste, *R. Jn. 11, 14.*  
 Sete set, place; *imp. of settan.*  
 Setel a setting, *Ps. 103, 20, v. setl.*  
 Seten set; *pp. of sittan.*  
 Seten shoots, plants; plantaria, *Cot. 149, v. setin.*  
 Setere, es; *m. A SETTER, a treacherous person; insidiator, C. Lk. 20, 20.*



<sup>r</sup>Se-þa for se-þe he who; ille qui, *Cd.* 94.

SEÐAN, seðian, aseðian, ge-seðan; *p.* seðde, we seðdon; *pp.* geseðed; *v. a.* [*Icel.* sæta animadvertere, respondere: *Frs.* setha, setta to order.—soð true] 1. To affirm, confirm, testify, prove, show; affirmare, confirmare. 2. To show by speaking, to utter, say, speak; effari.—1. Sum oðer seðde and cwæð quidam alius affirmavit et dixit, *Lk.* 22, 59. Fæstnigende, oððe seðende, we aseðað ure spræce *Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.* p. 40, 16. Gif þu geseðan miht if thou be able to prove, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 4: *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7. Geseðed, *Bd.* 4, 8. 2. Hi geseðað and sprecað unrihtwisnysse, *Ps.* 93, 4.

Seþe, se þe he who; ille qui. Seðe will require, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7.

Seðel, seðl a seat, *R. Mt.* 5, 34, *v.* setl.

Seð-rægl tapestry, *v.* set-rægl. Seððan afterwards, *Ors.* 1, 3, *v.* siððan.

Seðung, *e;* *f.* Attestation, confirming; affirmatio, *Hom. Pasch.* p. 4.

Setin A shoot of a vine; propago vitis, *C. Ps.* 79, 12.

<sup>s</sup>SETL, gesetl, *es;* *n.* 1. A SET-TLE seat, bench stool; sedes. 2. A setting; occasus.—1. Þu setst us on þæt sætl þines Sceoppendes thou settest us on the seat of thy Maker, *Bt.* 7, 5, *Card.* p. 34, 23. Hyra setlu þara þe cufuran sealdon he tobræc, *Mt.* 21, 12, *Lk.* 1, 52. He þæs setles naping næfde on Rome he had nothing of the seat in Rome, *Chr.* 1096, *Ing.* 314, 13. 2. Þa þa sunne eode to setle quum sol vergeret ad occasum, *Gen.* 15, 17: *Mk.* 1, 33: *Ex.* 17, 12. ¶ Heah-setl a high seat, a throne, *Ps.* 88, 29.—Cyne-setl a king's seat, a throne, *Ex.* 11, 5.—Dom-setl a judgment-seat, *Mt.* 27, 19.—Biscep-setl a seat of a bishop, a see, *Chr.* 34.—Setl-gang, setl-gong a going to a seat, a setting. Be þam wege þe lið to sunnan setl-gange, secundum viam quæ jacet ad occasum solis, *Deut.* 11, 30. Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlgang from sun's rising to setting, *C. M. Ps.* 112, 3.—Setl-gangan to go to setting, a declining, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 645, 27.

Setl, setel The part on which the body rests in sitting; podex, *Herb.* 102, 2.

<sup>a</sup>Setl-gang a setting, *v.* setl, &c.

Setl-gangan sun-setting, *v.* setl, &c.

Setl-rade setting course or road, *Cd.* 148.

Setlung, *e;* *f.* SETTING, settling, placing; occasus.—Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlung a solis ortu usque ad occasum, *Ps.* 112, 3.—Sessio, positio, *L. Ps.* 138, 1.

Setmuncg A mutiny; seditio, *Lye.*

Setnere A seditious person, revolter; seditiosus, *C. Mk.* 15, 7.

Setnis, settnes, *se;* *f.* A tradition; traditio, *C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.

Setnuncg, setnung, *e;* *f.* Seditio, mutiny; seditio, *R. Mk.* 15, 7: *R. Lk.* 23, 19, 25.

Setol a seat, *Cot.* 174, *v.* setl.

Set-rægl Tapestry, carpet; tapes, *Lye.*

SETTAN; ic sette, þu setst, settest, he sette; *p.* sette, gesette, asette, þu settest; *imp.* sete; *pp.* geset, gesett, asett; *v. a.* [*Plat.* setten: *Dut.* zetten: *Frs.* setha, setta to institute, order, make, to give security: *Ger.* setzen; *v. a. p.* setzt; *pp.* gesetzt to make one sit, to give a thing a certain place: *Dan.* sette: *Swed.* sätta: *Icel.* setia to place, from sæt; *p. of v. n.* sittan to sit: *Wel.* sodi to fix; gosodi to set: *Gael.* suidhich to plant, to set: *Grk.* σάττω to put on; ἔξω, ἔξω to set: *Heb.* שָׁט st, set to place. The primary sense of this word being to put or lay a thing to the ground, to lower a thing, it is visibly related to sittan to sit, *Adelung.*] 1. To set, place, appoint, plant, settle, populate; ponere, collocare, plantare. 2. To settle, appease; placare. 3. To set, set in order, to arrange, compose; componere. 4. To possess, own; possidere. Often used with prepositions, as settan beforan to set before: settan ofer, on, uppan set over, on, upon, &c.—1. Þu hete settan gemæro abutan tu jussisti ponere terminum circa, *Ex.* 19, 23. Ic sette minne renbogan on wolcnum, *Gen.* 9, 13. Þu setst us thou settest us, *Bt.* 7, 5. Þu settest thou placedst, *Ps.* 72, 18: 79, 7. Sete pine hand, *Gen.* 24, 2. Under cyfe settað subter modium ponunt, *Mt.* 5, 15. Pe him geset is which to him is set, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 113, 25, 18. Peod lond monig setton gens terram plurima plantaverunt, *Bt. R. p.* 150. Hi setton posuerunt, *Bd. S. p.* 544, 37, 38: *Ps.* 72,

9: *Jn.* 8, 3. 2. Scylon fæhð settan debent inimicitiam pacare, *L. Edm. pol.* 7: *Bt.* 24, 3. 3. Ic þas boc wrat and sette I wrote and composed this book, *Bd. S. p.* 647, 34, 37. 4. Þu settest ædran mine tu poscedisti renes meos, *Ps.* 138, 12. ¶ Settan-beforan to set before, *Deut.* 11, 26. Settan ofer to put over, on or upon, *Gen.* 48, 18.

<sup>b</sup>Settend, *es;* *m.* A setter, disposer; dispositor, *Cd.* 190.

Settere A treacherous man, a thief; latro, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, *v.* setere.

Settl a seat, *v.* setel.

Settl-reogl tapestry, *Cod. Exon.* 1 b, *v.* set-rægl.

Settnes tradition, *R. Mk.* 7, 3, *v.* setnis.

Setung treachery, *v.* searwung. Setynes, *se;* *f.* A sitting down; assessio, *Som.*

Sew sowed; *p. of* sawan.

SEWÆRE, sewere A SEER, a wise man; qui videt, speciatim vero cui animi perspicacia, solers, sagax, prudens, cautus, *Hickes's Dissert. Ep.* p. 29.

Sewe the sea, *Cantic. Mos. Ex.* 15, 23, *v.* sæ.

Sewon to see, understand, *T. Ps.* 27, 7, *v.* seon.

Sex, sexto six, *R. Jn.* 2, 6, *v.* six.

Sex a knife, sword, *Jos.* 5, 2, *v.* seax.

<sup>c</sup>Sex-hænde-man a man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings, *Text. Roff.* p. 38, *v.* six-hund-man.

Sex-land Saxon-land, Saxony; Saxonia, *Chr.* 1106.

Sexna of the Saxons, *Menol.* 459: *F.*, *v.* seax.

Sexta sixth, *L. With.* 1, *v.* sixta.

Sextig, sixty, *Wulf. Test.*, *v.* sixteg.

Si be, may be, *Ex.* 16, 13: *Jn.* 20, 19, 21, *v.* sy.

Siaro-craft a deceitful art, *Bt. R. p.* 158, *v.* searo-craeft.

SIB; *g. d. ac.* sibbe; *f.* [*Plat. Frs.* Old Dut. sibbe, *f.* relationship: *Ger.* sippe, sippenschaft *f.* relationship: *Ot.* sibbo, sibba, kisippo, sibii, sibche, nah-sippa a neighbour neah-sibba (*Grimm's Gr.* vol. 2. p. 637.) In earlier times it also had the signification of peace, protection: *Moes.* sib peace, gasibjon: *Old. Swed.* sifa: *Icel.* sifi *m.* a relation] 1. Peace; pax. 2. Concord, agreement, adoption; consensus, adoptio. 3. Alliance, companionship, relation sanguinitas, cognatus.—1. Sib si mid eow, or sy eow sib



*pax sit cum vobis*, Gen. 43, 23: Jn. 10, 19: 21, 26. Sibbe bearn *pacis filius*, Lk. 10, 6. Drihten sylle eow sibbe *Domini dabit vobis pacem*, Num. 6, 26. Ic com sybbe on eorðan sendan, or to sendanne *venio pacem in terram mittere*, Mt. 10, 34: Lk. 12, 51. Beoð on sybbe þa þing þe he ah erunt in pace *res quæ ille habet*, Lk. 11, 21. 2. We eodon mid sibbe *ambulavimus cum consensu*, Ps. 54, 15. To tacne þære sibbe for a sign of the adoption, Bd. S. p. 582, 9. 3. Forlætað þa sibbe forsake the companionship, Bt. 21. Neh sib nearest relation, L. Cnut. Eccl. 7. — Sibbe-mæð [mæð state, degree] degree of relationship, L. Cnut. pol. 48, W. p. 141, 49. — Sibb-lufe love of relations, Cd. 117, v. sib-lufe. — Sib-fæc [fæc an interval, space] degree of relationship, consanguinity, L. Ænh. W. p. 121, 1. — Sib-gebyrd [gebyrd birth, origin] kindred, birth, Cd. 91. — Sib-gedyrht a kindred band, Cd. 154: Beo. 11. — Sib-gemagas family relations, kinsmen, Cd. 162. — Sib-lac a peace offering, L. Athel. Pref. 2nd. — Sib-leger, syb-leger [leger a bed] incest, L. Cnut. pol. 48. — Sib-lufe, sibb-lufe the love or affection of kindred, love, Cd. Th. p. 2, 25: 117, Th. p. 152, 3. — Sib-reden [ræden condition, state] relationship, Chr. 1127. — Sib-scipe relationship.

<sup>d</sup> Sibbian; p. gesibbede; pp. gesibbed; v. a. To make peace, pacify, compose; pacem facere, pacificare, L. Can. Edg. 7: W. p. 83, 9: Ps. 93, 19.

Sibbo relations, C. Lk. 14, 12. Sibi A sieve; cribrum, Som.

Sibling, gesibling, es; m. A relation, kinsman, kinswoman; affinis, Gen. 19, 12. Siblings relations, brethren, R. 92.

Sibsum, gesibsum; def. segesibsuma; adj. Peaceable, peace-loving; pacificus:—Sibsumes friðes æt eow biddende syndon *pacificum fœdus a vobis petentes sunt*, Ors. 1, 10. Eadige synd þa gesibsuman, Mt. 5, 9.

Sibsumlice, gesibsumlice; adv. Peaceably, quietly; pacifice, Bt. 33, 4: Ps. 34, 23.

Sibsumnes, gesibsumnes, se; f. Peacefulness, tranquillity, concord; pax, quies:—On micelre sibsumnesse in great tranquillity, Chr. 860: Lev. 7, 32.

Sibun seven, v. seofon.

<sup>e</sup> Sic a furrow, v. sich.

Sic sick, v. seoc.

SICAN [Plat. suchten, suften, zuften: Dut. zuchten: Ger. scufzen] To sigh, and in Derbyshire to SIKE; suspirare, Ors. 2, 7.

Sicet A sigh, groan; gemitus, L. Ps. 30, 12.

Siccettan To sigh, sob, groan; suspirare, singultire, gemere, Elf. T. p. 36, 1.

Siccetung, siccetung, siccetung, e; f. A sigh, sob, groan; suspirium, singultus, gemitus:—Of inewearðre heortan langsume siccetunge teah drew a long sigh from (the) inward heart, Hom. Greg. p. 12: R. 78.

SICEL, sicol [Plat. sekel, sicke] f: Dut. sikkel f: Ger. sichel f: Dan. segel, segl, sigd c: Swed. sickel m: Icel. sigdr f: Lat. secula f: Grk. ζακλν, ζαγκλον: Wend. secati: Pol. sickarts] A SICKLE; falx messoria:—He sent his sicol immittit ejus falcem, Mk. 4, 29. Ne rip þu na mid siccele ne metito tu non cum falce, Deut. 23, 25.

<sup>f</sup> Sicerian To soak, sink in; penetrare, Past. 57, 1.

Sich A furrow, gutter, water-course; sica, sicha, sichetum, i. e. sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa, Som.

Sich Behold, look; respice, T. Ps. 24, 17.

Siclian To be sick; ægrotare, Lye.

Sicol a sickle, v. sicel.

Sicol-wyrt the herb sickle-wort; consolidæ genus, Som.

Sicomor A sycamore; sycamorur:—Astah up on an treow sicomorun, Lk. 19, 4.

Sid; def. se sida; seo, þæt side; sup. sidest; adj. 1.

Ample, spacious, broad, great, vast; amplus, latus, spatiosus. 2. Various, diverse; varius:—

1. Pios side gesceaft this spacious creation, Bt. R. p. 196.

Hu wid and sid how wide and spacious, Cd. 228. Gesetten þa Sennar sidne and widne then (they) occupied Shinar

spacious and wide, Cd. 80. Unlytel dæl sidre foldan no small part of wide land, Cd. 119.

Geond þisne sidan grund over this spacious earth, Bt. R. p. 177. Giond þas

sidan gesceaft over the broad creation, Cd. 32. On þysum

sidan sele in this spacious hall, Cd. 216. Siðe hergas vast

bands, armies, Cd. 156. Gesæt sidestan dæge sat (his)

last day, Cd. 209. 2. Sidra

gesceaft of various creatures, Bt. R. p. 167. Sidra gesceafta anleppa ælc *variarum creaturarum singula*, Bt. R. p. 187.

<sup>g</sup> Side; adv. Far, widely; late:—Side and wide far and wide, Cd. 6: 93.

SIDE, an; f. [Plat. side, sied f: Dut. zyde f: Frs. sid f: Ger. seite f: Tat. situ: Not. sittu: Dan. side c: Swed.

Icel. sida f: Heb. צֶדֶד jd, tsd a side: Chald. ܕܝܕ jdd,

tsdd to turn] A SIDE; latus:—

Geopenode his sidan mid spere, Jn. 19, 34. He ætyw-

de hym hys handa and hys sidan, Jn. 20, 20. Be sidan

on the side, Cd. 205, Th. p. 299, 5. Duru þu setst be

þære sidan wiðneoðan, Gen. 6, 16. On eallum sidum on

all sides, Bt. 18, 2.

Sid-adl a side disease, pain in the side, R. 10.

Sidan of a side, v. side.

Sidrefull Modest, bashful; pudicus, Cod. Ezon. 1 a.

Sidrefulnys, se; f. Modesty: pudicitia, Abus. 5.

<sup>h</sup> Sidelice Aptly, according to custom; apte, ex more, Past. 21, 2.

Sidene Silken, made of silk; sericus, bombycinus, Col. Monas.

Sidesta the widest, v. sid.

Sidfexe, sidfexed Having long hair; capillatus, Elf. gr. 43.

Sido a custom, v. sidu.

Sid-reaf a side clothing, a cloak, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.

Sid-sár a side sore or disease.

SIDU, sidog; g. d. a; ac. u; pl. nom. ac. a; g. a, ena; d. um;

m. [Plat. Frs. sede f: Dut. zeden f. pl. the s. zede not in

use: Ger. sitte f: Not. Wil. sito f: Otfried's Krist by Graff.

lib. ii. 8: 27. Thar stuantun

uázarfaz, so thár inlante situ

uas ibi stabant vasa aquaria,

tu in regione moris erat. Poem

on St. Anno, sidde m. Hor-

neck. sid m: Dan. sæder c. pl:

Swed. sed m: Icel. sidr m.

Wachter, on the derivation of

this word, says, Duo significa-

re potest; vel consuetudinem

vivendi, si sit a Grk. εἶδος,

præposito sibilō, et hoc ab εἶω

consuesco; vel institutum ma-

jorum, si derivetur a Ger. set-

ten, setzen constituere] A cus-

tom, manner, part, duty; pars,

officium, mos, ritus, consue-

tudo:—Micel sidu mid Rom-

warum wæs was a great cus-

tom with Romans, Bt. 27, 1.

Weorðað swiðe oft se sidu

it is very often the custom, Bt.

39, 9. Hiora sidu and heora

gecynd onwendan to change



their custom and their nature, *Bt.* 7, 2. Godgesette unawendendlicne sido and þeawas God has set unchangeable customs and laws, *Bt.* 21, 1.

<sup>1</sup> Sid-wærc, sid-weorce a side disease, a pain in the side.

Sid-wyrm a silkworm; bombyx, *R.* 23,

Sie be, shall be, *Bt.* 16, 2, v. sy, wesan.

Sie the sea, *Cantic. Moys. Ex.* 15, 1, 12, v. sæ.

Sie victory, *Ex.* 17, 11, v. sige.

Sielf salve, *C. R. Jn.* 11, 2, v. sealf.

Siel—hearwæn an Ethiopian: Æthiopses Mauri, *T. Ps.* 71, 9, v. Silhearwa.

Siemle always, *Bt.* 6: 7, 3, v. simle.

Sienare, be; sunt, sint, for synd, *Bt.* 10: 11, 1, v. wesan.

Siende for si be; sit, *Hickes's Gr. 4to.* p. 45, 3.

Sienderlice separately, v. syndderlice.

Siendon, syndon, syndare; sunt, *Bt.* 3, 4: *Cd.* 188.

<sup>1</sup> Siene; f. [*Dut.* zigt n: *Frs.* sione, siune f. *visus*, *facies*; *Ger.* gesicht n: *Ker.* kishihti: *Ot.* gesiht: *Tat.* Isd. gisiuni: *Dan.* syn, aasyn n: *Swed.* syn f. sigt m. sigte n. sight: *Icel.* sion, syn f. *visio*; *syni* n. *visus*] *Vision*, sight, appearance; *visio*, *visus*, *aspectus*:—Hire þa siene onlah to her the vision raised, *Cd.* 29. Forsæton heafod-siena obstructed power of sight, *Cd.* 114. Hrioh bið þonne seo þe ær gladu on siene was rough is then sea which before was calm to the sight, *Bt. R.* p. 155.

Sient are, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. synd, wesan.

SIERAN; p. ede. To lie in wait for, to lay snares for, to plot, to conspire; insidiari, insidias struere, parare:—He hine het seegan hwæt his geferan wæron þe mid him ymbe sieroned he commanded him to say what his companions were who conspired with him, *Bt.* 16, 2. Ða bearn sieroned ymbe þone fæder the children conspired against the father, *Bt.* 31, 1.

Siew the sea, *Cant. Moys. Ex.* 15, 4, v. sæ.

Siex sir, *Cod. Exon.* p. 33, v. six.

Siex-benn a sword-wound, *Beo.* 40, 24.

Siex-feald six-fold, *Cot.* 183.

Siexta the sixth, *Cod. Exon.* p. 18 b, v. sexta.

SIFE, syfe [*Plat.* seve f: *Dut.* zeef f. zift f: *Ger.* sieb n: *Ot. Ker. Wil.* sib: *Dan.* sigte,

sie c: *Swed.* sikt, sickt, m: *Icel.* sia f.] A SIEVE; cribrum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, 65.

<sup>1</sup>SIFER, sifr, syfer [*Plat.* siver, suber pure: *Dut.* zuiver: *Ger.* sauber, adj. and adv. pure, undefiled, unmixed, genuine: *Ker.* subro: *Tat.* subarnesse the purification of the Virgin Mary. *Not.* translates the Lat. sobrius by suber, so that the relationship of these two words is not unlikely. *Wachter* says, *Proprie est purus instar aquæ a saw aqua, mutato w, in b. Ita limpidus a limpha*] Pure, sober, clean, chaste; sobrius, purus, castus:—Beoð syfe and wacole estote sobrii et vigiles, *1 Pet.* 5, 8: *Job.* p. 164.

Siferlice Soberly, purely; sobrie, *Som.*

Sifernys, se; f. *Sobriety*, purity; sobrietas, puritas, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 12.

Sifeða bran, *Herb.* 151, 1, v. siofoða.

Sifian To rejoice; gaudere; sifeð rejoices, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 646, 35, C.

Siflia, siflig food, *R. Ben. interl.* 39, v. sufel.

Sifr sober, v. sifer.

<sup>1</sup>SIFTAN; pp. gesyft [*Plat.* siften, seven: *Dut.* ziften: *Ger.* sieben, sichten: *Dan.* sigte, sie: *Swed.* sickta: *Icel.* sia filtrare, cribrare] To SIFT; cribrare, cribro separare:—Swa swa mon melo sift as a man sifts meal, *Bt.* 34, 11.

Sifse Tares; zizania, *C. Mt.* 13, 25, 38.

SIG be, am, &c.; sim, sum, sis, sit, sub. of wesan:—Ic wite hwæðer hit sig þe soð sciam annon id sit verum, *Gen.* 42, 16. Ðu segst þæt ic cýning sig thou sayest that I am a king, *Nic.* 4: *Gen.* 39, 9.

SIGAN; ic sige; he sihð: p. sáh, we sigon; pp. sigen, asigen [*Plat.* sakken to fall: *Dut.* zakken: *Frs.* siga to sink, to fall down: *Old Ger.* sigan to sink, to fall: *Not.* er siget unde sturzet he sinks and precipitates. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, sigen is used in the sense, to place one's self, to sit down: *Moes.* sigan, gasigan delabi, subsidere: *Icel.* siga desidero] 1. To fall, incline, sink down, to set; procidere, corruiere, irruere. 2. To fail, be deficient as in moisture—hence to be thirsty, dry; corruiere, sitire:—1. Sigan lættest sufferest to fall, *Bt. R.* p. 154. Ne mæg hio hider ne þider sigan nec possit illa huc neque illuc procidere, *Bt. R.* p.

178. Gewat se wilda fugel on æfenne earce secan, ofer wonne wæg werig sigan hungri to handa halgum rince went the wild fowl at eve (the) ark to seek, over dusky wave, weary to sink hungry to (the) hands of (the) holy man, *Cd.* 72. On eorðan sah fell upon (the) ground, *Bd. S.* p. 537, 31. Ealle stiorran sigað after sunnan all (the) stars set after (the) sun. 2. Swa swa sigende sond þonne ren swylgð as thirsty sand swalloweth the rain, *Bt.* 12. On þam sigendan sonde on the thirsty sand, *Bt.* 12.

Sig-beag, sige-beah a crown of victory, a crown, *C. Jn.* 19, 2: *Bd.* 1, 7.

Sige be, am, for sig, v. wesan.

Sige A fall, setting, declining; casus, occasus:—Sio sunne, þonne hio on sige weorðeð the sun when he is in setting, *Bt. R.* p. 169.

<sup>1</sup>SIGE, sege, es; m. Victory, triumph, crown; victoria, triumphus, corona:—Ær þam þe he awurde dom to sige usquedum prolulerit iudicium ad victoriam, *Mt.* 12, 20. Ahte siges gewæld habuit victoria potestatem, *Chr.* 1066, *Gib.* p. 172, 21. Gif he him sige forgeafe if he give victory to him, *Bd.* 2, 9. Mid mycele sige ham foran with great triumph went home, *Bd.* 1, 12. Bad þone ecan sige expected the eternal crown, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 14.—Sige-beacen a sign of victory, trophy, *Bd.* 3, 2.—Sige-beah a crown of victory, v. sig-beag.—Sige-byme trumpet of victory, *Cd.* 170.—Sige-drihten lord of victory, *Bt. R.* p. 180.—Sige-fæst fast victory, victorious, *Bd.* 2, 9.—Sige-folc triumphant people, *Jdth.* 11.—Sige-gefeobt a fought victory, victorious contest, *Bd.* 3, 3. Sige-hreðsig immovable in victory, *Beo.* 1.

SIGEL, sigl 1. A neck ornament, a collar, brooch, jewel, gem, button; monile, bulla. 2. A seal; sigillum:—1. Gylden sigele a gold necklace, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 5. Ic me gemon geo beran, þa ic geong wæs, þa yðlan byrðenne gyldenra sigla I remember formerly to have borne, when I was young, an idle burden of golden ornaments, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 26. 2. *Som.*

Sigel, sigl Rye; secale:—Siglan dust secalis pulvis, *L. M.* 1, 54. Sigelan To seal; sigillare, *Som.* Sigel-beorht gem-bright, *Menol. F.* 175.



"Sige-leās without victory, triumphless, *Lup.* 1, 14: *Cd.* 17.  
 Sigel-hearwa, Sygil-hearwa, Sygyl-hearwa, Sil-hearwa, Syl-hearwa. *A Moore, an Ethiopian; Aethiops, Aethiopissa, Cuschis*:—*Maria and Aaron cidden mid Moises for his Sigel-hearwenan wife Miriam et Aaron obloquuti sunt contra Mosem propter ejus Cuschidem uxorem, Num.* 12, 1. *Sigyl-hearwan Ethiopians, C. Ps.* 71, 9. *Sigyl-hearwan, 67, 34, Lye.*  
 Sigel-hweorfa vertumnus, *Herb.* 50, 136.  
 Sigel-hwerfe *The turnsole, sunflower; solisequium, heliotropium, Cot.* 78: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.  
 Sige-lic like a victory, *Cot.* 198.  
 Sigel-waru an Ethiopian, *Cd.* 146.  
 Sigen, Sihgen; *d. Sigene. The river Seine; Sequana, Chr.* 660.  
 Sigend thirsty, soaking up, *v. sigan: Som. says, the full tide of the sea; as from sæ the sea, gan to go; bibulus, flustrum, Cot.* 86.  
 Sige-reat a garment of victory, a triumphal robe, *Elf. gl., Som.* p. 69.  
 Sigerian, sigrian. *To triumph, to obtain a conquest; triumphare, Elf. gr.* 24.  
 \*Sige-ric rich in victory, victorious, *Cd.* 170.  
 Sige-rof famous in victory, triumphant, *Jdh.* p. 24, 8.  
 Sige-peod a conquering nation, *Bt. R. p.* 150.  
 Sige-preat a triumphing crowd, *Cod. Ex.* 20 a, 13.  
 Sige-tiber a triumphant sacrifice, *Cd.* 162.  
 Sige-torht famous in victory, triumphant, *Cd.* 218.  
 Sige-wong a plain or field of victory.  
 Sigl a necklace, *v. sigel.*  
 Signe to the Seine, *v. sigen.*  
 Signys, se; *f. Descent; descendus, C. Lk.* 19, 37.  
 Sigor *The city Zoar, Gen.* 19, 22.  
 SIGOR, es. [*Plat. sege f: Dut. zege f: Frs. Ger. sieg m: Isd. Ot. sigu sik, siku sig, seg: Dan. seyer, seier, seir c: Swed. seger m: Icel. sigr m. sigurvinning f. a victory*] *A victory, triumph; victoria*:—*Sigor eft awhearf victory turned again, Cd.* 95. *Sigores agend lord of victory, Cd.* 228. *Sigores tacn a sign of triumph, Cd.* 106. *Se sigor seleð who victory giveth, Cd.* 135. *Sigore geweorðod honoured with victory, Jdh.* 12, 38. *Sigora settend disposer of victories, Cd.* 190.

Sigora gesynto advantage of victories, *Cd.* 156. *Sigorum blissian to rejoice in victories, Bd.* 2, 1.  
<sup>p</sup>Sigora, an; *m. A conqueror; victor*:—*Soðfast sigora just conqueror, Cd.* 163.  
 Sigor-lean reward of triumph, *Cd.* 141.  
 Sigorlic triumphal, *Cot.* 56.  
 Sigor-worca a worker of victories, *Cd.* 158.  
 Sigran to triumph, *Elf. gr.* 24, *v. sigerian.*  
 Sigsonthe sesama, *L. M.* 1, 31, 39.  
 Sigyl-hearwa an Ethiopian, *v. sigel-hearwa.*  
 Sihð fails, *v. sigan.*  
 Siðfæt a path, course, *Bd. p.* 571, 34, *v. siðfæt.*  
 Sil-ceaster, Sel-ceaster [*sel best, ceaster city*] SILCHESTER, *Hants; Vindoma sive Vindomii Antonini, veterum Segontiacorum caput, Lye.*  
 Silde-deor *The goddess of war; Bellona, Som.*  
 Silende Feasting, banqueting; epulans, *T. Ps.* 67, 3.  
 Silf self, *Gen.* 1, 11, *v. sylf.*  
 Silf-willes of his own accord, willingly, *v. sylf-willes.*  
 Sil-hearwa, syl-hearwa a Moor, an Ethiopian, *Ps.* 71, 9: *67, 34: Gen.* 2, 13, *v. Sigel-hearwa.*  
 Sillan to give, *Num.* 11, 18: *22, 18, v. syllan.*  
<sup>q</sup>Sillende Zealand; Zelandia in Dania, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Sillic wonderful, dreadful, *Elf. T. p.* 42, 2, *v. sellic.*  
 Sillice wonderfully, *Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 7, *v. sellice.*  
 Silue, *Chr. Gib. p.* 120, 30, *v. sylf.*  
 Siluer, silure silver, *Chr.* 656, *v. seolfur.*  
 Simble a feast, *Ors.* 3, 9, *v. symbel.*  
 Simble always, *Jos.* 6, 3, *v. symle.*  
 Simle always, *Bt.* 11, 1, *v. symle.*  
 Simle a feast, *Ps.* 73, 9, *v. symbel.*  
 Simon with fetters, *Cd.* 37.  
 Sin, sinn; *g. m. n. es; f. re. [Plat. sien, sín: Dut. zyn: Frs. sín: Ger. sein: Isd. Ot. sin: Moes. seins suus, seina sua: Dan. sin m. f. sit n. hans his: Swed. sin m. f. sitt n. hans: Icel. sinn, sín, sitt his, hers, his; hans his] His, his own, her, its; suus, sua, suum*:—*Þa sunnan sines bereafað beorhtan leohtes bereaves the sun of his bright light, Bt. R. p.* 153. *Andswarode drihtne sinum answered his lord, Cd.* 99. *Wið drihten sinne against his lord, Cd.* 15. *Oðloh broðor sinne slew his brother, Cd.* 47.

Agif Abrahame idese sine give to Abraham his wife, *Cd.* 126. *Wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sinum would kill his son with his hands, Cd.* 140.  
<sup>r</sup>Sin sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 2, 6, 10, *W. p.* 87, 18, *v. syn.*  
 Sin be, are; *simus, sint, Gen.* 11, 4: *Ex.* 29, 29, *v. syn.*  
 SIN; *adv. Ever, always; it is generally used in composition; semper, perpetuo*:—*He was sinþyrstende mannes blodes he was ever thirsty of man's blood, Ors.* 2, 9. *Sincalda sæ ever cold sea, Cd.* 166.  
 Sina sinews, *Herb.* 36, 5, *v. sinu.*  
 Sina, Sinai, Synai. *Sinai; Sinai westen; Sinai desertum, Ex.* 19, 1. *Sinai munt Sinai mons, Ex.* 19, 11: 18, 23.  
 Sinað a synod, *Chr.* 656, *v. si-noð.*  
 SINC, es; *n. 1. A collection, heap, gain, treasure, riches; congregatio, lucrum, thesaurus, opes, divitiæ. 2. What constitutes riches, the metal itself, silver; ipsum metallum, argentum*:—*1. On seolfres rinc in a heap of silver, Cd.* 226. *Sinc bið deorost treasure is dearest, Menol. F.* 480. *Suð-monna rinc south-men's treasure, Cd.* 94. *Læte brucan since permit to enjoy of wealth, Cd.* 126. *Since berofene of treasure bereft, Cd.* 144. *Since and seolfre with riches and silver, Cd.* 174. *Sinces hyrde treasure's guardian, Cd.* 97. *2. Gesawon ofer since salo hlfian saw in silver halls towering; videbant ultra argentum [sive obducta argento] palatia rutilare, Cd.* 109.  
<sup>s</sup>Sinca-baldor a munificent king, *Beo.* 34.  
 SINCAN; *p. sanc, besanc, we suncon, besuncon, v. n. [Dut. zinken: Frs. siga: Plat. Ger. sinken, v. n. and in a few cases v. a.: Not. sinchan: Moes. sigewan or sigguan (pronounced singuan) mergere vel mergi: Swed. sjunka: Dan. synke, v. n. to sink, v. a. to swallow: Icel. siga, v. n. desiderare, deorsum ferri] To SINK; subside, delabi*:—*Twa byrig on eorðan besuncon two cities into earth sank, Ors.* 3, 2, *Bar. p.* 89, 18. *Seo burh besanc on eorðan the city sank into the earth, Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar. p.* 129, 7. *Sincende subsidens, C. Mt.* 14, 30. *Hwæðer sincende sæfod þa gyt wære whether (the) sea-flood was yet sinking, Cd.* 71. *v. sencan.*



\*Sinc-geof a money-gift, a gift, *Bt. R. p. 151.*

Sind, synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, *Num. 13, 32, v. wesam.*

Sindan, sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, *Bt. R. p. 9, 6, v. wesam.*

SINDER [*Dut. sindel, sintels m. pl. : Ger. sinter, zünder m. the scales which fly from iron when beaten on an anvil: Dan. sinner c. pl. : Swed. sinder m. pl. : Icel. sindur n. scoria ferri; sindri m. silex: Wel. sindw forge cinders: Fr. cendre f. ashes: It. cenere f. ashes*] A CINDER, dross, scum, putrefaction, rust; scoria, spuma metalli, caries, putredo lignorum, vel ferri. Sinder-om rust of iron; ferrugo, *Cot. 85.*

Sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, *Bt. 42, v. wesam.*

Sindor a cinder, v. sinder.

Sin-dream constant music, *Cod. Exon. 45 a.*

Sinehte [*sinu a sinew*] *Sinewy, strong; nervosus:—Is mid sinehtum limum gehæfd is held with sinewy limbs, L. M. 2, 36.*

Sinew a sinew, v. sinu.

Sineweaht. 1. What is long and round, round; teres, rotundus, cylindricus. 2. Circular, globular; circularis. 3. Voluble, changeable; volubilis, versatilis:—*1. Elf. gr. 9, 26. Sine-waht stan a long round stone, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69. 2. Æquin. Vern. 3: Herb. 49, 1. Sine-waht cleofa rotundum conclawe, R. 108. Sineweaht hring rotundus cyclus, Cot. 183. 3. Sineweaht gesceap volubile schema, R. 100.*

\*Sineweahtian To waver, reel, stagger; vacillare, nutare, *Som.*

Sineweahtnes, se; f. Roundness; globositas, rotunditas, *Æquin. Vern. 17: R. 100.*

Sin-full sinful, *Gen. 13, 13, v. syn-full.*

Sin-fulle House-leek, cinquefoil, five-leaved grass; semper-vivum, quinquefolium, *Herb. 124.*

SINGAL; def. se singala; seo, þæt singale; adj. Perpetual, continual, daily, constant, lasting; assiduus, perpetuus, continuus, jugis, diuturnus:—Se singala ege the perpetual fear, *Bt. 11, 2. Seo singale gemen the continual care, Bt. 12. Habbað singalne and unnytne andan betwuh him have continual and useless enmity between them, Bt. 39, 3.*

Singal-flowende constant flowing, *R. 97.*

Singallice; adv. Continually, al-

ways: continuo, semper:—Singallice wuniende always dwelling, durable, eternal, *Bt. 12. Singallice gehealdeð continually supports, Bt. R. p. 157.*

SINGAN, gesingan, syngan; ic singe, he singð; p. sang, song, we sungon; pp. sungen, asungen, gesungen, v. a. [*Dut. zingen: Plat. Ger. singen: Ker. singan, sinkan: Ot. singan: Moes. sigguan, pronounced singuan: Dan. syngte: Swed. sjunga: Icel. syngia canere, dicere, atsyngia messu missam dicere*] 1. To SING, to play upon an instrument; psallere, canere, cantare. 2. To say, pronounce; dicere:—1. Lioð þe ic geo song a song which I formerly sang, *Bt. 2. Sang niwne ic syngte þe cantionem novam cantabo tibi, Ps. 143, 11. Þæt ic singe þe ut cantem tibi, 29, 13. Hu se scop sang how the poet sang, Bt. 30, tit. Sang Gode lof-sang cantavit Deo hymnum, Ex. 15, 1. Hu we singað quomodo nos cantabimus? Ps. 136, 5. Syngað sealme cantate psalmum, Ps. 67, 4. Singende stefne ic gehire canentis vocem audio, Ex. 32, 18. 2. Cristus sylf sang Pater-noster ærest Christ himself first said Pater-noster; Homil. de fide: R. Ben. interl. 9.*

\*Singanlice continually, *Bt. 18, 1, v. singallice.*

Singendlic cantabilis, *Ps. 118, 54.*

Singendlice Pleasantly, merrily; jocunde, *Som.*

SINGIAN, syngian, gesyngian; p. ode; pp. od [*Dut. zondigen: Plat. Ger. sündigen: Old Ger. sünden: Ker. Ot. sunton: Dan. synde: Swed. synda: Icel. syndga*] To SIN; peccare:—Hu mæg ic swa yfele wið hine don, and wið God singian, *Gen. 39, 9. Ic singie nitende pecco nesciens, Num. 22, 34. Ic singode þe peccavi tibi, Ps. 40, 4. Þæt þu wið me ne syngodest ut tu contra me non peccares, Gen. 20, 6. He syngað ille peccat, Mt. 18, 15, 21. Deð þæt þæt folc syngie faciat ut ille populus peccet, Lev. 4, 3. We singodon nos peccavimus, Num. 21, 7.*

Sin-grene evergreen, *Herb. 49.*

Sin-higscipe A continued family connexion, wedlock; conjugium, *Bt. 21.*

Sinhiwan, samhiwan, gesinhiwan [*sin always, hiwan of the same family*] Partners, yoke-

fellows, pairs, mates, married persons; perpetuo ejusdem familiaris, conjuges:—Het þam sinhiwum commanded the pairs, *Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 3: 37, Th. p. 48, 19: p. 49, 9.*

\*Sinigian, sinnigian, gesinigan. To marry; nubere, *C. R. Lk. 20, 25.*

Sinlic Sinful, wicked; nefarius, *Chr. 1106.*

Sin-niht, sin-neahrt, syn-niht perpetual night, always, *Cd. 2.*

Sino a sinew, v. sinu.

Sinope Mustard-seed; sinapis, *L. M. 2, 6.*

SINOÐ, synoð, seonað, seonod, es. [*Plat. sind, send, schend, zent, sehend, shind f: Dut. synode f: Frs. send, sinuth, zenth f: Ger. synode f.*] A SYNOD:—Mid anmodan ræde ealles sinoðes with the unanimous advice of all (the) synod, *Chr. 797. Sinoðes dom a synod's decree, Bd. S. p. 530, 35.*

Sinoðlic Relating to a synod, synodal; synodalis, synodicus, *Bd. S. p. 572, 1.*

Sinoð-stow a place of a synod.

Sinowalt cylindrical, v. sine-waht.

Sin-ræden [*ræden a law*] A perpetual condition, wedlock; conjugium, *Som.*

\*Sin-scipe, sin-scype, es; m. [*sin ever, scipe a state, condition*] 1. A continued or perpetual state, wedlock; perpetuus status, conjugium. 2. Carnal connexion, lust; carnalis copulatio, illicita:—1. Gesamnað sin-scipas unites in the bands of wedlock; nectit conjugia, *Bt. R. p. 165. 2. Gif hwa on swilcum manfullum sin-scipe þurh-wunað if any in such wicked connexion shall continue, Can. Edg. mod. imp. pær. 22.*

Sint, synt, synd are; sunt, *Jn. 17, 11, v. wesam.*

Sin-þyrstende always thirsting.

Sin-tryndel A sort of shield; ancile, *R. 53.*

SINU, sinw, senw; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; f. [*Plat. seen f: Dut. zenuw f: Frs. sine f: Ger. sehne f: Old Ger. sennu, sennuwa, senib: Dan. seene c: Swed. sena f: Icel. sin f. nervus, membrum genitale*] A SINEW; nervus, acetabulum:—Þa æthran he his sine on his þeo, *Gen. 32, 25. Etan sine to eat the sinew, Gen. 32, 32. Of sinum geworhte ex nervis factis, Jud. 16, 7. Sina togung contraction of nerves, spasm, Herb. 30, 5. For þære sinwe wunde for a wound of the sinew, L. Elf. 40. Þa greatan*



sinwe the great sinew, *id.* *pa*  
smalan sinewan the small  
sinew, *id.*

*y* Sinwealt cylindrical, v. sinewealt.  
Sio the, she, who, *Bt.* 39, 3: 10,  
v. seol.

Sio the sight of the eye, v. seol.

Sioc sick, *Bt.* 38, 7, v. seoc.

Siodo, sida, siodo. *Manner, con-*  
*duct*; mos, officium: — Gif  
giet, þurh cuscne siodo, læst  
mina lara if yet, through most  
decent conduct, he obey my coun-  
sels, *Cd.* 29, *Th.* p. 39, 2.

SIOFIAN, seofian; p. ode; pp.  
od. [*Plat.* suchten, süchten,  
süften, zuften: *Dut.* zuchten:  
*Ger.* seufzen: *Ot.* Not. süften,  
süften, supsen: *Like* seoc, an  
imitation of the sighing sound  
produced by a painful disease,  
*Adelung*] To bewail, mourn,  
lament, complain; queri, con-  
queri, lugere, gemere: — Ic wat  
þæt þu wilt siofian I know  
that thou wilt lament, *Bt.* 38, 1.  
To þam þæt þu nast hwæt þu  
læng siofige so that thou know-  
est not what thou longer should-  
est lament, *Bt.* 36, 1. Þu siofo-  
dest thou lamentedst, *Bt.* 38, 4.

Siofian seven, *Bt.* 39, 4, v. seofon.

*y* Siofoða, sifoða Bran; furfur,  
palea, *Bt.* 34, 11.

Siofion seven, *R. Lk.* 2, 36, v.  
seofon.

Siofung a lamentation, complaint,  
*Bt.* 41, 3, v. seofung.

Siol a seal, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. seol.

Siolc silk, v. seole.

Siolcen made of silk, v. seolcen.

Siof self, v. sylf.

Siofior silver, v. seolfier.

Sioloc, sioluc silk, *Bt.* p. 158: —  
Sioluc-wyrn a silkworm, *Cot.*  
27, v. seole.

Sionde effervescing, *Ors.* 1, 7, for  
seonde from seon to strain.

Sionoð a synod, v. sinoð.

Sionoð-lic synodal, v. sinoð-lic.

Sionu a sinew, v. sinu.

Sion-walt cylindrical, also strong,  
v. sinewealt.

Siota stabula, *Cot.* 174, *Lye.*

Sioða saturare, *Prov.* 20, *Lye.*

Sioððan afterwards, v. siððan.

Sioiwan to sew, *Bt.* R. p. 158, v.  
siwian.

SIPAN [*Plat.* *Dut.* sippen: *Dan.*  
søbe: *Icel.* syp, at súpa sor-  
bere] 1. To sip; sorbere. 2.  
To soften by soaking, to sap;  
fricare, macerare, *Som.*

Sipen-igle Bleer-eyed; lippus,  
*Past.* 11, 4.

Siredan deliberated, *Ors.* 3, 11,  
v. serian.

Sirenda for sirene [Norse si-  
renn, from sir, saer, sior sea]  
The sea; mare: — On land and  
on sirenda on land and on sea,  
*Chart. Gul. I.* in bibl. Cott.

*y* Siringie Butter-milk; lac sero-  
sum, *Som.*

Sise-mus A dormouse; glis, *Som.*

Sit sits, is placed; sedet: site  
sit; sede: siteð sits; sedet,  
v. sittan.

SITD, es, m. [*Old Ger.* *Ot. Ker.*  
sind iter: *Moes.* sinth iter, pro-  
fectio] 1. A path, way; semita,  
callis. 2. A journey, expeditio;  
iter, gressus, expeditio.  
3. A moving, coming, departing;  
adventus, discessus. 4. Time,  
turn, occasion; tempus, vicis.  
5. A part, lot, fortune, adver-  
sity; pars, sors, vicis dura,  
res adversa: — 1. Doð hys  
siðas rihte facite ejus semitas  
rectas, *Mt.* 3, 3: *Mk.* 1, 3.  
Sæ-manna sið seamen's way,  
*Cd.* 166. 2. Sende on langne  
sið sent on a long journey, *Cd.*  
4. Het he me on þysne sið  
faran he commanded me to go  
on this journey, *Cd.* 25. Ne  
æt ham ne on siðe neither at  
home nor on a journey, *L.*  
*Const. W.* p. 148. 3. Eðe-  
linges sið coming of a prince,  
*Bt.* R. p. 189. He mægða sið  
gewitan ne meahthe he (the)  
maidens' coming might not know,  
*Cd.* 123. 4. On siðe unum tem-  
pus, semel, *Ps.* 61, 11. Forma  
sið first time, *Cd.* 143. Nu  
oðre siðe jam secunda vice,  
*Gen.* 27, 36. Eft oðre siðe  
postea secunda vice, *Mt.* 26,  
42. Seofon siðon septem  
vicibus, septies, *Gen.* 33, 3:  
*Jos.* 6, 4: *Ps.* 118, 164. Seofan  
siðum, *Lk.* 17, 4. Oð  
seofon siðas usque septies, *Mt.*  
18, 21, 22. 5. Þæt te heora  
secan moste that even their  
lot might say, *Cd.* 167. Eft  
bealu siðe after adverse lot,  
*Cd.* 143. On ytemestum siðe  
in extremo articulo, *Mk.* 5, 23.  
Hwider fundast þu siðas dre-  
ogan whither goest thou to en-  
dure thy fortunes, lots, *Cd.* 103.  
Findan sceolde earfoð siðas  
should find hard fortunes, *Cd.*  
208.

Sið; comp. siðre; sup. siðest;  
siðmest, adj. [*Plat.* sied, se-  
dest since: *Ger.* seit since:  
*Old Ger.* sid postea, v. Muspili  
by Schmeller, 1832, gl. p. 37:  
*Dan. Swed.* sidst, adv. lastly,  
finally: *Icel.* síð síro] Late;  
posterus: — Siðre tid a later  
time, *Cod. Exon.* p. 33 a. Eft  
siðestan at the last time, at last,  
*L. In.* 18: *Cd.* 173. Eft siðe-  
mestan, *Mt.* 22, 27.

Sið; comp. siðor; sup. siðost;  
adv. Late, lately, afterwards;  
sero, nuper, postea: — Sið and  
ær lately and formerly, *Cd.*  
142: *Menol.* 398. Eær oððe

sið prius an nuper, *Cod. Exon.*  
p. 23. Sið and late sero ac  
tarde, *Jdth.* 12, 24. He siðor  
for he later went, *Cd.* 160.

*y* Sið-boc a travelling-book.

Sið-boda, Thorpe says, a marshal  
of (their) path, *Lye*; itineris  
nuncius, *Cd.* 155.

Siðcund, gesiðcund-man [sið-  
cund one in the same path, of  
the same kind] 1. One in the  
same condition, a fellow-com-  
panion; qui ejusdem condi-  
tionis erat cum quovis altero  
prius memorato, ex gr. cum  
Thano, *LL. Inæ* 45. Cum eo  
qui quinque hidas terræ pos-  
sidebat, *Jud. Civ. Lund. de*  
*Weregild*, 12, *W.* p. 72, 1.  
Ubi notandum quod ejus ca-  
pitis æstimatio (et ejus pro-  
inde ordo atque dignitas) qui  
ortus est a rustico quinque  
hidas terræ possidente, eadem  
fuit quæ et Thani scilicet 2000  
Thrymsæ. 2. An officer,  
a parish officer, one who pre-  
sides in a parish; præpositus  
quidam pagensis, cujus offi-  
cium erat in protectione mili-  
tari se præbere paratissim-  
um, *LL. With.* 7, 8, *W.* p.  
10, 42: *Inæ* 50, 51, 54. Ita  
vero dictus, uti voluit Lam-  
bardus, ab *Anglo-Sax.* siðian.  
Proficisci, iter facere. Potius  
tamen quod ex iis erat qui  
quinque hidas terræ posside-  
bant, ideoque ejusdem condi-  
tionis cum Thano; quum co-  
lono sive rustico perpetuo op-  
ponitur in *LL. Inæ* supra ci-  
tatis. Inde autem conjicio  
nostros sidesmen (q. d. sithes-  
men) nomen deduxisse, *Lye.*

*y* SİDE [*Plat.* segd, seesse, seisse,  
seged f: *Dut.* zeis, zeissen,  
zein f: *Frs.* sied f: *Icel.* sigd  
f.] A SCYTHE; falx, *Cot.* 84,  
90.

Siðe, from sið time, is added to  
ordinal numbers; like the Eng.  
time, as þridan siðe the third  
time, *Mt.* 26, 44, v. sið.

Siðemest, siðest last, *Mt.* 22,

27, v. sið; adj.

Siðen since, *Chr. Gib.* p. 242, 32.

Sið-fær a journey, *Ps.* 139, 6.

Sið-fæt, sið-fat, sið-fet, es; n.

[sið a path; fot; pl. fet a foot]

1. A foot-path, path, journey,  
course; semita, iter, profec-  
tio. 2. Time; tempus: — 1.  
Gerece me on siðfæte rihtum  
dirige me in semita recta, *Ps.*  
26, 17. He gælædde me ofer  
siðfæt rihtwisnyse deduxit  
me super semitas justitiæ, *T.*  
*Ps.* 22, 3. Siðfiatu þine tæc  
me semitas tuas doce me, *Ps.*  
24, 4. Hy healdton fram  
siðfetum heora illi claudica-



*verunt a semitis eorum, T. Ps. 17, 47. Gesundfull siðfæt do us God prosperum iter faciet nobis Deus, Ps. 67, 21. 2. Æfter siðfæte post tempus, i. e. progrediente tempore, Guthl. vit. 2, Mann. Sunnan siðfæt sun's path or course, Cd. 146.*

<sup>a</sup>Siðian; ic siðige; p. ode; pp. od. [sið a journey] *To journey, travel, go, proceed; ire, proficisci:—Mægð siðedon virgins departed, Cd. 94. Hig into helle cuce siðodon hi in sepulchrum vivi descendebant, Num. 16, 33. Siðigende, Pref. R. Conc. pa com ellenrof eorl siðian then a brave earl came to travel, Cd. 89.*

Siðmæst last, Ors. 1, 11, v. siðemest.

Siðor later, more lately, v. sið; adv.

Sið-stæp gressus, L. Ps. 16, 6.

Siðða since, Bt. R. p. 185, v. siððan.

SIDDAN, syððan [Plat. seder, sedert, sedder, sider, sunt, sint, sinter, sunter: Dut. sedert, sinds: Ger. seit: Old Ger. sid, sidor: Dan. siden: Icel. sidan exinde] *Afterwards, after that, then, thenceforth, since, further, moreover, successively, in order; deinde, postea, exinde, ab illo tempore, quandoquidem:—Ge farað siððan, Gen. 18, 5: Mt. 4, 2, 17: Gen. 5, 4: Mk. 9, 21: Lk. 7, 45: Mt. 1, 14: Gen. 18, 12: Bt. 27, 3.*

Siððan; prep. ac. *After, since; post, a, ab.*

<sup>e</sup>Siððen afterwards, Chr. 1123, Gib. p. 226, 44, v. siððan.

Siðwerod a marching army, Cd. 97.

Sitl a seat, Bt. R. p. 160, v. setl.

SITTAN; v. n. ic, he sitt, sit; þu sitst; we sittað; p. sæt, we sæton; imp. site; pp. seten; v. n. [Plat. sitten: Dut. zitten: Frs. sittha: Ger. sitzen: Isd. Ker. sizzan, sizan, silzen: Dan. sidde: Swed. sitta: Icel. sitia: Cornw. seadha: Gaelic. suidh to sit down: Ir. suidhim, eisidhim, seisim: Wel. seza to sit: Heb. שׁוּב st, set to set, place] 1. *To sit; sedere. 2. To remain, dwell, to be stationed; manere, habitare:—1. Geseah twegen englas sittan, Jn. 20, 12. Se þe sitt ille qui sedet, Lk. 22, 27. Sittað her sedete hîc, Mt. 26, 36. Doð þæt hi sitton facite ut illi sedeant, Lk. 9, 14. To sittanne, Mt. 20, 23. Sittende sedens, Lk. 22, 69. 2. Sitte ge on ceastre manete in urbe, Lk. 24, 49. pa þe sittað ofer*

*eorðan ansyne qui habitant in terræ facie, Lk. 21, 35. Sio eorðe sit þær niðere the earth is stationed there below, Bt. 39, 13.*

<sup>f</sup>Siun-hwurful cylindrical, v. sinewalt.

SIWAN, suwan, siwigan; p. ode; pp. gesiwed; v. a. [Old Ger. siuuan: Moes. siujan, siujan: Dan. sye: Swed. sy] *To sew, patch; suere, sarcire:—Siwað, Mk. 2, 21. Siwodon, Gen. 3, 7.*

SIX, syx, sex, seox [Plat. sös: Dut. zes: Frs. Swed. Icel. sex: Ger. sechs: Isd. sehs: Ot. secs: Moes. sahs: Dan. seks, sex: Ir. se: Gael. sea, se: Fr. six: It. sei: Sp. Port. seis: Pol. szesc: Boh. ssest: Wend. shest: Pers. شش

shush: Arab. ست sitt:

Heb. שש ss, ses: Grk. ἕξ: Sans. shashta] *SIX, sex:—Six dagas sex dies, Ex. 16, 26: 20, 9. On six dagon in sex diebus, Ex. 20, 11: 31, 17. Æfter six dagum, Mt. 17, 1. Syx dagon ær, Jn. 12, 1. Six monðas, Lk. 4, 25.*

Six-ecge a figure of six edges or sides; hexagonus, R. 100.

Six-herned a figure of six corners; sexangulus, R. 100.

<sup>g</sup>Six-hund, six-hundred, six-hundrydu *Six hundred; sexcenti, Ex. 12, 37: Num. 3, 28:—Six-hund þusenda six hundred thousand, Num. 1, 46: 11, 21.*

Six-hund man, six-hund man [hynden] *A man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings; homo sexcentenus, i. e. de media Hynden, sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet, quorum Were sive capitis æstimatio erat sexcentorum solidorum. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebatur, ex istis sexcentis solidis octoginta domino suo, pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, LL. In. 70. Denique, quicunque criminis participes erat, solvebat sexaginta solidos pro Hloð-bot, i. e. turmæ compensatione, scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat, L. Elf. 26. Iidem erant isti six-hund men, qui alibi etiam Pegnes medmera, Thani minores, et Rad-cnihtas dicti sunt, Text. Roff. p. 38.*

Sixta m.; seo, þæt sixte SIXTH; sextus:—He gestrynde fiftan sunu and sixteen ille genuit quintum filium et sextum, Gen. 30, 18. Embe þa sixtan tide

*circa sextam horam, Mt. 20, 5. On þam sixtan dæge in sexta die, Ex. 16, 22, 29.*

<sup>b</sup>Sixteg, sixtix. SIXTY; sexaginta:—He wæs fif and sixtix wintre ille erat quinq̄ue et sexaginta annorum, Gen. 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23. Nigon and sixtix novem et sexaginta, Gen. 5, 27.

Sixtene, sixtyne. SIXTEEN; se-decim, Bd. 3, 5: 4, 19.

Sixteogða the sixtieth, v. sixti-geða.

Sixteoða m.; seo, þæt senteoðe. *THE SIXTEENTH; sextus decimus:—On þone syxteoðan sunnan-dæg in sexta decima die dominica, Rub. Mt. 6, 24.*

Sixtig sixty, v. sixteg.

Sixticeða m.; seo, þæt sixticeðe. *THE SIXTIETH; sexagesimus, C. R. Ben. 24.*

Sixtig-feald SIXTY-FOLD, belonging to sixty, Mt. 13, 8, 23. Sixtyne sixteen, v. sixteen.

SLA, slan [Plat. slee, slö f: Dut. slee, sleepuim f: Ger. schlehe f: Dan. slaæn c: Swed. slån f: Slav. sliwa: Pol. Boh. sluoa] *A SLOE; prunum sylvestre, Lye.*

Sla to slay, strike, R. Mt. 10, 27, v. slan.

Slacful Drowsy, slow; somnolentus, R. Ben. interl. 22.

<sup>i</sup>SLACIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od, ed. *TO SLACKEN, relax, give way; tardare, relaxare, remittere:—Gif he þonne lithwon slacode si ille vero aliquid quantum remisit, Ex. 17, 11. Hig ne slacedon illi minime relaxarunt, Ex. 17, 12.*

Slæ A SLAY of a weaver's beam; pecten textoris, Som.

Slæc slack, slow, sick, Cot. 71, v. sleac.

SLÆD, es; n. A SLADE, plain, open tract of country; vallis, campus:—On an mycel slæd into a great plain, Ors. 2, 4, Bar. 71, 2.

Slæg for slægen, slegen slain, Chr. 852, v. slean.

SLÆGE, slege, es; n. [Frs. slec f: Plat. m: Dut. m: Dan. n: Swed. n: Icel. slag n: Ger. schlag m: Old Ger. slah, slag: Moes. slaha, slahts ic-tus, verber] 1. *Slaying, murder, slaughter, death; interfectio, trucidatio, cædes, nex. 2. A striking, beating, dashing together, a knock, clap; percussio, verberatio, ictus:—1. Slæges andetta a confessor of a murder; homicidii confessor, L. Alf. pol. 26. Æfter his slæge after his murder, Bd. S. p. 533, 30. Æfter Pandan slæge after*



*slaying of Penda, Bd. S. p. 557, 30.* 2. *Punres slæge a clap of thunder; fulminis ictus, Nic. 24, 27: Scint. 50.*

1 *Slægu Close-biter, a dog's name; Lethargus, scilicet nomen canis, Som.*

**SLÆP**, slep, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. slaap m: Frs. slepe f: Ger. schlaf m: Ker. Wil. slaff: Ot. slaf: Moes. slep] Sleep; somnus: — Befeoll slep on Abram incidit somnus in Abraham, Gen. 15, 12. Mid slæpe gehæfegude cum somno gravati, Lk. 9, 32. Aweccan of slæpe suscitare ex somno, Jn. 11, 11. Hi wendon soðlice þæt he hyt sæde be swefnes slæpe illi putarunt autem quod ille id loquutus esset de somni dormitione, Jn. 11, 13.*

**Slæp-bær** sleep-bearing, *Herb. 154, 1.*

**Slæpende** sleeping, *Mk. 14, 37, v. slapan.*

**Slæpere**, es; *m. A SLEEPER; dormitor: — Þæra seofon slæpera gemynd a remembrance of the seven sleepers, Wan. Cat. p. 5.*

**Slæp-ern** a sleeping-place, dormitory, *chamber, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78: Bd. S. p. 595, 39.*

1 **Slæp-least** insomnia, *Ben.*

**Slæpst** sleepest, slæpð sleepeth, *v. slapan.*

**Slæp-wyrt** Sleep-wort, poppy; somnifera herba, papaver, lactuca, *Som.*

**Slætinge**, **SLOTTING**, liberty or power of hunting; vestigia ferarum, vestigia ferarum indagandi licentia, venandi copia, *Chr. 1088, Lye.*

**Slæw** slow, *v. slaw.*

**SLÆWD**, slæwð. **SLOTH**; pigritia, torpor: — For heora slæwðe for their sloth, *Bt. 18, 3: 36, 6.*

**Slag**, *slaga a shoe, v. sla.*

**SLAGA**, an; *m. [Dut. slager n. a butcher: Plat. Dan. slagter m: Swed. slagtare m. a butcher] A SLAYER, killer, murderer; interfecto, Ex. 22, 2: L. pol. Alf. 26, W. 40, 26.*

**Slagan** to slay, kill, *R. Mt. 5, 21, v. slean.*

**Slag - þorn**, *slah - þorn. A sloe-thorn, a black-thorn; nigra spina, Cot. 165.*

**Slan** *sloes, mulberries, v. sla.*

**Slan** *To slay, strike; cedere, percutere, R. Mt. 10, 27: R. Mk. 14, 65, v. slean.*

**SLAPAN**, geslapan; *ic slæpe, he slæpð; p. slep, we slepon; pp. slápen; v. n. [Plat. Dut. slapen: Frs. slepa: Ger. schlafen: Ot. slafen, slaffen: Moes. slepan dormire.—slæp*

*sleep] To SLEEP; dormire:*

—We slapað we sleep, *Bt. 34, 11. Hwi slape ge quare dormitis vos? Lk. 22, 46. Slapende, Mk. 4, 38. Me lyste slapan I wish to sleep; mihi libet dormire, Elf. gr. 34, Som. p. 37, 60. Slæpst þu, Mk. 14, 37. Lazarus slæpð, Jn. 11, 11: Hi slepon they slept, Mt. 13, 25. Slap mid me concumbe mecum, Gen. 39, 7, 12.*

**Slapere** a sleeper, *v. slæpere.*

**Slapfulnis**, se; *f. SLEEPFULNESS; somnolentia: — Slapfulnis ungelimplice inordinate sleepiness; lethargia, veteranum, R. 78.*

**Slap-georn** given to sleep, drowsy.

**Slapi-graua** a grave, tomb; sepulchrum.

**Slapol** Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, *R. Ben. 4.*

**Slapolnys** sleepiness, *v. slapfulnis.*

**Slarege**, *slarie A sort of cabbage; brassicæ genus, sella regia dicta, L. M. 1, 15.*

**Slat** *slita; p. of slitan.*

**Slaulice**; *adv. SLOWLY; tarde, Som.*

1 **SLAW**; *def. se slawa; seo, þæt slawe; adj. [Dan. sløv heavy]*

**Slow**; tardus, piger: — Þu yfela þeow and slawa, *Mt. 25, 26. Ne seo slawe ne sis piger, Cot. 139. To slaw too slow, Bt. 37, 4. Slawer tardior, Cot. 68.*

**Slawian**; *p. ode. To be slow; piger esse: — Slawode piger erat, Can. Edg. pœn. 16.*

**Slaw-wyrm** A SLOW-WORM; cæcilia, stellio: — *Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. Regulus, Scint. 26.*

**SLÆAC**, slæc; *comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. slakk: Swed. slak: Iccl. slakr remissus: Dut. slak f. a snail] SLACK, slow, remiss; lentus, piger, remissus: — R. 86. Sleacran lifes remissioris vitæ, Bd. 5, 14.*

**Sleacian**, **sleacgian** *To SLACKEN, to become dull; pigrescere, laxare, Som.*

**Sleaclice**; *adv. SLACKLY, slowly; pigre, lente, C. R. Ben. 55.*

**Sleac-mod** slow in mind, *dull.*

**Sleacmodnes**, se; *f. SLOW-MINDEDNESS, slowness; tarditas, pigritia.*

**Sleacnes**, se; *f. SLACKNESS; tarditas, pigritia, Som.*

**SLÆA'N**; *ic slea, sleáh, he slyhð, slihð; p. slöh, geslöh, beslöh, we slogon; imp. sleh, slyh þu; pp. slegen, geslagen, beslegen; v. a. [Plat. slaen, slaan: Dut. slaan: Frs. sla: Old Frs. slain: Ger. schla-*

*gen; verb irreg: Isd. Ker. Ot.*

**slagan**, **slahan**, **slahon**, **sluagan**: *Moes. slahan percutere, afslahan occidere; Dan. slaæ:*

*Swed. slå: Iccl. slå verberare: Gael. slaidse; v. a. to lash:*

*Ir. slaighim] 1. To SLAY, kill; occidere, trucidare. 2. To*

*strike, beat, fight, to gain (by fighting), smite, fix; ferire, percutere. 3. To cast, throw;*

*projicere: — 1. Ne sleh þu slay thou not, Cd. 162, Th. p.*

*204, 12. Ne slyh þu, Mk.*

*10, 19. Se hægol sloh ealle þa þing þe ute wæron, Ex. 9,*

*25. Mann slihð mactabunt, Deut. 28, 31. Ne slea ge ne*

*occidite vos, Lk. 3, 14. Sle-*

*ande slaying, Ors. 1, 10, Bar.*

*p. 47, 14. Wæs hæfde beslegen was slain by the head,*

*was decapitated; decollatus est, Bd. 1, 7, S. p. 478, 39. 2.*

*1c slea Egipta land, Ex. 3, 20.*

*Se þe sleah his fæder ille qui percutit ejus patrem, Ex. 21,*

*15. Sume hyne slogon mid hyra bradum handum, Mt.*

*26, 68. Gif wit uncere word to somne sleað if we strike*

*our words together, Bt. 35, 5, Card. p. 254, 22. Þe þe*

*slihð qui te percuterit, Lk. 6, 29. Hig slogon heora wedd,*

*Gen. 21, 27. Sleán an geteld to fix a tent; figere tentorium, Ex. 33, 7. Sloh his*

*geteld fixit ejus tentorium, Gen. 31, 25. Gesloh his geteld,*

*Gen. 12, 28. 3. Hio sceolde sleán on cospas she should*

*throw them into fetters, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 6. Seo sæ*

*sloh togædere mare congressum est, Ex. 14, 27. Sloh micel mist, Gen. 15, 17.*

**Sleap** for steap high, *Cd. 167.*

**Sleaw** slow, *v. slaw.*

**Slebe-scoh**, **slype-sco** a kind of woollen sock, a slip-shoe, slipper; soccus, crepida, *Vocab. Dewu. Som.*

**SLECGE**, **slege**, es; *m. [Dan. slægge, slegge c: Swed. släga f.] A SLEDGE, a smith's*

*large hammer; malleus ferreus major, Cot. 135.*

**Slede** a plain, expanse of country, *v. slæd.*

**Slef** a sleeve, *v. slyf.*

**Slefan**; *p. de. To put on, to clothe; induere, Guth. Vit. 14.*

**Slef-leás** sleeveless, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*

**Slege** a slaying, *v. slæge.*

**Slege-bytl** A SLEDGE-BEETLE or hammer; malleus ferreus, *L. M. 3, 55.*

**Slege** - fæge áying by murder, doomed to slaughter; cæde

*periturus, Jdth. 12, 7.*



°Slegel *A quill or some such thing used in surgery as a stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot. 152.*

Slegen slain, v. slean.

Sleh beat, strike, kill; *imp. of* slean.

Sleht slaughter, v. gesleht, slíht.

Sleowe *A mullet; mugil, Cot. 139.*

Slep sleep, *C. Mt. 1. 20, v. slæp.*

Slep slept, v. slápan.

Slepan to sleep, v. slápan.

Slepan on *To slip on, to put on; induere, imponere:—*Hefig gioc slepte *slipped on a heavy yoke, Bt. R. p. 161.*

Slepon slept; dormierunt, v. slápan.

Slep-wyrt *a poppy, v. slæp-wyrt.*

Slewð sloth, *Prov. 19, v. slæwð.*

SLICAN *To smite, strike; percutere:—*Gif hira oðer slicð *si horum alter percusserit, Ex. 21, 18. Se þe slicð ille qui percusserit, Ex. 21, 20. Gif hwile slic si aliquis percusserit, Ex. 21, 22.*

Slice *A mallet, hammer; malleus, Prov. 19.*

SLIDAN; *part. slidende; v. n. To SLIDE, slip, fall; labi, prolabi, Som.*

°Sliddor *What glides down, slipperiness; labina, i. e. nivium moles ex altissimorum montium culminibus gravi impetu defluens, R. 56. Lubricitas.*

SLIDE *A sliding, slip, gliding, mistake; lapsus:—*Generedest fet mine fram slide *eripuisti pedes meos de lapsu, Ps. 55, 13. He nerode fet mine of slide eripuit pedes meos a lapsu, Ps. 114, 8.*

Sliderian, slidrian *To SLIDDER, slide; dilabi, Past. 38, 6.*

Slidor *A SLIDER; pulvinus, phalanga, i. e. cylindrus ligneus qui vectibus promoveatur ad naves traducendas, R. 104: Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Slief *a sleeve, v. slyf.*

Slifan; *ic slife, he slifð; p. sláf, we slifon; pp. slifen. To cleave, split; findere, Som.*

Slíht. 1. *Slaughter, murder; cædes. 2. Rain, sleet; imber:—*1. Man-slíhte *homicidium. Eorðslíhte terræ vastatio, Ors. 2, 5. 2. Som.*

Slíhte-clað *commisura, Cot. 53, Lye.*

Slíhð *strikes, slays, v. sleán.*

SLIM [Plat. sliem m: Dut. slym f: Ger. schleim m: Ot. sloum: Dan. slím n: Swed. slem m: Icel. slím n. phlegma, pituita; sly'm n. mora otiosa phlegma: Slav. ssleim] SLIME, mud, mire; limus, fímus:—Cot. 126. Afæstnod *ic eom on slime infusus sum in limo, Ps. 68, 2.*

°Slimig SLIMY, muddy; limosus, Som.

SLINCAN [Plat. sliken: Dut. Kil. sleyken repere: Ger. schleichen: Ot. sleihen: Ker. slíhan: Swed. slinka] *To SLINK, crawl, creep; repere, Som.*

Slincend, es; m. [part. of slincan to creep] *A creeping thing, reptile; reptile:—*Slincende reptilia, Ps. 68, 39. Slynmynd, C. Ps. 103, 26. Fram þam slincendum *a reptilibus, Gen. 6, 7.*

SLINGAN [Plat. slingen, slengen: Ger. schlingen to interlace, knit: Dan. slinge, slynge to sling, to wind: Swed. slinga to twist, to wind] *To SLING; circumagere, torquere, conjicere, vibrare, jaculari, Alb. resp. 40.*

Sliowa-foro SLEAFORD, Lincolnshire; viculus in agro Lincolnienzi, Chr. 852.

SLIPAN [Plat. Dut. slippen: Ger. schlüpfen, schlupfen: Ot. slipfan, slupfen, slufan, sliptan: Dan. slippe: Swed. slippa: Icel. sleppa elabi, efugere: Heb. סלף shlp, shlip to turn aside] 1. *To SLIP, glide away, relax; labi, solvi, laxare. 2. To give the slip, to creep, steal upon; repere, prorere, tacite, Som.*

°Slípe *A SLIP; lapsus, Lye.*

Slípep SLIPPY; lubricus, Som.

Slípore *Slipperiness; lubricum, lubricitas, Ps. 34, 7.*

Slípan to slip, v. slípan.

Slípper *A SLIPPER; crepida, Som.*

Slípur Slippy; lubricus, Scint. 78.

SLÍTAN; *ic slíte, he slít; p. slát, we sliton; pp. sliten; v. a. [Plat. sliten: Dut. slyten: Ers. slita: Ger. schleissen: Old Ger. slizzan, sleizan: Dan. slide: Swed. slita: Icel. slíta rumpere] To SLIT, tear, bite, break through; findere, scindere, discerpere, mordere, interrumpere:—*Nu slít me hunger and þurst now hunger and thirst *tear me, Cd. 38.*

Slat hys agen reaf dirupit *ejus propriam vestem, Mt. 26, 55. He slat sæ interrumpit mare, Ps. 77, 16. He slat stan interrumpit petram, Ps. 77, 18. Ne slíte we hy ne discerpamus eam, Jn. 19, 24. Se unclæna gast hine slitende impurus spiritus eum discerpens, Mk. 1, 26. His reaf slitende ejus vestem discerpens, Mk. 14, 63.*

Slíte; m. *A SLIT, rent; scissura, fissura:—*Se slíte bið þe wyrsa, Mt. 9, 16: Mk. 2, 21.

°Slíte *The herb called sow-bread; orbicularis, scilicet herba ita dicta, Herb. 18.*

Slíttere, es; m. *A glutton, gourmandizer; lurco:—*Cot. 123. Slíterum sagum *hereticis fabulis, Jos. Lye.*

SLÍÐ. 1. *Smooth, slippery, changeable; planus, lubricus, versatilis. 2. Quiet, easy, prosperous; facilis, placidus, prosperus:—*1. Þios slíðne *wyrd this slippery fortune, Bt. 5, 3. 2. On þa slíðnan tid in the prosperous time, Cod. Ecom. 47 a.*

Slíðe *A graven image; sculptilis:—*Þe gebiddað slíðam *qui adorant sculptilia, C. Ps. 96, 7. Hi offrodon slíððan sacrificaverunt sculptilibus, T. Ps. 105, 35.*

Slíðelice *A graven image; sculptilis:—*Gebædon þæt slíðelican *adoraverunt sculptile, T. Ps. 105, 19.*

Slíð-hearda *hard polished, Cd. 19.*

Slítting, e; f. *A bite, tearing; morsus, laceratio:—*Mid þære biterustan slíttinge, *Deut. 32, 24.*

°Slíttnys, se; f. *A slitting, rending asunder; discerptio, Som.*

Slítta *Contention, strife; contentio, Vocab. Dew. Dubitat tamen Som. utrum non sit potius legendum flitta, slít strife.*

Slítung, e; f. *An adze or addice, a cooper's instrument; harpago, Cot. 9.*

Slíw *A fish called a tench; tineia, R. 102. Tinctus, Cot. 161.*

Sloca *A little mouthful, a morsel; buccella, Past. 47, 11.*

SLOG [Wel. yslwc a gutter, slough: Gael. slob, sluib m. a puddle: Gael. Ir. sloc, sluic m. a pit] *A SLOUGH, hollow place; locus concavus, volutabrum, lacuna cænosa:—*Sum slog on þam wege *a certain slough in the way, Bd. S. p. 619, 17.*

Slóg, slóge, slóh *slew, cast, thrown; slógon slew; cæciderunt, v. sleán.*

Slopen dissolved, v. to-slupan.

Slumere, es; m. *A SLUMBERER; dormitator, Som.*

Slumerian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. slummern, sluimern: Dut. sluimen, sluimern soporari: Ger. schlummern: Dan. slumre: Swed. slumra: Icel. slyma otiosus herere] *To SLUMBER; dormire, nictare, Lye.*

SLYF, slyfa. *A SLEEVE, an ornament for the arm, a bracelet; manica:—*Slyfa manica, R. 48. Slyfan, *Cot. 129, 185. Slyfan gyrdel manicarum cin-*



*gulum, brachile, R. Ben. 55.*  
Beslyfan gebunden *subman-*  
*catus, R. 17.*

Slyh *beat, slay; slyhð slays, v.*  
*slean.*

Slype-sco *a slip-shoe, Cot. 174,*  
*v. slebe-scoh.*

\*Slyðe-mod *a lie, falsehood, de-*  
*ceit; figmentum, mendacium,*  
*dissimulatio, T. Ps. 102, 13.*  
Erravit autem *Saxonicus in-*  
*terpres, qui figmentum in hoc*  
*loco id esse intellexit quod*  
*figmuis; quum revera sit id*  
*de quo figmuis, R. 17e.*

Slyðnes, se; *f. A given image;*  
*sculptile, T. Ps. 105, 33.*

SMÆC [Plat. smakk *m: Dut.*  
*smaak m: Frs. smek f: Ger.*  
*schmack, geschmack m. gus-*  
*tus: Not. smach, gesmag:*  
*Mons. gl. smacho: Dan. smag*  
*c: Swed. smak m: Icel. smeckr*  
*gustus, sapor: Pol. smak: Finl.*  
*macu: Wel. ysmak a stroke]*  
SMACK, *taste, savour; gustus,*  
*sapor, Cot. 113, 138.*

Smæccan, gesmæccan. *To smack,*  
*taste; gustare, Elf. gr. 28.*

Smægende *considering, Chr. Gib.*  
*p. 196, 9.*

SMÆL, smal, smeal; *def. se*  
*smala; seo, þæt smale; comp.*  
*ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat.*  
*sma, smal, smaal: Dut. smal:*  
*Fr. smel: Ger. schmal, schmäl-*  
*er, smälste; adj. adv. Isd.*  
*Not. smal: Dan. smal: Swed.*  
*smal, små; adj. pl: Icel. smár,*  
*smærri, smærstr parvus, mi-*  
*nor, minimus; smálátr humilis,*  
*levis; smálegtr minutus: Wel.*  
*mäl, ysmala light, fickle, in-*  
*constant, simple or vain in one's*  
*discourse; malu to grind:*  
*Russ. malo small, little. Ac-*  
*cording to Adelung, smal is*  
*derived from the antiquated*  
*Ger. sma, smah, smach small;*  
*which only differs from the*  
*Plat. sma, the Dan. smaa,*  
*Swed. små in the termination,*  
*while in Russ. or Slavonic malo*  
*is in want of the prefixed s]*

1. SMALL, slender, thin; *grac-*  
*ilis, exilis, parvus, subtilis,*  
*tenuis. 2. Narrow; angus-*  
*tus: — 1. Great and smæl*  
*great and small; grossi et*  
*graciles, Cot. 98. Smæl pear-*  
*mas small veins, intestines;*  
*ilia, intestina, venule, Elf. gl.*  
*Som. p. 71: R. 74. Smæl*  
*þearma sare intestinorum mor-*  
*buis, L. M. 2, 33. Smæl æl*  
*anguilla, Cot. 161. Smæl þis-*  
*tel the small thistle; parvus*  
*carduus. Hangað þe smalan*  
*þæðe hangs by a small thread,*  
*Bt. 29, 1. Smalan wyrmas*  
*small worms; tenues vermes,*  
*Bt. 16, 2. Þeah þu hie smale*

*toðæle swa dust though thou*  
*make me small as dust, Bt. 13.*

Hi smalo hrægel wefað *they*  
*weave thin clothing; illi sub-*  
*tiles vestes textunt, Bd. S. p.*  
*601, 16. 2. Smælost, smælst*  
*narrowest, Ors. 1, 1.*

\*Smæll *A slap, cuff; alapa, C.*  
*Jn. 18, 22.*

SmærC SMIRK; risus, *Lye.*

SMÆTE, smeate [smat; *p. of*  
*smitan to beat]* Beaten; *Lye*  
*says, pure, and gives the Latin*  
*obrussa, obryzum: — Smæte*  
*gylðne obrussus, obryzus, Cot.*  
*166, 172, 170. Smæte gylde-*  
*nan claðas obryzæ laminæ, Cot.*  
*2, 143. Of smeate golde of*  
*beaten gold, Chr. Gib. p. 177, 6.*

Smæðe *smooth, even, v. smeðe.*

Smal, small *small, thin, slender,*  
*Bt. 29, 1, v. smæl.*

Smallung, e; *f. A making small,*  
*diminishing; minutio, dimi-*  
*nutio, Som.*

Smeac *smoked; p. of smeocan.*

Smeawung *consideration, C. T.*  
*Ps. 18, 15, v. smeawung.*

Smeagan, smeagean *to inquire,*  
*meditate, imagine, consider, Lk.*  
*22, 23: 11, 38, v. smeagan.*

Smeagendlic; *adj. Belonging to*  
*consideration, contemplative;*  
*deliberativus, contemplativus,*  
*Som.*

Smeawung, smeawung, e; *f.*  
*Search, consideration, study,*  
*machination; scrutinium, stu-*  
*dium, Ps. 63, 6, v. smeawung.*

\*Smeallic; *adj. Small, slender,*  
*thin, subtle, deep, profound;*  
*parvus, exiguus, tenuis, sub-*  
*tilis: — Smeallicu fandung sub-*  
*tilis inquisitio, Past. 20, 3.*  
Mid smealican spræce *with*  
*subtle speech, Bt. 22, 1. Mid*  
*smeallice spræce with more*  
*subtle speech, Bt. 22, tit.*

Smealice; *comp. or; sup. ost;*  
*adv. Slenderly, finely, acutely,*  
*deeply; subtiliter, accurate:*  
*— Smealice þencan to think*  
*deeply, Bt. 24, 1: Bd. 1, 27,*  
*resp. 9. Smealice sohtan,*  
*sohton to seek narrowly, deep-*  
*ly, Bd. 3, 10: Elf. T. p. 42,*  
*12. Smeallicor spræcan to*  
*speak more deeply, Bt. tit. 13:*  
*13. Þonne ic smeallicost*  
*þence when I think most sub-*  
*tilly, Bt. 10.*

Smeallicyns, se; *f. Slenderness,*  
*subtily, acuteness; subtilitas,*  
*acumen, Som.*

Smea - mettas [mettas *meats]*  
*Delicate meats, dainties; deli-*  
*ciæ, dapes, epulæ: — Forhæ-*  
*fednes smeametta abstinence*  
*from delicacies, L. Eccl. 40.*  
Mid cynelicum *smeamettum*  
*geffylld filled with royal dai-*  
*ties, Bd. 3, 6.*

\*SMEALN, smeagan, smeagean;  
*ic smeage, he smeað, we*  
*smean, smeað, smeageað; p.*  
*smeade, gesmeade; pp. smead.*  
[Plat. smeken: *Dut. smeecken*  
*to entreat; Frs. smuga, smoege-*  
*je to beseech: Dan. smigre to*  
*flatter: Swed. smeka to ca-*  
*ress]* To inquire, meditate, con-  
sider, design, weigh, examine,  
search, dispute, argue, reason;  
querere, meditari, considera-  
re, scrutari, disputare: — Ne  
secð he nanwuh, ne ne smeað  
neither seeks he after anything,  
nor inquires, Bt. 42, Card. p.  
390, 20. Þæt ic smeade ut  
meditaver, Ps. 118, 148. Smea  
quære, scrutari, Jn. 7, 52. We  
smean nos meditamur, Bt. 41,  
5. Smeað ge meditemini vos,  
Bt. 32, 2. Hwæt smeade ge  
quid disputavistis vos, Mk. 9,  
33. Hi smeaddon illi quæsi-  
verunt, meditati sunt, Mk. 9,  
10. Hi agunnon betwux hym  
smeagan, hwyel of hym þæt  
to donne wære, Lk. 22, 23.  
Þa ongan se Fariseisca on  
hym smeagan, Lk. 11, 38.  
Be þam ge smeageað de hoc  
queritis, Jn. 16, 19: 5, 39:  
Lk. 2, 19. Bið smead erit  
meditatus, Ps. 1, 2. Hwile  
he smeað ymb þis eorðlice  
lif while he meditates about this  
earthly life, Bt. 39, 7.

Smearcian *to smirk, smile, Bt.*  
*39, 4, v. smercian.*

Smeat beaten, pure, Chr. Gib.  
p. 177, 6, v. smæte.

Smeað [smeað *that which is in-*  
*quired into; from smean or*  
*smeagan to inquire, meditate]*  
*Meditation, consideration; me-*  
*ditatio, Ps. 118, 77, v. smeawung.*

Smea - þancfull *Contemplative;*  
*contemplativus, Som.*

Smea - þancfullnys *consideration,*  
*musung; contemplatio, Som.*

Smea - þancol *contemplative, sharp-*  
*witted, subtle; contemplati-*  
*vus, Som.*

Smea - þancollice *with considera-*  
*tion, subtilly; subtiliter, con-*  
*templative, Dial. 2, 22, 25.*

Smea - þancolnys, se; *f. Sub-*  
*tilly; subtiliter, Th. An.*

Smeawung, smeawung, e; *f. also,*  
*es; m. Meditation, thought,*  
*reasoning, dispute, argument;*  
*meditatio, cogitatio, indagatio,*  
*discussio, argumentatio:*  
*— Smeawung min is meditatio*  
*mea est, Ps. 118, 24, 97, 99.*  
Sio smeawung *the argument,*  
*Bt. 39, 8. On smeawunge*  
*gewrita in meditation of scrip-*  
*tures, Bd. S. p. 474, 5. Smea-*  
*ungas ylle cogitationes prave,*  
*C. Mt. 15, 19: Mk. 7, 21: R.*  
*Ben. 2.*



<sup>7</sup> Smea-wyrm, smega-wyrm, smoegea-wyrm [smuan, smugan to creep] *A disease which some call the shingles; others, ring-worm, running worm; herpes morbus, L. M. 3, 9.*

Smec smoke, *Bt. 27, 3, v. smic.*  
Smecan to smoke, *Ex. 19, 18, v. smeocan.*

Smecc smack, taste, *v. smæc.*

Smeegan to taste, *v. smæccan.*

SMEDE, smedeme, *an; f. Meal, fine flour; simila, similago, farina, amyllum:—Pri sestras smedeman tria sata farinae similaginea, Gen. 18, 6. Teoð-an dæl smedeman decimam partem simila, Ex. 29, 40. Mid hwætes smedeman cum tritici similagine, Deut. 32, 14.*

Smednen *Fine flour; similago, Scint. 47, Lye.*

Smega-wyrm ring-worm, *v. smea-wyrm.*

SMELT. A SMELT, sprat; sardina piscis, *Cot. 161.*

Smelt serene, mild, *Prov. 16, v. smylt.*

Smel-pistl a small thistle, *Cot. 206, v. smæl.*

Smelting, smylting *Amber; succinum, electrum, R. 58.*

Smeoc smoke, *V. Ps. 101, 4, v. smic.*

Smeocan, smecan, smocian; *ic smeóce, he smycð; p. smeác, we smucon; pp. smocen [smeoc smoke] To smoke; fumare:—Ex. 20, 18. Hi smeocað fumabunt, Ps. 143, 6. Smeo-cende fumans, Mt. 12, 20.*

<sup>8</sup> Smeodoma fine flour, *v. smedma.*  
Smeogan to smoke.—Smeoðð fumant, *Ps. 103, 33, v. smeocan.*

Smeogan to search, inquire, *R. Jn. 5, 19, v. smean.*

Smeortan To SMART, ache; dolere, *Som.*

Smeort - wyrt, smeortu - wyrt *Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; veneria, filix, aristolochia, v. smering-wyrt.*

Smeoru fat, *v. smeru.*

SMERCIAN, smearcian; *p. ode; pp. od. To SMIRK, smile; subridere:—Smerode he subrisit, Bt. 34, 12: 35, 4: 40, 2.*

SMERE [Plat. Dut. smeer *n. grease: Frs. Júpia. smoar: Ger. schmeer, schmer n. grease: Dan. Swed. smör n. butter: Icel. smiör n. butyrum, oleum: Ir. Gael. smear, smior m. marrow] Fat, grease, ointment; unguentum, adeps:—Smere swines adeps vel axungia porci, R. 73.*

Smerels ointment, *v. smyrels.*

Smere - mangere a butter or cheese-monger, dealer in butter.

Smerenys, *se; f. Uncio, oint-*

*ment; unctio, unguentum, Som.*

<sup>9</sup> Smerewig Smeary, unctuous, fat; unguinosus, *Som.*

Smerian to smear, *Ps. 44, 9, v. smyrian.*

Smering - wyrt, smeort - wyrt, smert-wyrt. *Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; crispa, victoriola, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: R. 41.*

Smero fat, tallow, *Cot. 164, 195, v. smeru.*

Smert - wyrt fern, heartwort, *Herb. 20, v. smering-wyrt.*

Smeru; *g. smerwes; d. smerwe, smerewe; n. Fat; adeps:—Pat smeru wand ut, Jud. 3, 22: Lev. 8, 25. Of smeruwe ex adipe, C. Ps. 80, 15: 72, 7.*

Smerung, *e; f. An anointing, salve; unctio, v. smyring.*

Smerwan to smear, *v. smyrian.*

SMEDE, smoeð; *comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [Plat. smidig, smödig: Dut. smydig, smedig pliant, limber: Ger. schmeidig, geschmeidig soft, pliant: South Ger. geschmaissig: Dan. Swed. smidig: Icel. smedia f: Ir. Gael. maoth tender, soft: Wel. mwýð soft; esmyð easy, soft] SMOOTH; lævis, planus, mollis, suavis:—Ic eom smeðe ego sum glaber, Gen. 27, 11. On smeðne feld in planam viam, Bd. S. p. 618, 40. Smeðe wegas plana via, Lk. 3, 5. Pa smeðan word the soft (gentle, sweet) words, Elf. T. p. 29.*

<sup>10</sup> Smeðian to make smooth, to sooth, soften, *R. 36, v. gesmeðian.*

Smeðnys, *se; f. Plainness, even ground; planities, R. 96: Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

SMIC, smec, smeoc, *es; m. [Plat. Dut. smook m: Old Frs. smayk: Brem. Dict. Ger. schmauch m.] SMOKE; fumus:—Se smic aras of him, Ex. 19, 18. Gesawon þone smic swiðe heage astigan viderunt fumum valde alte ascendere, Jos. 8, 20. Mid þam smice cum fumo, Gen. 19, 28.*

Smican to smoke, *V. Ps. 143, 6: R. Mt. 12, 20, v. smeocan.*

SMICERE Elegant, polished, trim, neat, snug; elegans:—*Cot. 71, 74. Smicere leoð rhythmicum carmen, Cot. 55. Smicere rest most polished, Cot. 150.*

Smicere; *comp. smicror; adv. [Plat. Dut. smuk; adj. elegant: Dut. opgesmukt smuged up, adorned: Ger. schmuck; adj. pretty: Dan. smuk; adj. fair: Wend. smuc. The Brem. Dict. states the derivation to be from the Grk. σμικτος, from σμω, σμεω, σμω, σμικω to*

*wipe off, to clean] Cunningly, neatly, elegantly; affable, eleganter:—Smicere geworhte elegantly worked, Cot. 82. Smicror more elegantly, Past. 63. Smicernes, se; f. Neatness, spruceness; elegantia, Cot. 101.*

Smideme, *an; f. Fine flour, meal; similago, farina:—Ane handfulle smideman pugillum simila, Lev. 2, 2, v. smedme.*

Smilt serene, quiet, *Deut. 32, 2, v. smylt.*

Smilting Amber; electrum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Smirilic Unctuous, greasy; unctuosus, pinguis, *Som.*

Smiring smearing, ointment, *v. smyring.*

Smiring-ele smearing or anointing oil, *Ex. 29, 21.*

SMITAN; *ic smite, he smit; p. smát, we smiton; pp. smiten. [Plat. smiten: Dut. smyten to sling: Ger. schmeissen: Ot. smeizan: Moes. smeitan, smitan ungere: Dan. smide to throw; smitte to infect: Swed. smiska to lash; smitta to infect: Grk. σμωττω to smite] To SMITE, strike, dash; percutere:—Þu smistst ofer impones, Ex. 29, 20. Smite on þæs weofodes hyrnan, Lev. 4, 18. He smat into heofone, H. Lk. 24, 51.*

<sup>11</sup> SMID, *es; m. [Plat. Dut. smid m: Old Dut. smet m: Frs. smed m: Ger. schmidt m: Old Ger. smit, smith, smid: Dan. Swed. smed m: Icel. smidr m. faber, autor. In earlier times smith signified an artist in general, as it does still in the Icel. Wil. translates fabricare by smiden. In the Lat. mid. of the 8th century we find cultores, seu fabri apum.—smið he whosmites, from smitan] Any one who strikes or smites with a hammer, an artificer, a carpenter, SMITH, workman. One who worked in iron was in A.-S. called isen-smið an iron-smith; faber, fabricator, artifex, opifex:—Hu nys þys se smið, Marian sunu? Mk. 6, 3. Witodlice þes ys smiðes sunu, Mk. 13, 55.*

Smið-cræft the craft or art of a smith or carpenter, *Bd. 5, 14.*

Smið-cræftega a smith-craftsman, a handicraftsman, *Cd. 52.*

Smiðian; *p. ode; pp. gesmiðed, asmiðed; v. a. To forge, make, to work as a smith; fabricare, cudere:—Cot. 46. Ic smiðige I forge, Elf. gr. Som. p. 28, 6.*

Smiðlice in the manner of a



*smith* or a *workman*; *fabrili-ter*, *Cot.* 84.

\* *Smíð-tang* a *smith's tongs*.

*Smíðþe, an*; *f.* A *SMITHY, work-shop*; *fabri officina*:—On his *smíðþan* in his shop, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

*Smiting* *Contagion, infection*; *contagio, pollutio, Lye.*

*SMITTA* [*Plat.* *smitte f.* *Dut.* *smet f. a stain*; *Old Dut.* *smette f. macula*; *Ger.* *schmutz m.*; *Old Ger.* *smiz*; *Dan.* *smuds c.*; *Swed.* *smuts m.*] *SMUT*; *macula, R. Ben. interl. prol.*

*SMOC* A *smock*; *colobium, R.* 27.

*SMOAC* *smoke, L. Ps.* 17, 10, *v. smic.*

*SMOCIAN* *to smoke, L. Ps.* 103, 33: *Gen.* 15, 17, *v. smeoacan.*

*SMOEGE* *wyrm ring - worm, v. smea-wyrm.*

*SMOEG* *smooth, C. R. Lk.* 3, 5, *v. smeðe.*

*SMOLT* *serene, placid, quiet, late, Bt. R. p.* 156, *v. smylt.*

*SMOLT* *Fat, fatness*; *pinguedo, R. Conc.*

*SMOLTNAS* *serenity, v. smylnes.*

*SMORAN* *to suffocate, strangle, R.* *Mt.* 13, 7: 18, 28, *v. asmo-ran.*

\* *SMUAN, smugan* [*Plat.* *smigen*: *Dut.* *smuigen* *to eat secretly*; *Fr.* *smuga, smoege* *to entreat, creep*; *Ger.* *schmiegen* *to bend, creep*; *Swed.* *smyg* *to withdraw privately*; *Icel.* *smegia* *insinuare se*; *Icel.* *smiuga* *penetrare*] *To creep, to flow or spread gradually*; *serpere, repere*:—*Elf. gr.* 28, 4. *Smugende, Bt.* 24, 1.

*SMUENDLIC* *Creeping*; *reptilis*:—*Smuendlic* *creeping things*; *reptilia, L. Ps.* 68, 39.

*Smygelas* *Comes, holes under ground*; *cuniculi, Cot.* 37, *Som.*

*SMYLT, smilt, smelt, smolt*; *def. se smylta*; *seo, þæt smylte*; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *smolt* *the pret. of smelten* *to melt, A-S. meltan*] *Serene, gentle, placid, mild, quiet, calm, fair*; *serenus, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, tenuis*:—*Smylte* *ren* *gentle rain, Bd. S. p.* 582, 34.

*Smylte* *weder serene weather, Bt.* 23: *Mt.* 16, 2. *Smylte* *blaweð suðan-westan wind mild blows south-west wind, Bt.*

9. *Purh þone smyktan suðan-western wind through the mild south-west wind, Bt.*

4. *Smylte* *mod hæfdon* *had a quiet mind, Bd. S. p.* 598, 40.

*Seo sæ* *motbrucan smyltra yða* *the sea may enjoy serene waves, Bt.* 7, 3, *Card. p.* 30, 24.

\* *Smylting* *amber, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63, *v. smelting.*

*Smyltnys, se*; *f.* 1. *Serenity, calmness, stillness*; *serenitas, tranquillitas.* 2. *Silence*; *silentium.* 3. *Stillness of the evening, late in the day*; *serum diei.* 4. *What quietness tends to produce, fatness*; *pinguedo*:—1. *Þær wearð geworðen micel smylnys, Mt.* 8, 26: *Mk.* 4, 39. 2. *C. Mt.* 22, 34. 3. *Smyltnisse* *aworden wæs serum diei factum est, Jn.* 6, 16. 4. *R.* 89: *Elf. gl. p.* 74.

*Smyrels* *Ointment*; *unguentum, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *L. Edg.* 66.

*SMYRIAN, smirian, smyrgan, gesmyrian*; *ic smyrige, þu smirest, ge smiriað*; *p. smyrode, gesmyrode*; *pp. gesmyrod*; *v. a.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *smieren*: *Ger.* *schmieren*; *Not. smiran*: *Dan.* *smøre*; *Swed.* *smöra, v. n. smörja, v. a.*; *Icel.* *smyria* *ungere*; *Gael.* *smeor, smi- or, smiur*; *Ir.* *smearam*; *Pol.* *smarowac*.—*from smere* *fat*] *To SMEAR, anoint*; *ungere, inungere, oblinere, tingere*:—*Ne mot nan man smyrgan, L. Elf. Can.* 32, *W. p.* 158, 5. *Mid gesmyrian* *to anoint with, Nic.* 25, *Thw. p.* 13, 14. *ic smyrode ego unxi, Ps.* 88, 20. *ic smirie mine flæn on blod ego tingam meas sagittas in sanguine, Deut.* 32, 42. *Þu ne smyredest tu non unxisti, Lk.* 7, 46. *Þu smirest tu unges, Ex.* 29, 36. *Smyra þin heafod unge tuum caput, Mt.* 6, 17. *Smiriað unget, Lev.* 6, 20. *Ele synfulle ne smiriað heafod min oleum peccatoris ne impinguet caput meum, Ps.* 140, 6. *Þæt hi hyne smyredon ut illa eum ungerent, Mk.* 16, 1. *To smyrianne ad ungendum, Mk.* 14, 8.

*SMYRING, smyrung, e*; *f.* *SMEARING* *ointment*; *unguentum*:—*Ps.* 132, 2. *Cassia, C. Ps.* 44, 10: *L. Elf. Can.* 32.

*SNACA* [*Plat.* *Old Dut.* *snake f. m.* *a kind of water snake*; *Ger.* *schnake f.* *a provincial word for a water snake*; *Dan.* *snog c. a snake*; *Swed.* *snok m.*; *Icel.* *snákr, snókr m.*; *Sans.* *naga*.—*snican* *to creep*] A *SNAKE, serpent, scorpion*; *coluber, scorpio*:—*Elf. gr.* 8. *Snacan* *scorpiones, Lk.* 10, 19.

*SNACE* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *smakk* *or smak f.*; *Ger.* *schmacke f.*; *Dan.* *snekke c.* *a snail, a smack*; *Swed.* *snäck* *a f.*; *Icel.* *snákr m.* *a snake, a smack*; *Fr.* *semaque f.* *a smack*]

*A small vessel, SMACK*; *navis, navicula, scapha*:—He for to Scotland mid XII *snacum* *he went to Scotland with 12 smacks, Chr.* 1066, *Ing. p.* 259, 15. *Scypian* *XL snacca* *to fit out 40 smacks, Chr.* 1052, *Ing. p.* 235, 9.

*Snacu* *a snake*; *snaca.*

*Snæd* *A little piece, morsel, bit, fragment, slice*; *morsus, offa, offella, buccella*:—*Spicesnæd* *a slice of bacon, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Snæd* *buccellæ, Ps.* 147, 6. *Snædan* *offlæ, Cot.*

190. *Snæd* *landes* *a piece of land* *taken from a manor, hence we have Snæd-lands* *the name of lands at Bromley, Surrey.*

*Snæd* *The handle of a scythe, SNEAD* *or SNEATH, still used in Derbyshire*; *falcis ansa, Som.*

*SNÆDAN* [*snæd* *a bit*] *To feed, take food*; *cibo reficere*:—*Þa snædde* *he þær* *and his menn then took* *he food there, and his men*; *tum refecit* *se ille ibi, et ejus homines, Chr.* 1051.

*SNÆDEL* *The bowels*; *extales, exta*:—*Cot.* 166: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

*Snædinge* *A mixture, taking food, a repast*; *mixture, refectio*:—*R. Ben. interl.* 38: *R. Conc.* 1.

*Snæding-hus* *a victualling-house, house for refreshment, R.* 108.

*Snæd - mælum* *in morsels, in pieces*; *offatim, frustatim, Som.*

*SNÆGEL, snægl, snæl, snegel* [*Plat.* *snekke, snigge, snigge f.*; *Dut.* *slek* *or* *slak f.*; *Ger.* *schnecke f.* *as a provincial* *sneegel f.*; *Dan.* *snegle, snegl, snekke c.*; *Swed.* *snigel m.* *snäck* *a f.*] A *SNAIL*; *limax*:—*Cot.* 120, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

*Sæ* *snæl* *a sea snail, a cockle*; *marina cochlea, Cot.* p. 60.

*Snæsan* *to knock against*; *impingere, Ben., v. asnæsan.*

*Snake, es.* *A snake*; *anguis, Chr.* 1137, *v. snaca.*

*Snas* *A spit, brooch, a dart used in war*; *veru, Cot.* 111, 181, *Som.*

*SNAW, es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *snee m.*; *Dut.* *sneeuw f.*; *Ger.* *schnee m.*; *Ot. sneuu*; *Tat.* *sno*; *Frag. on Charlemagne, sne*; *Moes. snaivs*; *Dan.* *snee, sne c.*; *Swed.* *snö f.*; *Icel.* *sníör, sníär, snær m.*; *Gael.* *Ir.* *sneachd m.*; *Wend.* *sneh*; *Boh.* *snih*; *Pol.* *snieg*; *Slav.* *sneq, sieg, sneh*] *SNOW*; *nix*:—*Swa* *hwite swa* *snaw* *tam albus quam nix, Ex.* 4, 6: *Mt.* 28, 3: *Mk.* 9, 3. *Ofer* *snaw*



ablicen *super nivem dealbatus*, Ps. 50, 8: 67, 15. He selð snaw ille dat nivem, Ps. 147, 5. Forstas and snawes þec bletsige frosts and snows bless thee, Cd. 192: Bt. 23.

<sup>k</sup> Snawan to snow, v. sniwan.

Snaw-ceald snow-cold, Bt. R. p. 194.

Snaw-dun [Kni. Snowdon.—snaw snow, dun a hill] SNOWDON, Carnarvonshire:—Com to Snawdune came to Snowdon, Chr. 1096.

Snaw-hwit snow-white, R. 93.

Snaw-lic snow-like, as snow, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.

Sneddun cut, R. Mt. 21, 8, v. sniðan.

Snegel a snail, v. snægel.

SNEL, snell; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. snell: Dut. snel: Ger. schnell, adj. adv: Ker. Ot. Not. snell: Swed. snält, adj. snelt, adv: Icel. sniallr fortis: It. snello, adj. brisk] Quick, active, cheerful, bold, brave; alacris, celer, velox, fortis:—Snellra werod expeditorum exercitus, Jdth. p. 24, 21: Ors. 2, 5.

Snelle; adv. Quickly; cito:—Snelle gemundon quickly remembered, Cd. 154.

Snellian To hasten, make haste; accelerare, Som.

<sup>l</sup> Snellic quick, v. snel.

Snelnes, se; f. Haste, speed, swiftness; celeritas, alacritas, Som.

SNEOME; comp. or; adv. [Icel. snemma, snemminds mane] Immediately, readily, quickly; confestim, illico:—Hatað hy upp astandan sneome of slæpe commandeth them to arise up immediately from sleep, Cod. Exon. 21 a. Ne gesawe þu no sniomor ne'er sawest thou one readier, Cd. 39.

SNICAN [Dan. snige] To SNEAK, creep; repere:—Snicað repunt, Bd. S. p. 633, 18. Snicende farað go creeping, Bt. 41, 6. Snicendne wyrn gesihð sees a creeping worm, Bd. S. p. 474, 33.

Snid, snide. 1. A saw, little saw; serra, serrula. 2. A cut, gash, an incision; incisura, incisio. 3. A morsel, bit, piece; offa:—1. Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: R. 2: Past. 30, 2. 2. On snide blod forlætan to let blood by incision, L. M. 1, 72. 3. Cot. 52.

Snidan, besnædan; pp. besnæded to cut, lop, cut off, amputate, Cd. 200, Th. p. 248, 16: 202, Th. p. 250, 34, v. sniðan.

Snidere A cutter, hewer, pruner; scissor, amputator, Som.

<sup>m</sup> Snid-isene a cutting-iron, a surgeon's lancet or knife, L. M. 2, 22.

Snidung, e; f. A cutting, slaying; mactatio, incisio, Lye.

Sniomor more readily, v. sneome.

SNITE [Plat. snep, snippe f: Dut. snip, poelsnip, snep f: Ger. schnepfe f: Old Ger. snepho: Dan. sneppe c: Swed. snäppa f. This bird derived its name from its long bill or beak. The Plat. snippe or snibbe signifies a bill or beak] A SNITE, snipe; gallinago minor, aceta, R. 38: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

SNIDAN, þu snitst; p. snáð, gesnáð, we sniðon, sneddun; pp. sniden, gesniden; v. a. [Plat. sniden, snien: Dut. snyden: Frs. snia, snida: Ger. schneiden: Ot. sniden, snidan: Moes. sneian, sneithan: Dan. snitte: Swed. snida: Icel. sneida] To cut, to cut even, to cut off, to amputate, slay; secare, amputare, cædere:—Þæt mon mæge sniðan his unþeawas that one may cut off his vices, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 24. Þu snitst secabis, Ex. 29, 17. Sneddun cædeban, R. Mt. 21, 8. Sniden mid snide cut with a saw, Past. 30, 2: Ex. 20, 26.

<sup>n</sup> Sniðung A cutting, killing; mactatio, amputatio, R. 35: Cot. 136.

Sniwan; pp. besniwed. To snow; ningere:—Hits sniwið it snows, Elf. gr. 22. Swa swa hit rine and sniwe and styrmte ute as it rain and snow, and is stormy without, Bd. S. p. 516, 17.

SNOD A fillet, cap, hood; vitta, cappa, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: Cot. 32.

Snofel Secretions from the nose; phlegma, mucus, Som.

Snoffa A loathing, abhorring; nausea, Pref. R. Conc.

Snofi mucus, v. snofel.

Snoffig Phlegmatic: pituitosus, Som.

Snora SNORING; sternutatio, rhonchus, Cot. 174.

SNÓRU; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f. [Frs. snore f. a sister-in-law: Ger. schnur f: Tat. snurf: Lapp. Findland. nuori a youth: Fr. nore, nouere f: It. nuora f. It is related to the Heb. נָעַר nor a son, youth, Adelnig] A daughter-in-law; nurus:—Snoru on hyre swegere, Lk. 12, 53: Mt. 10, 35: Gen. 38, 11.

SNOTE, gesnote [Plat. snotte

<sup>o</sup> n: Dut. Dan. snot n.] SNOT; mucus, Som.

Snotenga-ham, Snotinga-ham.

[Hunt. Snotingham: West. Notingham: Hag. Nothinga-ham: Ric. Notingham: Gerv. Snotingeham: Hovd. Notingham: Brom. Notypingham. Nomen repetit Camdenus a subterraneis speluncis et meatibus quæ in receptacula et habitationem excavavit antiquitas, sub præruptis illis saxis in australi parte qua Linum fluviolem despectat.—Speluncarum domum, quemadmodum nomen interpretatur Asserius, fortasse a snidan, sniðan to cut] NOTTINGHAM; Mercie oppidum, Chr. 868: 924.—Snotengaham-seir, Snotingham-scyr Nottinghamshire, Chr. 1016.

SNOTER, snotr, snottor, snytro; comp. ra, re; sup. est, ust; adj. [Icel. snotr] Wise, prudent, knowing; prudens, sciens, sapiens, sagax:—Seo snotere mægð the prudent maid, Jdth. 11, 3. Ongeat haligne wer, and snotorne, and gecorene on his þeawum knew (him to be) a holy man, and wise, and precise in his manners, Bd. S. p. 554, 8, 9. He gesette to cininge þone snoteran Salomon he appointed for a king the wise Solomon, Elf. T. p. 14.

<sup>p</sup> Snoterlice, snotorlice, snytyrlice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Prudently, wisely; prudenter, sapienter:—Syngað snytyrlice psallite sapienter, L. Ps. 46, 7: C. R. Mk. 12, 34.

Snoternys, snotornys, se; f. Prudence, wisdom; prudentia, sapientia:—Þurh his snoter-nisse through his wisdom, Elf. T. p. 14.

Snotor prudent, v. snoter.

SNUDE; adv. 1. Again; de novo, denuo. 2. Immediately, without delay; protinus, confestim, cito:—1. Buta hwelc accenned sie snude nisi quis natus sit denuo, R. Jn. 3, 3. 2. Gebrohten snude brought immediately, Jdth. p. 22, 8. Þa seo snotere mægð snude gebrohte then the wise maid immediately brought, Jdth. 11, 3.

Snude; adj. Unexpected, coming suddenly; improvisus, subito ingruens:—On þa snudan tid in that unexpected time, Cod. Ex. 20 a, 12.

Snyfling SNIVELLING; mucus, phlegma, Lye.

Snyrings Ragged rocks; cautes, Cot. 44.

Snytan [Plat. snitjen to snuff



the candle: *Dut.* snuiten emungere: *Ger.* schnäuzen, schneuzen: *Dan.* snyde: *Swed.* snyta: *Icel.* sníta emungere] *To* SNITE; emungere, *Lye.*

<sup>1</sup> *Snyting* *A* sneezing, clearing of the nose; sternutatio, emunctio, *Lye.*

*Snytro* wise, prudent, *C. Ps.* 118, 98, v. snoter.

*Snytro*, *snyttro indecl. in s.* Prudence, wit, ingenuity, wisdom; prudentia, sapientia, sagacitas:—*Pære snytro in the wisdom, Cd.* 173. *Snytra* gemyndig of prudence mindful, *Cd.* 113. *Purh snytro* sped by dint of skill, *Cd.* 52. *Íc þe gelaerde swelce snytro I taught thee such wisdom, Bt.* 8. *Snytro* gearwiende sapientiam præstans, *Ps.* 18, 8: *T. Ps.* 104, 20: *C. Ps.* 110, 9.

*Snytro*; *adv.* Prudently; prudenter, sapienter, *T. Ps.* 46, 7.

*Soað* for swa oð or; sive, *Ælfr. Duc. Test.*

*Soc*, *gesoc* *Suck*; *suctus*:—*Fram* soce ateah a suctu abduxit, *Gen.* 21, 7, 8.

<sup>1</sup> *Soc*, *soca*, *socne*. 1. *A* *soke*, liberty, immunity, franchise, privilege, to minister justice or execute laws, jurisdiction; jurisdictio, juris dicendi potestas. 2. *The* territory, precinct, circuit, shire wherein such jurisdiction and such privilege were to be exercised. Whence our *Law-Latin* word *soca*, for a lordship enfranchised by the king, with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his socmen or socagers, that is, of his tenants, whose tenure is hence called *socagium*, in. *Eng.* *socage*; ditto, locus vel ambitus in quo eadem potestas exercetur. In hoc differebant inter se *sac* et *soc*; quod istud, nempe *sac*, privilegium erat sive potestas cognoscendi causas et lites dirimendi: hoc autem, nempe *soc*, territorium, sive præcinctus, in quo *saca* et cætera privilegia exercebantur. *Soc* curia. *Sac* causarium in ipsa curia cognitio, *Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 159, v. socn.

*Socan* to seek, go to, v. *sécan*.

*Socce*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *sokke f.* *Dut.* *sok f.* *Frs.* *socca m.* *slipper*: *Ger.* *socke f.* *Mons.* *socilli*: *Dan.* *sokke c.* *Swed.* *socka f.* *Icel.* *sokkr m.* *It.* *socco*: *Fr.* *socque f.* *Sp.* *zoco*, *zueco m.* a wooden shoe: *Gri.* *σὺκχος, σὺκχος* a kind of Phrygian shoes] *A* *sock*, woollen wrapper for the feet; *soccus*,

*calicula*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. *Soccas pedules*, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

<sup>2</sup> *Socca-burh*; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig [*Dunel.* *Socceburg*, *Sochasburg*: *Stub.* *Socaburgh*] *SOCKBURN*, *Durham*; loci nomen in quo consecratus est *Higbalus* in episcopum *Landisfarnensem*, *A. D.* 780:—*Chr.* 780.

*Socen sucked*, v. *sucan*.

*Socian* *To* *soke*; macerare, madefacere, v. *sicerian*.

*Socn*, *socna*, *socne*. 1. *The* liberty of holding a *soke* or court; curia domini. 2. *Refuge*, exemption, privilege; refugium, immunitas. 3. *An* inquisition, examination, inquiry, a searching; quæstio, investigatio:—1. *Ofer* *saca* and *socna* over sacks and socks, *Chart. Edw. Conf. Hickes's Thes.* vol. I. p. 159, 3. 2. *His* *socne* hæbbe have his privilege, *L. Pol. Cnut.* 69: *L. Ps.* 58, 19. 3. *Be* *monigum* *socnum* *de multis* quæstionibus *Bd.* 1, 27, 8. *On* *land* *socne* in search of land, *Cd.* 80, 82, v. *soc*.

<sup>1</sup> *Soden* *SODDEN*, boiled, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 34, v. *seoðan*.

*Soden* *SUDDEN*; subitaneus, *Som.*

*Sodenlice* *SUDDENLY*; subito, *Som.*

*Sodoma*, *Sodome*, *Sodoma-burh*, *Sodoma-ceaster*. *Sodom*, the city of *Sodom*, *Gen.* 14, 10: 18, 22.—*Sodoma* - land the land of *Sodom*, *Mt.* 10, 15.—*Sodom-rice* the kingdom of *Sodom*, *Cd.* 98.—*Sodoma-warru* men of *Sodom*; *Sodomites*, *Mt.* 11, 24.

*Sodomisc*, *Sodomitisc* *Sodomitish*; *Sodomæus*, *Sodomiticus*, *Cd.* 91: *Gen.* 13, 13.

*Soecan* to seek, make for, to preach, *C. Lk.* 15, 8: 4, 18, v. *secan*.

*Soel* better, *C. Mk.* 16, 18, v. *sel*.

*Soft* soft, mild, gentle, *T. Ps.* 24, 10, v. *seft*.

*Soft*; *comp.* or; *sup.* *ost*; *adv.* Softly, quietly, easily, gladly; molliter, suaviter, jucunde:—*Soft* *swæf* softly slept, *Cd.* 9. *Pe* *softer* libbað who more softly live, *Bt.* 39, 10.

*Softnys* softness, v. *seftnes*.

*SOGEÐA*, *sogoða* [*Plat.* *sog*, *sogt* copia lactandi in nutricibus: *Plat.* *sucht f.* a sigh, a strong passionate desire: *Dut.* *zucht f.* a sigh, v. *A.* - *Sican*, *sicettan*] 1. *Juice*, moisture; succus. 2. *Beating* of the heart, fainting, swooning; palpitatio cordis, deliquium

*animi*:—1. *L. M.* p. 1, 2: 2 34, 39, *Som. Ben.* 2. *Neyrne* he, þe læs þe he hwylnelwlettan and sogoðan on his heortan ne astyryge he run not lest he stir any nausea and beating in his heart, *R. Ben.* 43. *Gif* *sy* *sogoða* getænge if there be a troublesome beating; si sit palpitatione molesta, *Herb.* 90, 11.

<sup>1</sup> *Sohectha*. *An* *iota*, a jot; *iota*, *Cot.* 108. *Sed* *perperam*, ni fallor (*inquit* *Somn.*) pro *iochða*.

*Sohte* sought, v. *secan*.

*SOL*, *sole*, *solea*; *pl.* *solen*. 1. *A* *SOLE*, a wooden hoop or band, to put round the neck to tie an ox or cow in the stall; orbita, retinaculum. 2. *SOIL*, filth, mire, dirt, a place to roll in; sordes, volutabrum:—1. *Cot.* 147. 2. *Sleað* he eft on þa solu casts he (himself) into the mire, *Bt.* 37, 4. *Swyn* simle willnað ligan on fulum solum swine always wish to be in foul mire, *Bt.* 37, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 16.

*Sola-sece* the sun-flower, turnsole, *Herb.* 76, v. *sol-sæce*.

*Solate* *solanum* herba, v. *sol-sæce*.

*Solc* as, v. *swyle*.

*Solcen* *silken*, v. *seolcen*.

<sup>1</sup> *Solcen*, *besolcen* *Slow*, *SULKY*; deses, desidiosus, *C. R. Ben.* 50: *Past.* 35, 1, v. *asolcen*. *Solcenes*, *se*; *f.* *SULKINESS*; desidia, *Mod. confit.* 1.

*Solen*. *SOLES*, sandals, slippers; *solæ*, *R.* 28, *Lye.*

*Sol-monað* *The* sun month, *February*; solis mensis, scilicet *Februarius* ita dicta a visibilibus aucta, tunc temporis, meridiana solis altitudine, *Lye.*

*Sol-sæce*, *sol-sece*. *The* sun-seeker, sun-flower, turnsole; solsequium, heliotropium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66: *R.* 40.

*Som* some, *Gen.* 43, 11, v. *sum*.

*Som* or, *Herb.* 63, 3, v. *sam*.

*SOM*, some. Agreement, judgment, concord, peace; concordia:—*Off. Reg.* 15: *L. Const. W.* p. 109, 5. *Some* lufige love concord; concordiam amate, *Som.*

*Some* also, as, *Cd.* 214, *Bt.* *R.* p. 154, v. *same*.

*Sómed* together, likewise, *Cd.* 23: *Bd. S.* p. 483, 45, v. *sámód*.

*Somen* Together; simul, *R. Jn.* 21, 2.

*Som-hiwan* fellows, mates, companions, v. *sam-hiwan*.

*Som-hwyle* *Some* one; alius, quidam, aliquis, *L. In.* 23.

*Som-hwyle* *Some* while; aliquando, interdum, *Som.*



\*Somme, *Jdth. Thw.* p. 22, 12, an error for womme, v. wom a blot.

Somme; *adv.* [*Plat. samend: Ger. gesamt, sämtlich conjunctim: Icel. saman conjunctim; samt simul.*—*somme seems like the ac. m. of some or same same, governed by to, æt, &c.*] *It occurs often with æt and to before it; as, To somme, æt somme, and then signifies, in one sum, together, at the same time; simul, conjunctim, una, eodem tempore, similiter, eodem modo:—Eardiað æt somme habitant una, Deut. 25, 5. Butu æt somme both together, Cd. 39. Gegaderod to somme gathered together; coacti simul, congregati, Num. 11, 22. To somme cumað come together; in unum coëunt, Bt. 34, 11. Ær hi to somme becomun, Mt. 1, 18: Lk. 15, 6. Het to somme called together, Cd. 178. Foron þa to somme went then together, Cd. 93.*

SOMNIAN, samnian, somnigean, gesamnian, gesomnian; *p. ode; pp. od* [*Plat. samen: Frs. sama, samena: Ger. sammeln, versammeln: Isd. samen: Ot. samanon, gisamanon: Moes. samen simul, una, pariter: Dan. samle: Swed. samla*] *To assemble, collect, gather, unite; congregare, colligere:—Hi somnodon samod togeanes me, Ps. 30, 17. Nat hwam hit somnað nescit cui id colligit, Ps. 38, 10. Hi somniað illi colligunt, Ps. 103, 29. Moyses behead eorlas folc somnigean Moses commanded (his) men to collect (the) people, Cd. 154, Th. p. 191, 16.*

\*Somnung an assembly, v. gesamnung.

Somod together, likewise, *Bd. S.* p. 512, 29, v. sámod.

Somod-siðian to go together, to accompany, *Cot. 52.*

Somod-þwyrlic of one mind, harmonious.

Somod-welling a gathering together; concretio, *Cot. 55, Lye.*

Somod together, v. somod.

Somod-mengan to mix together.

Som-wist the same food, fellowship, *Cd. 104.*

SON, es; *m. A sound, tune; sonus, cantus, cantilena:—For þære mirhte þæs sonas for the sweetness of the sound, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 2. He wæs on lyst þæs seldcuðan sonas he was in love with the wonderful sound, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 17. Sonas to singanne on cyricean ongunnon leor-*

*nian began to sing tunes in church; sonos cantandi in ecclesia cæperunt discere, Bd. S. p. 565, 35.*

†SONA; *adv.* [*Moes. suns*] SOON, immediately, forthwith; cito, mox, statim:—*Anweald bið sona forealdod power is soon gone, Bt. 17. Hi þa sona forleton hyra nett, Mt. 4, 22: 21, 19: Mk. 1, 12. ¶ Sona æfter, eft sona, efter sona soon after, again, Mt. 24, 29.—Ærest sona at first, Bt. R. p. 166.—Sona þæs þe, sona swa immediately, as soon as, Bd. S. p. 498, 29: Lk. 1, 44.—Sona instæpe in the very step or place, immediately, Bd. S. p. 515, 5.—Sona hraðe soon ready, immediately, Bd. S. p. 601, 21.*

Sond sand, gravel, *Bt. R. p. 156, 3: 34, 10, v. sand.—Sond-beorgas, sond-beorghas sand-hills, Bt. 12.—Sond-hyllas sand-hills.*

Sond a mission, *Hom. in Mt. Wan. Cat. 17, v. sand.*

Sond-wic Sandwich, Kent, v. Sand-wic.

Sones soon, *Chr. 1140, v. sona.*

Song a song, *Cd. 214, v. sang.*

Song for sang sung, *Bt. 2; p. of singan.*

SONG [*Dan. seng c: Swed. säng f: Icel. sæng f.*] *A table, couch; stratum:—C. Mk. 14, 15: Lk. 22, 12.*

Sont a saint, v. sanct.

Son-uald what is round, manna; teres, *C. Jn. 6, 31, v. sine-wealt.*

z SOOT, sooth, sot [*Plat. sott, sud, sood n: Old Dut. soet: Dan. sod n: Swed. Icel. sót n: Ir. suth: Gael. suithe, suidh, suid-*

*he m: Arab. ساد sad to be*

*black*] Soor; fuligo, *Cot. 87.*

Sop-cuppa a soup-cup or dish; catinus pulmentarius, *Test. Elfted.*

SORG, sorh, sorhg, e; *f. also es.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. sorg f. luctus: Dut. zorg f: Ger. sorge f: Ker. soragu: Ot. suorga: Tat. suorg: Wil. sorgo: Moes. saurga, saurja. Related to this word are the A.-S. sar: Icel. sár vulnus*] *Care, anxiety, sorrow; dolor, cura, sollicitudo, anxietas:—Mec sorg dreceð me sorrow vexeth, Cd. 99. Him sorh astah sorrow rose to him, Cd. 178. Him ealle þa nearonesse þære sorhge afyrde took away from him all the perplexity of the anxiety, Bd. S. p. 579, 34. Cuðon sar and sorge knew pain and sorrow, Cd. 4. Ðu sorge ne þearft beran thou needest not*

*bear sorrow, Cd. 35. Buton sorge without care, Bt. 7, 2. Butan ælcse sorge sine ulla cura, secure, Lev. 25, 18. Nys-ton sorge wiht know not aught of sorrows, Cd. 13. Sorgum gebunden bound with sorrows, Bt. R. p. 190. To tacnunge sorges, and anfealdes sares for a token of care and unmixed sorrow, Bt. 7, 2, Card. p. 28, 5.*

a SORG-full, sorh-ful careful, sorrowful, *Cd. 219: Jud. 10, 10.*

Sorgfulness, se; *f. SORROWFULNESS, anxiety; sollicitudo, anxietas, Som.*

Sorgian, sorhgian; *p. ode; pp. od, gesorgod, besorgod* [*sorg sorrow*] *To sorrow, grieve, to be anxious, solicitous; dolere, sollicitus esse:—Swiðe sorgiende very sorrowing, Bt. 38, 1. Sorgiende spræc sorrowing spake; dolens loquutus est, Cd. 18. Ðe þu nu sorgiende anforlete which thou now sorrowing hast lost, Bt. 7, 3. He sorgiende bad he anxiously (sorrowing) waited, Bd. 3, 12, S. p. 537, 6. Ðæt te þu þe besorged hæfdest that thou wast anxious about, Bt. 10, Card. p. 42, 15, v. sargian.*

Sorg-leás, sorh-leás sorrowless, without care, fearless, secure, *Mt. 28, 14.*

Sorgung, e; *f. Sorrowing; lamentatio, Wulfst. Par. 4.*

b SORG-word, sorh-word a sorrowful word, a word of care, *Cd. 37.*

Sorh sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorh-ful sorrowful, v. sorg-full.

Sorhg sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorhg-earig sorrow-wary, all-sorrowful, *Cd. 217.*

Sorhgian to sorrow, v. sorgian.

Sorh-leás without care, sorrowless, v. sorg-leás.

Sorh-leásnes, se; *f. Carelessness, security; securitas, Som.*

Sorh-least Security; securitas, *Somn. 271, 273, Som.*

Sorhlice; *adv. Sorrowfully, miserably; funeste, luctuose, Nath. 6, Lye.*

Sorh-word a word of care, v. sorg-word.

Sot soot, *Elf. gr. 9, 3, v. soot.*

SOT [*Plat. sott m: Dut. zot m: Fr. sot, sott m. f.*] *A sot; hebes, stultus:—R. 88: Hicke's Thes. I. 153, 55.*

Sóð, es. SOOTH, truth; veritas:—*Litel soðes onfand found little of truth, Chr. 1091, Ing. p. 305, 13. He nyste hwæt þæs soðes wæs he knew not what was of the truth, Ors. 1, 1. Ðu soð segst thou sayest truth, Bt. 26, 1. He soð sæde ille verum dixit, Jn. 19, 35. For soð FOR-SOOTH, for truth;*



pro veritate. Wite þu for soð know thou for truth, *Bt.* 7, 3. Mid soðe with truth, *Bt.* 10. Segdest us to soðe toldest us for a truth, *Cd.* 214. Ic sege eow to soðum I tell you for truths (truly), *Mt.* 5, 32. The last two examples are generally construed adverbially.

<sup>e</sup>SOÐ; *def.* se soða; *seo*, þæt soðe; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* True; *verus*:—An soð God unus verus Deus, *Jn.* 17, 3. Þes ys soð witega, *Jn.* 7, 40. Se soða boda the true preacher, *Bd.* 2, 2, *S.* p. 502, 31. Þu hel soðan spræce do thou hide true speech, *Cd.* 89. Soð leoht vera lux, *Jn.* 1, 9. Ic eom soð win-eard ego sum vera vitis, *Jn.* 15, 1. Min gewitnes is soð meum testimonium est verum, *Jn.* 8, 14. Hys gewitnes ys soð, *Jn.* 19, 35: 21, 24. Ic eom geþafa þæt þæt is soð I grant that that is true, *Bt.* 38, 2. Him God sealde soðe treowa to him God gave a true covenant, *Cd.* 107. Se wena nis wuhte þe soðra the opinion is not by any means the more true, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Nis nan þing soðre nothing is more true, *Bt.* 26, 1: 34, 4.

Sôð, soðe; *adv.* Truly, verily, of a truth; *vere*, revera, certe, amen, enim, autem.—Soð ic þe sege amen, tibi dico, *Mt.* 26, 34. Ic soðe geleaste I will truly execute, *Cd.* 106. Soð, soð, ic eow sege amen, amen, vobis dico, *Jn.* 13, 16, 20.

Sôðan true, v. soð; *adj.*

<sup>a</sup>Sôð-bora a truth-bearer, a rhetorician, poet, an astrologer, *Chr.* 975.

Sôð-cued, sôð-cueden veracious, *C. Jn.* 3, 33.

Sôð-cwide, es; *m.* a true saying, a proverb, *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.

Sôð-cwoeð true; *verax*, *C. Jn.* 8, 26.

Soðern-wudu SOUTHERN-WOOD; abrotonum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Sôðes; *adv.* [*g.* of soð true] Of a truth, truly, certainly, verily, for; *profecto*, certe, amen, nam:—Soðes ic sege þe amen, ego dico tibi, *Mt.* 5, 26. Soðes þu eart Godes sunu certe tu es Dei filius, *Lk.* 4, 41.

Sôð-fæst; *adj.* [soð truth, fæst fast, firm, constant] Truth holding, true, just; *veritate* confirmatus, *veritatis* tenax, *verax*:—We witon þæt þu eart soðfæst, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Mk.* 12, 14. Seftre ræst soðfæstra soft rest of (the) just, *Bt.* 33, 4.

Sôð-fæstnes, se; *f.* [fæstnes firmness, stability] 1. *Veracity*, integrity, fidelity, sincerity;

veritas, scilicet in animo, veracitas, fidelitas, fides, integritas, sinceritas. 2. *Truth*; veritas, scilicet in re, dicto, &c.:—1. He (deofel) ne wunode on soðfæstnesse, forþam þe soðfæstnes nys on him, *Jn.* 8, 44. Nys nan soðfæstnys on eorðan there is no integrity on earth, *Nic.* 9. Cyð me þine soðfæstnysse perhibe mihi tuam fidem, *Gen.* 47, 29. Se þe hylt soðfæstnysse ille qui custodit integritatem, *Ps.* 145, 5. 2. Hwæt is soðfæstnys? *Jn.* 18, 38. Gyfu and soðfæstnes is geworden þurh Hærend Crist, *Jn.* 1, 17. Soðfæstnys ys of heofenum truth is from heaven, *Nic.* 9. Ic sege eow soðfæstnesse ego dico vobis veritatem, *Jn.* 8, 45: 16, 7. He lærð eow ealle soðfæstnysse ille docebit vos omnem veritatem, *Jn.* 16, 13. Sôð-gere truly well, very well, *Cd.* 158.

Sôð-hwæðere Nevertheless, but yet, houbet; veruntamen, *Som.*

<sup>e</sup>Sôðlice; *adv.* Truly, certainly, verily; *vere*, in veritate, certe, amen, ecce:—Soðlice þu eart Godes sunu, *Mt.* 14, 33: *Mk.* 15, 39: *Lk.* 4, 43: 9, 27: *Jn.* 6, 14. Soðlice ic sege eow amen, dico vobis, *Mt.* 6, 16: 10, 15. Soðlice se steorra him beforan ferde ecce, stella antecedeat eos, *Mt.* 2, 9. Soðlice on eornust nam revera, amen enim, *Mt.* 13, 17.

Soðlice; *conj.* But, wherefore, therefore; *autem*, vero, ergo, igitur:—Him þa soðlice þas þing þencendum hæc autem eo cogitante, *Mt.* 1, 20. Gehyre ge soðlice þæs sawendan bigspell vos ergo audite parabolum seminantis, *Mt.* 13, 18. Soðlice hyt is awriten scriptum est enim, *Mt.* 4, 6.

Sôð-lufu True love; charity; verus amor, caritas, *Scint.* 1: 1 *Jn.* 4, 16. Oct. vit capit.

Sôð-saga Sooth-saying, true saying, history; verum dictum, veriloquium, vera historia, *Som.*

Sôð-sagol truth speaking, true, veracious, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 5.

Sôð-spæce a true saying or speech.

Sôð-spæcende speaking truth. Soðða since, then, *R. Jn.* 11, 7, v. siððan.

Sotig, Sooty; fuliginosus, *Som.*

Sotlice; *adv.* SOTTISHLY, absurdly, foolishly; stulte, imprudenter:—Scatered sotlice scattered (it) foolishly, *Chr.* 1137.

Sotol a seat, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 15, v. setl.

<sup>f</sup>Sot-scipe SOTSHIP, folly; stultitiæ status, hebetudo, stultitia:—*R.* 88. Þurh his mycele sotscipe through his great folly, *Chr.* 1131.

Sott a sot, v. sot.

SPACA, an; *m.* [Plat. speke f: Dut. speak, spaak f: Ger. speiche f: Old Frs. spetze] A SPOKE of a wheel; radius rotæ:—Ælces spacan bið oðer ende fæst on þære nafe, oðer on þære felge of every spoke one end is fast in the nave, other in the felly, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 28. Felga hangiað on þam spacan fellies depend on the spokes, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 340, 13.

SPA'D, spadu [Plat. m: Dut. f: Dan. c: Swed. m. spade: Ger. spatzen, spaden m. In earlier times it denoted a broadsword, which the Pol. szpado still signifies] A SPADE; ligo, vanga, fossorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

Spadl spittle, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 6, v. spaðl.

Spæc framen, *Cot.* 165, ubi de lignis. Termes, vimen, sarmentum, *Lye.*

Spæc, e; *f.* speech, language, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Jn.* 8, 43, v. spræc.

Spæcan to speak, *Ex.* 32, 23, v. spræcan.

<sup>8</sup>Spæce-heow Folly, rage; locutionis simulatio; locutio non integra, non sana, insaniam:—*Ps.* 39, 6. Spæce-hreow rough speech, rage, *Ps.* 39, 6.

Spæce-hus a court-hall, a place for speaking, v. præc-hus.

Spædan to speed, prosper, *Chr.* 1114, v. spedan.

Spædu a spade, v. spad.

Spænt excitest, *Bt.* 39, 4, *C.* spanð exciteth, *Deut.* 32, 11, v. spanan.

Spær. SPARE, moderate, small, frugal; parvus:—Spær mæte parvus cibus, *Scint.* 12.

Spærca a spark, v. spearce.

Spæren Parquet, lime, plaster; gypsum, *Cot.* 96.

Spær-habuc, spær-hafoc sparrowhawk, sparrow-hawk, v. spear-hafoc.

Spær-hende, spær-hynde sparing, thrifty; frugi, parvus, *Elf. gr.* 9, 78.

Spærlice Sparingly; parce, *Scint.* 49.

Spær-lira calf of the leg, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71, v. spear-lira.

Spær-lired Relating to the leg, crural; surosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *R.* 77.

Spær-stan chalk-stone, plaster of Paris; creta argentaria:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67: *R.* 56. Gypsum, *Som.*



<sup>b</sup> SPÆTAN; *part.* spætende; *p.* spætte, we spætton; *pp.* spæt [Plat. speen, spyen to spit, vomit: *Dut.* spugen, spuwen: *Frs.* spia: *Ger.* spützen, spucken to spit: *Moes.* speiwan to spit: *Dan.* spytte: *Swed.* spotta: *Icel.* spyta. It is nearly related to the *Lat.* sputare: *Grk.* ψυττειν, πτυειν to spit] To spit; spuer, expsuere: —*Ic.* spæte *I* spit; spuo, *Elf.* gr. 28, 3, *Som.* p. 30, 52. Þa spætte he on eorðan tum spuit ille in terra, *Jn.* 9, 6: *Mk.* 8, 23. Spæte on his nebb spuet in ejus faciem, *Deut.* 25, 9. Spætton hig on hys ansyne inspuerunt illi in ejus faciem, *Mt.* 26, 67: 27, 30: *Mk.* 15, 19. Spætende spitting, *Mk.* 7, 33. Onspætton to spit upon; inspuere, *Mk.* 14, 65: 10, 34. Onspæt insputus, *Lk.* 18, 32, v. spittan, spigettan.

Spætian To gather froth or fume; spumare, *Som.*

Span spun; *p.* of spinnan.

Span [Plat. span *f.* a span, a pail: *Dut.* span *f.* *Ger.* spanne *f.* *Old Ger.* spana: *Dan.* spand, spande *c.* a span, tub: *Swed.* spann *m.* a corn-measure, a span; *Icel.* spönn *f.* *It.* spanna *f.* a span, hand: *Fr.* empan *m.* *Lat.* Mid. spannus, espanna] A SPAN; palmus, spit-hama, *R.* 72.

<sup>i</sup> Spana [Plat. spön *f.* *Dut.* speen *f.* udder: *Old Ger.* spune, spunne: *Swed.* spene *m.* *Icel.* speni *m.* The *Ger.* *Dut.* verbs spānen, spenen signify, to wean a child] Teats or SPEANES of females, especially of a cow; mammae, ubera, *Som.*

SPANAN; *ic.* spane, þu spænst, he spænð, we spanað; *p.* spōn, speōn, aspōn, aspeōn, bespōn, forspeōn, gespōn; we spōnon, speōnon; *pp.* asponen, asponnen, aspanen, gesponnen, &c. v. a. [Icel. spenia trahere, excitare] To allure, entice, urge, persuade, induce, seduce, provoke; allicere, provocare, excitare, sollicitare: —Span þu hine urge thou him, *Cd.* 27, *Th.* p. 36, 22. Hi spanað þe to þinne unpearefe they allure thee to thy destruction, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* 26, 20. Hie mid listum speon he with wiles induced, *Cd.* 28, *Th.* p. 37, 12. Hio speon hine she induced him, *Cd.* 32, *Th.* p. 43, 2: *Ors.* 1, 2, *Bar.* p. 35, 14. He was gesponnen he was induced, *Bd.* 3, 21, *S.* p. 551, 5. Gif he ænigne man bespeone

if he have enticed any man, *L. Can. Edg.* 16. Hine his hyge forspeon his mind persuaded him, *Cd.* 18.

<sup>j</sup> Spange [Plat. spang *f.* *Dut.* spang *f.* a spangle, also a buckle: *Ger.* spange *f.* *Dan.* spange, spænde *n.* *Swed.* spänne *n.* *Icel.* spenna *f.*] A little lock, a clasp; scacula, spinther: —Spenn mid spangum braced with clasps, *Cd.* 23: *Gl. Deuw.* 29.

Spannan, gespannan; *p.* gespeon, spenn [Frs. spanna; Plat. Dut. Ger. spannen: *Not.* Ot. spannan: *Dan.* spände: *Swed.* spenna: *Icel.* spana intendere, jungere: *Lat.* expandere. —span a span] To SPAN, measure, clasp, join; nectere, copulare: —Spenn mid spangum joined with clasps, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 29, 4. Grim helm gespeon clasped (his) grim helm, *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 188, 27. Gespannan hors jungere equos, *Martyr.* 18 April: *Past.* 44, 8.

SPARIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. sparen: *Not.* Ot. sparān: *Dan.* sparē: *Swed.* Icel. sparar: *Fr.* epargner: *It.* sparagnare: *Lat.* parcere; and *Grk.* σπαρνος, seldom are related to sparian] To SPARE; parcere, favere: —Spara þeowum pinum parce servo tuo, *C. Ps.* 18, 13. Ne cyricum ne mynstrum seo here hand ne sparode neither churches nor monasteries the enemy's hand spares, *Bd.* 4, 26: *C. Ps.* 71, 13. Na he sparað non parcet, *C. Ps.* 77, 55.

<sup>k</sup> SPARRAN; *pp.* besparrad, gesparrad [Plat. speren, sperren: *Dut.* Ger. sperren: *Ot.* sperran: *Dan.* spærre: *Swed.* spärra: *Icel.* sperra repagulis munire: *Fr.* barrer: *It.* barrare to bar, sbarrare to barricade: *Sp.* barrer] To SPAR; obdere, occludere, *C. M.* 66: *Cot.* 145.

Spatan; *part.* spætende to spit, *R. Mt.* 27, 30, v. spætan.

SPADĒL, spadl, spatl [Plat. Frs. spedel *n.* *Dut.* speksel *n.* *Ger.* speichel *m.* *Old Ger.* spichalla, spot: *Dan.* spyt *n.* *Swed.* spott *m.* *Icel.* spyta spatum *f.*] SPATTLE, SPITTLE; sputum: —*R. Mt.* 27, 30. Of his spatle, *Jn.* 9, 6: *Past.* 36, 9.

Spatlian To froth, fume, taste; spumare, pitissare, *R.* 78.

Spatlung, e; *f.* Spittle, froth; spumatio, pituita, *R.* 78.

Spau vomited, foamed, *Bd.* *S.* p. 619, 30, v. spiuwan.

<sup>l</sup> Spaw vomited, foamed, v. spiuwan. Speac speak, *R. Lk.* 1, 20, v. specan.

SPEARA, spearwa, an; *m.* [Ger. sperling, spatz *m.* *Upper Ger.* spork, spörk, spier, spyr, sperk: *Not.* Tat. sparo: *Moes.* sparwa passer: *Dan.* spurte, spurv *m.* *Swed.* sparf *m.* *Icel.* spörr *m.* Some think this bird has its name from its continued chirping: The *It.* sperlingacciare, sperlingare signifies, to chatter, to divert oneself during the carnival] A SPARROW; passer: —Twegen spearwan duo passeress, *Mt.* 10, 29. Fif spearwan quinque passeress, *Lk.* 12, 6. Manega spearwan multi passeress, *Mt.* 10, 31. Beteran manegum spearwum, *Lk.* 12, 7.

SPEARCA, an; *m.* [Plat. sparke *f.* *Dut.* spank, sprinkel, sprenk, sprenkel *f.* *Kil.* sperke, sparke] A SPARK; scintilla: —Sum spearca soð-fæstnesse some spark of truth, *Bt.* 35, 5: 38, 7. Of pam lytlan spearcan of the little spark, *Bt.* *R.* p. 8.

Speare a spear, v. spere.

Spear-hafoc A spear-hawk, SPARROW-HAWK; accipiter, scilicet fringillarius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66: *R.* 38.

Spear-lira, spær-lira [lira flesh] The calf of the leg, the leg; sura, crus: —On spear-lirum in cruribus, *Deut.* 28, 35.

<sup>m</sup> Spearnes, se; *f.* SPARENESS; parcity, parsimonia, *Som.*

Spearnlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To rush upon, to fall; in aliquid irruere, offendere: —He ætforan hire spearnlode mid fotum ille coram ea irruit apud pedes, *Jud.* 4, 21.

Spearwa a sparrow, v. speara.

Specan to speak, v. sprecan.

SPECCA, an. [Plat. spaak *m.* *Dut.* spat, spikkel *m.* a speckle, spot] A SPECK, blot, spot, blemish; macula, *Cot.* 133, 179.

Spec-faag blotted, full of spots. Specolnys, se; *f.* Talkativeness; loquacitas, *Scint.* 54.

SPE'D, e; *f.* [Plat. spud *f.* *Dut.* spood *m.* *Not.* spout speed] 1. SPEED, haste; festinatio. 2. An event, fruit, purpose, effect; eventus, fructus, effectus. 3. A good event, prosperity, wealth; exitus bonus, prosperitas. 4. Power assistance, strength, dint, force, abundance, means, skill; opis, facultas, potentia, copia, vis. 5. Substance, portion, property, goods, living; substantia, opes, victus. 6. Fountain, source,



example; principium, exemplar, essentia. 7. Diligence, zeal; diligentia:—1. *Pa spedum feran then with speed to go, Cd. 109. Spedum sægde with haste said, Cd. 126.* 2. *Sped folgode event would follow, Cd. 109. An sped sprecað one purpose speak, Cd. 27.* 3. *Hit ne becymð eow na to nanre spede hoc non cedet vobis nequaquam nulli bono exitui; hoc non succedet, Num. 14, 41. Spede lænan with success reward, Cd. 95.* 4. *Purh snytro sped by dint of skill; per ingenii facultatem, animi dotem, sagacitatis vim, Cd. 52.* *Purh his mihta sped by dint of his might, Cd. 81. Purh his mildsa sped through virtue of his mercies, Cd. 228.* *Bæd þone cyning þæt he him spede sealde entreated the king that he should give him power, Bd. S. p. 554, 29. Bring spede us bring us assistance; fer opem nobis, Hymn. 5.* *On þas woruld speda on these worldly goods, Bt. 5, 1. Þe hys spede amyrd qui ejus vicium abigurivit, Lk. 15, 30.* *Mid eallum hira spedum cum omni eorum substantia, Deut. 11, 6: L. Ps. 118, 57: 141, 7.* 6. *He is mægna sped he is of power the essence, Cd. Th. p. 1, 6.* 7. *Spedum miclum with much zeal, Cd. 94.*

\**Sped Phlegm; pituita, Cot. 155.* *Spedan, gspedan; p. de [Plat. spoden, spöden: Dut. spoeden: Ger. sputen: Old Ger. spuotan, sputen, spuatun: Lat. expedire: Fr. expedier: Grk. σπεύδω] To SPEED, prosper, succeed, effect; progredi, succedere:—Swa he spedde so he sped, Chr. 656. Beoð gespedde erit prosperum, L. Ps. 1, 4. Siððen he spedde after he succeeded, Chr. 1123. He wæpnum gespedeð he with weapons effecteth, Cd. 75, Th. 92, 12: Chr. 135; Ing. p. 207, note s.*

*Spedig; adj. Rich, happy, prosperous; dives, felix, prosperus, potens, Ors. 1, 1:—Siðe spedig in a journey prosperous, Cd. 85. Wæstmum spedig in offspring abundant, Cd. 134: L. Ps. 77, 71.*

*Spediglic Having substance, rich; substantiam habens:—Nama spediglice nomen substantivum, Lye.*

*Spedignes, se; f. Substance, riches; substantia, Som.*

*Spel a history, &c., v. spell.*

*Spelad Excused; excusatus, Lye.*

*Spel-boc, spell-boc a book of*

*homilies, Cod. Exon. 1 b, Mon. Angl. 1. 222, 16.*

\**Spel-boda a messenger, preacher, prophet, Cd. 201.*

*SPELC [Dut. spalk f. a splint, used for the binding up of broken limbs: Kil. spalke: Icel. spelkur f. pl. tibicines, radii, like the Dut.] A little rod by which any thing is kept straight, a swathe band, a splint used for binding up broken bones; regula, fascia, lamina, ferula lignea, tabula levis, quæ fractis ossibus continendis accommodatur, Som.*

*Spelcean To support, prop, to fasten with splints; tendere, fulcire, fasciare, accommodare ferulas membris fractis, L.M. 1, 25, Som.*

*SPELD A torch, spill to light a candle with; tæda, fax:—Cot. 178, 193. Spæca þara speldra malleoli, i. e. manipuli sarmentorum in tædas faciorum, bitumine, sulphure, &c. inductis, Cot. 128, Lye.*

*SPELIAN; part. speligende; ic spelige; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. Dut. spelen to act, play: Ger. spielen: Icel. spilun f. lusus] To supply another's room, to act or to be proxy for; vices alicujus obire, vicario munere fungi:—R. Ben. 63: Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 16. Crist spelian Christi vices obire. Naman spelienð nominis vicarius, i. e. pronomen, Som. ¶ Huc refer vocem spell apud nautas frequentem, vices laborandi significantem, v. aspelian.*

\**Speligend, es; m. [part. of spelian to be proxy for] One who supplies the place of another, a vicar, vicegerent; vicarius:—Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend rex est Christi ipsius vicarius, Bd. W. 2, 17, p. 151. Speling, spelung. A turn, change; vices, R. Ben. 2.*

*SPELL, es; n. [Old Ger. spel, spil sermo, historia: Gloss. Lips. spel fabulatio: Moes. spillon narrare: Icel. spiall n. As a compound word it is used by Tat. gotspel: Icel. guds- spiall n. evangelium] 1. History, relation; historia, narratio. 2. Speech, saying, opinion, doctrine, argument; sermo, dictum, doctrina. 3. Speech, language, tongue; lingua. 4. A fable, parable, rumour, report; fabula, rumor, fama. 5. An order, message, tidings; mandatum, nuncium. 6. A spell, charm; incantamentum, carmen magicum:—1. Ic cyðe hwanan me þas spell coman*

*I say whence this history came to me, Bd. S. p. 471, 20. Ic þe sende þæt spell þæt ic niwan awrat I send thee the history that I lately wrote, Bd. S. p. 471, 9: Bt. 35, 4. 2. Ecete þæt spell mid leoðe he lengthened the speech with verse, Bt. 12. Þa ongan he seggan spell then began he to make a speech, Bt. 13, Card. p. 56, 21. Hit is swiðe ryht spell it is a very true saying, Bt. 35, 1. Ic þe mæg swiðe eaðe geandwyrdan þæs spelles I can very easily answer thee this inquiry, Cd. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 4. Me licað þis spell genoh well this argument pleases me well enough, Bt. 38, 3, Card. p. 312, 4. 3. He þas boc hæfde geleornode and of Lædene to Engliscum spell gewende he learned this book and turned (it) from Latin to (the) English language, Bt. pref. 4. Ealdra cwena spell old wives' fable; senum mulierum fabula, anilis fabula, R. 100: Bt. R. p. 197. 5. Fær spell sudden tidings, Cd. 148. Mid spellum het commanded with messages, Cd. 25. 6. Þa ongunnon lease men wyrcean spell then false men began to work spells, Bt. 38, 1.*

\**Spell-cwid An historical discourse; historicus sermo, Ors. 3, 1.*

*Spellian, spelligan, gspellian; ic spellige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To declare, relate, tell, speak, discourse, publish, teach, instruct; sermocinari, fabulari, colloqui, narrare, docere:—Þa ongan he spellian then began he to discourse, Bt. 37, 2, Card. p. 290, 20. Þa ongan he spelligan then began he to discourse, Bt. 32, 1. Spellien to speak, Bt. 20. Ic spellige I relate, Elf. gr. 25. Him was lust micel þæt he leoð spellode to him there was a great desire that he should publish (the) poem, Bt. pref. Cot. Þa hig spellledon dum colloquerentur, Lk. 24, 15.*

*Spelling, e; f. A discourse, speech, converse, narration, dialogue, oration; narratio, colloquium, sermocinatio:—Deofles spelling devil's converse, Cd. 227: Ps. 118, 85. Yðle spellunga idle speeches, fables, Elf. gr. 50. Lease spellunga false histories, fables. Hit is ælcas modes wise, þæt sona swa hit forlæt soð-cwidas, swa folgað hit leas-spellunga it is (the) custom of every mind, that soon as it forsakes true sayings,*



- so it follows false opinions, *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.
- <sup>r</sup> Spelt Bread, corn; far, *Cot.* 83.
- Spelung, spellung a turn, change, *R. Ben. interl.*, v. speling.
- Spenan to allure, v. spanan.
- Spenas fibræ, *Cot.* 85.
- Spendan To consume, SPEND; consumere, *Som.*
- Spending, e; f. A consuming, SPENDING; consumptio, *Som.*
- Spene; pl. g. a; d. um. Spaniards; Hispani, *Ors.* 4, 7.
- Spenend One enticing, a harlot; leno, *Lye.*
- Spenn joined, v. spannan.
- Spenset exciteth, *Bt.* 39, 4; for spænst, v. spanan.
- Speôn persuaded, incited, *Cd.* 28, *Th.* p. 37, 12; p. of spanan.
- Speore a spear, v. spere.
- Speow succeeded, prospered, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 9, v. spowan.
- Speowian; p. ode to spit, vomit, *Cod. Exon.* 24 a, v. spiwān.
- SPEERE, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. f. m. Ger. m. speer. Ot. Tat. sper. Icel. spjör f. Wel. ysper*] A SPEAR, lance, dart; hasta, hostile, lancea:—Geopnode his sidan mid spere fodit ejus latus cum lancea, *Jn.* 19, 34. Ge hyne myd spere sticodon ye stuck him with a spear, *Nic.* 13, 8. Æt þam spere niðe at the spear strife, *Cd.* 95. Speru long poles to try the depth of water; conti, *Cot.* 35. Catapultæ, *Cot.* 45, 189.
- <sup>s</sup> Spere-leās without a point, pointless, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.
- Spere-wyrst Spear-woort; enula sive hinnula campana, *Herb.* 97. Nepeta sylvatica, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.
- Sper-habuc, sper-hafoc sparrowhawk or sparrow-hawk, v. spær-habuc.
- Sperierend, es; m. A tracer, searcher, inquirer; investigator, *Prov.* 11.
- Sper-lira calf of the leg, v. spear-lira.
- Sperta, spirta, an; m. A basket; sporta, *R. Mt.* 15, 37.
- Speua spit, vomit, v. speowian.
- SPICE, es. [*Plat. spekk n. Dut. spek n. Ger. speck m. et n. Dan. spæk n. Swed. speck n. Icel. spik n.*] Bacon; lardum:—*Elf. gl.* Spices snæd a slice or rasher of bacon, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Scone spices a leg of pork, *L. Ethlst. W.* p. 56, 10.
- Spic-hus a larder, meat-house, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.
- Spicyng A nail; clavus, *Somm.* 51.
- Spigettan To spit; spuer:—Spigettan on to spit on, *Bt.* 27, 1. Gif hire fæder spigette

- on hire nebb si ejus pater inspuisset in ejus facem, *Num.* 12, 14, v. spittan, spætan.
- <sup>t</sup> Spile a little rod or splint, v. spelc.
- Spilcean to bind up, *Past.* 17, 9, v. spelcean.
- SPILDE Precipitate, dangerous, perilous; præcipitium, præcipitania, temeritas:—On þam spild-siðe in that dangerous journey, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 18: *Past.* 52, 5.
- Spilde Present, speedy, forcible, effectual; præsentaneus, effcax:—Þæt byð an spilde lyb wið eagna dimnesse illud est præsentaneum facinum [remedium] ad oculorum caliginem, *L. M.* 1, 2.
- Spilian scurrilibus jocis vacare, *Offic. Episc.* 7.
- SPILLAN, forspillan; ic spille, þu spilst, he spilð, we spillað; p. spilde; pp. spilled, spilt [*Plat. Dut. Ger. spillen: Ker. spildanter prodigal: Dan. spilde: Swed. Icel. spilla depravare, corrumpere*] To SPILL, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill; corrumpere, vitare, consumere, perdere, priuare, interficere:—Eall þæt God spilde all that God destroyed, *Cd.* 119. Spilde of here ægon deprived them of their eyes, *Chr.* 1124. Spilt vitiatus, corruptus.
- Spillian to declare, *Bt.* 20, C., v. spellian.
- <sup>u</sup> Spilling A spoiling, consuming, wasting, destruction; vitatio, consumptio, perditio:—Feos spilling a wasting of money, *Chr.* 999.
- SPINDEL [*Plat. spille f. Dut. spil f. Ger. Swed. Dan. spin-del f. Old Ger. spinnaal.*] A SPINDLE; fusus, tenticum, *Cot.* 174.
- SPINGE, sponge, an; f. [*Dut. spons f. Fr. eponge f. Sp. Port. esponja f. Grk. σπονγία*] SPUNGE; spongia:—Fylde ane spingan mid ecede implevit spongiam cum aceto, *Mk.* 15, 36. Hi bewundon ane spingan mid ysope, *Jn.* 19, 29. Genam ane spongean and fylde, *Mt.* 27, 48.
- Spinl a spindle, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. spinde.
- SPINNAN; ic spinne, he spinð; p. span, we spunnon; pp. spunnen [*Plat. Dut. Ger. spinnen: Old Ger. spinnan, spinnen: Moes. spinnan: Dan. spinde: Swed. Icel. spinna*] To SPIN; nere:—Ic span nevi. Ge spunnon nevistis, *Elf. gr.* 25. Ne ne spinnað neque nent, *Mt.* 6, 28: *Lk.* 12, 27.
- Spior a spear, *Cot.* 52, v. spere.

- <sup>v</sup> SPIRIAN, spirigan, spyrian, aspyrian; ic spirige, spyrige; p. de; pp. ed [*Plat. spören: Dut. speuren, sporen, opsporen: Ger. spüren: Old Ger. spuron: Ot. spurilon meditare: Dan. spore to trace, spørge to ask, inquire after: Swed. spåra to trace, perceive, spörja to ask: Icel. spyria investigate, quærere: Old Eng. spere: Scot. spere, speir, spire, spyre to trace, investigate: North of Eng. speer, speir inquire, Brocket: Ray, to sparre, speir, spurre to ask, inquire.* Adelung observes that the most reasonable derivation is from Ger. spur, *A.-S. Old Ger. Icel. spor: Plat. Dut. spoor a footstep, track, trace.* In the same manner the Lat. vestigare, which, in its active sense, has the same signification with Ger. spüren, *A.-S. spirian, is derived from vestigium*] To dispute, argue, inquire, seek, investigate, endeavour; disputare, arguere, quærere, investigare: in the latter senses, generally used with the preposition æfter after, or with a- or be- prefixed, v. *L. Wilk.* p. 63, 1, 2, 3:—Genoh ryhte þu spyrast thou arguest rightly enough, *Bt.* 26, 2. Hi þa spyredan hwæt and hwonan he wæs they then inquired what and whence he was, *Bd.* 1, 33. We sceoldon spirian we should inquire, *Bt.* 42, *Card.* p. 388, 7. He wile spyrian he will inquire, *Bt.* 18, 1, *Card.* 94, 4. Dioplice spirigan deeply to inquire, *Bt.* 35, 1, *Card.* p. 242, 3. Hwyl lað hi spyrgan æfter craftrum why will they not seek after virtues? *Bt.* 36, 6, *Card.* p. 280, 20. Hi ne lyst spirian æfter they wish (list) not to inquire after, *Bt.* 38, 42. Wit on riht spirien nos recte investigamus, *Bt.* 38, 2. Ealle men spyriað æfter þam hehstan gode all men seek after the highest good, *Bt.* 39, 9.
- Spirta a basket, chest *Cot.* 41, v. sperta.
- Spittan; pp. gespitted. To spit; spuer:—Spittende, *R. Mt.* 27, 30, v. spætan, spigettan.
- SPITU [*Plat. Dut. spit n. a spit; speet n. a spear, lance: Frs. spit n. aspear: Ger. spiess m. Old Ger. spiz, spiez, spioz: Dan. spid n. a spit; spyd n. a spear: Swed. spett n. a spit; spjut n. a lance: Icel. spita f. claviculus ligneus; spiót n. hasta: It. spiedo, spiede m. a spit, spear: Sp. espeto*



espeton *m. a spit*] A SPIT; veru, *Elf. gr. 11.*  
 \*SPÍWAN; ic spiwe, he spiwð; *p. spáw, we spiwon; pp, spiwen* [Plat. speen, spyen: Dut. spuwen, spugen: Frs. spia: Ger. speien, speyen: Ker. spi-an: Ot. spiwan, spean: Upper Ger. spöwen: Moes. speiwan, gaspeiwan: Dan. spy: Swed. spy: Icel. spya: Grk. σπείω] To spit, vomit, SPEW, foam; vomere, spumare:—Ic blode spaw I vomited blood, *Bd. 5, 6, S. p. 619, 30.* Holm heol-fire spaw (the) sea foamed gore, *Cd. 166.* Ongan hine breacan to spiwenne began to excite himself to vomit, *Chr. 1003, Ing. p. 176, 26.*  
 Spiwe-drenc *A spew-drink, an emetic, L. M. 2, 25.*  
 Spiwel *A vomiting; vomitio, Som.*  
 Spiwere *A SPEWER; vomitor, R. 4.*  
 Spiweða *What is vomited, also a vomiting; vomitus, Somn. 292.*  
 Spiwingc, spiwinge *A SPEWING; vomitio, evomitio, Cot. 78.*  
 Spiwold - drenc *an emetic, v. spiwe-drenc.*  
 \*Spiwða *what is vomited, Herb. 173, 2, v. spiweða.*  
 SPON, es; *m. [Plat. spoon m; ph. spón: Dut. spaan m. a chip: Frs. sponne f. a peg, a nail: Ger. span m. a chip: Dan. spaan c. a chip: Swed. spån m. a chip: Icel. spann, spónn m. a spoon of wood or bone, a chip: Ir. spain, sponog a spoon: Gael. spàin, spàine f. a spoon.—the Old Ger. spanen to split, divide, cut] A chip, a splinter of wood; astula, putamen:—Of þam treowe þæs halgan Cristes mæles sponas and sceafþan nimað took from the wood of Christ's holy cross, chips and shavings; de ipso ligno sacrosanctæ Christi crucis astulas et rasuras sumunt, Bd. S. p. 524, 30.* Sponas þweoton cut chips, *Bd. S. p. 544, 44.*  
 Spon allured, persuaded, *v. spanan.*  
 Sponere *An enticer, a harlot; suator, leno, Cot. 123.*  
 Spongcan *a sponge, Mt. 27, 48, v. spinge.*  
 Spønn *a span, Bd. 580, 5, v. span.*  
 Sponung, e; *f. A seducing, enticing; suasio, seductio, lenocinium, Som.*  
 Spoon Chips, or any thing easily set on fire, tinder, touch-wood; fomes, cremium, *Cot. 93: R. 60, Som., v. spon.*  
 SPOR, es, *n. [Plat. Dut. spoor n: Old Dut. spur, spore:*

*Ger. spur f: Ot. Not. Wil. spor: Dan. spor, spoer n: Swed. spor, spår n: Icel. spor n. The first idea is that of an opening, but in its general signification is a trace, mark. The Grk. τοπος a way, may also claim the right of relationship, Adelung] A track, foot-step, vestige, tracing, investigation, pursuit; investigatio, vestigium, notatio vestigii:—Swiðor swincst on þam spore þonne hi don labourest more in the track than they do, Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 316, 17.* Þat ælc man were oðrum gelastfull æt spore that each man should be helpful to others in investigation, *L. Lund. 4.* Adrife þæt spor ut of his scire propellat vestigium extra ejus provinciam, *L. Lund. 8, 4.*  
 Spora *a spur, v. spura.*  
 Sporeteng *The heel; calcaneum, T. Ps. 55, 6.*  
 Spornen spurned, *v. spurnan.*  
 Spornere *a fuller of cloth, v. spurnere.*  
 Spornettan *To kick, spurn; calcitrare, Cot. 140, 196, v. spurnan.*  
 Sporningc *A stumbling-block, an offence, a scandal; offendiculum, Rom. 14, 20, cit. Scint.*  
 Sporta *a basket, chest, Cot. 209, v. sperta.*  
 \*SPÓWAN; *p. speow, gespeow, we speowun. To succeed, prosper, thrive; succedere:—Ne meahton spowan might not succeed, Cd. 97, Th. p. 127, 23.* Þe giena speow to thee still prospered, *Cd. 135, Th. p. 170, 9: Ors. 4, 5: Jdth. 11.* Hu swyðe him speowe how well he succeeded, *Bd. S. p. 505, 27.*  
 Spracen herba quædam ad tus-sim, *L. M. 1, 15.*  
 SPRÆC, gespræc, spræc, e; *f. [Plat. sprak, spröke, sproke, sprik f: Dut. spraak f: Frs. spreke f: Ger. sprache f. gespräch n: Ker. Ot. Tat. sprahhi, spracha, spraha: Dan. sprog n: Swed. språk n: Icel. speki f. sapientia] 1. A speech, word, speaking, tale, story; sermo, verbum, loquutio. 2. Speech, language, tongue; sermo, lingua. 3. Talk, conference, deliberation, counsel; colloquium, consultatio, consilium. 4. Discussion, question, dispute, controversy, strife; disquisitio, disputatio, controversio, lis. 5. Fame, report; fama, rumor:—1. Flowe min spræc swa deaw fluat meus sermo tanquam ros, Deut. 32, 2: Jn. 6,*

60. Hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde quid ille per istum sermonem voluit, *Gen. 18, 20.* For þære spræce þe ic to eow spræc propter sermonem quem ego vobis loquutus sum, *Jn. 15, 3.* Hie þære spræce sped ne ahton of that speech they no benefit might have, *Cd. 80.* 2. Leden spræc Latin language, *Elf. gr. 2, 5.* Heora spræc is todeæled on twa and on hunseofontig their language is divided into two and seventy, *Bt. 18, 2.* Ealle men spræcon ane spræce omnes homines loquuti sunt unum sermonem, *Gen. 11, 1.* 3. Het to his spræce cuman ordered to come to his conference, *Bd. S. p. 486, 39.* Æt spræce þære at that deliberation, *Cd. 94.* Æfter heora spræce after their deliberation, *Jud. 3, 19.* 4. Swa is þisse spræc so is this question, *Bt. 39, 4.* Ðu spenst me on þa mæstan spræce thou urgest me to the greatest discussion, *Bt. 39, 4.* Ðæt seo spræce ende hæbbe that the controversy have an end, *L. Wall. 1.* Ðæt folc þe hæfde ænigre spræc iste populus qui haberet ullam litem, *Ec. 33, 7.* 5. Þæs þe ma seo spræc be hym ferde eo magis rumor de eo dimanabat, *Lk. 5, 15.* Ða ferde þeos spræc be hym tum ibat hic rumor de illo, *Lk. 7, 17.* Widmærsian þa spræce diffundere rumorem, *Mk. 1, 45.*  
 \*Spræc, we spræcon spoke; *p. also sub. if I speak, v. sprecan.*  
 Spræc-craft speech-craft, the art of speaking, rhetoric.  
 Spræc-cyn a mode of speaking, figure of speech, *Bd. S. p. 648, 42.*  
 Spræce of speech, *v. spræc.*  
 Spræc-ern, sprece-ern a place for speaking, court of justice, *C. R. Jn. 18, 28.*  
 Spræc-ful talkative, *L. Ps. 139, 12.*  
 Spræc - hus a speaking-house, court of justice, *R. 107.*  
 Spræcol, sprecol, sprecl. Talkative; linguax, linguosus, *Ps. 139, 12.*  
 Spræcon spoke, should speak, *Mk. 7, 37, v. sprecan.*  
 SPRÆÐAN [Plat. spreden, spreen, sprein: Dut. spreiden, spreijen: Old Dut. spreeden: Ger. spreiten: Not. spreiton: Ot. spreitan: Dan. sprede: Swed. sprida] To SPREAD; extendere, *Lye.*  
 Spræncan To SPRINKLE; spargere minutatim, *Herb. 141, 6, v. sprengan.*  
 Sprængan to sprinkle, *v. sprengan.*



<sup>b</sup> SPRANCA, an. [Plat. spranke f.] *Sprigs, scions, young shoots; strips*:—Treowes sprancan shoots of a tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Sprang went out; *p. of springan.*

Sprangettan *To pant; palpitare, Som.*

SPRAUTA [Plat. sprate, spratel f: *Dut. spruit f: Ger. sprosse m: Swed. språte m. a twig*] A sprout; surculus, virgultum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Spreac Speaking, elocution; elocutio, *L. Ethelb.* 52.

Sprec *A twig, branch; sarmen-tum, Som.*

Sprec *a speech, a place where speeches are made, a public place, a market, synagogue, Gen. 27, 34: C. Mt. 11, 16: C. R. Mk. 6, 2, v. spræc.*

Sprecra, an; *m. A counsellor; consiliarius*:—Fetigea spræcan sine to fetch his counsellors, *Cd. 126.*

<sup>c</sup> SPRECAN; *ic sprece, þu sprycst, he spricð, sprycð, spreceð, wesprecað, sprecon; p. spræc, we spræcon; sub. spræce; pp. gesprecen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. spoken: Frs. spreka: Ger. sprechen; Isd. Ker. sprehan: Dan. sprække; Swed. språka: Icel. spækia loqui, dicere] To SPEAK; loqui*:—*ic wille spreacan volo loqui, Gen. 18, 31. Þu scealt sprecan tu loqueris, Ex. 19, 6: Lk. 1, 20. Hi sprecan ne let eos loqui non sinebat, Mk. 1, 34. Þu sprycst openlice tu loqueris plane, Jn. 16, 29. He sprycð by hym sylfum ille loquitur a seipso, Jn. 7, 18: 3, 34. La leof, ic bidde þæt þu þe ne belge wið me, gif ic spræce O domine, oro ut tu te non iratum præbeas cum me, si loquar, Gen. 18, 30. Seo spræc þe ic spræc sermo quem loquutus sum, Jn. 12, 48. Warn a þæt þu nan þing elles ne spræce buton þæt ic þe be-beode cave ut tu nullam rem aliam ne loquaris nisi quam ego tibi jussero, Num. 22, 35. Tunga his spreceð dom lingua ejus loquitur judicium, Ps. 36, 32. Se dumba spræc mutus loquutus est, Mt. 9, 33. Þæt ge on earum spræcon quod vos in aure loquuti estis, Lk. 12, 3. Þa þe sprecað sybbe qui loquuntur pacem, Ps. 27, 4. Hig spræcon him betwýnan loquuti sunt inter se, Lk. 24, 14. Spreccende ic eom loquens sum, loquutus sum, Ps. 38, 5. Ic ne sprece næfre to þæm, ic sprece to þe I never*

speak to them, I speak to thee, *Bt. 38, 5.*

<sup>d</sup> Sprece a council, *C. R. Jn. 11, 47, v. spræc.*

Sprece-ern *a speaking-place, v. spræc-ern.*

Sprece-wise *a form or mode of speaking, R. 100.*

Sprecol talkative, *v. spræcol.*

SPRENGAN, gesprengan, besprengan; *p. sprengde [Plat. Dut. Ger. sprengen, besprengen: Old Ger. sprengan: Dan. sprænge, sprengre: Swed. språnga, besprånga] To SPRINKLE, strew, spread; spargere, aspergere, inspergere*:—*Þugaderast þær þu ne sprengdest tu colligis ubi non sparsisti, Mt. 25, 24. Þu sprenst Aaron tu insperges Aaronem, Ex. 29, 21. Sprengre seofon siðon aspergat septem vicibus, Lev. 4, 6, 17. Sprengre se mæsse - preost halig wæter ofer hig ealle the priest shall sprinkle holy water over them all, L. In. 78. Sprengde þæt folc aspersit istum populum, Ex. 24, 8. Mid ele gesprengendne, Ex. 29, 23.*

Spreocan to speak, *R. Mt. 6, 7: Cd. 214, v. spreacan.*

<sup>e</sup> SPREOT, es; *m. [Plat. spreet n. boog-spreet n. bow-sprit: Dut. spriet m. a spear: Ger. spriet n: Dan. sprid c: Swed. spröt, spröte n: Icel. sproti m. virga, baculus] A SPRIT, spear, pike; contus*:—*R. 48: Cot. 35: Elf. gl. p. 65. Spreotas trudes, amites, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 73. Eafor-spreot a boar-spear.*

Sريان to lay before, to show, *v. asprían.*

Spricest, spricest speakest; *spricð speaks, v. spreacan.*

Sprincan; *p. spranc. To spring, to go out; efferre se, prosilire, procedere, exire*:—*Sprincð he up springeth he up, Bt. 25. Spranc went out; exiit, C. Mt. 9, 26.*

Sprincl *A little twig basket; fiscella, Som.*

SPRING [Plat. Dut. springbron, springader f. a well: Ger. spring m. a well, a provincialism; springbrunnen m. a well: Dan. spring n. a spring: Swed. springäder a well] A SPRING, fountain, an ulcer; fons, scaturigo, carbunculus morbus:—*R. 9. Fistula, exulceratio, Herb. 47, 1.*

Springan, sprýngan; *ic springe, he springð, sprýngð; p. sprang, we sprungon; pp. sprungren. To SPRING, to go out, to spread; prosilire, efferre se, procedere, exire,*

germinare:—*Gif þeos spræc to wyde sprýngð if this rumour spread too wide, Nic. 17. Þes hlisa sprang hæc fama exiit, Mt. 9, 26.*

<sup>f</sup> Spring-wyrft spring-wort.

Spritan to sprout, *v. sprýtan.*

Sprot *A nail, pin; clavus, Cot. 52.*

Sprete *a sprig, sprout, v. sprauta.*

Sprycst speakest, sprycð speaks, *v. spreacan.*

Sprýnc-will *a spring-well, a running spring.*

SPRYTAN, sprýttan; *p. sprit, asprit [Plat. spruten, sproten: Dut. spruiten: Old Dut. spruyten: Ger. sprießen, sprossen: Old Ger. spriuzen: Icel. spretta crescere] To SPROUT, bud; germinare, fruticare, pullulare*:—*Sprýtan ongunnon began to spring, Cd. 48. Þonne sprit his gird tum pullulabit ejus virga, Num. 17, 5. Spritte seo eorðe growende gærs herbascat terra pullulans gramen, Gen. 1, 11. On lencten tid leaf up sprýttað in spring time leaves sprout up, Bt. R. p. 196. Swilce hig of eorðan sprýttende wæron quasi illi e terra pullulantes essent, Ex. 1, 7.*

<sup>g</sup> Sprýting, sprýtting, es; *m. A SPROUTING, a germ, shoot, sprout; germinatio, germen, frutex*:—*Sprýttingas propagines, L. Ps. 79, 12.*

Sprýtle, an. *A splint, chip, a piece of wood or stone; asula, astula, ferula*:—*Of þære ylcan styde sprýtlan acurfon cut off splints from the same post, Bd. S. p. 544, 43.*

Spunnen spun; *pp. of spinnan.*

SPURA, spora, an; *m. [Plat. spaarn m: Dut. spoor f: Ger. Old Ger. sporn m: Dan. spore c: Swed. sporre m: Icel. spori m: Ir. spor: Gael. spor, spuir: Wel. yspardun: Grk. σφυρον the ankle, heel: Fr. eperon m: Old Fr. esperon m: It. sprone, sperone m: Sp. espuela f: Port. espora, esporao m. The idea of a sting or a prick, being predominant in this word, gives it a relation to Ger. speer a spear: Grk. πειρον a small point, spike, Adelung] A SPUR; calcar*:—*Cd. 41. Mid þam spurán with the spurs, Elf. T. p. 36, 25. Spur-leðer a spur-leather, Col. Monas.*

Spurian to dispute, inquire, *v. spirian.*

Spurnan; *ic spurne, he spýrnð; p. spearn, we spurnon; pp. spornen. To SPURN, offendere, Som.*



**Spurnere** *A fuller of cloth; fullo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.*  
**Spurnettan** to kick, *spurn, v. spornettan.*  
**Spycð** speaks, for *sprycð, v. sprecan.*  
**Spyrast** inquest, *spyriað fol-lous, v. spirian.*  
**Spyrd** *A fisher's basket; sporta piscatorum, Col. Monas.*  
**Spyrd** *A measure of ground containing 625 feet; stadium, C. R. Lk. 24, 13.*  
**Spyrian** to inquire, *v. spirian.*  
**Spyrige** inquire, investigate, *v. spirian.*  
**Spyrignes, spyrines, se; f.** *A searching out, an inquiry; investigatio, Som.*  
**Spyrnð** spurns, *v. spurnan.*  
**Spyrta** a basket, *v. sperta.*  
**STACE**, an; *n.* [Plat. *stake m: Dut. staak m: Frs. stake f: Ger. staken, stock, stecken m: a stick: Dan. stage c: Swed. stake m. a stick, pole: Icel. stockr m. scipio: It. steccone m: Sp. estaca f. a stake, pole*] **A STAKE**, pole; stipes, sudes, palus, paxillus:—*Ors. 5, 5. Gif hwa drife stace on man if any one drive a stake into a man, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 40. Nygon fet of þam stacan nine feet from the stake, L. In. 78.*  
**Stacte** *A sort of myrrh; stacte, ladanum, oleum myrrhinum, Gen. 37, 25.*  
**Stacung, e; f.** **STAKING**; confossio cum palo, paxillo:—*Gif se man for þære stacunge dead bið si homo propter istam confossionem mortuus fuerit, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 40, Lye.*  
**Stadað** stand, *v. standan.*  
**Stæde** a place, *v. stede.*  
**Stædig, stedig; adj.** Barren; sterilis:—*Ps. 112, 8. Næron pine heorda stedige non erant tui greges steriles, Gen. 31, 38.*  
**Stædignes** barrenness, *v. stedignys.*  
**STÆF**, staf, stef, es; *m. pl. stafas* [Plat. *Dut. staf m. a staff: Frs. stef m: Ger. stab m: Ker. Not. Ot. stap, stab: Dan. stav c: Swed. staf m: Icel. stafr m: Grk. στυπος a stock, trunk.—Plat. staf, bookstaf m. stæve, steve f. a writing, a language; it seems to be, in this sense, the pl. of staf, like the Lat. literæ an epistle, a writing, from litera a letter, character. The Plat. verb staven or stæven is also used in the sense of reading something which another has to repeat; verba præire: den eed sta-*

*ven, prælegere vel præire alii juramentum, v. Brem. Dict. sub. staven: Ger. buchstab m. in earlier times only stap or stab: Ker. puahstaba: Ot. buahstabo: Old Poem on Charlemagne bouhstaf, puechstab: Dan. bogstav n: Swed. bokstaf m: Icel. stafr m. character, littera; bokstafr m. the same. As stiffness is the predominant idea in staf, Ade-lung thinks it related to stiff, and the Lat. stipes; Grk. στυπος. He also observes, that the figurative idea of a letter or character is applied to staf, because the oldest northern letters consisted of straight, right, or stiff lines*]  
**1. A STAFF**, stick, pole, support; baculus, fustis, fulcrum quodvis, sustentaculum.  
**2. A letter; litera.** **3. In the plural, letters, an epistle, writings, charters; literæ, epistola, charta:**—**1.** Nime staf him on hand take his staff in hand, *L. Can. Edg. pn. magn. W. p. 97, 5. Utgæð mid his stafegreditur cum ejus baculo, Ex. 21, 19. Gird þin and stef þin he me frefredon virga tua et baculus tuus, ipsa me consolata sunt, Ps. 22, 5. Þa cild ridað on heora stafum the children ride on their sticks, Bt. 36, 5. Seo eðyl-staf æfre weorðe the staff of (our) family, Cd. 101. 2. Litera is staf on Englisc, and is se læsta dæl on bocum, and untodæddlic, Elf. gr. 2, Som. p. 2, 42. Humeta cann þes stafas? quomodo noscit iste literas? Jn. 7, 15. Awriten on Greiscum stafum and Ebreisicum scriptum in Græcis literis et Hebraicis, Lk. 23, 38. 3. Lucius sende stafas Lucius sent letters, Chr. 189. Bæd he þone abbud þæt he him sende trymmendlice stafas he begged the abbot that he would send him hortatory letters, Bd. S. p. 642, 38. Of godcundum stafum from holy Scriptures, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 596, 33. Nim þine stafas accipe tabellas tuas, Lk. 16, 7.*

**STÆF-cræft, es; m.** *Letter-craft, the science of letters, grammar; literarum scientia, grammatica:*—**Stæf-cræft, þe is gehaten grammatica the science of letters, which is called grammar, Elf. gr. pref. Stæf-cræft is se cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð grammar is the key which unlocketh the sense of books, Elf. gr. pref. Som. p. 1, 26.**

**Stæfen-row, stæfen-roh a letter-**

*row, the alphabet, Bd. S. p. 648, 40, MS. Ca. v. stæf-ræw.*  
**STÆF-ford** [Hunt. Brom. Kni. Stafford.—*stæf a staff, ford a ford; a vado, forte, baculo, transmeabili, Som.*] **STAFFORD**; oppidum antiquitus Cornaviourum, deinde Merciorum:—*Chr. 913. Stæfford-scyr Staf-fordshire, Chr. 1016.*  
**STÆF-gefæg, stæf-gefeg, stæf-gefeh. 1. A joining of letters, syllable; literarum junctura, collectio, systema, syllaba. 2. Learning; literatura:**—**1.** Syllaba is stæf-gefeg on anre orðunge geendod a syllable is a union of letters ended in one breath, *Elf. gr. 3. 2. Ps. 70, 17.*  
**STÆF-gewrit** a written letter, a character.  
**STæflec, stæflic. Belonging to letters, literary; literatus, literarius, Cot. 126.**  
**STæf-liðer** a sling-staff, leather of a sling, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*  
**STæfnian, stæfnide to instruct, institute, Bd. 547, 20, MS. T, v. stefnian.**  
**STæf-plega** a game at letters, schooling.  
**STæf-ræw** a row of letters, alphabet, *Bd. S. p. 648, 40.*  
**STæf-rof** an element, famous in letters; elementum, *Cot. 78.*  
**STæf-sweord** a staff-sword; dolon, scilicet hostile, laminam habens longiorem et ensiformem, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*  
**STæf-wis** wise in letters, learned; literarum peritus, literatus, *Obs. Lun. 1, 17.*  
**STæf-writ** letter-writing, writing about letters, grammar.  
**STæf-writere** one who writes about letters, a grammarian, *Cot. 97, 201.*  
**STÆGER** [Dan. stige c: Swed. stige m. a ladder, stair; seg n. a step, stride, pace: Icel. stigi m. scala] **A STAIR, step; gradus, ascensorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.**  
**STæl** a place, stall, stead, *Ors. 5, 9, v. steal.*  
**STæl stole, v. stelan.**  
**STælan** to steal, *Cd. 67, Th. p. 81, 28, v. stelan.*  
**STælcan** To STALK, to go softly or warily; pedetentim ire, *Som.*  
**STælcing, e; f.** *A stalking; grallatio, Som.*  
**STÆLG** [Plat. *Dut. steel m. a stem, stalk; Ger. stiel: Grk. στελεκος*] *A column, boll of a tree; columna:—Heanne beam stælgne gestigan ex-celsæ arboris columnam ascendere, Cod. Exon. 17 b.*  
**STæl-herge, stæl-herige** a predatory army, *Chr. 897.*



<sup>m</sup>Stæl-hranas STALE, or a decoy rein-deer, Ors. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. 76, 11.

Stæll a place, stall, condition, v. steal.

Stæl-þing theft, robbery, stealing. Stæl-tyhtla an accusation of theft, L. Edw. 9.

Stæl-weorð, stæl-wyrð worth taking or stealing, Chr. 896.

Stæl-wierde Help, aid, succour; adjutorium, Vocab. Dew.

Stæl-wyrð worth taking, v. stæl-weorð.

Stæn a stone, v. stan.

Stæna A kind of earthen drinking vessel, a drinking pot; gillo:—Cot. 99. Poculum pastorale, Som.

Stæn-æx stone-axe, a pole-axe, v. stan-æx.

Stænan To STONE; lapidare, lapidibus obruere:—R. Jn. 10, 33: 11, 8. Hine þær stændon eum ibi lapidarunt, Jos. 7, 25.

Stænen, stænnen; adj. STONY; lapideus:—Gif þu stænen weofod me wyrce, ne tymbra þu þæt of gesnidenum stanum, Ex. 20, 25. He sealde Moise twa stænene wexbreda mid Godes hande agrafena, Ex. 31, 18. Þær wæron aset six stænene wæter-fatu, Jn. 2, 6. Ge on treowenum fatum ge on stænenum tum in lignis vasibus, tum in lapideis, Ex. 7, 19.

<sup>m</sup>Steng a club, leaver, v. steng. Stængfordes-brycg [Flor. Stanfordebriggs: Hunt. Stamfordbrige: Dunel. Stanfordebrige: Kni. Stenefortbrugge] STAMFORDBRIDGE or Battlebridge, Yorkshire, Chr. 1066.

Stæniht stony, v. stanig.

Stæniht stony, Mt. 13, 5, v. stanig.

Stæning A stoning; lapidatio, Pass. S. Steph.

Stænnen stony, v. stænen.

STÆP, stap, es; m. [Plat. Dut. stap m. step, pace: Old Ger. stapfe m.: Ger. stufte f.: Dan. Swed. steg n.: Icel. stapp n. calcitratus, supposio; Gael. stap, stapa m. a step] A STEP, going; passus, gressus, incessus:—Ne gang þu mona anne stæpe furðor nec uto tu luna unum gressum ulterius, Jos. 10, 12. He him geedniwode þone stæpe rihtes geleafan ille iis recuperavit gressum rectæ fidei, Bd. S. p. 485, 8. Stæpas steps, Ps. 16, 6: 36, 24. Stæpæs, T. Ps. 36, 33.

Stæp-mælum step by step, Scint. 26.

Stæppe with a step, v. stæp.

Stæppe-sco a sock, a kind of

shoe; subalaris, soccus, Cot. 174.

<sup>o</sup>STæppung, e; f. A stepping, a step; gressus, Som.

Stæpð steps, Deut. 3, 28, v. steppan.

Stær a stare, starling, Cot. 160, v. stare.

STÆR, ster, es; n. [Ir. sdair, stair a writing, history: Chl.

שטר star: Arab. سطر star

scripsit, delineavit, linea et ordo, seriesque arborum: Gael. stair f. noise, also history: Wel. ysdori history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind; from ysdawr an object of care or concern, from dawr to care, to be concerned, to regard. The Grk. ιστορ signifies knowing, learned, and ιστορεω is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with Wel. ystyriaw to consider, to regard or take notice: Plat. storken n. a tale, a short history: Dut. Ger. Dan. historie f.: Fr. histoire: It. storia: Swed. Sp. Port. historia] History; historia:—Stær Genesis history of Genesis, Bd. S. p. 598, 10. Getal þæs halgan stæres a course of sacred (holy) history; series sacre historiae, Bd. S. p. 598, 5. In þyssum urum stære in this our history, Bd. S. p. 609, 32.

<sup>p</sup>Stære-blind giddy-headed, troubled with dizziness; cœcutiens, Solil. 10, Som.

Stærð starved, Chr. 1124; p. of steorfan.

Stærn a starling, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66, v. stare.

Stærn, stern fidus, Cot. 85.

STÆRT The rump, spine; spina:—Se halga stært sacra spina, os sacrum, Cot. 163.

Stær-writere an historical writer, an historian, Ors. 4, 14.

STÆÐ, stað, es; n. [Icel. stæðaf. stadr m. consistentiarei; stadder constitutus, what is firm; hence the A.-S. stað the shore, as something of consistence or firmness, in opposition to the water] 1. A shore, bank; a landing place is called STADE at Hithe in Kent; ripa, littus. 2. A gate, place; portus, locus:—1. Be þæm suð-stæðe by the south shore, Chr. 897. On geofones staðe on ocean's shore, Cd. 171. 2. To þam staðe comon came to the gate, Chr. 794. On þam staðe þe is genemmed in the place which is named, Chr. 449.

<sup>p</sup>Stæð-hlepa the lip or extremity of the shore, Som.

Stæðig, gestæðig Heavy, firm, steady; gravis, stabilis, constans, Som.

Stæðines, stæððines, stæððignes, gestæðignes, se; f. Firmness, steadiness, gravity; gravitas, constantia:—For stillesse stæððinesse propter taciturnitatis gravitatem, R. Ben. interl. 6.

Stæð-swalwe a bank swallow, a swallow breeding in the sand banks.

Stæð-weall shore wall, the shore, Cd. 69.

Stæð-wyrt a shore plant, colewort, starwort, Herb. 32, 1.

Staf staff letter, v. stæf.

Stafes-acre stavesacre, lousewort; staphisagria, herba pedicularis, Som.

Stafford Stafford, v. Stæfford.

STAFIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Swed. stäfwa to direct one's course: Icel. stefna cursum recte dirigere] To order, direct; dictare, dirigere:—Swa he hyne sylf stafode sicut ille eum ipse direxit, Gen. 24, 9.

Ståh rose, came; p. of stigan.

Stal theft, L. In. 46, v. stalu.

Stal, stall a stall, place, condition, Bd. S. p. 603, 8, v. steal.

<sup>r</sup>Stal-ferhð a man of iron mood; chalybei animi homo: perhaps for stæol-ferhð firm-minded, brave; stabilis animi vir, magnanimus. Whence we have stalwart in Dougl. Virg: as, stalwart bodies stout bodies, P. 11, B. Stalwart Cloanthus brave Cloanthus, P. 14, ult. lin. Hickeys's Thes. I. 128, 37.

Stalian; ic, he stalige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To steal; with the prep. on, ut to steal or come upon secretly, to steal away; furari:—Ne stala þu steal thou not, L. Alf. 6. Gif he stalige if he steal, L. In. 7. Þe staledon who stole; qui furati sunt, Eithelst. 3, v. stelan.

STALLA A crab; cancer, Cot. 176.

Stallere a steward, v. steallere. Stal-tyhtla an accusation of theft, L. In. 46, in tit.

STALU, e; pl. stala; f. [Plat. dæfstal m: Dut. diefstal m: Ger. diebstahl m: Icel. stuldr m.] Theft; furtum:—Stalu ne lufað nane ylding theft loves no delay, Elf. T. pref. p. 9, 4. Þu me stale tyhst tu me (de) furto accusas, Gen. 31, 31. Wið þære stale pro furto, Ex. 22, 3. Mid stale cum furto, i. e. per furtum, Bd. S. p. 506, 30: Mt. 15, 19: Mk. 7, 22.



\**Stalung*, c; f. **STEALING**; fur-tum, rapina, *Ors.* 5, 2.  
**STAMER**, stamōr, stamur [*Plat.* stammerer *m*: *Dut.* stamme-raar, stammelaar *m*: *Ger.* stammler *m*: *Moes.* stammis *balbus*: *Dan.* stammer *m*: *Swed.* stammare *m*: *Icel.* stamr *balbus*] **A STAMMERER**; *balbus*, *balbutiens*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.  
**STA'N**, es; *m*. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* steen *m*: *Frs. Swed.* sten *m*: *Ger.* stein *m*: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* stein, stāin, sten: *Moes.* staina, stāins: *Icel.* steinn *m*: *lapis*: *Bohm.* stena *a wall*: *Scot.* stane: *Grk.* στήν, στήν] **1. A STONE**; *lapis*, *saxum*. 2. *A rock*; *rupes*, *petra*. 3. *Stones, testicle*; *testiculus*:—1. *Stan* uppan *stane lapis sublatu* erat, *Jn.* 20, 1. *Þæt* hig awylton þone stan of þam pitte *ut avolverent saxum a puteo*, *Gen.* 29, 3. *Loca hwylice stanas her synt*, *Mk.* 13, 1. *Þa gyldenān stanas and þa seolfrenan the golden stones and the silver*, *Bt.* 34, 8, *Card.* p. 226, 15. *Ge þeowiað stocum and stanum inservietis stipitibus et lapidibus*, *Deut.* 28, 36. 2. *Gecyrde stan on mere wætera convertit rupem in stagna aquarum*, *Ps.* 113, 8. *On stane þu up-ahēfdest me in petra tu exaltasti me*, *Ps.* 60, 2. *Hē lædde wæter of stane eduxit aquam e petra*, *Ps.* 77, 19. *Hig sucon hunig of stane, and ele of þam heardustan stane illi suxerunt mel ex petra, et oleum ex durissimi petra*, *Deut.* 32, 13. 3. *Six men spilde of here stanes sex homines privavit eorum testiculis*, *Chr.* 1125, *Ing.* p. 351, 4. *Beniman ealla minitere heora stanen private omnes monetarios eorum testiculis*, *Chr.* 1125, *Ing.* p. 351, 12. *Benam þa stanes privavit testiculis*, *Chr.* 1124, *Ing.* p. 350, 23.  
<sup>t</sup>**Stān**, es; *m*. [*stan a stone*:—*from a boundary stone which was placed here to denote the extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the city of London on the river Thames, Camden*] **STAINES**, *Middlesex*, on the banks of the Thames; oppidum in agro Middlesexensi ad ripam Thamesis:—*To Stane to Staines*, *Chr.* 993.  
**Stān-æx** *A stone-axe, pole-axe*; *bipennis*, *R.* 51: *Cot.* 25.  
**Stān-beorh** *a stone-hill, a heap of stones*, *Cot.* 205.  
**Stān-berend** *fruit-bearing*; *oscula habens, scilicet fructus*, *Cot.* 114.

<sup>u</sup>**Stān-bill** *A stone-bill, pole-axe*; *bipennis, marra*, *Cot.* 134.  
**Stān-brigc** *a stone bridge, a paved way*; *lapidea via, lithostroton*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.  
**Stān-bucca** *a rock goat, kind of wild goat, the sign Capricorn*; *cynips*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 57. *Ibex, caper sylvestris vel montanus, Capricornus signum*.  
**Stān-burh**; *g.* -burge; *d.* byrig. *A stone city*; *lapidea urbs sive arx, Babylon nova, sive Egyptiaca in terra Gosen, ita dicta*, *Cd.* 100.  
**Stanc** *stank*, *v. stincan*.  
**Stanc** *pluvicinatio*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72, *Som.*  
**Stān-ceosl** *Coarse sand, gravel*; *lapidea arena, glareā*.  
**Stān-clif** *stone-cliff*; *rupes*, *V.* *Ps.* 113, 8.  
**Stān-clud**, *stan-clif* *a rock-cliff*, *L. Ps.* 113, 8.  
**Stancrigan** *Pluvicinare, Som.*; *pulvicinare, Lye*:—*Ic stancrige ego pulvicino, Som.*; *ego pulvicino, Lye*: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.  
**Stān-crop** *stone-crop*; *illecebra, andrachne, piper murinum, Som.*  
**Stand** *A stand*; *alveus statarius, orca, cadus*, *L. M.* 1, 15.  
<sup>v</sup>**STANDAN**, *gestandan*; *ic stande*, þu stenst, standest, he stent, stynt; *p.* stód, gestód, we stódon; *pp.* gestanden; *v. n.* [*Plat. Dut. staan*: *Ger.* stehen: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* staan, standan: *Moes.* standan, gastandan: *Dan.* staae: *Swed.* stå: *Icel.* standa stare; (*stend*, stód hefi stadið, at staada): *Scot.* stan, staun: *It.* stare: *Sp. Port.* estar: *Bohm.* stoi: *Pol.* stoie: *Russ.* stogu: *Pers.*

استادن **astaden**: *Sans.* sta, stidaha] **1. To STAND**, to be, continue; stare, sistere se, esse. **2. Used actively with prepositions, to stand before, stand to, to urge, vex**; stare ante, coram, contra, &c.:—**1.** *Hu mæg his rice standan?* *Mt.* 12, 26. *Hu stent his rice quomodo stabit ejus regnum?* *Lk.* 11, 18. *Þæt Godes lof on eallum þingum stānde that God's glory may stand in all things*, *C. R. Ben.* 57. *Ge standað vos statis*, *Mk.* 11, 25. *Þa ea stodon the rivers stood*, *Bt.* 35, 6. *Hig standon þær illi stent ibi*, *Num.* 11, 16. **2.** *Ic stande beforan þe stabo coram te*, *Ex.* 17, 6. *Þæt þu stode ongean me quod tu stetisti contra me*, *Num.* 22, 34. *Ic stande uppan þis beorge ego stabo super hoc monte*, *Ex.*

17, 9. *Stod æt þære dura stetit ad ostium*, *Ex.* 33, 9. *Big standað me stand by me*, *Cd.* 15. *Stod be anre ea stabat juxta rivum*, *Gen.* 41, 1. *Hig astodon illi instabant*, *Lk.* 23, 23. *Standan ege fram to stand in fear of*; stare, vel esse, metus ab. *Him stent ege of þe iis stabit metus de te*, *Deut.* 28, 10.  
<sup>w</sup>**Standard** *A STANDARD*; *vexillum statarium*, *Chr.* 1138.  
**Standon stand**; *stent*, *Bt.* 34, 10, *v. standan*.  
**Stāne** *to Staines*, *v. Stan*.  
**Stāne-wig** [*stone-way*; *petrosa via*] **STANWICK**, *Northamptonshire*, *Chr.* 1137.  
**Stān-ex** *a pole-axe*, *v. stan-æx*.  
**Stān-fah** *variegated stone, beautiful with stone, applied to a street or way*, *Beo.* 5.  
**Stān-ford** [*Stone-ford*; *petrosium vadum*] **STANFORD**, *Lincolnshire*; *oppidum in agro Lincolnensi*, *Chr.* 656.  
**Stān-gaderung** *stone-gathering, a heap of stones*, *T. Ps.* 61, 3.  
**Stān-getimbru** *stone buildings, walls*, *Cot.* 128.  
**Stān-geweorc** *stone-work*, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 43.  
**Stan-gillan** *to a pelican*; *pelicano*, *V. C. M.* *Ps.* 101, 7.  
<sup>x</sup>**Stān-hege** *stone-hedge, a wall*, *L. Ps.* 79, 13.  
**Stān-henge** [*stan a stone, heng hung*; *p.* of hon to hang, *suspended stone*] **STONEHENGE**; *Saxum pendulum, saxa pendula. Stupendū Britannicæ antiquitatis monumentum, in planitie Sarisburiensi hodie etiam visendum, propter singularem ejus structuram, a Saxoniciis nostris majoribus ita nominatum, Lye*.  
**Stān-hlið** *a stony cliff, ascent, covering*, *Cd.* 174: *Beo.* 24.  
**Stān-hrocca** *a stone-rock, a rock, Som.*  
**Stān-hywet** *A stone-quarry*; *lapicidina*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.  
**Stānig**, *stāniht*, *stēniht*; *adj.* **STONY**, *rocky*; *lapideus, saxosus, petrosus*:—*Wæs seo eorðe to þæs stānihte erat adeo saxosa*, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 27. *On stānihte in saxoso*, *Mt.* 13, 5.  
**Stān-lesung** *stone-leasing or gathering*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58 b.  
**Stān-lim** *stone-lime, mortar*, *Cot.* 209.  
**Stān-merce** *petroselinum herba*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.  
**Stān-rocce** *a stone-rock, a rock, an obelisk*, *Cot.* 143.  
**Stān-scyfl** *a stony-shelf, a rock*.  
**Stān-scyllie**, *stān-scyllie stone-shelly, stony*, *Mk.* 4, 6.



† *Stán-sticce fragments of stone; Som. says, pargeting stuff to plaster walls; crustum, Cot. 50.*

*Stán-torr a stone tower, Cd. 82. Stán-weall a stone wall, C. Ps. 61, 3.*

*Stán - wyrhta a stone-worker, stone-mason, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

*Stap; pl. stapas, a step, L. Ps. 72, 2: Mt. 5, 41, v. stæp.*

*Stapa, an; m. [stap, stæp a step] A stepper, creeper, reptile; reptilis:—Mære mearc-stapa a great creeper (reptile) of the marshes or borders, applied to the monster Grændel. Conybear translates it magnus limitum accola, Beo. 1, 101. Gærs-stapa a locust, grasshopper; locusta, cicada, Cot. 123.*

*STAPEL, stapol, stapul, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. stapel m.: Dan. stabel c.: Fr. etape f.: Old Fr. estape: It. stapola f.: Lat. mid. estabula] 1. A STAPLE, a prop, support; fulcrum, basis. 2. A post or log set in the ground, a trestle, table; stipes, mensa:—1. Off. Reg. 3: Cot. 28. Patronus, scilicet pars domus vel ædificii ita dicta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61. 2. For wegferendra gecelnyssse stapulas asettan ob viantium refrigerium stipites erigere, Bd. S. p. 520, 5. Uppan þam stapelan super stipitibus, L. In. 78. Staples tables, Col. Monas. 21, 12.*

† *Starc stark, hard, cold, v. stearc.*

*STARE, star, stearn, starn, es; m. [Ger. staar, stahr m.: Al. spra: Dan. stær c.: Swed. stare m.: It. storno, stornello m.: Sp. estornino m.: Port. estorninho m.] A thrush, stare, starling, sparrow; turdus, sturnus, passer, R. 37. Staras sparrows, C. Mt. 10, 29.*

*Stare-blind giddy-headed; cœcuiens, Solil. 10.*

*STARIAN; p. ode, ude [Plat. stāren, stieren: Dut. stāren, staroogen: Old. Dut. staaren, staarorgen: Ger. starren: Dan. stirre: Swed. stirra: Icel. stara] To STARE, look, gaze; aspectare, fixis oculis intueri:—Eagum starian to gaze with eyes, Cd. 216. Þær he to starude, egeslic for eorlum there he stared, fearful before earls, Cd. 210.*

*Stað a bank, shore, margin, a place, Bd. S. p. 553, 8, v. stæð.*

*Staðel, staðol, staðul, es; m. A foundation, basis, firm seat; fundamentum, basis, firma*

*sedes. 2. The firmament; firmamentum. 3. A situation, station, position, state; status, situs, positio:—1. He is stemn and staðol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, Bt. 34, 5. Se fruma and se staðol ealra goda the origin and foundation of all good, id. Duna staðelas montium fundamenta, Deut. 32, 22. 2. Ps. 18, 1. Steorra on staðole, Chr. 975. 3. Staðol þære stowe situation of the place, R. Ben. 55. To staðole beteran lifes to a state of a better life, Lye.*

† *Staðel-fæst, staðol-fæst, staðul-fæst of a firm foundation, stable, firm, Bt. 35, 3: Deut. 31, 6, 7. Staðel-fehð, staðol-fehð of a firm mind, brave.*

*Staðelian, staðolian, gestaðelian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [staðol a foundation] To found, settle, establish, erect; fundare, stabilare:—Þu eorðan staðelodest tu terram fundasti, Ps. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Þa he æt Rome ærest Cristes cyricean staðelode quum ille apud Romam primus Christi ecclesiam fundavit, Bd. S. p. 505, 13. Ham staðeledon established a home; domum fundarunt, Cd. 213. Staðola þu þa oðra on hira hamon stabili tu ceteros in eorum possessionibus, Gen. 48, 6.*

*Staðeliend, es; m. A founder; fundator, L. Ps. 37, 2.*

*Staðol a foundation, v. staðel. Staðol-fæst a firm foundation, v. staðel-fæst.*

† *Staðol-fæstan to establish, settle, v. staðelian.*

*Staðol-fæstlice firmly, L. Eccl. 42. Staðol-fæstnung a foundation, L. Ps. 136, 10.*

*Staðol-fæstnys, stability, firmness, firmament, Ps. 103, 6: L. Ps. 18, 1.*

*Staðolian to establish, v. staðelian.*

*Staðolnes, se; f. Stability, steadfastness, constancy; stabilitas, Som.*

*Staðolung, e; f. Ground, foundation; fundamentum, T. Ps. 136, 10.*

*Staðol-wang, staðol-wong, es; m. [wong a field, plain] a plain to dwell in, an abiding place, station, Cod. Exon. p. 109 a: Cd. 91.*

*Staðul a foundation, v. staðel. Staðul-fæst of a fast foundation, stable, v. staðel-fæst.*

*Staub vas futile, quod non potest stare, Cot. 213, Lye.*

*Staesagrie stavesacre, lousewort, v. stafes-acre.*

† *Steaf a staff, v. stæf.*

*STEAL, steall, stal, stæl, es; m. [Dut. stal m. a stable, stall: Frs. stal m. place: Plat. Ger. Swed. stall m. stable: Not. Mons. stal place, stead: Dan. stald c.: Icel. stallr m. stabulum: It. stalla m. stable: Sp. establo m. a stable: Wel. ystal: Fr. stalle f. a stall, étable f. a stable: Old Fr. estable: Lat. mid. estabulum: Grk. σταλη a stall for oxen: Sans. stala a place]*

*1. A stall, place, stead, seat, room; locus, sedes. 2. State, condition; status:—1. Gehalgode on his steal or stealle consecrated in his place or stead: consecravit in ejus loco vel sede, Chr. 693: 803. Horsa steal a stall of horses, a stable; equorum locus. On leofes stæl in place of (the) beloved, Cd. 55. On nanum stæle beon to stand in no stead, Ors. 5, 8. 2. Se steall swa niwre cyricean the state of the new church, Bd. S. p. 505, 11. On fræcnesse heora stealles in danger of their condition, Bd. S. p. 601, 17. On þone ær-ran steall geedniwode wæron were renewed to their former state, Bd. S. p. 642, 10. Stealde leaped, v. stellan.*

*Steallian, steallian to have a place, v. stellan.*

† *Steallere [On the western coast of the Duchy of Schleswig some of the chief magistrates or governors have still the title of staller; as, for instance, staller and ober: Staller of Eiderstädt, of Nordstrand, places where, to this day, the old Frisian language is spoken among the farmers, descended from an old Friesian colony in this part of Schleswig. The Frs. staller, stalling m. signifies dignity, quality, a principal officer or magistrate, a captain, leader, director, a locum tenens. The Old Swed. stallare m. the Icel. stallari m. magister aulae, mareschalcus imperii, are visibly derived from the Ger. stall stable. The Lat. mid. constabularius or constabulus is only a bad translation or mutilation of the A.-S. steallere; the Ger. and Frs. staller] A governor of a place, a steward; loci, domus, aulae præfectus, æconomus, Convent. int. Apum. et Conv. Bath. Wanl. Cat. p. 150.*

*Steam steam, vapour, v. stem.*

*Steap a cup, pot, Bt. R. 153, v. stoppa.*

*Steap a step, v. stæp.*



\***STEAP**; *adj.* **STEEP**, *high, lofty*; arduus, acclivis, præceps, excelsus:—On weall - steape burg on a lofty-walled city, *Cd.* 109. Þu gestigest steape dune after thou mountest steep downs, *Cd.* 137. Steape burh high city, *Cd.* 82. Worhton mid stanum anne steapne beorh him ofer exstruzerunt cum lapidibus excelsum tumulum eum super, *Jos.* 7, 26.

**Steapes**; *adv.* [*g.* of steap *steap*] On high, up; in altum, sursum:—Steapes and geapes up and around, *Cd.* 119.

**Stearas Spies**; insidiatores, *R.* Lk. 20, 20.

**STEARC**, *sterc*; *def.* se stearca; seo, het stearce; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* *sterk*: *Frs.* *sterik*: *Ger.* *stark*: *Old Ger.* *starih*, *starah*, *starch*: *Dan.* *stærk*: *Swed.* *stark*: *Icel.* *sterkr*, *styrkr robustus*, *fortis*. **Stearc** is related to the *Ger.* *starr rigid*: *Lat.* *sterilis*: *Grk.* *στερεος*: *Slav.* *star great*] **STARK**, *severe, hard, rough, sharp*; *asper, rigidus*:—Se stearca wind cymð norðan eastan the sharp north-east wind cometh, *Bt.* 9. Stearce stormas rough storms, *Bt.* 23. Wið þa stearcan stormas against severe storms, *Bt.* 34, 10.

\***Stearc-heort** brave or bold of heart, *Beo.* 25.

**Stearfan** to starve; fame vel frigore perire, *v.* steorfan.

**Stearlice**; *adv.* Violently, rigorously, hardly; rigide, violent-er, *Som.*

**Stearm** a storm, *C.* Mt. 16, 3, *v.* storm.

**STEARN** The STERN; clavus, gubernaculum, *Som.*

**Stearn** a starling, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 62, *v.* stare.

**Stear-setl** the stern of a ship; puppis, *Som.*

**Stearu balista**, *Cot.* 23.

**STEB** A boll, trunk; stipes, truncus:—Treowes steb a trunk of a tree, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 55.

**Steda**, *an*; *m.* A STEED, horse, stallion; equus, equus emisarius, *Æthelst. Test.*

**STE'DE**, styde, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* *stede*, *stee f.* *locus, situs, statio, spatium*; *Frs.* *stede f.*: *Ger.* *statt f.*: *Isd.* *Ot. Wil. Ker.* *stat, steti*: *Moes.* *staths, stads locus*: *Dan.* *sted*, *staed n*: *Swed.* *stad m*: *Icel.* *stadr m. locus*. The *Ger.* *statt f.* is originally the same word as *stadt f.* a town. In later times they were separated in their signification, and distinguished by their orthography] A place, STEAD, station;

*locus, situs, statio, spatium*:—Þis ænga stede this narrow place, *Cd.* 18. Se stede is halig hic locus est sanctus, *Jos.* 5, 15. In þone stede þe is gecweden Cerdices-ora in a place that is called Cerdicsore, *Chr.* 495. Ne stira þu Sunne of þam stede furðor ne moveto tu Sol de loco longius, *Jos.* 10, 12. On þam twam stedum in the two stations, *Chr.* 887. ¶ In stede, on stede in the place, instead, *Lye.*

\***Stede stranguria**, *Med. ex Quadr.* 2, 12: 8, 11.

**Sted-fast** steadfast, firm, *Lye.*

**Stedig barren**, *v.* stædig.

**Stedignys**, *se*; *f.* 1. STEADINESS; stabilitas. 2. Barrenness; sterilitas:—1. *Lye.* 2. *Ps.* 34, 4.

**Stef** a staff, *Ps.* 22, 5, *v.* stæf.

**STEFEN**, stefn, stæfen, stæfn; *g.* *stefne*; *f.* [*Plat. Dan.* *stemme f.*: *Dut.* *stem f.*: *Ger.* *stimme f.*: *Ker.* *stimma*: *Tat.* *stemmi*: *Not.* without the hissing sound of s, *timmo*: *Moes.* *stibna vox*: *Swed.* *stemma f.* Nearly related to the *A.-S.* *stefen* are the *Dan.* *stave* to spell: *Swed.* *stafwa* to spell, and the *Icel.* *stafa* to spell, read, considering that the *Moes.* *stibna vox*, appears to be derived from *stab* or *staf* a letter or stick] A voice, sound, tone, noise, a union in sound, concert, agreement; *vox*:—Com stefen of heofenum or heofene venit vox de caelis, *Mt.* 3, 17. Wæs stefn of heofonum geworden erat vox de cælo facta, *Mk.* 1, 11: *Lk.* 3, 22. Seo stefen heom andswarode the voice answered them, *Nic.* 24. Gif þu sanges stæfne gehyrdest si tu carminis vocem audivisti, *Bd. S.* p. 568, 30. Hig gecnawað hys stefne illi norunt ejus vocem, *Jn.* 10, 4. Clypode mycelre stefne clamavit magna voce, *Lk.* 1, 42. Cufre stæfne wæs to me sprecende familiari voce me alloquutus est, *Bd. S.* p. 600, 43. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), *Gen.* 27, 22. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces inualescebant, *Lk.* 23, 23. Herigað halgum stefnum praise with holy voices, *Cd.* 228. Niwan stefne anew in concert, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 34, 2, *v.* stemn.

**Stefn** The prow of a ship; pro-  
ra, *Bt.* 3.

**Stefne** in concert, agreement, *Cd.* 75, *v.* stefen.

**Stefnian**; *p.* ode, gestefnde;

*pp.* od; *v.* a. [*Dan.* *stævne* to cite, appeal: *Swed.* *stäfna*: *Icel.* *stefna* in jus vocare.—*stæfn*, *stefn* a voice] To call, cite, proclaim, publish, institute, begin; vocare, citare, indicare, instituere:—To lides stefne ad navem indixit, *Chr.* 938. Stefnode Godwine eorle to þon gemote cited Earl Godwin to the council, *Chr.* 1094. Stefniende citing, *Cot.* 12. Stefned, stefnen convocat, institutus, *L. Lund. W. p.* 71.

**Stefning**, limb-stefning *Tapes-try*; peripetasma, peristroma, limbus, *R.* 116, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 80.

**Stegher** a stair, step, *v.* stæger.

**STEL**, stele. [*Plat. Dut.* *stel m.* stalk, stem, handle: *Ger.* *stiel m*: *Dan.* *stilk c*: *Swed.* *stjelm*, *stjelke m.* stalk: *Icel.* *stilkir m. caulis*. Nearly related to this word are the *Grk.* *στυλος* a column, and *στελεχος* a stem, a trunk, and the *Ger.* *stellen* to place, and *stehen* to stand] A stalk, stock, STAIL, handle; caudex, caulis, scapus, manubrium, *Cot.* 31: *Herb.* 51, 1, *Som.*

**Stel**, stele A column; columna:—On þisum þrim stelum stynt se cyne-stol on these three pillars stands the throne, *Elf. T. p.* 40, 50.

**STELAN**; ic stele, he stylð; *p.* stæl, we stælan; *sub.* stæl;

*pp.* stolen, gestolen; *v.* a. [*Plat. Dut.* *stelen*: *Ger.* *stehlen*: *Not.* *Ot.* *stelan*, *stilan*: *Moes.* *stilan*: *Dan.* *stjæle*: *Swed.* *stjåla*: *Icel.* *stela*] 1.

To STEAL; furari, surripere.

2. With the preposition on; To steal on, to come unawares;

with ut, or a-, be-, prefixed, to steal out or away, go away secretly; obrepere, irrepere, subrepere, clam se subducere:

—1. Ne stel þu ne furator tu, *Ex.* 20, 15: *Mt.* 19, 18. Þeof

on cymð buton þæt he stole, *Jn.* 10, 10. Wenst þu

þæt we þines hlaforðes gold oððe his seolfur stælan, *Gen.* 44, 8.

2. Stæleð fæhðe vengeance steals on, *Cd.* 227.

Ic wille on weras stælan I will steal on men, *Cd.* 67, *Th.* p. 81, 27.

On oðre scire besteale steal away into another shire, *L. In.* 39, *W. p.* 21, 8.

Þonne bestelan on þeodosis hindan then to steal on Theodosius behind, *Ors.* 6, 36, *Bar.* p. 239, 6, *v.* stalian.

**Stell** a place, *v.* steal.

**STELLAN**; *p.* stealde; *pp.* gesteaeld. To leap, dance; saltare:



—Stelldon hi eft leaped they again, *Bd. 5, 12, S. p. 628, 1.*

\*STEM [*Dut. stoom m: Frs. G. Japir. stoame m: Old-Dut. Kil. dom, doom, damp, vapour: Ger. dampf m: Old Ger. toum perspiration or sweat: South Ger. teum, deim sweat; täumen to perspire, sweat*] STEAM, vapour, smoke, smell; vapor, odor, fumus, *Scint. 10, Som.*

Steman, besteman; *pp. bestemed. To steam, smoke, fume, smell; olere, redolere, fumare:—Elf. gr. 26. Stemende redolens, Hymn. Blode bestemed with blood besteamd. Cd. 166.*

STEMN [*Plat. Dut. Sted. stam m: Ger. stamm m. Old Ger. stam: Dan. stamme c: Lat. stemma: Sans. stamma stem, race*] A STEM, trunk; stirps, truncus:—Upwardes grewð oð þone stemn groweth upwards to the trunk, *Bt. 34, 10. Se is stemn and staðol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, Bt. 34, 5.*

!STEMN, e; f. [*Plat. Dan. stemme f: Dut. stem f: Ger. stimme f: Isd. Ker. stinna: Tat. stemmi: Not. without the hissing s, timmo: Moes. stibna: Lap. stiubne: Swed. stämmaf: Grk. στομα a voice*] 1. A voice, a sound emitted by the mouth; vox. 2. A command or a fixed appointment, a set time; mandatum, tempus præstitutum:—1. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), *Gen. 27, 22. Stemn is geslagen lyft. Ic secge nu gewislicor þæt ælc stemn bið geworden of þæs muðes clypunge. Seo lyft byð geslagen mid þære clypunge, and gewyrð to stemn, Elf. gr. 2, Som. p. 2, 31—36. Gehyrað myne stemne audite meam vocem, Gen. 4, 23. Mid leasre stemme with false voice, Bt. 30, 1. Cleopode to drihtne geomran stemne called upon the Lord with sorrowful voice, Bt. R. p. 152. On stemne byman in vocæ tubæ, Ps. 97, 6. 2. Hie hæfdon hiora stemn gesetenne they had their time set; illi habuerunt eorum præstitutum tempus fixum, *Chr. 894, Ing. p. 116, 2.**

Stemnettān; q. To meet, *Th. An.*

Stemning. 1. A fixed time; præstitutum tempus. 2. Tapestry; limbus:—1. *Chr. 894, Ing. p. 116, note b. 2. R. 28.*

Stem-wise. A round place; cyclus, *Cot. 210, Som.*

STENC, stencg, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. stank m: Ger. gestank, stank m: Not. stench; Wil. Ot. stanc. In earlier times it signified a scent in general, and also a sweet scent: Not. Ker. Ps. 10, 6.*] STINK, a smell, odour in general, good or bad; odor, fragrantia, loetor:—Nus mines suna stenc swilce þæs landes stenc jam est mei filii odor sicut agri odor, *Gen. 27, 27. Se wolberenda stenc þære lyfte the deadly smell of the air, Bd. S. p. 482, 8. Blostman stences blossoms of fragrance, Cd. 221.*

Stencan To smell or savour, to cast a sweet smell; olere, odorare, *Som.*

Stencendnys, se; f. A dispersing, scattering, destroying; dispersio, *Som.*

Stencg a smell, v. stenc.

Stencg a bar of wood, *Elf. gr. 9, 28, v. steng.*

Stencian To scatter; spargere, *R. Mt. 12, 30.*

Stenen stony, v. stænen.

STENG, stenge, styng. A bar of wood, lever, club, stake, pole, STANG, a word used in Derbyshire to denote a long pole employed in removing new made hay; vectis, fustis, sudes, stipēs:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: C. Mt. 26, 47. Het se cyning his heafod on steng asetān the king commanded to put his head on a pole, Bd. 587, 33.*

Stenge a smell, *R. 70, v. stenc.*

Stenst standest, v. standan.

Stent stands; stat, v. standan.

Sten-wurðing stone-worship, idolatry, *Som.*

Stenys Quarries of stone; lautuminae, *Som.*

Stead a place, *Chr. 656, v. stede.*

Steofnian; p. steofnode to call, cite, *Chr. 1093, v. stefnian.*

Steop A drinking cup: the north of England stoup, *L. Hloth. 12, v. stoppa.*

Steopan to bereave, v. stepan.

Steop-bearn a step-child, orphan, *V. Ps. 81, 3.*

Steop-cild [*Plat. steef: Dut. Ger. stief: Frs. sliap: Rab. stuph: Poem on St. Anno, stif: Schw. stiuf: Dan. stif, stiv, sted: Swed. stiuf, stief: Old Swed. stiup, stiuph: Icel. stiúp. It is generally found in composition, even in the most ancient writings. In A.-S. astepte is met with. About the derivation etymologists differ very much. Frisch, refers it to the Bohm. stipeni ingraft-*

ing; stipiti to plant; and, according to him, stief signifies a person giving assistance to another. The Zittavian chronicles call churchwardens stiefvater step-fathers; and the bridemaid stiefschwester der braut step-sisters of the bride, which favours the opinion of Frisch. Adelung thinks that stief signifies something not genuine, in opposition to the genuine and true; but he confesses that, from the great antiquity of this word, its derivation is very difficult. Junius, with whom Ihre agrees, refers this word in the most reasonable manner to the A.-S. steopan; and the Old Ger. stiufan or bare; to which the Icel. styfa amputare, privare; may perhaps be added.—A.-S. cild a child] A STEP-CHILD, an orphan; orbatus parente, orphanus, pupillus, *Ex, 22, 22: Deut. 10, 18.*

°Steop-dochter a step-daughter, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.*

Steop-fæder a step-father, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.*

Steopel a steeple, v. stypel.

Steop-modor a step-mother, *Bd. 1, 27: Int. 5.*

Steop-sunu a step-son, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.*

STEOR, steor-oxa [*Dut. Ger. stier m. a bull: Moes. stiurs a steer; juvenus, vitulus m: Wel. tarw: Celt. Bret. tarv or tarō m: Gael. tarbh, tairbh m: Ir. tarbh: Pol. tur: Fr. taureau m: It. Sp. toro, tauro m: Port. touro m. In its first and most extended signification steor is one of the oldest words. In Dan. and Icel. tyr: Swed. tjur: Grk. ταυρος: Lat. taurus: Heb. שׁוֹר sur: Chl.*

תורא tura: Arab. ثور

thur. The prefixed hissing letter s in steor, Ger. stier (v. Grimm's gram. vol. iii. p. 325) does not change the sense of the word, and can be considered only as having an intensive effect. The Moes. stiur is the oldest instance where the hissing letter s is prefixed to this word] A STEER, bullock; juvenus, anniculus, *Cot. 21, 112: Elf. gl. Som. p. 59: R. 21.*

Steor history, v. star.

Steora, an; m. [styran to steer] A STEERER, guide, pilot; gubernator:—He is ana staðol-fæst wealdend and steora he is the only stable governor and guider, *Bt. 35, 3. God steora*



a good pilot, *Bt.* 35, 3. *Steor-ra*, *Past.* 56, 5.

\**Steoran* to steer, rule, govern, *Bt.* R. p. 154, v. *styrán*.

*Steor-bord* steer-board, star-board, the right side of a ship, *Ors.* 1, 1.

**STOERE**, styre [*Plat.* *stur* n: *Dut.* *stuur* n: *Frs.* *stiarne*, *stiore* n. the steer, the rudder of a vessel; *Ger.* *steuer* n. *gubernaculum*, the rudder; *steuer* f. *moderatio*, *disciplina*. *Other Old Ger. writers* *stiuro*, *stiure*, *stewr* assistance, aid: *Dan.* *Swed.* *styre* n. the rudder of a vessel: *Icel.* *styri* n. *gubernaculum*: *Lat.* *mid.* *steura* collecta, donum, vectigal, contributio. *Wachter* says, "a *Grk.* δῶρον donum, *præposito* sibi, inde *Ger.* *steuren*"] 1. A rule, direction, government; *gubernaculum*, *directio*. 2. Discipline, correction, punishment; *disciplina*, *castigatio*, *correctio*: — 1. *Agyfe* *steores* mon þa ehta det *directionis* homo bona, *L. Ethelb.* *Anlf.* 4, *W.* p. 105, 1. *Steore* on-feng *gubernacula* suscepit, *Bd.* S. p. 643, 41. 2. *Steore* gefremede framed a punishment, *Cd.* 80. *Geræde* man frillice *steore* constituit homo pacifice *disciplinam*, *L. Cnut.* pol. 2. On woroldcundan *steoran* in *secularibus* *disciplinis*, *L. Ænh.* 32. Mid woroldcundre *steore* per *secularem* *disciplinam*, *L. Ænh.* 31. On *steorum* in *inreprecationibus*, *Ps.* 38, 14.

*Steor-ern* the steering-place, the *STERN*; *gubernaculi* locus, *Som.*

*Steorfa* A plague, pestilence, murder, slaughter; lues, pestis, *Lup.* 1, 7, *Som.*

\***STOERFAN**; ic *steorfe*, he *styrfð*; p. *stærf*, we *sturfon*; pp. *storfen*. To die, *STARVE*, perish; perire, occidere:—*Stærf* of hungor starved with hunger, *Chr.* 1124.

*Steor-leás*, *steor-læs* without a guide, irregular, outrageous, incorrigible, *Bt.* 5, 3.

*Steorm* a storm, *C. T.* Ps. 49, 4, v. *storm*.

*Steor-man* steersman, a pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.

*Steornede Bold*; *frontosus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

*Steorra* a guide, v. *steora*.

**STEOORRA**, an; m. [*Plat.* *steern* c: *Dut.* *ster*, *starr* f: *Ger.* *stern* m: *Ot.* *Wil.* *sterro*, *sterno*: *Moes.* *stairno stella*: *Dan.* *stjerne* c: *Swed.* *stjerna* f: *Icel.* *stiarna* f. *stella*: *Bret.* *steren* f: *Gael.* *steorn* m:

*Lat.* *astrum* m: *Grk.* ἀστρον: *Fr.* *astre* m. étoile f: *It.* *astro* m. *stella* f: *Sp.* *Port.* *astro* m. *estrella* f: *Wel.* *ser*, *syr*, *seren* a star: *Pers.* ستاره

*stareh*] A STAR; *stella*:—*Se* *steorra* þone wise men *Ursa* nemnað the star which wise men call *Ursa*, *Bt.* R. p. 194. *Beorhtnes* *scinendes* *steorran* brightness of a glittering star, *Bd.* S. p. 629, 5. Þa þa tungel-witegan þone *steorran* gesawon quando *astrologi* *stellam* viderunt, *Mt.* 2, 10. Þone *beorhtan* *steorran* þe we hatað morgen-*steorra*, þone ilcan we hatað oðre naman æfen-*steorra* the bright star which we call morning-star, the same we call by another name, evening-star, *Bt.* 4. *Beoð* tacna on *steorrum* erunt signa in *stellis*, *Lk.* 21, 25. Niwe *steorra* se is *cweden* commeta a new star which is called a comet, *Bd.* S. p. 581, 13.

*Steorrede* bold, *Cot.* 91, v. *steornede*.

\**Steor-roðer*, *stior-ræðer*, *stior-roðor* [reðra an oar] the steering-oar, the rudder, *Bt.* 35, 3.

*Steor-sceawere* [scaewere a beholder] a stargazer, an astronomer, *Cot.* 77.

*Steor-sceofl* [scofl a shovel] the rudder, *R.* 104.

*Steor-setl* the steering-seat, the stern, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 78.

*Steor-steftn* the hinder part of a ship, the stern, a ship, *Som.*

**STEOET**, es; m. [*North Country*, start the stail or handle of any thing: *Plat.* *steerd* m. *cauda*, *poder*: *Dut.* *staart* m: *Kil.* *steert* m: *Frs.* *stert* m: *Ger.* *sterz* m. tail, rump; pflugsterz plough tail or handle: *Dan.* *stiert* c. tail, handle: *Swed.* *stjert* m: *Icel.* *stertr* m. *cauda* equi; *stiölr* m. *cauda* avis] A tail, an extremity, a promontory; *cauda*, *promontorium*:—*Nym* hyre *steort* prehende ejus *caudam*, *Ex.* 4, 4. Mid his *steorte* with his tail, *Bt.* 35, 6.

**STEPAN**; pp. *astedep*. [*Old Ger.* *stiufan* orbare: *Icel.* *styfa* amputare] To bereave, deprive; orbare, *V.* Ps. 108, 9.

**STEPAN**; p. *stepte*, *gestepte*, we *stepton*; v. a. [steap a step] To raise, exalt, honour, praise; erigere, honorare:—*Stren-gum* *stepton* vigorously raised, *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 101, 2. Ic þe duguðum *stepe* I thee with honours will raise, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 7. Heht *stepan* I commanded to exalt, *Cd.* 89,

*Th.* p. 111, 20. His *diorlin-gas* duguðum *stepte* his darlings with honours raised; ejus dilectos honoribus excoluit, *Bt.* R. p. 170, 34. *Isace* wille swiðor *stepan* *Isaac* will much more honour, *Cd.* 107, *Th.* p. 142, 20.

\**Stepe* a step, v. *stæp*.

*Stepel* a steeple, *L. Ps.* 60, 3, v. *stypel*.

*Stepnes*, se; f. A going in the way; trita viæ *calcatio*, *Som.*

**STEPPAN**; ic *steppe*, he *stepð*; p. *stóp*, *gestóp*, we *stópon*; pp. *gestept* [steap a step] To *STEP*, go, raise; used frequently with on, and other prepositions, preceding or following the verb, and also be-, and ge-; as *gesteppan* to go, raise, *L. Ps.* 41, 13; *bestæppan* to proceed, *Elf. gr.* 28; *gradi*, *proficisci*, *vestigia* ponere, *surgere*:—On leaf-treowes *steppan* on tree leaves to step; in fronde arboris pedem ponere, *Cd.* 72. *Adam* stop on grene græs *Adam* *stept* on green grass, *Cd.* 56. He *stepð* beforan *pison* folce ille ibit ante hunc populum, *Deut.* 3, 28. Stop inn digollice introuit clanculum, *Jud.* 4, 21. Stopon ut of þam inne went out of the chamber, *Jdth.* 22, 21. Ogan ic þa *steppan* forð then began I to step forth, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 35.

\**Steppe-sco* a slipper, sock, v. *steppe-sco*.

*Stepll* a steeple, *L. Ps.* 121, 7, v. *stepel*.

*Stepte*, *stepton* honoured, raised, v. *stepan*.

*Ster* a history, v. *stær*.

-*ster* [*steore* direction] as a termination to nouns, denotes Direction, guidance; *directio*, *magisterium*.

**STERAN**; p. *sterde*. To make perfume, to burn incense; thurificare, suffumigare indere:—*Stere* ætforan *Gode* *thurificate* coram Deo, *Num.* 16, 7, 47.

*Sterc*, *sterced* stark, rough, rigid, *Jdth.* 22, 9, v. *stearc*.

*Sterced-ferhð* *stern-minded*, rugged, *Jdth.* 22, 9.

*Ster-melda* an officer in a court of justice, somewhat like a sheriff; literally, delator fiscalis, *L. Hloth.* 5.

*Stern* stern, *Cot.* 85, v. *styrne*.

*Stert* a tail, v. *steort*.

*Sterung* motion, stirring, v. *styrung*.

*Steða* q. a steed, stallion, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59, v. *steda*.

*Steðe* Stable, firm; stabilis, firmus, *L. Const.* W. p. 148, 2.



<sup>u</sup>Stic, styc, es; *m.* [sticce a fragment] *The small piece of copper money, value the half of a farthing; æreæ, monetæ, apud A.-S. species.* Inde nomen habuit quod monetarum omnium minutissima esset, non enim valebat nisi dimidiam partem quadrantis:—Twegen stycas, þæt is, feorðung peninges *duæ sticæ, id est quadrans denarii, Mk. 12, 42.*

Stic-adl *A stitch in the side; telum, i. e. dolor lateris, R. 10: Elf. gl. p. 57.*

Sticað stick, *v. stician.*

STICCA, an; *m.* [Plat. stokk *m.* Dut. Dan. stok *m.* Frs. stef *m.* Ger. stecken, stab, stock *m.* a stick, stock: Swed. staf, stake, stock *m.* sticka *f.* Icel. stiki *m.* virga, baculus; Gael. stic *f.* a pole or stake; stoc, stuic *a* stock, *a* trunk of a tree: Ir. stoc the same: It. stecca *f.* a stick] 1. A stick, staff; baculus. 2. A stake, spike, nail; paxillus, clavus:—1. Cot. 97, 167. 2. Se sticca him eode ut þurh þæt heafod into þære eorðan, Jud. 4, 21, 22.

Sticca cochlear, Herb. 18, 4, Lye.

<sup>v</sup>STICCE, stycce [Plat. stukk, stükk *n.* Dut. stuk *n.* Ger. stück *n.* a piece, part: Old Ger. stucchiu, stuchi: Dan. stykke *n.* a piece, part: Swed. stycke *n.* a piece: Icel. stycki *n.* frustum: Pol. sztuka] *A* part, portion, piece, STEAK; offa, frustum, minuta pars:—Þu ymbe sticce fehist tu circa minutam partem versaris, Bt. 35, 5. Þu snitst to sticcon tu divides in membra, Ex. 29, 17. To bræd hi to sticcum discidit eum membratim, Jud. 14, 6. To bræce to sticcum divided into pieces, Bd. S. p. 528, 21. Don fyr innan þæt weofod uppan þa sticceon ponant ignem in altare super membris, Lev. 1, 7.

Sticce-mælum, stycce-mælum [mælum in parts; d. of mæl] Piece by piece, by little and little, by degrees; frustatim, membratim, paulatim, gradatim:—Ors. 1, 1: Bd. S. p. 477, 3: 484, 15.

STICE [Plat. steek, steke, stik *m.* Dut. steek *m.* Ger. stich *m.* Moes. stik or stiks punctum; from stiggan *pungere*: Dan. stik, sting *n.* Swed. stick *n.* styng *n.* Icel. stingr *m.* punctura] STITCH, pricking, orifice; punctio, incisio:—L. Ethelb. 66. Stice eægena punctio oculorum, Med. ex. Quadr.

5. Stice adl *punctionis dolor, dolor lateris, R. 10.*

<sup>w</sup>Sticel [Plat. Dut. stekel *m.* Ger. stachel *m.* Dan. stikkel *c.* generally used in compound words: Swed. stickel *m.* like the Dan.] *A* prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—Þa gnættas mid swiðe lytlum sticelum him deriað the gnats with very little stings hurt it, Bt. 16, 2.

Sticele; *adj.* Steep, high, inaccessible; arduus, acclivis, præceps, Som.

Sticelnys, se; *f.* *A* precipice, difficulty; præcipitium, Hymn.

Sticels, es; *m.* *A* prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—Sticelsas, Ps. 57, 9.

STICIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* sticod, gesticod; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. steken to sting, prick: Ot. stëchan: Tat. stahan, stingen, stehan, stecchan: Moes. staggan, stiggan *pungere*: Dan. stikke, stinge to sting, gore: Swed. sticka, stinga to sting, prick: Icel. stinga *pungere*, configere: Old Lat. stigare, which is still found in instigare: Grk. στειναι, στειναι to sting: Wel. ystigaw: Ir. steacham to stick: Gael. stic to stick] *To* stick, stab, pierce, to stick in; *pungere*, jugulare, transfigere, inhærere:—Ge hyne ahengon, and mid spere sticodon ye have hung him, and stuck him with a spear, Nicod. 13. Beornas sticedon garum soldiers pierced with spears, Cd. 224. He forlet þa þæt swurd stician on him permisit autem gladium hævere in illo, Jud. 3, 22. Deofol þe sticað on diabolus tibi inhæret, i. e. inest, Jn. 7, 20. Þæs spacan sticað oðer ende on þære felge, oðer on þære nafe the spokes stick one end in the fellow, (the) other in the nave, Bt. 39, 7. Sticode beoð jugulati erimus, Bd. S. p. 482, 1.

Sticol Difficult, steep; arduus, acclivis, præceps, R. Ben. interl. 2.

Sticung, e; *f.* STICKING; adhæsiō, inhæsiō, Ors. 4, 1.

Stic-wærc [wærc pain] *a* pricking pain, *a* pain in the side.

Stic-wyrt the herb agrimony; agrimonia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Stide Firm, fast; fixus, Lye.

Stiell *A* dancing, leaping; saltus, saltatio, Cod. Exon. 18 b, 1, 4, 7.

Stiep *a* step, Cd. 4, v. stæp.

Stieran to steer, rule, Past. 9, 2, v. steoran.

Stiernes, se; *f.* Discipline. in-

struction; disciplina, T. Ps. 2, 12.

<sup>v</sup>Stif; *adj.* [Plat. stief: Frs. stef: Dut. Swed. styf: Ger. steif: Dan. stiv, stiv: Icel. styfr durus: Grk. στυφρος] STIFF, hard; durus, rigidus, inflexibilis, Som.

Stifenes, se; *f.* STIFFNESS, hardness; durities, rigor, Som.

Sti-ferh *a* little hog, *a* young pig, v. stige-ferh.

STIFIAN To STIFFEN; rigere, rigescere, R. 18.

STIG, e; *f.* [Plat. stieg *m.* semita: Dut. steeg *f.* a lane, alley: Frs. steghe *f.* a path, *a* small road: Ger. steig *m.* a path: Moes. staiga via, semita; Dan. stie, sti *c.* fodsti *c.* a path, *a* footpath: Swed. stig *m.* a path, footpath: Icel. stigr *m.* semita] *A* way, path; semita, via, callis, trames:—To rihtre stige geteon to draw to the right path, Bd. S. p. 623, 13. Stiga þine semitæ tuæ, Ps. 76, 19. Þa þe þurhgað stiga sæs qui perambulans semitas maris, T. Ps. 8, 8.

<sup>v</sup>STIGAN, gestigan, he stihð; *p.* stáh, gestáh, we stigon; *pp.* stigen, gestigen [Plat. stigen: Dut. stygen: Frs. stiga: Ger. steigen: Ker. Ot. stigan: Moes. steigan, gasteigan *vadere*, *ire*: Dan. stige: Swed. stiga: Icel. stiga *gradi*: Lett. staigath: Grk. στείχειν to go, walk] *To* ascend, rise, climb, go, depart; generally used with the prepositions of, on, ofer, nyðer, &c.; ascendere, ire:—Stigon þa bornas ascendunt spinæ, Mk. 4, 7. Þonne sweart racu stigon onginneð when a swart fload shall begin to rise, Cd. 67. Stah he on scip went into a ship, Bd. S. p. 623, 27. Stah up on an treow ascendit in arborem, Lk. 19, 4. Ne stige he on hys hus ne descendat in ejus domum, Mk. 13, 15.

STIGE [Dan. stie, sti *c.* Swed. stia *f.* Icel. stia *f.* capsa] *A* sty; hara, porcile, Som.

Stigean To sty; in porcilli includere, Lye.

Stigel [Plat. stegel *m.* a passage with steps: Dut. steiger *m.* stairs at the water side: Frs. steghe *f.* Ger. steige *f.* Dan. stie, stige *c.* Swed. stige *m.* Icel. stigi *m.* scala] *A* STILE; gradus, scala, Som.

Stigend, es; *m.* *A* STIAN; apotema in extremitate palpebrarum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.

Stige-rap *a* stirrup, v. sti-rap.

Stighel *a* stile, v. stigel.

Stigo, stigu *a* sty, v. stige.







Violentia, *R. Ben.* 58. Durities, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 14.

<sup>f</sup> STIWAN *To appear; apparere:—* Stiwdon wyllas apparuerunt fontes, *T. Ps.* 17, 17.

Stiward, es; *m.* [*Icel.* stia work, ward a guard, protector, v. stow] A STEWARD; dispensator, economus, procurator:—*Þæs eorles stiward the earl's steward; comitis procurator, Chr.* 1093.

Stildornis, se; *f.* Slipperiness; lubricitas, lubricum, *T. Ps.* 34, 7.

STOC *A place; hence* STROKE, *a termination of the names of places; locus:—*Wude stoc sylvarum locus, *Sim. Dunelm.* anno 1123.

STOC, stocce. A STOCK, trunk, block, stick; stipes, truncus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64:—*Ge þeo-wiað stoccum and stanum vos serviētis stipitibus et saxis, Deut.* 28, 36, 64, v. sticca.

Stocc *A trumpet; tuba, C. Mt.* 6, 2.

Stod [*Ger.* stute *f.* Old *Ger.* stout *f.* Dan. stodhest *c.* a stallion: *Swed.* sto, stod *n.* a mare: *Icel.* stedda *f.* a mare: *Gael.* steud, steuda *m.* a race, a steed] A STUD; armentum equorum, *Ælfhelm. Test.*

<sup>b</sup> Stod stood; stetit, v. standan.

Stod a post, stud, *Cot.* 157, v. studu.

Stod-fold a fold or field fenced in to keep stallions, *Mon. Angl.* I. 260, 59.

Stod-hors stotarius. Chau. uses stot for a young horse, v. steda. Stodlan *An implement for the house; quoddam supellectilis instrumentum, Som. ex Vocab. Noël.*

Stod-myre a brood-mare, *L. pol. Elf.* 16.

Stod-þeof a stealer of a stallion, *L. pol. Elf.* 9.

Stof a club, v. stofn.

STOFA [*Plat.* stuve, stave, stauve *f.* Dut. stoof, stove *f.* Ger. stube *f.* Old *Ger.* stove: Dan. stue *c.* *Swed.* stufwa, stuga *f.* *Icel.* stofa *f.* canaculum: *Fr.* etuve: Old *Fr.* estuve *f.* *It.* stufa *f.* a stove, hot-house: *Sp.* Port. estufa *f.* a stove: *Wend.* stiva: *Lat. mid.* stuba. *Palladius* uses stufia to designate a bathing-room] A STOVE, bath; sudatorium, balneum, *Som.*

Stofn *The trunk or stem of a tree, a stake; hence the Leicester-shire word* STOVIN. *A ditch is said to be three feet wide from the stovins, that is, from the stems or stakes of the hedge, Card.; stipes:—Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

<sup>1</sup> STÓL, es; *m.* [*Plat.* stool *m.* Dut. stoel *m.* Frs. Swed. stol *f.* Ger. stuhl *m.* Ot. stual: *Not.* stool: *Moes.* stols sedes, thronus: Dan. stoel, stol *c.* *Icel.* stóll *n.* sedes: *Wel.* ystol a seat: *Ir.* sdol, stol: *Gael.* stol, stoilum: *Grk.* εὑλος a perch: *Slav.* stolek: *Lat. mid.* stolum] A STOOL, seat, chair, throne; sedes, cathedra, thronus:—*Hu* he him strenglicran stol geworhte how he for himself a stronger seat might make, *Cd.* 15. He siteð on þam halgan stole he sitteth in the holy seat, *Cd.* 14. Wearp hine of þan hean stole cast him from the high seat, *Cd.* 16. Heofen-stolas heavenly thrones, *Cd. Th.* p. 1, 15.

Stol *A garment; stola, Chr.* 963. Stolt-ferhð firm-minded, brave, v. stal-ferhð.

Stomer, stomm a stammerer, v. stamer.

Stommettan [*Plat.* stammern: Dut. stameren: Ger. stottern: Old *Ger.* stamalon: Dan. stamme: *Swed.* stamma: *Icel.* stama lingua hesitare.—stamer a stammerer] *To stammer, stutter, mutter; balbutire, mutire, Cot.* 134.

<sup>1</sup> Stomm-wlisp *A lisping, stammering; blæsus, balbus, Cot.* 23.

Stond a space, time, *R. Mk.* 6, 35, v. stund.

Stondan, we stondað; part. stondende to stand, *Cd.* 227: *Bt.* 9, v. standan.

Ston-suc Parsley, a sort growing among stones; petroselinum, *Som.*

STOOD [*Dut.* stoetery *f.* Ger. gestüt *f.* Dan. stuteric *n.* *Swed.* stuteri *n.* *Icel.* stód *n.* polia, grex equarius] A STUD; equaria, equorum grex, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

Stop, stopon, stepped, gone, p. of steppan.

STOPPA, steap, stop [*Plat.* stoop *m.* a large drinking-cup containing a gallon: *Dut.* stoop *f.* a measure of four pints: *Ger.* stauf *m.* a large drinking-cup: *Not.* stoof, stouph: *Dan.* stob a beaker: *Swed.* stop *n.* a liquid measure containing about three pints: *Icel.* staup *n.* poculum: *Lat. mid.* stopa, stupa] A STOOP, pot, vessel, cup; poculum majus, cantharus, batiolus, situla:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. Butter-stoppa a butter-vessel, *Cot.* 168.

STOR, es; *m.* Frankincense; thus, ladanum:—*Nime* ane handfulle stores sune manipulum thuris, *Lev.* 2, 2. Þe of frodon þone stor qui offerebant

thus, *Num.* 16, 35: *Gen.* 43, 11.

<sup>k</sup> STOR [*Plat.* stuur great, strong: Frs. stor strong, great: *Dan.* Swed. Icel. stor great] Great, vast; magnus, ingens:—*Stor þunnir a great thundering, Chr.* 1085.

STORC [*Plat.* stork *m.* Dut. stork, oyevaar *m.* Ger. storch *m.* Old *Ger.* storah: *Dan.* Swed. stork *m.* *Icel.* storkr *m.*] A STORK; ciconia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Stor-cille, stor-cylle, an; a perfume or frankincense-pan, *Num.* 16, 6: *Lev.* 10, 1.

Storeð rules, *Bt. R.* p. 185, v. styran.

Storfen starved; pp. of steorfan.

STORM, stearm, steorm, es; *m.* [*Plat.* Dut. Dan. Swed. storm *m.* Ger. sturm *m.* Old *Ger.* stuerm, sturm: *Icel.* stormr *m.* Bret. storm, stourm *m.* *Gael.* Ir. stoirm *f.* *Wel.* ystorm] A STORM, tempest; procella, tempestas:—*Se swearta storm the black storm, Bt. R.* p. 154. Gast stormes spiritus procellæ, *Ps.* 106, 25.

Seo reðnes þæs stormes the fierceness of the storm, *Bd. S.* p. 614, 9. Þone storm to-wardne foreseah foresaw the approaching storm, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 4. He ofsløh on storme wingearðas heora percussit tempestate vineas eorum, *Ps.* 77, 52. Wið þa stearcen stormas with the severe storms, *Bt.* 34, 10.

<sup>1</sup> Stormig; adj. Stormy, tempestuous; procellosus, nimbosus, *Som.*

Storm-sæ a stormy sea, *Bt.* 38, 1.

Stor-sticca a frankincense-stick or rod; thurea virgula, *Mon. Angl.* I, 221: e *Cod. Ezon.* 1 b.

Stotte *A hack, jade, a worthless horse; equus vilis, Chart. calc. C. R. Ben.*

STOW, es; *f.* [*Frs.* sto *m.* a principal place: *Icel.* stó *f.* focus, certus locus] 1. A place, dwelling-place, habitation; locus, mansio, habitaculum: hence the termination of many names of places, as Ceap-stow a place for a sale or market, &c. Hence, as some think, our STEWARD. Stow-weard, stowe-weard a keeper of a place, mansion or dwelling:—*Seo stow wæs gehende þære ceastre locus erat propinquus urbi, Jn.* 19, 20. On þære stowe dura in loci porta, *Num.* 12, 5. To þære leofan stowe to the beloved place, *Bd. S.* p. 623, 30.



To þam stowe þær *ad locum ubi*, *Ex.* 3, 8. Geseoð þa stowe *aspicite locum*, *Mt.* 28, 6. Þurh unwæterige stowa *per inaquosa loca*, *Lk.* 11, 24. Geond drige stowa *per arida loca*, *Mt.* 12, 43. On westum stowum *in desertis locis*, *Mk.* 1, 45. Stowe his hi forleton *locum*, i. e. *habitaculum*, *ejus illi desolaverunt*, *Ps.* 78, 7. Sio wyrd dælð eallum gesceaftum andwlitan, and stowa, and tida, and gemetgunga the destiny dealeth to all creatures, forms, and stations, and times, and measures, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 12.

<sup>m</sup>Stowlic Local, relating to a place; localis:—Stowlice naman *localia nomina*, *Elf.* gr. 5.

Strac, stræc straight, rigid, violent, *Gr. Dial.* 1, 9, v. *strec*.

Stracan, stracian [*Plat.* straken, strakeln: *Dut.* stryken: *Ger.* streicheln: *Dan.* stryge: *Swed.* stryka: *Icel.* strýka *palpare*] To stroke; demulcere, *palpare*, *Past.* 41, 4.

Stracung, e; f. A mitigating, assuaging; delinimentum, *R.* 99, *Lye*.

Stræc straight, rigid, stubborn, v. *strec*.

Stræcled-wealas, Strætled-wealas, Strætclýd-wealas [*Asser.* Stratdütenses. *Flor.* streategdewalli, *Stratdütenses*.—stræt a tract, Cluyd of the Clyde, near the river Clyde, wealas the Welch] The STRATH-CLYDE Britons. The old Britons, who once inhabited Galloway in Scotland, were driven thence by the Picts, and then settled on the banks of the river Clyde; *Britanni* quidam, *Gallovidiæ* apud *Scotos* olim incolæ; sed qui, frequentibus *Scotorum* et *Pictorum* incursionibus lassiti, in *Cambrian* concesserunt; regioneque omni inter *Conovium* et *Devam* fluvium occupata, constituerunt ibi regnum, quod, a flumine Clyda, cujus ripis circumjecit, Stræt-cluyd dicebatur:—*Chr.* 875, 924, *Lye*.

<sup>a</sup>Stræclíce; adv. Strictly, rigorously; districte, *Som*.

Stradan to strew, spread, v. *stredan*.

STRÆDE A STRIDE; passus, gressus, *Som*.

Strægan; p. stræge to spread, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 28, v. *stredan*.

Strægdnes, se; f. A spreading, casting, dispersing, sprinkling; sparsio, aspersio, dispersio:—Mid byrignesne oððe strægdnesse þæs wæteres per gustum

sive aspersioem aquæ, *Bd. S.* p. 635, 29.

<sup>o</sup>STRÆL, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* straal m. a ray, beam, an arrow, javelin, a sting; so the sting of a bee is called straal, and to sting, straalen. *C. Tuinman*, *Takkel der Nederdeutsche*, *Taale* sub. straal; *Kilian* has stræle radius, but also strael sagitta; and in the idiom of Flanders, stræle stimulus, aculeus: *Ger.* strahl m. ray, beam: *Not.* strala an arrow: *Dan.* stræle c. ray: *Swed.* stråle m. ray, beam: *Icel.* stríali m. radius luminis: *It.* strale m. an arrow: *Wend.* strala an arrow: *Russ.* striela an arrow, hence streliz a shooter, the famous old Russian life-guards] An arrow, dart, missile, an engine of war; sagitta, telum, tormentum quodvis bellicum:—Osendeð of his brægd bogan biterne stræl sends from his bent bow a bitter arrow, *Cod. Exon.* 19 a. Strælas arrows, *Ps.* 63, 8. Strælas stede hearde styrm-don tormenta locum valida concusserunt, *Jdth.* 24, 34.

STRÆL, stræla, stræle. Tapestry, a bed, straw; aulæa, stratum, stramentum, *Ps.* 6, 6.

Stræl-bora an arrow-bearer, a shooter, *Cot.* 14.

<sup>p</sup>Strælian To shoot an arrow, to cast a dart; sagittare:—Hi stræliað illi sagittabunt, *Ps.* 63, 4.

Stræl-wyrt Maiden-hair; callitrichon herba, *Som*.

Strang a string, *R. Ben.* interi. 22, v. *streng*.

Strang strong, *Bt.* 24, 3, v. *strang*.

Strængð strength, v. *strengð*.

Stræpas bases, *R.* 16.

STRÆT, e; f. [*Plat.* strat, strate f. a street: *Dut.* straat f. *Frs.* strete f. a street: *Ger.* strasse f. *Ot.* strazza: *Schw.* strauz: *Dan.* stræde n. a small narrow lane: *Swed.* stråt m. a great road: *Icel.* stræti n. platea: *Bret.* streat, streaf f. a narrow road, a street: *Wel.* ystrad a street, ystryd the street of a city, town: *Ir.* Gael. sraid, sraide f. a street, lane: *Fr.* estrade f. *It.* strada f. a street, road: *Sp.* Port. estrada f. a causeway] The STREET, a way, course, a public place, market; strata via, platea, forum:—Þæt wæter stod on twa healfa þære stræte aqua stetit in duas partes ipsius viæ; *Aqua diffidit se*, *Ex.* 14, 22. On þære stræt in ipsa platea, *Gen.* 19, 2. On stræta

hyrnum in platearum angulis, *Mt.* 6, 5.

<sup>q</sup>Stræte What is spread, a bed; stratum, lectus:—*C. Ps.* 6, 6: 62, 7: *Ps.* 131, 3.

STRAND, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. n.* *Ger.* Dan. c: *Swed.* m. strand: *Icel.* strönd, strind f. strindi n. ora, littus: *Fin.* randa the shore. The Slav. stran, strana and strona signify the side. It is most probable that the *Ger.* rand m. extremity, border, is the radical word from which strand is formed, by prefixing st. Hence the STRAND in London, because lying on the banks of the Thames, *Chr.* 1052.] A STRAND; ripa, littus:—Be þam strande justa littus, *Mt.* 13, 48. On þam strande in littore, *Jn.* 21, 4.

STRANG, strong, streng, stræng; def. se strange; seo, þæt strange; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [*Plat. Dut.* *Dan.* streng severe, sharp: *Frs.* G. Japix. strang: *Ger.* streng: *Ot.* Wil. streng: *Swed.* strång: *Icel.* strängr severus, inclemens] STRONG, powerful, valiant, severe, rigid; robustus, fortis, strenuus, efficax:—Beo strang esto fortis, *Deut.* 31, 7, 23. Wæs þæt wite to strang that affliction was too strong, *Cd.* 86. On strangers hus in domum potentis, *Mt.* 12, 29. Buton he gebinde ærest þone strangan nisi ille vinxerit prius istum potentem, *Mt.* 12, 29: *Mk.* 3, 27. Se strengsta God fortissimus Deus, *Gen.* 46, 3: *Deut.* 3, 24. He is strengra þonne ic, *Mt.* 3, 11. Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan advenerant illi de tribus populis fortissimis, *Bd. S.* p. 483, 20.

<sup>r</sup>Strang-hynde strong-handed champion, *Elf. T.* p. 13, 25.

Strangian To flourish, to become strong, to strengthen; vigere:—*Elf.* gr. 26, 2, v. gestrangian.

Stranglic, stronglic; adj. Strong, robust, brave; validus, fortis:—Stranglic on wæstme strong in constitution, *Elf. T.* p. 33, 16. To gefeoht stranglic ad pugnam fortis, *Num.* 13, 20.

Stranglice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Strongly, firmly, vehemently; fortiter, firmiter, vehementer:—Stranglice spræce fortiter loquutus est, *Bd. S.* p. 632, 25, *Elf.* gr. 38.

Strang-mod a strong or brave mind, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 54.

Strangnys, se; f. STRONGNESS, strength, power, might; vis, robur, fortitudo, *Ps.* 58, 10.



- Ealle on þæt strangnysse wyrcað, *Lk.* 16, 16.
- \*Strangung, e; f. *A strengthen- ing, stay, ground; firmamen- tum, Hexaem.* 4.
- Strapulas braccæ, *R.* 27.
- Strat a street, v. stræt.
- Straw-berie, streow-berie, strea-berge, streaw-berge, straw-berie. STRAWBERRY; fraga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64: *Herb.* 38.
- Stre a straw, splint, *C. Mt.* 7, 3, v. streow.
- Strea - berige a strawberry, v. straw-berie.
- Streale an arrow, *Guthl. vit.* 4, v. stræl.
- STREA'M, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* stroom m: *Frs.* strame f: *Ger.* strom m: *Dan.* c: *Swed.* ström m: *Icel.* straum m. *cursus vel fluxus aquarum: Wel.* ystrym a stream: *Ir.* sreamh or sreav] A STREAM, river; fluentum, flumen, flu- vius, alveus:—Adrugode se stream siccatus est alveus, *Bd.* S. p. 478, 13. Humbre stream the *Humber's stream*, *Bd.* S. p. 486, 17. Trentan stream *Trent's stream*, *Bd.* S. p. 519, 31. On þæs streames brycege on a bridge of the river, *Bd.* S. p. 478, 8. On ofre þæs streames on a bank of the river, *Bd.* S. p. 631, 18. On þone stream eode went into the river, *Bd.* S. p. 631, 20. Ongean streame against the stream, *Bd.* S. p. 774, 8: 780, 31. Se agend uparæde reade streamas the Lord raised red streams, *Cd.* 158.
- \*Streamian To STREAM, flow; fluere, *Som.*
- Stream-racu [racu a flood] the stream of the flood, the chan- nel, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.
- Stream-stað the stream-shore, the bank, *Cd.* 71.
- Stream-weall stream-wall, bank, *Cd.* 73.
- Streap-smeung argumentum, *Lye.*
- Streaw straw, v. streow.
- Streaw - berie strawberry, v. straw-berie.
- Streawian to strew, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 38, v. streowian.
- STREC, stract; adj. Brave, power- ful, mighty, violent; fortis, magnanimus, violentus:—Strec man a powerful man, *L. pol. Chut.* 19. Strece nimað violenti rapiunt, *Mt.* 11, 12.
- STREC, strece. A STRETCH, vio- lence; districtio, extensio:—Strec regoles districtio regulæ, *R. Ben.* 37.
- Streccan; p. strehte, we strehton; pp. gestreht; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* strekken: *Ger.* strecken: *Ker. Not.* streccan: *Dan.*

- strække, strekke: *Swed.* sträc- ka, strecka. This word is re- lated to the Lat. stricte, the Plat. trecken to pull, and the Plat. recken to reach; in the former only s is wanted, and in the latter st. Wachter says, "Sibilus, vel ex libidine sibi- landi, vel vehementiæ causa, præpositus est, ut vis inten- dendi fortius exprimitur. Verbum Gothicum et Fran- cicum, v. recken."—strec a stretch] To STRETCH, stretch over, spread; extendere, pro- sternere:—Þu strecest þine handa extends tuas manus, *Jn.* 21, 18. Strehton hyra reaf straverunt eorum vesti- menta, *Mt.* 21, 8: *Mk.* 11, 8: *Lk.* 19, 36. Wel gestreht bed a well covered (spread) bed, *Somm.* 165.
- \*Strelice; adv. Violently, sharp- ly; violenter, districte, *Scint.* 111: *Past.* 5, 3.
- Strecnys, se; f. Force, violence; vis, violentia, *Lye.*
- STREDAN, stregan; p. stredde, stregde, we stredдон. To spread, disperse, sprinkle; spargere, aspergere:—Þu streddest me mid hyssopon tu asperges me cum hyssopo, *Ps.* 50, 8. Þær ic ne stredde ubi non dispersi, *Mt.* 25, 26.
- Stregðnes a spreading, v. strægd- nes.
- Strel an arrow, v. stræl.
- Strel-bora an arrow-bearer, v. stræl-bora.
- Strem STREAMING, flowing; fluens:—Þa com he to swið stremre ea then came he to a (powerfully flowing river) rap- id river, *Bd.* S. p. 478, 4.
- \*Strencgð, strencð strength, *Jn.* 12, 38, v. stregð.
- Strencra, *Bi.* 24, 3, C. for strengra stronger, v. streng.
- Strene a bed, watch-tower, *V.* Ps. 6, 6: 62, 7, v. streone.
- STRENG, string, stræng, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* streng f: *Ger.* strang m: *Dan.* stræng, streng c: *Swed.* strång m: *Icel.* strengr m. funis, chorda: *Ir.* srang: *Gael.* sreang, sreing a string: *Hung.* istrang: *Slav.* strona, struna: *It.* stringa f. a lace, a tie. Related to the Lat. stringere, strangulare, and the Grk. σπαραγδαλεω to strangle] A STRING, cord, rope, line, race; chorda, funiculus, stirps:—Strengas hearpan harp-strings, *Past.* 23. Säl- tere tyn strenga psalterium decem chordarum, *Ps.* 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11. He worhte swipan of strengon fecit fla- gellum e funiculis, *Jn.* 2, 15.

- Of þam strenge com de qua stirpe descendit, *Elf. T.* p. 6, 3.
- \*Streng strong, powerful, *Lk.* 11, 22: *Gen.* 46, 3, v. strang.
- STRENG, strengeo, strengo. Strength, vigour; fortitudo, robur, vigor:—Hæfde gist stiðe strengeo (the) guest had rigid strength, *Cd.* 115. He mæste hæfde mægen and strengo he had most power and strength, *Cd.* 79. On strengo þeodscipes in vigore discipli- næ, *Bd.* 492, 18.
- Strengcð strength, *Ps.* 17, 1, v. strengð.
- Strenglic; comp. ra, re; adj. Strong, firm; stabilis:—Hu he him strenglicran stol ge- worhte how he for himself a stronger seat might make, *Cd.* 15.
- Strengcð, strencgð, strenccð, e; f. and strengðu, strengcð, e; f. STRENGTH, power, might; fortitudo, robur, potentia:— Ic syngre strengcð þine can- tabo fortitudinem tuam, *Ps.* 58, 18. Hafað miht and strengcð has might and strength, *Cd.* 45: *Deut.* 3, 24: *Ps.* 38, 14. On strengcð horses in forti- tudine equi, *Ps.* 146, 11.
- \*Streo - berige a strawberry, v. straw-berie.
- Streom a stream, v. stream.
- STREON, es; n. Strength; ro- bur:—Þæs lichoman fæger and his streon the body's beauty and its strength, *Bi.* 32, 2, v. gestreon.
- Streonan to beget, *Bd.* 1, 27, 495, 33, note, v. strynan.
- Streo-nama A surname; cognomen, *Som.*
- Streone [*Plat. Ger.* streu f. a pad of straw for travellers to repose on, litter, the straw laid under beasts: *Ker.* kastreuii: *Dan.* straaleie, ströelse c: *Swed.* strö n.] A bed, watch- tower; stratum, lectus, pha- rus, *V. Ps.* 40, 3.
- Streones-halh, Streones-heale, Streones-healh [*Flor.* Streo- nesalh, Streoneshealh: *Malm.* Streanesalh: *Hunt.* Strenes- hal.—*Lye* says, Ita dicebatur, quasi Phari sinus] WHITBY, Yorkshire; nomen loci in agro Eboracensi, ad ostium Iscæ fl. (hodie dicti Whitby, i. e. candidus vicus), *Bd.* S. p. 557, 2: 592, 37: *Chr.* 680. Ibi monasterium construxit, anno 658, Hilda Abbatissa, *Bd.* 4, 23; ibi denique obiit, anno 680.
- STREOW, stre, streaw [*Brock-* stree, strey: *Scot.* strae: *Wil.* strea: *Plat.* stro n: *Dut.* stroo n: *Frs.* stre n: *Ger.*



stroh *n*; in the vulgar dialect, strau *n*: Old Ger. stro: Dan. straa *n*: Swed. strå *n*: Icel. strá *n*. culmus graminis: Gael. srabh, sraibh *f*. a straw, plenty] STRAW, hay, what is spread, a bed; stramentum, stratum quodvis, lectus:—Elf. gr. 4, 13. Heht he him streowne gearwian he ordered to prepare a bed for him, *Bd. S. p.* 508, 6—8.

\* Streow-berie, streow-berge a strawberry, *Cot. 87*, v. straw-berie.

Streowian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* [Plat. strouwen: Dut. strooijen: Frs. strewa to throw down, tear off: Ger. streuen to strew. Luther, in *Mt. 21*, 8, has strewen: Ot. streuan, *Krist. lib. 4*, 31. Sie stréuuitun: Tat. streuan: Isd. uses it in the sense of to destroy; Titus zistrudida dhea burc Titus destruxit urbem: Moes. Meidinger. stravan, straujan, strawjan: Dan. ströe to strew: Swed. strö to strew: Icel. strá: Old Lat. strao, as is evident from stravi, stratum: Old Grk. στρω, from which is formed στρωνννν. Adelung says, This word expresses the rustling produced by the action of strewing or spreading straw] To STREW; sternere:—Treowa bogas streowodon arborum ramos sternebant, *Mt. 21*, 8: *Mk. 11*, 8.

Stret a street, v. stræt.

\* Stræt-ford [stræt a street, ford a ford] Old STRATFORD, Northamptonshire; nomen terræ ecclesiæ de Medeshamsted concessæ ab Æthelredo rege, *Chr. 675*. Nec non plurius in Anglia locorum.

Streu straw, *R. Mt. 7*, 3, v. streow.

Strewen Of straw; stramineus, *Som.*

Strewian to strew, v. streowian.

Strewu straw, v. streow.

Strewung, *e*; *f.* A bed, what is spread; stratum, *L. Ps. 131*, 3.

STRIC [In Plat. strik *m*. it has, besides the general signification of a string, cord, also that of a rake, a villain, rogue: Dut. strik *m*. a snare: Ger. galgenstrick *m*. nebulos, fufcifer, verbero: Icel. strákr *m*. nequam: Brock. strike, stick a stand or combination among workmen, generally in regard to wages. This corresponds with the A.-S. gestic mutiny] Plague, pest, sedition; plaga, pestis, *Lup. 7*, 7.

STRICA, strice [Plat. streek, streke *f*: Dut. streek *f*: Ger.

strich *m*. in all the significations of the A.-S.: Moes. striks apex: Dan. streeg, streg, stræg *c*. a stroke, line, artifice: Swed. strek *n*. like the Dan: Icel. strik *n*. comma: Ir. Gael. stríoc a streak, stripe: Lat. It. stria. The Lat. tractus and the Sp. traca, without the s, belong to this word, and are derived from strican] A stroke, line, point; linea, apex:—Se hælenð sæde on his halgan godspelle þæt an stæf ne bið en an strica awæged of þære ealdan gesetnisse salvator dixit in ejus sancto evangelio quod una litera non esset, neque unus apex ablatu e veteri lege, *Jud. 15*: *Æqu. vern. 4*.

\* STRICAN [Plat. striken: Dut. stryken to stroke, strike, rub, iron, to go away: Frs. strica, like the Plat. and Dut.; also, to walk in a tottering manner: Ger. streichen the swift flight of birds, to go swiftly: Dan. stryge to stroke, to iron linen, to roam about: Swed. stryka, like the Dan. Icel. stríuka au-fugere] To go, to continue a course; ire, cursum tenere:—Striceð ymbutan cursum tenet circum, *Bt. R. p.* 177.

Stridan to spread, sprinkle, *M. Ps. 88*, 33, v. stredan.

Stríenan to beget, *Cd. 55*, Th. p. 68, 17, v. strýnan.

Strínan to beget, v. strýnan.

Strind A stock, race, offspring; stirps, *Som.*

String a string, *Somn. 73*, v. streng.

Strion a treasure, *C. Mt. 6*, 20, v. gestreon.

Stríonan to treasure up, *C. Mt. 6*, 20, v. strýnan.

\* STRÍ'D, *es*; *m.* [Plat. Frs. Dan. Swed. strid *m*: Dut. stryd *m*: Ger. streit *m*: Ot. strit: Icel. strid *n*. bellum, angor animi: Gael. strí, strigh *f*. contest, strife] STRIFE, contest, battle; certamen, pugna, prælum, bellum:—He þone laðan stríð anforlæteð he the evil strife will abandon, *Cd. 27*. Æt þam stríðe in the strife, *Cd. 15*.

Stríðlice; *adv.* Sharply, contentiously; districtæ, *Scint. 34*.

Strodu deceits, v. gestrodu.

Strodyen Dispersed; dispersus, *Lye*.

Strong strong, brave, powerful, severe, *Ors. 3*, 7, v. strang.

Strong-hynd strong hand, champion, v. strang-hynde.

Stronglic strong, powerful, firm, durable, *Bt. 16*, 3, v. strang.

\* Stronglice strongly, bravely, *Bd. S. p.* 491, 37, v. stranglice.

STROPP [Plat. strippe, strüpp, strap *f*: Dut. strop *m*. a halter, rope: Ger. strippe, striede, strüppe *f*. a strap: Dan. strop, stroppe *c*: Swed. stropp *n*: It. stroppa: Lat. mid. strepus, struppus: Isd. stroppu. Livy uses strupus for the strap by which the oars in a vessel were fastened, Adelung] A strop; struppus, *R. 103*: Elf. gl. *Som. p. 77*, inter navalia.

STRUDAN; *p.* strude, gestrude, we strudon, gestrudan; *v. a.* [Perhaps related to the Plat. striden: Dut. stryden to quarrel, fight: Ger. streiten: Old Ger. stritan, striten, stritten: Dan. stride: Swed. strida: Icel. stríða bellum gerere, angere. Without the s, the Dan. trætte, and the Swed. tråta to quarrel, to contend, dispute: Grk. στρατεύειν militare. The proper sense of this word is, to employ bodily power or strength, to endeavour, to take pains by exercise of bodily power or strength, and is formed from the noise made by these exertions, Adelung] To spoil, rob, plunder, ravage, destroy; spoliare, vastare, diripere:—We earne menn reafiað and strudað nos infirmos homines spoliamus et eis fraudem facimus, *Bd. S. p.* 548, 19. Fynd gold strudon foes pillaged gold, *Cd. 93*, Th. p. 121, 7. Tempel strudon the temple spoiled, *Cd. 210*, Th. p. 260, 18. Strudende fyr destroying fire, *Cd. 119*, Th. p. 154, 15.

\* STRUDERE A robber, extortioner, prodigal; spoliator, raptor, prodigus, *Cot. 206*: Elf. gl. *Som. p. 56*.

Strudung, *e*; *f.* Rapine, spoil; spoliatio, rapina:—On stalan and on strudungan in furtis et in rapinis, *L. Const. W. p.* 109, 7.

STRUTA [Plat. strus, fagel strus *m*: Dut. struis, struisvogel, vogel struis *m*: Ger. strauss *m*: Dan. struds, struds fugl *c*: Swed. struts or struss *m*: Icel. stráts-fugl *m*: It. struzzo *m*: Fr. autriche *f*: Old Fr. austriche *f*. Span. avestruz *n*: Port. abestruz *m*: Pol. strus: Grk. στρουθός a sparrow, and also an ostrich; struthio, struthius, struthiocamelus, is a very old word used by Pliny] An ostrich; struthio, *Cot. 159*, *Som.* Strutium The fuller's herb; struthium, saponari herba, *Herb. 145*.



<sup>e</sup>Strutung spoil, *Wulfst. Par. 4*, v. strudung.  
 Strycele *The nipple, breast; papilla, Lye.*  
 Strydere a spendthrift, *Cot. 157*, v. strudere.  
 STRYNAN, streonan, strienan, astrianan, gestrynan, gestreonan; p. de; pp. gestryned; v. a. 1. To acquire, get, gain, by hire or usury, lay or treasure up; acquire. 2. To beget, procreate, breed; gignere: — 1. Hi stryndon welan and wiste they acquired wealth and food, *Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 28*. Ic hæbbe gestryned oðre twa, *Mt. 25, 22*. We mægen gestreonan we may obtain, *Cd. 226, Th. p. 302, 11*. Se þe him sylfum strynde qui sibi ipsi thesaurum recondit, *Lk. 12, 21*. 2. He be wife ongann bearna stryran he by his wife began to beget children, *Cd. 58, Th. p. 74, 14; 29, 4*. Strynde suna and dohtra begat sons and daughters, *Cd. 56, Th. p. 69, 20*. Abraham gestrynde Isaac, *Mt. 1, 2*. Styne him bearn, *Mt. 22, 24*. Ge strinað suna and dohtra, *Deut. 28, 41*.  
<sup>f</sup>Strynd Stock, race, generation, breed, tribe; stirps, genus, propago: — Of þæs strynde de cujus stirpe, *Bd. S. p. 483, 30*. He wæs eðelre strynde ille erat (de) nobili stirpe, *Bd. S. p. 591, 34*. Se wæs of þære cynelican strynde qui fuit de regia stirpe, *Bd. 621, 8*.  
 Styra an ostrich, v. struta.  
 STUDU, e; f. [*Plat. stüd, stud-de f; Dut. stut, stutsel m. a prop, a support; Ger. stütze f; Dan. stötte, stytte c; Swed. stöd n. stötta f; Icel. styttla f. fulcrum; Ir. stid a prop*] A stud, post, pillar, prop; postis, destina, clavus, columna: — Þære stude no ne onhran istam destinam non tetigit, *Bd. S. p. 544, 33*. He genom þa studu amplexus est destinam, *Bd. S. p. 543, 31*. Hi þa no þa studu uton ne setton illi tunc non istam destinam deforis apposuerunt, *Bd. S. p. 544, 35*. Aheng he on ane studu þæs wages suspendit ille in quadam destina parietis, *Bd. S. p. 534, 28, 29*. Hine onhyldo to anre þære studa sese inclinavit cuidam destinatum, *Bd. S. p. 543, 38*.  
 Stulor, stulur Thievish, secret; furtivus, *Som.*  
 Stulorlice By stealth; furtim, *Elf. gr. 38*.  
 STUND, stond, e; f. [*Dut. stond f; Dan. c; Swed. f; Icel.*

stund n; Ger. stunde f; Ker. stunt; Ot. stunda, stunta. *It. derives this word from the Swed. stunta to shorten, cut off, to lessen; so that stund, according to him, would signify a separated part; stuf in Swed. is a remnant*] 1. A STOUND, space of time; spatium temporis. 2. A standard; signum: — 1. Ænige stunde at any time, *Bt. R. p. 188*. Ane winter - stunde one winter's space, *Cd. 19*. 2. R. Conc. 1.  
<sup>g</sup>Stund - mælum by little times, spare times, degrees, *Elf. gr. 38*.  
 Stungen stung, v. stingan.  
 STUNIAN; p. de; pp. od; v. a. [*Scot. to stunay, stonay to astonish, to stound; Ger. staunen to be astonished, surprised; Fr. étonner; Lat. attono to astonish*] 1. To beat, strike against, to STUN; impingere, obtundere. 2. To stun, to make stupid with a noise; obtundere aures alicui, obstupescere: — 1. Stunede sio brune yð wið oðre impingebat furus fluctus (quisque) in alterum, *Bt. R. p. 189*. 2. Stunað eal geador obtundunt aures cunctæ simul, *Bt. R. p. 168*.  
 STUNT; def. se stunta; seo, het stunte; adj. Foolish, stupid; stultus, fatuus: — Stunt wif stulta mulier, *Job. p. 166*. Þu stunta tu fatue, *Mt. 5, 22*. Stunte nytenu stupid cattle, *Col. Monas*.  
<sup>b</sup>Stuntlic; adj. Like a fool, foolish; stulto similis, stultus, *Abus. 2*.  
 Stuntlice; comp. or; adv. Foolishly, stupidly; stulte, fatue, *Quadr. 3*.  
 Stunt-mælum at times, by periods, *R. Ben. interl. 9*, v. stund-mælum.  
 Stunttnys, se; f. Folly, foolishness; stultitia, *Abus. 11*.  
 Stuntscipe, es; m. Folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, *Mk. 7, 22*.  
 Stunt-spæc foolish talk.  
 Stunt-spæca a foolish talker, *Som.*  
 Stunt-wita The stupidly wise, the foolish; insipiens, *L. Ps. 13, 1*.  
 Stunt-wyrde a foolish talker, *Som.*  
 STUPIAN To stoop; humi se inclinare, *Ors. 6, 24*.  
 STUR, STOUR. The name of many rivers; plurimorum in Anglia fluviorum nomen.  
 Sture-muð the mouth of the Stour, *Chr. 885*.  
 Sturfon starved, v. steorfan.  
 STUT [*In Somersetshire stut is still used*] A gnat, fly; culex, *Cot. 208; Elf. gl. Som. p. 59*.

Stuð, stuðo a stud, post, *Bd. 544, 32*, v. studu.  
 Stutteuile [*Flor. Stutavilla, Scutyvill*] STUTESBURY, Northamptonshire, *Chr. 1106*.  
 STYB, stybb [*Plat. Swed. stubbe m; Frs. stobbe; Dan. stub c; Icel. stubbr, stubbi m. truncus. — Related to the Lat. stipes, stipula; Ger. stoppel; Eng. stubble, and may be derived from the Plat. stuuf mutilated, Brem. Dict.*] A stock, trunk; stirps, truncus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 65*.  
 Styca an Anglo-Saxon coin, v. stic.  
 Styce, styce-mælum in pieces, v. sticce.  
 Styce a mite, a small coin, *C. Mk. 12, 42*, v. stic.  
 Styde a place, *Cd. 86; R. Mt. 21, 19*, v. stede.  
 Styde a stud, post, *Bd. S. p. 544, 42*, v. studu.  
 Styde Obstinate stubborn; obstinatus, pertinax, *Off. Episc. 1*.  
 Stygan to go, proceed, v. stigan.  
 STYLAN, styllan; p. de. To mount, climb; scandere, superare, transilire: — Godes ece bearn of heah bleoðu hlypum stylda modig, æfter muntum; swa we men sculon heortan gehlygdum hlypum styllan of mægne in mægen Dei æternus filius supra alta juga saltibus transiit animosus (relictis) a tergo montibus: ita nos homines debemus, animorum cogitationibus, saltibus scandere de virtute in virtutem, *Cod. Eacon. 18 b. 17*.  
 STYLE [*Plat. Dut. Dan. staal n; Ger. stahl m; Upper Ger. stahel, stachel m; Swed. stål n; Icel. stál n. chalybs; Pol. stal. Some derive stahl from Ger. stachel m. aculeus, and stechen to sting, the point and edge of sharp instruments being generally made of steel. The Upper Ger. stachel a sting, instead of stahl steel, and the Lat. mid. acer, the Fr. acier, the It. acciaio, the Sp. acero, all signifying steel, and also sharp, stiff, sting, are in favour of this derivation. In Bavaria, stachel a sting, is even called stahl steel. The Swed. stel, the Icel. staeltr acer durus, induratus, lead also to a root, with which the Ger. stolz proud, in its original signification of stiffness, and the Lat. mid. acer and all its derivatives correspond. The Bohm. staly signifies constant, firm, and stalost stiffness, Aëlung*] STEEL; chalybs, acia-



rium, *i. e.* indurata ferri acies, *Lye.*

\* **Styled STEELED**; chalybe temperatus:—Styled sword chalybe temperatus ensis, *Cod. Exon.* 17 b, 17.

**STYLL** *A leap, a climbing up; saltus, scansio, Cod. Exon.* 18 b, 1.

**Styllan** *to climb, also to put in a stall or stable, v. stylan.*

**STYLTAN**; *p. higestyldton. To hesitate, astonish, amaze, to stammer; hæstare, obstupescere, C. R. Mk.* 1, 22: 10, 32. **Stylð steals, Ex.** 22, 1, v. stelan.

**Styman** *to steam, smoke, Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 3: *Cot.* 94, v. steman.

**Stynd** *for stynt stands; stat, manet, v. standan.*

**Styng** *a club, stake, Bd. S. p.* 511, 23, v. steng.

**Styngan** *to sting, v. stingan.*

**Stynt stands**; *stat, v. standan.*

**STYPEL**, stypl, stepel, stipel, es; *m.* [*Plat.* stipel, stiper *m.* a pillar, supporter, a prop, a pillar attached to a great building: *Dut.* stippel *m.* a point] **A STEEPLE, tower; turris**:—Styfel strangynsse turris fortitudinis, *Ps.* 60, 3. Ofer þa feoll se styppel on Sylóa supra quos cecidit turris in Siloa, *Lk.* 13, 4. Timbrian anne styfel ædificare turrem, *Lk.* 14, 28: *Mt.* 21, 33: *Mk.* 12, 1. On styfelum his in turribus ejus, *Ps.* 47, 11.

\* **STYRAN**, stiran, stirian, styrian, astyrian, gestyran; *ic stirige, þu styrest, he styreð, styrað, we styriað; p. styrode, styryde, gestirde; pp. styred; v. a. and n.* [*Plat.* Dut. storen: *Ger.* stören: *Not.* suran, storan: *Moes.* stauran: *Dan.* forstyrre *to trouble, destroy: Sued.* störa *to trouble: Icel.* styrr, styr *m.* bellum] 1. *To STIR, move, excite, trouble; movere, excitare, agitare.* 2. *To STEER, rule, govern, control; regere.* 3. *To restrain, correct, seize; corrigere, corripere*:—1. Hit ne mihte þæt hus astyrian, *Lk.* 6, 48. Styran cwom came to stir, *Cd.* 162. Ic stirige ego moveo, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5: 28, 5. He styreð þone rodor he moves the sky, *Bt.* 39, 8. Ne stira þu Sunne ne move tu Sol, *Jos.* 10, 12. Eall þæt þe styrað and leofað omne id quod movet et vivit, *Gen.* 9, 3. Eall flæsc þe ofer eorðan styrode omnis caro quæ super terram movebat, *Gen.* 7, 21. Geond stytred per-motus, penitus agitated, *Bt. R. p.* 156. 2. Os-  
wic pat rice XI gear styryde,

*Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 645, 38: *Bd.* 5, 21, *S. p.* 639, 13. Þu heore nelt stiran thou wilt not control her, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13. 3. Þæt þa witu gestir-  
don oðrum that the punish-  
ments might restrain others, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 350, 28. Ic styre corripio, *Elf. gr.* 28. Styry him corripie eum, *Mt.* 18, 15.

\* **STYRC** *a cow between one and two years old, v. stirc.*

**Styre** *a steer, v. steor.*

**Styre** *a governing, Bd. S. p.* 572, 33, v. steore.

**Styrenes, styrennes, se; f.** Motion, commotion; motus, commotio, agitatio, volutatio:—Ealle mine styrenesse forleas omnem meum motum perdidit, *Bd. S. p.* 619, 19. Mid his oðra lima styrenessa per ejus aliorum membrorum motum, *Bd. S. p.* 579, 27. Swa monigum and swa myclum styrenesse wiðerweardra þinga tam multa et tam magna commotione adversantium rerum, *Bd. S. p.* 646, 4.

**Styryð starves, perishes, v. steor-fan.**

**Styria, styriga.** *A porpoise, sea-hog; rombus piscis, porcepiscis, porcus marinus, cragacus, tursio, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 77: *R.* 101.

**Styrian** *to stir, excite, Elf. gr.* 26, 5, v. styran.

\* **STYRIC** *a cow in the second year, a calf; juvenicus, vitulus*:—An fætt styric pinguis vitulus, *Lk.* 15, 23, v. stirc.

**Styriendlic** *Moveable; mobilis, Gr. Dial.* 2, 22.

**Styryng** *a stirring, v. styryng.*

**Styryman**; *p. de [storm a storm]* 1. *To STORM, shake; concutere, agitare.* 2. *To assail, vociferate; debacchari, sævire.* 3. *To be stormy, to rage; procellosus esse, sævire*:—1. Strælas stede hearde styryndon tormenta locum valida concusserunt, *Jdth.* 24, 35. 2. Se stiðmoda styrynde and gylede ille animosus sævit et fremuit, *Jdth.* 10, 8. 3. Hit rine, and sniwe, and styryme ute pluitt, et ningit, et sævit foras, *Bd.* 516, 17. Styrymen-  
dum wederum in storming weather, *Bt.* 7, 3.

**Styrynde restrained, corrected, Cd. 115, v. styran.**

**STYRNE**; *adj.* [*Plat.* stuur, stur-  
rig: *Dut.* stuursch stern, stern-  
ly: *Ger.* störrig stern, grim,  
rough: *Dan.* stur stiff, stern:  
*Sued.* stursk refractory: *Icel.*  
styrdyr rigidus, asper: *Grk.*  
αστρογος, 2 *Tim.* 3, 3, without

natural affection, is translated by Luther störrig, and in the *Plat. Bible, störrich*] **STERN**, severe, hard; severus, asper, durus, rigidus:—Swyðe styryne man a very stern man, *Chr.* 1070. Hæfde styryne mod had a stern mind, *Cd.* 4.

\* **STYRNlic**; *adj.* Stern, severe; severus, asper:—Warna þæt þu nan þing styrynlices ne sprece cave ut tu nihil duri loquaris, *Gen.* 31, 29.

**Styrylice**; *adv.* STERNLY, severely; severe, rigide, dure:—*Scint.* 16. Alacriter, animose, *Off.* Reg. 1.

**Styryn-mod** *stern of mood, Jdth.* p. 24, 37.

**Styryng, styryng, astyryng, e; f.** A STIRRING, motion, agitation, tumult; commotio, agitatio, tumultus, confusio:—Þæs wæteres styryunge aquæ agitatio, *Jn.* 5, 3. Micel styryng magna concussio, *Mt.* 8, 24; magnus tumultus, *Mt.* 26, 5. Na ne sealde on styryunge non dedit in commotionem, *Ps.* 65, 8.

**Styryð** *A post, pillar, support; postis, columna*:—On þære styryð stondende ad istam columnam stans, *Bd. S. p.* 543, 33. Of þære ilcan styryð ab ista eadem destina, *Bd. S. p.* 544, 44, v. studu.

\* **STYRYFEST** *fast as a post, constant, firm.*

**STYRYNS** *severity, austerity, v. stiðnes.*

**Suæ** *so, as, as if, Lk.* 18, 9, v. swa.

**Suæc** *a smell, v. swæc.*

**Suæð** *a path, v. swæð.*

**Suæðil** *A SWATHE, SWATHLE, a swaddling-band; fascia, Som.*

**Sualwe** *a swallow, v. swalewa.*

**Suan** *a swan, v. swan.*

**Suan-gerefa** *a land-steward or bailiff, Bd. S. p.* 768, 28, v. swan-gerefa.

**SUCAN, sycan**; *ic sáce, he sycð; p. seác, we sucon, sictun; pp. socen; v. a.* [*Plat.* sugen *to suckle, nurse: Dut.* zuigen *to suck: Ger.* saugen *to suck; saügen to suckle, to give suck: Isd.* saughan: *Tat. Not.* Ot. sugan *to suck: Tat.* Ot. sougen, sougan *to suckle, to give suck: Dan.* sue, suge *to suck, to suckle: Sued.* suga *to suck: Icel.* siuga lactare: *Wel.* sugno *to suck: Ir.* saghain: *Gael.* suig, suigh *to suck, imbibe: Fr.* sucer: *It.* succiare, succiare *to suck: Sp.* Port. chupar *to suck: Boh.* sucati: *Pol.* ssack. This word may be formed by the sound or noise produced by the action of suck-



ing, and is related to the Ger. ziehen to pull] To suck; sugere, lactere:—Pa breost þe þu suce ubera quæ tu suxisti, Lk. 11, 27. Þæt hig sucon hunig of stane ut illi sugerent melle petra, Deut. 32, 13. Sucende sucking, Deut. 32, 25: Mt. 21, 16.

<sup>9</sup>Sucenge A SUCKLING; quodvis animal lactens:—Of muðe cildra and sucengra ex ore infantium et lactentium, Ps. 8, 3.

Sugra, sugce. A fig-pecker, a sort of bird; ficedula, Som.

Sudon boiled; coxerunt, Num. 11, 8, v. seoðan.

Suefl sulphur, v. swefel.

Sueg a sound, v. sweg.

Suegir, suegir a mother-in-law, C. Lk. 12, 53, v. swæger.

Suencan to afflict, Chr. 1137, v. swencan.

Sueor a father-in-law, v. sweor.

Sueord a sword, v. sweord.

Sueotol evident, v. sweetol.

Sueðe a swathe, v. suæðil.

Sueðrian to faint, v. sweðerian.

SUFEL, sufl, sufoll, suful [Icel. sufl n. sorbillum lacticinia] Food, provision, pottage; pulmentarium, opsonium:—Hæbbe ge sufoll? habetis vos opsonium? Jn. 21, 5. Sile him for mete on hlaf and on suffe date ei in cibum de pane et de pulmentario, Deut. 15, 14, v. syflia.

<sup>r</sup>Sufon, sufun seven, v. seofon.

Sufoða the seventh, v. sefofoða.

Sugan to suck, Past. 17, 10, v. sūcan.

SUGU [Plat. sōge f. a sow: Dut. zeug, zog f.: Frs. siugge f.: Ger. sau f. a sow, a slovenly or sluttish person: Poem on St. Anno, su: Dan. soe, so c.: Swed. so, sugga f. a sow: Fin. sica: Estnish. siga. The Lat. sus is derived from the Grk. ὄσς, the letters s and h often interchanging. This proves the connexion with the Wel. hwch a sow: Bret. hou'h m. a boar: Ger. hacksch: Eng. hog a swine, Adelung] A sow; scrofa, sus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Sugas sward sward or skin of pork, Som.

UHT [Dut. zucht f. a disease; zucht m. a sigh, groan: Plat. Ger. Ot. such f. like the Dut.: Old Ger. suht: Moes. sauhits morbus: Dan. c.: Swed. sot f. a disease: Icel. sott f. morbus. In the Gloss. of Lipsius, is sufte pestilentia. The relationship of suht with the A.-S. sican and siccetan, the Eng. sigh, Plat. suchten, Dut. zuchten,

&c. is visible] Disease, weakness, sickness; morbus, infirmitas:—Ne suht sware nor grievous sickness, Cd. 23.

<sup>s</sup>Suhterga, suhtрга, suhtyрга, suhtria, an; m. A brother's son; fratruius, i. e. fratris filius:—þu min suhterga thou my brother's son, Cd. 91: 85.

Suift swift, v. swift.

Suigan to be silent, v. swigan.

Suigo astonishment, C. Mk. 5, 42, v. swigo.

Suigung silence, C. Jn. 11, 28, v. swigung.

Suika, suike a deceiver, Chr. 1137, v. swica.

Suile such, of this sort, Chr. 1137, v. swile.

Suinc labour, difficulty, Chr. 1137, v. swinc.

Suinsung harmony, music, v. swinsung.

Suioip a whip, C. Mk. 15, 15, v. swip.

Suiðe, suyðe very, Chr. 1137, v. swiðe.

SUL, sulh, syll, sylg, sylh, es; n. [Bailey gives as a West Country word sull a plough, paddle, a tool to cleanse the plough from the clods of earth: Dan. syl, sylc. an awl, a pointed instrument, aspit: Swed. syl m. like the Dan: Icel. sila to plough, to make incisions] A plough, ploughshare; aratrum:—Sules reost the wood on which the share or coulter of the plough is fastened, Cot. 61. Þe hys hand asett on hys sulh qui ejus manum imposuit aratro, Lk. 9, 62. Peah he erige his land mid þusend sula though he till his land with a thousand of ploughs, Bt. 26, 3.

Sul-ælsesse, sulh-ælsesse. Plough-alms, or the penny which was given to the poor for every plough, and for every such portion of land as would employ one plough; arationis elemosyna, scilicet denarius in singula aratra, sive carucas, impositus, pauperibus, elemosynæ nomine erogandus, et ab Ethelredo Rege, (ut quidam existimarunt) institutus, Ethel. Constit. W. p. 108, 5: W. p. 114, 5: L. Can. Edg. 54: L. Eccl. Cnut. 8.

Sul-æx, sulh-æx a plough-axe, the coulter, Cot. 54.

Sul-beam, sulh-beam a plough-beam, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

Sul-gang-penig, sulh-gang-penig the plough-going penny, or the penny paid to the poor for the use of each plough, v. sul-ælsesse.

<sup>u</sup>Sul-geworc, sulh-geweorc plough-work, Cd. 52.

Sul-hæbbere, sulh-hæbbere a plough-holder, Cd. 171.

Sul-handla, sulh-handla a plough handle, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

Sulh-geteoc ploughing instruments, Th. An.

Sulincela Ploughed land; arationcula, Cot. 11.

Sul-reost, sulh-reost the plough-share rest, the wood on which the ploughshare is fastened, Cot. 61.

Suluh a plough, R. Lk. 9, 62, v. sulh.

Sulung, e; f. A ploughing, a plough land, as much land as could be tilled by one plough; aratio, tanta fundi portio quanta unico per annum aratro coli potuisset; carucata terra, Som.

<sup>v</sup>SUM, som; g. m. n. sumes; g. f. sumre; pron. [Plat. sum some: Frs. some some. It is antiquated, but still found in summig, sumig something; sumtieds, (contracted) sums, and sumwilen sometimes: Dut. sommig; adj. some; soms, somtyds, somwylen sometimes: Dan. somme some: Swed. somlige some: Icel. sumr aliquis, nonnullus, quidam; sumtids interdum: Old Ger. sum, sume, sumo, sumer some, something: Moes. sums unus, alius, quidam; ains sums unus aliquis; manne sums homo quidam] SOME, some one, a certain one, any; quidam, aliquis:—Sum feoll with þone weg, Mk. 4, 4, 5, 7, 8. Sum witega quidam propheta, Lk. 9, 19. Sum ægleaw man quidam juris-peritus vir, Lk. 10, 25. Sume wurdon to wulfan some became wolves, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 11, &c. Sumes þinges wana a want of something, Bt. 34, 9. Sumes hundredmannes þeowa cujusdam centurionis servus, Lk. 7, 2. To sumre stowe ad quandam locum, Gen. 28, 11. To sumere þara stowa to some of those places, Bt. 34, 7. Forhwerfed to sumum diore changed into some beast, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 15. On sumre his boca in some of his books, Bt. 18, 2. For sumere tywædnesse pro quadam seditione, Lk. 23, 19. Sume þa boccras and sundor-halgan quidam Scribæ et Pharisei, Mt. 12, 38. Anlic sumum like some; similis quibusdam, Bt. 37, 1. ¶ Sum . . . sum one, some, unus, hic alii . . . some other, another, alter, ille



alii. Lufað sum þæt, sum elles hwæt *one loves that, another somewhat else; amat unus istud, alter aliud quodvis, Bt. 33, 2. Gaderodon sum mare, sum læsse collegerrunt alii plus, alii minus, Ex. 16, 17. Sume Iohannem, sume Heliam, sume Hiemiam alii Johannem, alii Eliam, alii Jeremiam, Mt. 16, 14: Mk. 8, 28. Sume hi beoton, sume hi ofslagon hos illi cædebant, illos trucidarunt, Mk. 12, 5.—Hit sume some of it; id aliquid, i. e. ejus aliquid, Ex. 16, 20. Sume ge some of you; quidam vos, i. e. quidam vestrum, Jn. 6, 64. Sume hig quædam illa, i. e. quædam illorum, Mt. 13, 4.—Some is often combined with cardinal numbers, especially in the g. pl., and signifies about, some; circiter, plus, minus. Hund-seofontigra sum septuaginta circiter, Gen. 46, 27. Pa wæron hi sume ten gear on þam gewinne then were they (some) about ten years in the war, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 5.*

-sum [Icel. -samt: Ger. -sam: Eng. -some] *an adjective termination; terminatio adjectivorum quorundam in lingua Anglo-Sax. originem duxisse videtur ab ipso pronomine sum aliquid, aliquantum, additque diminutionis, gratia: — Lang-sum long-some, lasting; diuturnus aliquantum. Win-sum sweet, pleasant. We still retain this termination in lonesome, handsome.*

\*Sumer -sætas, Sumer -sætas, Sumer-sætas, Sumer-sætas, Somer-sæte. *The inhabitants of Somersetshire; Sumersetenses, Chr. 845: 878.*

SUMER,umor,es; d. a, e; m. [Dut. zomer m: Frs. summer m: Plat. Ger. Dan. c. sommer m: Old Ger. sumer: Ker. summar: Swed. sommar m: Icel. sumar n: Ir. Gael. samhradh m. summer: Ir. Gael. samh, saimh m. rest, ease, pleasure, quietness; sometimes it also signifies the sun. Adeling refers the derivation to the Ger. verb sommern to sun, to set in the sun, to expose to the sun, as a certain proof that sumer is nearly related to sun the sun.] SUMMER; æstas:—Sumor is gehende æstas est propinqua, Mt. 24, 32: Mt. 13, 28: Lk. 21, 30. Pæs sumeres in this summer; hac æstate, Chr. 1067. Pæs sumeres dahum

to the days of summer, Bt. 4. To sumere in summer, Chr. 1045. On sumera in summer, Bt. 21: 29, 3. On sumere in summer, Bt. 34. 10. Ofer þone midne sumor over the midsummer, Chr. 1006.

\*Sumer-lic,umor-lic summer-like, belonging to summer, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.

Sumer-lida,umor-lida the summer months, Chr. 871, v. liða.

Sumer-seld a summer-hall, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.

Sumer-sete-scir, e; f. SOMER-SETSHIRE; ager Sumersetshire, quem olim incolabant Belgæ, postea West-Saxones, Chr. 1122, Lye.

Sumer-tun, Sumur-tun [Hunt. Sumerton: Brom. Kni. Somerton: West. Somertone summer-town. Som. says, æstivam villam nomen sonat; an autem ab auræ lenitate; an a soli fertilitate; an ab utraque, nondum mihi liquet] SOMERTON, Somerset; agri Sumersetensis oppidum, Chr. 733.

Sumor summer, v. sumer.

Sumor-læcan to approach to summer.—Sumor-læcð summer approaches.

\*Sumur summer, v. sumer.

Sun the sun, v. sunne.

Suna soon, Ps. 72, 19, v. sona.

Suna a son, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. sunu.

Sun-beám a sun-beam.

Sun-bryne a sun burning, heat of the sun.

SUND [Dut. gezond, zond: Kil. ghesond: Ost. Frs. sonda sanus, sanitas: Frs. sunt, sund: Plat. Dan. Swed. Old Ger. sund: Ger. gesund: Ot. gisunt: Fr. sain: It. Sp. sano. Ihe supposes that the original signification of sund is entire, whole, in the same manner as the Ger. heil signifies both sound, healthy, and also entire, whole, not broken. The Eng. sound agrees with this. Ot. uses in some instances ganzida integrity, what is whole, instead of health, wholesomeness. Adeling.] SOUND, healthy; integer, Jam. 1, 4, v. gesund.

SUND. 1. A swimming, floating; natatio. 2. The sea, a narrow or shallow sea; mare, vadum:—1. He mid sunde þas ea ofer-faran wolde he by swimming would pass over the river, Ors. 2, 4. Flod on sund ahof earce the flood raised afloat the ark, Cd. 69. 2. Pa hie on sund stigon when they into the sea marched, Cd. 160.

Sund-buend one employed on the

sea, a sailor; nauta, Bt. R. p. 185.—an inhabitant of land; terricola, Cod. Exon. p. 9 a, 3.

\*Sund-corn the herb saxifrage, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

SUNDER, sundor, sundr; adj. [Plat. sunder singularis, privus: Dut. byzonder: Old Dut. sonder, besonder: Old Ger. sonder: Modern Ger. besonder: Moes. sundro segregatim, seorsum: Dan. synderlig peculiar, special, singular: Swed. synnerlig singular, particular, special] SUNDER, separate, different; diversus, separatus; generally used with prepositions, as, on sundran, on sundron in a separate part; in divisio, in separato (loco); hence, separately, apart, asunder; separatim, seorsim, privativum:—Ferde on sundron secessit privativum, Mt. 14, 13. Lædde hig on sundron subduxit eos privativum, Mt. 17, 1: Mk. 9, 2. Hæfð his agenne eard on sundron or sundran has his own place apart, Bt. 33, 4.

\*Sunder, sundor; adv. Asunder, apart; seorsim, separatim:—Sundor anra gehwile each one separately, Cd. 192. Sundor stondon seorsim stare, Bd. S. p. 503, 38.—Sunder-craeft, sundor-craeft a prerogative, a special privilege, Bt. R. p. 179.—Sunder-folgoða a separate follower, a disciple, Ors. 6, 31.—Sunder-freols, sundor-freodóm a particular liberty, a privilege, Æthelr. privileg.—Sunder-geref-land peculiar tributary land, Cot. 106.—Sunder-gifu a singular gift, a privilege, honour, Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 205.—Sunder-halga one sundered or separated from others by holiness, a Pharisee, Mt. 9, 11, 14.—Sunder-land, Sundor-land separate or privileged land, territory, freehold land, Bd. S. p. 647, 21. Pluribus inde hoc nomen in Anglia locis, propter singularia quædam quibus donati fuerant privilegia.—Sunder-lif, sundor-lif a private life, Bd. 579, 7.—Sunder-mælum, sundormælum in separate parts, separately.—Sunder-not a distinct office, dignity or service.—Sunder-spræc private conversation, Mt. 2, 7.—Sunderstow a separate or distinct place, a secret place, Bt. 33, 4.—Sunder-weorðung a particular gift, a privilege, Cot. 149.—Sunder-wic, sundor-wic, sundur-wic a private dwelling; privata, secreta,



remota mansio, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 2.—Sunder-yrf a peculiar or proper inheritance, *Jdth.* 26, 22.

<sup>b</sup> Sund-full healthful.

Sund-fullian to be in health, to be prosperous.

Sund-fullice prosperously.

Sund-fullnys soundness, healthiness, happiness, prosperity.

Sund-gyrd a sounding-yard or pole, a sounding-line to discover the depth of the sea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Sund - hengest, es; *m.* a sea-horse, a ship, *Cod. Exon.* 20 b, 4: 20 a, 19.

Sund-liden sea sailing, a voyage, *Beo.* 3.

Sund-line a sounding-line; nautica linea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Sund-mere [mere a meer, lake] a place for swimming, *Cot.* 110.

Sunder, sundr, sundur separate, *v.* sunder.

Sund-reced a sea dwelling, the ark, *Cd.* 67.

Sundrian to sunder, separate, *v.* syndrian.

Sundrig sundry, separate, *v.* syndrig.

Sund-wudu sea-wood, a ship, *Beo.* 3.

<sup>c</sup> Sune a son, *C. R. Mt.* 3, 17, *v.* sunu.

Suner, sunor. *A* herd; grex, *C. R. Mt.* 8, 32.

Sun-feld a sun - field, Elysian fields, *Cot.* 77.

Sun-folgend a sun-follower, sun-flower; solsequium, *Som.*

Sungen sang; *pp.* of singan.

Sun-giht [giht a station] the solstice, *Martyrol.* 24, *Jun.*

Sun-gong [gong a journey] the sun's course.

Sunlike Like the sun, solar; solaris, *Æqu. Vern.* 10.

Sunna the sun, *Gen.* 32, 31, *v.* sunne.

Sunnan-dæg, Sunday, *C. Mk.* 6, 2, *v.* sunne.

SUNNE; *g. d. ac. an*; *pl. nom. ac. an*; *g. ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [Plat. sunne *f.* *Dut. zon f.* *Frs. sunne f.* *Ger. sonne f.* *Isd. Ker. sunnu f.* *Ot. sunna f.* Some old Swabian poets use it in the *m.* ther sunne *m.* *Moes. sunno* *Dan. soel*, *sol c.* *Swed. sol f.* *Icel. sól*, *sunna f.* This word is related to the *Ger. scheinen* to shine, and the *Ger. sehen* to see, light being the most essential character of the sun. The Old *Ger. sun* signified sehen to see: Not has anasune instead of the face: *Ger. angesicht*, *gesicht view*, *Adelung.*] The *SUN*; *sol*:—*Ær sunne* to settle

eode antequam sol ad occasum vergebat, *Ex.* 17, 12. Seo sunne scan sol splendebat, *Ex.* 16, 21. Seo sunne byð forsworcen, *Mt.* 24, 29. Sunnan dæg Sun's day, *SUNDAY*; solis dies, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 30: 646, 15. Sunnan setl-gang solis occasus, *Gen.* 28, 11: *Ex.* 22, 26. Fore-eode þa sunnan went before the sun, *Bd.* 645, 24.

<sup>d</sup> Sunne-beam a sun-beam, *Bd. S.* p. 535, 24.

Sunnon represented, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 10.

Sunn-stede [stede a station] the solstice, *Æqu. Vern.* 12.

Sunnu the sun, *Cd.* 221, *v.* sunne.

Suno sons, *Cd.* 79, *v.* sunu.

Sunor a flock, *C. Lk.* 8, 32, *v.* suner.

Sun-scin sun-shine, looking-glass, *Cot.* 170.

Sun-set, sun-setl sun-set, *C.* *Mt.* 24, 27.

Sunn-stede the solstice, *v.* sunn-stede.

Sunð the sea, *v.* sund.

Sun-treow the orange-tree; solis arbor, origia, *Cot.* 175, *Som.*

<sup>e</sup>SUNU; *g. d. a*; *pl. nom. ac. suna*; *g. sunena*, *suna*; *d. sunum*; *m.* [Plat. sone, sōne *m.* *Dut. zoon m.* *Frs. sun*, *sune*, *soon m.* *Ger. sohn m.* *Isd. sunu* *Ker. Ot. sun*, *sun*, *gisun*, *gisuni* *Moes. sunus* *Dan. sōn m.* *Swed. son m.* *Icel. sonr m.* In all the Sclavonian dialects, namely the *Bohm. Pol. Russ. &c.*, *syn* or *sin*: *Sans. sunu*] *A son*; *filii*us:—*Se gingra sunu junior filius*, *Lk.* 15, 13. *Se ancenneda sunu unigenitus filius*, *Jn.* 1, 18: 3, 16. *Min se gecorrena sunu meus dilectus filius*, *Mt.* 3, 17. *Is þys eower sunu est hic vester filius*, *Jn.* 9, 19. *Hys suna gyfta ejus filii nuptie*, *Mt.* 22, 2. *Mine twegen suna mei duo filii*, *Mt.* 20, 21. *Ægðer minra sunena uterque meorum filiorum*, *Gen.* 27, 45. *Sum man hæfde twegen suna quidam homo habuit duos filios*, *Mt.* 21, 28. *Worn suna and dohtra several of sons and daughters*, *Cd.* 62. *Suoeg-cirm a noise, cracking*, *v.* sweg-cirm. *Suoegir a mother-in-law*, *C. Lk.* 12, 53, *v.* sweger. *Suoence temptation, condemnation*, *C. Lk.* 22, 28, *v.* swence. *Suoepe Sweepings*; *peripsema*, *Ben.* *Suole heat*, *v.* swole. *Suom a muskroom*, *v.* swam.

<sup>f</sup>Suon a swan, *v.* swan.

Suoren for sworn, sworn, from swerian.

SUPAN [Plat. supan: *Dut. zuipen*: *Ger. saufen*; all three in the sense of to drink, to drink immoderately: *Ker. suuffen to drink*: *Not. soufen to drink*, to drown; other Old *Ger. writers* use *sufan*, *suphan to drink*, *sip*: *Moes. supan*, *gasupan condire*, to season: *Dan. sōbe to sip*, to sup up: *Swed. supa to drink*, to drink to excess: *Icel. sūpa sorbere*: *Bret. souba to dip*, *soak*, *sop*: *Wel. sippian to sup*, to sup often; *sip a sup*: *Ir. Gael. sugh*, *sugha m. broth, juice*, *sap*: *Fr. souper to sup*: *Heb. שָׂאן*

*sap*, to sup up. This word is formed from the sound made by sucking up liquids, *Adelung.*] To *sup*, *sip*, *taste*; *sorbere*, *gustare*, *Past.* 58, 9, *C. Mt.* 16, 28.

<sup>g</sup>SUR [Plat. *Dan. suur*: *Dut. zur*: *Ger. sauer*: *Old Ger. sur*, *suar*, *suor*: *Dan. Swed. Icel. Wel. Bret. Gael. Fr. sur*: *Pol. surowy*: *Slavon. serou*: *Armenian, xaur*: *Old Brit. according to Boxhorn*, *sar*, *sor*, *sur*, *searo*: *Heb. שָׂאן* *sar*, *Chl. שָׂאן shar* *leaven*, or *Heb. שִׁיר shir*, *effervesce*:

*Arab. سار sar*, *assilivit*, *effebuit vinum*, but rather *שָׂאן* *sar* *effebuit*, *fermentavit*] *Sour*; *acidus*:—*Sur meole sour milk*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. *Sur-eaged*, *sur-eged* *blear-eyed*, *Elf. gr.* 30, 5.

*Surelice SOURLY*; *acerbe*, *Som. Surfe The Servians*; *Servii populus*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

*Surian To sour*, to become sour; *acescere*, *Som.*

*Surig*; *adj. Sour, cross*; *acidus*, *acerbus*:—*Pa surige eagan lippi oculi*, *Cot.* 124, 180.

*Surmelst-apulder a souring apple-tree*; *malus matiana*, *scilicet arbor*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

*Surnes*, *se*; *f.* *SOURNESS*; *aciditas*, *Cot.* 10.

*SUSL*, *es*; *n.* 1. *Sulphur*, *brimstone*; *sulphur*, *v.* swefel. 2. *Torment, punishment*; *cruciatu*, *supplicium*:—1. *Susle geinnod with sulphur charged*, *Cd.* 2. *Cwic susl natural brimstone*, *Som.* 2. *Ece susl æternum supplicium*, *Mt.* 25, 46. *Helle susl hell's torment*, *Elf. gr.* 13. *On susle gefeol into torment fell*, *Cd.* 229.



pa ungeendodan suslo infiniti cruciatus, Nic. 29.

<sup>b</sup>Susl-bonan inhabitants of torment or hell, Cd. 227.

Suster a sister, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. swuster.

Sutelian to notice, make known, Elf. T., v. geswutelian.

Sutere [Lanc. sowter] A shoemaker; sutor:—Elf. gl. Sutura hus sutorum domus, R. 110.

SUD [Plat. suid, süd n: Dut. zuid, zuiden n: Frs. suda: Plat. Ger. sud m. meridies: Old Ger. sund, sunt: Dan. syd, sönden c: Swed. syd, söder m. meridies: Icel. sudr n. meridies, auster; sunnr auster, notus: Fr. It. sud m: Sp. sud f.] South; meridies, auster:—Suð healf south half or part, Num. 3, 29: Deut. 1, 7. Suð land australis terra, Gen. 24, 62. Suð folc south folk, Bd. S. p. 486, 17: Cd. 93. Suð monna sinc southmens' treasure, Cd. 94. Be suðan ab australi parte, Bd. S. p. 555, 14. ¶ Suð ymbuton south about, Chr. 894. Suð and norð a meride ad septentrionem, Bd. S. p. 475, 19.

<sup>i</sup>Suðan; adv. South, from the south; ab austro, Chr. Ing. p. 1, 9.

Suðan-weard south-ward, Chr. Ing. p. 2, 9.

Suð-berh [suð south, burh a town] SUDBURY, Suffolk, Chr. 799, also Staffordshire, &c.

Suð-dæl [dæl a part] on the south part, Mt. 12, 42: Gen. 13, 1, 14.

Suð-east, suð-eastern south-east, Bt. 29, 3.

Suðerige satyrion herba, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Suðern; def. se suðerna; adj. SOUTHERN; australis, meridionalis:—Se suðerna wind the southern wind, Bt. 6: Ps. 77, 30. Fram deofle suðernum a daemonio meridiano, Ps. 90, 6.

Suðerne-wudu, suðer-wudu. SOUTHERNWOOD; abrotonum, R. 39.

Suðerne-wyrt southernwood, v. suðerne-wudu.

Suð-folc [Kni. South-folc.—suð south, folc people] SUFFOLK; pars australis East-Angliae, comitatus Suffolciensis, Chr. 1075.

Suð-geweorc [geweorc a work, fortress] SOUTHWARK; pomarium illud Londinense ad austrum urbis in ripa Thamesis situm, eoque sic dictum:—To Suðgeweorc to Southwark, Chr. 1052.

<sup>i</sup>Suð-Gyrwas [gyrwa a fen marsh] Australes Gyrvi:—Suð-Gyrwa ealdormon australium Gyrviorum principes, Bd. S. p. 587, 21.

Suð-hamton SOUTHAMPTON, Hants; urbecula quædam ad austrum fluminis Anton. So Som. says, but v. Ham-tun.

Suð-hymbras, Suðan-humbre. The SOUTHHUMBRIANS; Suthymbri regionis ad australem partem Humbri fluminis, uti Northymbri ad borealem, Chr. 642: 697.

Suðmæst southmost, most to the south, Ors. 1, 7.

Suð-Myrcne South Mercians; australes Mercii, Bd. S. p. 557, 36.

Suð-Pihtas The South Picts; australes Picti, Chr. 560.

Suðr-ea, Suð-ie [Bd. Suðriona: Thorn. Suthereia: West. Suthrige: Flor. Suthregia: Hunt. Suthrie, Sudrei: Hovd. Surrie: Brom. Suthereye.—sive australis insula vel forsan, etiam Suð-rice australe regnum] SURREY; comitatus Surreiensis, quem una cum Sussexiensi olim incolebant Regni, deinde vero Australes Saxones, Chr. 722.

<sup>k</sup>Suð-rige; g. Suð-rigea, Suð-rigena; d. ðm, an; pl. Surrey men, men of Surrey; Surreiensens, Chr. 823: 853: 921: Bd. S. p. 574, 14.

Suð-rihte directly or right south, Ors. 1, 1.

Suð-Seaxan; g. Suð-Seaxna; pl.: Suð-Seaxe; g. a; d. um; pl. The South Saxons, inhabiting Sussex and part of Surrey; Australes Saxones:—Suð-Seaxna cyning king of South Saxons, Chr. 661: Bd. S. p. 483, 24. Wið Suð-Seaxum with South Saxons, Chr. 607. Of Suð-Seaxum from South Saxons or Sussex, Chr. 998.

Suð-Seaxsisc, Suð-Seaxcis. South-Saxonish, belonging to the South Saxons, Chr. 1009.

Suð-weard, suðe-weard southward, Bt. 16, 4.

Suð-weardes ad meridiem, Bt. p. 150.

Suð-west south-west, Bt. 9.

Sutol manifest, Cd. 215, v. sweotol.

Suwan to sew, Cot. 293, v. siwian.

Suwian; ic suwige; p. ode; pp. od. To be silent, mute; silere:—Pe læs þu suwige ne quando taceas, Ps. 27, 1. He suwode silebat, Mt. 26, 63. Hi suwodon, suwudon, suwudun ipsi silebant, Mk. 3, 4: 9, 34. þu bist suwigende

tu eris mutus, silebis, Lk. 1, 20, v. swigian.

<sup>i</sup>Suyken to betray, Chr. 1140, v. swican.

SWA; adv. [Plat. sus, alsus: Dut. zoo, alzo: Ger. so, also: Old Ger. sus, swa: Moes. swa, swah sic, ita: Dan. saa: Swed. så: Icel. so, svá, svo sic, ita] So, thus; sic, ita, adeo, tam:—Hit is swa it is so, Bt. 36, 6. Hit was þa swa gedon erat autem ita factum, Gen. 1, 7, 9, 11, 15, 24, 30. Nis hit na swa non est ita, Gen. 18, 15. Hit ne mæg na swa beon non potest ita fieri, Ex. 10, 11. Swa mænige so many, Bt. 33, 2. Swa micle tam magnus, tantus, Mt. 8, 10. Swa hwite tam candidus, Mk. 9, 3. Swa wel so well, Bt. 22, 1. Swa openlice so openly, Bt. 35, 3: 32, 3. Swa eft so oft. ¶ Swa forð so forth, Bt. 38, 5. Swa efne, efne swa even so, Bd. S. p. 499, 20. Swa forð oððe thenceforth, until, Bt. 38, 5. Swa gerade in such manner, such like. Swa swiðe so long as, in the mean time.—Swa is used in the same manner as, -so, -soever, in whoso, whosoever, and the Lat. -cunque. Swa hwa swa whosoever, Gen. 9, 6: Mt. 10, 14. Swa hwile swa which (one) soever that. Swa hwæt swa whatsoever; quodcunque, Mt. 16, 19. Swa hwæðer swa which one soever (of two) that, Bt. 34, 10. Swa hwær swa, swa whider swa whosoever; ubicunque, Mt. 24, 28: Mk. 14, 14.

<sup>m</sup>Swa, swa swa; conj. As, so as, as if; ut, sicut, tanquam:—Beoð mild-heorte, swa eower Fæder is mild-heort, Lk. 6, 36. Gewurðe þin willa on eorðan, swa swa on heofenum, Mt. 6, 10. Swa swa he ær dyde as he before did, Bt. 16, 1. ¶ Swa same, swa some so, also, Cd. 214. Eal swa, eall swa also, Mt. 21, 30: 25, 17. Swa eac so as, also. Swa peah yet, but for all that, nevertheless, however, Gen. 8, 12: 15, 14.—Swa . . . swa; swa . . . swa swa so . . . as, that; ita . . . ut; tam . . . quam; quanto . . . tanto; quo . . . eo.—Swa hit is swa þu segst so it is as thou sayest, Bt. 26, 2: 35, 3. Swa lange swa tam diu quam, Mk. 2, 19. Swa gelic swa so like as, such as; tam similis quam, talis qualis, pariter ac, Bd. S. p. 516, 15: Bt. 21: 35, 3. Swa up swa so up as; tam alte quam, Bt. 25. Swa wel swa



so well as, *Bt.* 27, 2. *Swa* leng, *swa swiðor quo diutius, eo validius, Ex.* 19, 19.

<sup>1</sup> *Swac* deceived, v. *swican*.

*Swacenic* Very meet or convenient; percommodus, *Som.*

*Swador* where, wherever, *Chr.* 942, v. *swæðer*.

*Swæ* so, so as, *Past.* 40, v. *swa*.

*SWÆC*; g. *swæcc*, es. Odour, smell, savour, taste, seasoning; odor, sapor:—*Seo wundriende swetnes þæs miclan swæcces admiranda suavitas hujus magni odoris, Bd. S. p.* 629, 20. *Hus* was gefylled of þære sealfe *swæcce domus erat impleta unguenti odore, Jn.* 12, 3. *Sele stymede swetum swæccum the hall steams with sweet odours, Cod. Ex.* 59 a, 3: *Ex.* 16, 31.

*Swæf* slept; p. of *swefan*.

*Swæfas* The *Swavians*; *Suevi, Ors.* 1, 1.

*Swæfel*, *swæfl* brimstone, v. *swe-fel*.

*Swæfung*, e; f. *A sound or deep sleep; sopor, Som.*

*Swæg* a sound, v. *sweg*.

*Swæg*el heaven, *Cd.* 215, v. *swe-gel*.

<sup>o</sup> *Swæger* a wife's or husband's mother, v. *sweger*.

*Swægr* for *swa fæger* so fair, *Bt.* 42.

*Swælan* To set on fire, to kindle; inflammare, *Som.*, v. *swelan*.

*Swælc* such, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. *swilc*.

*Swæncan* to labour, exercise, vex, *L. Can. Edg. pn.* 17, v. *swencan*.

*Swæp* Persuasion, counselling; suasio, *W. Bd.* p. 432.

*Swæpð* sweeps, v. *swapan*.

*Swæppls* Clothing, attire; amictus, *C. Ps.* 103, 7.

*SWÆR*, *swar*, *swer*, comp. ra. re; adj. 1. Heavy, burdensome; gravis. 2. Slothful, inactive; piger, deses. 3. Sad, sorrowful; tristis:—1. *Swærgioc* a heavy yoke, *Bt. R. p.* 161. 2. *R. Mt.* 25, 26: *Cot.* 61. 3. *Ps.* 4, 3: *Cot.* 184.

*SWÆRNES*, *swærnys*, *swærnys*, se; f. 1. A weight, burthen; gravitas, onus. 2. Dulness, drowsiness; torpor, hebetudo:—1. *Nam.* 11, 11: *Deut.* 1, 2. 2. *Sio swærnes þæs lichoman the dulness of the body, Bt.* 35, 1.

*SWÆS*, *swas*. Sweet, pleasant, dear; dulcis, suavis:—*Min swæs frea my dear lord, Cd.* 133. *Gif þu age swæsne mæg if thou have a dear relative, Cd.* 116. *His swæsne sunu his dear son, Cd.* 162.

*SWÆSEND*, es; n. Food, provisions, meat, feasting, ban-

quet; cibus, esca, epulæ:—*Niman þa swæsendo þe him to aseted wæs accipere cibum qui ei appositus erat, Bd. S. p.* 528, 20. *þa eode we in to swæsendum tum intravimus nos ad cibum, Bd. S. p.* 617, 18. *Sittan to swæsendum sedere ad cibum, Bd. S. p.* 540, 42. *Hi æt swæsendum sæton they sat at meat, Cd.* 133. *Swæsende or swæsendo þeah cibo vescebatur, Cd.* 553, 30.

<sup>P</sup> *Swæsend-dagas*, *swæsing-dagas* feasting days, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 76.

*Swæslæcan*, *geswæslæcan*. To flatter, fawn, delight; blandiri, *Prov.* 7, *Som.*

*Swæslice*; adv. [*swæs sweet*] Sweetly, kindly, generously; blande, benigne:—*Swiðe swæslice very kindly, Bt.* 16, 2: *Bd. S. p.* 585, 36.

*Swæsnes*, se; f. Kindness, a feasting, dainty; benignitas, epulæ, *Som.*

*Swæs-spræc* fair speech, flattery. *Swæs-wyrde* pleasant speaking, merry, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 80.

*SWÆTAN* To SWEAT; sudare:—*He swa swiðe swætte swa he in swoloðan middes sumeres were ille in tantum sudavit quasi ille in æstu mediæ æstatis esset, Bd.* 549, 29: *Ors.* 4, 8: *Elf. gr.* 24.

*Swæte* sweet, v. *swet*.

*Swæð* a path, way, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. *swaðe*.

<sup>q</sup> *Swæðer*, *swæðor*, *swaðor* [*swa, hwæðer which of the two*] Whether, which of the two, whichever; uter duorum, uterunque:—*Swæðer he hæbbe whichever he may have, Bt.* 36, 7. *Swæðor hi woldon whichever they would, Bt.* 41, 2. *Swæðor mon mæge whichever man may, L. Edg. pol.* 7.

*Swæðil* a swathing or swaddling-band, v. *sweðel*.

*Swætt* sweat, v. *swat*.

*Swætung*, e; f. SWEATING; sudatio, *Som.*

*Swa-hwæðer* which one soever, v. *swa*; adv.

*SWALEWE*, an. [*Plat. swaalke f. Dut. zwaluw f. Ger. schwalbe f. Old Ger. sualawa, swalew: Not. sualeuu: Dan. svale c. Swed. swala f. Icel. svala f.*] A SWALLOW; hirundo:—*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 63. *Twa swalewan two swallows, Guthl. vit.* 8. *Swaloð* heat, fever, v. *swolað*.

*Swam* *Swam*; nabat, v. swimman.

*SWAM*; g. *swammes*; d. *swamme*; m. [*Plat. swam, swamp m: Dut. zwam f. Ger. schwamm:*

*Old Ger. swam, suam: Moes. swamms spongia: Dan. svamp c: Swed. swamp m: Icel. svampr m. spongia*] A mushroom, toadstool; tuber, fungus:—*Mette-swam, mete-swam an eatable mushroom, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 64. *Sinwealte swammas a round root composed of many laminae; rotunda tubera, volvi, R.* 19: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 66.

<sup>F</sup> *SWAN* [*Plat. swaan m: Dut. zwaan c: Ger. schwan m: Old Ger. swan: Dan. svane Swed. swan m: Icel. svann m.*] A SWAN; olor, cygnus:—*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 62. *Swan-rad* the road or way of the swan, the sea, *Beo.* 3.

*SWAN* [*Scot. swane, swayn a young man of inferior rank: Ger. sween m. a swineherd; a provincialism of Westphalia: Dan. svend m. a youth, a swain: Swed. swen, swän m: Icel. sveinn m. puer castus, famulus: Scot. suwen to attend, wait on: Fr. suivant m. a follower, a servant, from the Fr. suivre to follow, to wait upon: Old Goth. suein a boy, a youth*] A SWAIN, a herdsman, servant; bubulcus, subulcus:—*Chr.* 755. *Bat-swana* a boatswain. *Swana steorra* the shepherds' or the evening star, *Som.*

*Swana-wic*, *Swane-wic*. *SWANWICH*, *Dorset*; nomen loci in agro Dorsetensi non longe a Pool, ubi sinus maris, quo perierunt 120 naves Danorum, *Chr.* 877.

<sup>s</sup> *Swanc* laboured; p. of *swincan*.

*Swand* consumed; p. of *swindan*.

*Swane-wyrt* herba quedam contra schirrum, *L. M.* 1, 31, *Som.*

*Swang* dashed, beat, scourged; p. of *swingan*.

*Swan-gerefa* [*swan a swain, gerefa a bailiff*] A bailiff or landsteward, a person who superintended rural affairs, regulated the agistment of cattle, &c.; officarius scilicet nostro agistatori in forestis analogus; cujus erat sylvas regias, tempore pasnagii, elocare; numerum pecoris agistandi, et limites terre depascendæ, assignare, &c., *Bd. S. App. p.* 768: *Hickes's Ep. Diss. p.* 80, *Lye*.

*Swangettan* To waver, wag, palpitate; vacillare, fluctuare, palpitare, *Cot.* 158, *Som.*

*Swangetung*, e; f. A floating, wavering; fluctuatio, *Som.*

*SWA'PAN*, he *swæpð*, *swæpð*; p. *sweop*, we *sweopon*; pp. *swāpen* [*Plat. swepen, swipen*



to sweep: Ger. schweifen in its sense, to sweep: Swed. so-pa to sweep: Icel. sópa ver-rere] To SWEEP, brush; ver-rere:—Swift wind swapeð a swift wind sweeps, *Bt. R.* p. 157. Ic sweep verrebam, *Ps.* 76, 6. Swapendum windum with sweeping winds, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 37.

\* Swapyn Embroidered; apucip-tus, vermiculatus, segmenta-tus, *Som.*

Swar heavy, v. swær.

SWARAN [Plat. anteren: Dut. antwoorden to answer: Frs. antwordia to answer: Ger. antworten to answer: Ker. Isd. Ot. Not. antuuurti, ant-tuurten: Moes. andawuurd responsum: Dan. svare to an-swer: Swed. swara to answer: Icel. svara to answer] To an-swer; respondere, *Orm.* 219, for andswaran.

Swarlce heavily, severely, *Vit. Swith.*, v. sarlice.

Swarmodnes, se; f. Slowness, slackness, dulness, timidity; languor, pusillanimitas, *Past.* 20: *L. Ps.* 54, 8.

Swarnys a weight, v. swærnes.

Swartung, e; f. Darkness; ca-ligo, tenebræ, *T. Ps.* 17, 30.

Swase proper, dear, *Cod. Exon.* 112 b, v. swæs.

SWA'T [Plat. sweet n. sweat, blood: Dut. zweet n: Frs. swet n: Ger. schweiss m. sweat, blood: Old. Ger. sueiz, sweitz, sweiz, suets: Dan. swed, sweed c. sweat: Swed. swett m. sweat: Icel. sveiti, sviti m. sudor. Its earlier sig-nification was also blood: Pol. svad: Sans. suedam. Ade-lung, in accordance with Ju-nius, says that moisture or wetness is the original mean-ing of this word] 1. Sweat; sudor. 2. Blood; sanguis, cruor:—1. On swate pines andwlitan in sudore vultus tui, *Gen.* 3, 19: *Lk.* 22, 44. Mid swate with sweat, *Cd.* 24. Monnes swate with man's blood, *Cd.* 47. Swat forletan to let blood, *Cod. Exon.* 24 a. His swat forlet his blood gave out, *Cd.* 225.

Swatan Beer, ale; cerevisia, cælia:—*Cot.* 42, 168. Swate, *Som.*

Swat-clað SWEAT-CLOTH, hand-kerchief; sudarium, *Som.*

SWAÐE, swæð, es; n. [Plat. swad, swatt f. a row of moun grass or corn: Dut. zwad, zwade f: Ger. schwaden m. a swath: Frs. swete f. a border, boundary, limit, frontier] A trace, vestige, footstep, way.

path, SWATHE, a track or row in moun grass; vestigium. *Som.* gives, a cutting, shaving; scissio, rasura, fimbria, tænia:—Nænige swaðe his owhwær ætywde nullum vestigium ejus uspiam apparuit, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 3. On swaðe in a way, *Cd.* 95. Þa swaðe awuniað reogollices lifes vestigia perma-nent regularis vitæ. Swaðu; *pl. C. T. Ps.* 76, 19.

\* Swaðeode Swethland, Swedenland, Sweden; Suecica gens, Suevi, *Chr.* 1025.

Swaðor which of the two, v. swæð-er.

Swatig; adj. SWEATY, bloody; sudans:—*Qrs.* 3, 9. Swatig hleor a sweaty countenance, *Cd.* 43: *Jdth.* p. 26, 20.

Swat-lin sweat-linen, a napkin, *Lk.* 19, 20.

Swat-pyrl a sweat-hole, a pore, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Swælg, swæalh swallowed, v. swelgan.

Swealt died, v. sweltan.

Swealwe a swallow, v. swalewe.

SWEARD [Plat. swaard, swa-arde, sware, grön swaard green sword f: Dut. zwaard n: Frs. swarde f. skin: Ger. schwarte f. a sword, the thick hard skin of persons and animals, a green sod or turf, the green sword: Dan. svær c. sword; grönsvær c. green sod or turf: Swed. swål m. hard skin] SWEARD, the skin of bacon, grass; cutis, *Cot.* 40, 163.

\* SWEARM [Plat. swarm, swerm m: Dut. zwerm m: Old Dut. swerm: Ger. schwarm m. in an old poem on Charlemagne geswarme: Dan. swærm c: Swed. swärm m: Icel. svermr m. turba. This word is formed from imitating the humming (Ger. summen) noise of a crowd, *Adehung*] A SWARM; examen, grex, *Elf. gr.* 9, 12: *Cot.* 78.

Swearmian To SWARM; in exa-men concurrere, *Som.*

SWEART, swart, sweetr, swert; def. se swearta; seo, þæt swe-arte; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. Frs. Swed. swart: Dut. zwart: Ger. schwarz: Not. Tat. suarz: Moes. swarts: Dan. sort: Icel. svart: Fin-land sorten to blacken. The Old Lat. suasus dark, differs only in the final syllable] SWART, swärthy, black, gloom-y; niger, ater, fuscus, de-formis, horridus:—Seo sunne þa þeostre adwæscð þære sweartan nihte the sun dispels the darkness of the swarthy night, *Bt.* 4. Þonne wæs se oðer callenga sweart then was

the other utterly black, *Cd.* 24. Secan þonne landa sweartost then seek of lands (the) swar-theist, *Cd.* 24. Sweartan wolc-nu dark clouds, *Bt.* 6. Me-nigeo sweartra gasta multitu-do deformium spirituum, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 4. Sweartum sta-fum awritene in black letters written, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 8.

\* Sweart-galg black choler, melan-choly.

Sweart-hæwen, sweart-hæwyða of a dark colour, sky colour, *Cot.* 50, *Som.*

Sweartian; p. ode, ade; pp. od. To blacken, grow black; ni-grescere:—He sweartade he blackened, *Cd.* 214.

Sweartnys, se; f. Blackness; nigredo, *Som.*

SWEBBAN [Dut. zwabberen to dabble: Dan. svabre to clean a vessel with a swab: Swed. swabba, swabla, like the Dan.] To SWAB, SWABBER, used by sailors, to sweep, cleanse; ver-rere, purgare, scopis amovere, *Cd.* 177.

Swecc a smell, v. swæc.

Sweccan To smell; odorari, *Lye.*

Swediende molaricus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

Swefan, he swefð; p. swæf, we swæfon; pp. swefen; v. n. To sleep; dormire:—He softe swæf he softly slept, *Cd.* 9: 76: *Cod. Exon.* 92 a, 3. Drihte swæfon people slept, *Cd.* 167: 144.

\* Swefas Suevi, v. Swæfas.

Swefeced Rooted up; extirpa-tus, *Som.*

SWEFEL, swefl, swefyl, es; m. [Plat. swefel, sweevel m: Dut. zwavel f. sulfer, solfer n: Ger. shwefel m. commonly also schwebel m: Isd. suue-bul: Not. suebel: Schw. swe-bel n: Moes. swiba, swibla: Dan. svolol n: Swed. swaf-wel n: Fr. souphre m: It. solfo. The combustible qual-ity of sulphur has most likely given origin to its appellation, and therefore it is related to the Plat. swälen: Ger. shwä-len: A.-S. swelan to burn: Icel. svæla fumigare, and ufel, uwel fire. In the Mons. Gloss. sulphur is called erdfiur earth-fire, which approaches the Eng. brimstone, a flaming or burning stone, from the Icel. brimi m. a flame] Sulphur, brimstone; sulphur:—Se byr-nenda swefl the burning sul-phur, *Bt.* 16, 1: *Cd.* 110. Sendan swefl of heofonum to send sulphur from heaven, *Cd.* 119. Hit rinde fyr and swefl



pluit igni et sulphure, Lk. 17, 29. Ren-scur mid swefle gemencged imber cum sulphure mixtus, Gen. 19, 24.

\* Swefel-þrosim, swefl-þrosim the vapour or smoke of brimstone, Ps. 10, 7.

SWEFEN, swefn, sæfn, es; *n.* [Dan. sövn *c.* Swed. sömn *m.* Icel. svefn *m.* somnus, sopor, quies: *Ir.* suan sleep; *Gael.* suain, suaine, sleep, profound sleep] *A dream; somnium:*—Hwæt þæt swefen beoheard quid istud somnium significaret, Gen. 41, 8. He ne wisse word swefnes sines he knew not a word of his dream, Cd. 178. Ic geseah on swefne vidi in somnio, Gen. 37, 9. Hi afengon andsware on swefnum acceperunt responsum in somnio, Mt. 2, 12. Æfter swefne according to a dream, Cd. 127.

Sweflen Sulphureous, belonging to brimstone; sulphureus, Alb. resp. 66: Ors. 1, 3.

Swefnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed. [Dut. suffen to dote, to dream: *Ot.* swebjan, suebjan sapio, *v.* Otrids. Krist. Graff's edit. 1. 1. c. xi. 42, and Pref. p. xi: Dan. sove to sleep: Swed. sofwä to sleep: Icel. svæfa sopire; sofna indormire; sofa dormire, (sef, svaf, hefi sofid, at sofa)] To dream; somniare:—Hu þe swefnede how thou hast dreamed, Cd. 178, Th. p. 224, 5.

\* Swefnigend, es; *m.* *A dreamer; somniator,* Gen. 37, 19.

Swefn-reccece an interpreter of dreams, Cot. 37.

SWEG, es; *m.* [Old Eng. in Chau. a swouch a swoon, swooning, also, sound: Scot. swesch a trumpet: Plat. geswög *n.* a lamenting tiresome talk: Old Ger. schwiegel, schwegel *f.* calamus, tibia: Moes. swiglja tibicen; swegnitha exultatio: Scot. souch, sowch, sugh, swouch a rushing whistling sound, the sound emitted by one during sleep: Icel. svak *n.* flatus; svack *n.* turba, motus] 1. *A sound, noise; sonus, sonitus, strepitus.* 2. *The noise of a bell, the striking of a bell, an hour; hora.* 3. *The sound of music; hence, a musical instrument; musicum quodvis instrumentum.* 4. *One making a noise, a person; persona.* 5. *Mr. Thorpe says, heat; calor:—1. Leafes sweg folii strepitus, Lev. 26, 36. Se sweg me nyr wæs the noise was near me, Bd. S. p. 628, 31. Byman sweg tubæ*

clangor, Ex. 19, 19: Ps. 150, 3. Twyfeald sweg a two-fold sound, a diphthong, Elf. gr. 4. For gedrefednesse sæs sweges propter tribulationem maris strepitus, Lk. 21, 25. Swegas wætera sonitus aquarum, Ps. 76, 16. 2. Cot. 101. 3. Swege herelic instrumentum militare, classicum, Cot. 47. On swege in tympano, T. Ps. 149, 3. Swegas organa, T. Ps. 136, 2. 4. Swegea onfangennys respect of persons, partiality, Scint. 59. 5. Næs him se sweg to sorge nor was heat to them a trouble, Cd. 187, Th. p. 232, 22.

Swegan; *p.* swegde, swegdon, swogan; *pp.* sweged [sweg a sound] To sound, make a noise; sonare, tinnire, cum sono irruere:—Hit swegð it sounds, Elf. gr. 22. Swegde swiðlic wind cum strepitu irruit vehemens ventus, Job. 165. Swegdon wætera sonuerunt aquæ, Ps. 45, 3: Ps. 150, 5. Egor-streamas swearte swogan torrent-streams dark sounded, Cd. 69. Si sweged sonetur, R. Conc. 1.

Sweg-cirm *A noise, cracking; fragor, Som.*

<sup>b</sup> SWEGEL, swægél; *g.* swegeles, swegles; *d.* swegele, swegle; *nv.* [Perhaps related to the Icel. svig *n.* curvatura; svigna incurvescere, from the apparent vault or curvature of the heavens] Air, firmament, sky, heaven; æther, cælum, ær:—Swegles aldor heaven's prince, prince of heaven, Cd. 119. Swegles leoht light of (the) firmament, Cd. 213. Onhæted þurh hador swegl calefactus per serenum æra, Cod. Exon. 50 a. Þa þe swegl buan those who inhabit (the) firmament, Cd. 5. On swegle in the firmament, Cd. 214. Mid swegle with heaven, Cd. 227. Ofer ealle swegle over all heaven, Cod. Exon. 24 a.

Swegel-bosm, swegl-bosm heavenly concave or dwelling, Cd. Th. p. 1, 18.

Swegl-cyning, swegl-cyning heaven's king, Cd. 126.

Swegl-torht, swegl-torht heavenly-bright, Bt. R. p. 195.

SWEEGER, swegr, suegr, e; *f.* [Ger. schwieger, schwiegermutter *f.* Tat. Ot. suigar: Moes. swaihro socrus: Dan. swigermoder *f.* Swed. swära *f.* Icel. svara *f.* socrus, mariti vel maritæ mater; vermódir *f.* socrus, mater mariti. According to Adelung, this word is originally the same word as

the Ger. schwager or schwäher socer, brother-in-law] *A wife's or husband's mother; socrus:*—Geseah he his swegere vidið ille ejus socrum, Mt. 8, 14. Ongen hyre swegre adversus ejus socrum, Mt. 10, 35: Deut. 27, 23.

<sup>c</sup> Swegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To prevail, overcome; prævalere:—Swegedon ofer us prævalerunt super nos, Ps. 64, 3. Swegeode prævaluit, Ps. 51, 7.

Sweging, swegung, swegingc. *A sound, noise; sonitus, Som.*

Swegl-beholden heaven-sustained, Cd. 226.

Sweg a noise; swegan to make a noise, *v.* sweg, swegan.

SWEIN a swain, *v.* swan.

Sweir a mother-in-law, *v.* sweger.

Sweið swigand; sonuit, sonuerit, *v.* swegian.

SWELAN; *pp.* geswæled [Plat. swelen: Dut. zwelen to turn and rake the swaths of hay together and dry it in the heat of the sun, as if sweling: Ger. schwälen or schwelen to burn slowly, to make charcoal: Old Ger. suilizon to perish by heat, Not. ps. 101, 3; suilizinga, suilizzo cauma, calor, gl. a. 187, 389, *v.* Muspili, by T. A. Schmeller, 1832, p. 21, 57: Dan. svie or svide to singe, burn, to give pain: Swed. swæa or swe-tup, τρυφον incendere, and the da to singe, to burn: Icel. svæla fumigare, suffocare; svæla *f.* fumus. In the same manner as the Greeks formed from Romans, from ignis, ignescere, the A.-S. ald fire, formed ælan to light, to set on fire, to which only sw were added to make swælan or swelan] To swéal, burn; urere, ustulare, Cod. Exon. 22 b. *v.* swælare.

<sup>d</sup> Swelc such, Bt. 24, 3, *v.* swile.

Swelca *A wheel, peck; pustula, R. 9.*

SWELGAN, swilgan, he swylgð, swelgð, swilgð; *p.* swæalg, swæalh, we swulgon; *pp.* swolgen; *v.* a. [Plat. swalgen, swelgen: Dut. zwelgen to swallow: Old Dut. swelghen vorare, devorare: Frs. swila to be merry: Ger. schwelgen to swill, carouse, to eat and drink to excess: Ot. suelgan, *v.* Ot. Krist. Graff's edit. Pref. xi. lib. v. 23, v. 2 bb. diofo fir-suolgan the depth swallowed, Muspili, p. 21, v. 56 a. 57, uarsuelhan absorbere: Dan. svælge to swallow, to swill, carouse: Swed. swälja to swallow: Icel. swelgia devorare: Ir. slug to swallow. This word is



related to the *Plat. Swed.* swalg  
n: *Old Dut.* swelgh: *Ger.*  
schwalg m: *Old Ger.* swalk:  
*Dan.* swalg n: *Icel.* svelgr m.  
all signifying the throat, gullet,  
jauns, an abyss: *Ir. Gael.* slug  
a gulp] 1. To swallow, swill,  
drink, absorb, devour; deglu-  
ture, devorare, imbibere. 2.  
To swell; tumere, v. swellan:  
—1. Se þe swelgað folc qui  
devorat plebem, *Ps.* 52, 5. Swa  
sagend sond þonne ren  
swylgð, swa swylgð seo git-  
suning, &c. as thirsty sand  
swallows the rain, so avarice  
swallows, &c. *Bt.* 12. Hit seo  
eorðe swilgð or swelgeð the  
earth swallows it, *Bt.* 33, 4.  
Heo wæl-dreore swealh she  
drank (the) blood of slaughter,  
*Cd.* 48, Th. p. 62, 19. Swelg  
eorðe Abeles blode earth ab-  
sorbed Abel's blood, *Cod. Exon.*  
92 a. 2. Wæl-streamas we-  
rodum swelgað death-streams  
swell, *Cd.* 65. Eacwalm-dreore  
swealh þes middan-geard with  
slaughter - blood swelled this  
mid earth, *Cd.* 47.

<sup>e</sup>Swelgend, es; f. What devours,  
a gulf, glutton; abyssus, edax:  
—Seo grundlease swelgend  
this unfathomable gulf, *Bt.*  
7, 4. Þes man is swelgend  
hic homo est vorax, *Lk.* 7, 34.  
Swelgendnes, se; f. Greediness,  
gluttony, a whirlpool, gulf;  
deglutitio, vorago, barath-  
rum, *Cot.* 46.

Swelgere, es; m. A SWILLER,  
devourer; edax, vorax, *Som.*

Swelgnys a gulf, v. swelgendnes.  
Swell [Plat. swill tumor, apostema]  
A pestilence, burning, heat;  
ustio, pestis, *Som.*

SWELLAN, aswellan; he swilð;  
p. swell, we swullon; pp.  
swollen [Plat. Old Dut. swell-  
len, swillen: *Dut.* zwellen:  
*Frs.* swila: *Ger.* schwellen:  
*Old Ger.* swillan, swellan:  
*Ot. Krist. L.* iii. 3, 26. Thu-  
ruh ubarmuati in uar, so  
suillit uns thaz muat sar per  
superbiam certe intumescit no-  
bis animus. Go durch über-  
muth in wahrheit, so schwills  
uns der muth sehr: *Dan.*  
svolme, svolne, or svulne to  
swell, to rise: *Swed.* swälla to  
swell, to grow turgid: *Icel.*  
svella tumescere] TO SWELL;  
tumere, turgere, *Ex.* 9, 9, 10.

SWELTAN, asweltan, forsweltan,  
gesweltan, he swylt, we swel-  
tað; p. swealt, swoelt, we swul-  
ton; sub. ic, he swelte, we  
swelton; p. swulte, we swul-  
ton; pp. swollen, geswollen;  
v. n. [Old Fland. Kil. swelten  
deficere, languescere: *Old Ger.*

suilizon to perish by heat, v.  
*Muspili*, p. 21. Though the  
publisher of this *Old Ger-  
man* poetical fragment, Mr.  
Schmeller, refers to the A.-S.  
swelan, I think it better to re-  
fer to sweltan, the letter t con-  
stantly changing into z, and  
vice versa: *Moes.* swiltan,  
gaswiltan mori: *Dan.* sulte  
to hunger, to starve, to famish:  
*Swed.* swälta to hunger, &c.  
like the *Dan.*: *Icel.* svelta je-  
junare, esurire] To die, perish;  
mori, occidere, interire, perire  
(plerumque vero, fortuito,  
immature, violenter): — Ic  
mæg sweltan blidlice possum  
mori alacriter, *Ex.* 46, 30:  
*Mt.* 26, 35. Þu sweltan  
scealt thou shalt die, *Cd.* 45:  
*Ex.* 10, 28. Swelte ic her  
moriar ego hic, *Deut.* 4, 22.  
Þæt ne swelte ut non intereat,  
*Jn.* 6, 50. Betere þæt an man  
swelte melius ut unus homo in-  
teriret, *Jn.* 11, 50: 18, 14.  
Þæt se ne swylt quod non mor-  
eretur, 21, 23. Swealt obiit,  
mortuus est, *Cd.* 57. Swoelt  
obiit, *Num.* 20, 1. Þæt we  
swulton ut moreremur, *Num.*  
21, 5. Ge sweltað vos mori-  
emini, *Ps.* 81, 6: *Jn.* 8, 21, 24.  
Ealle men sweltað all men  
shall die, *Bt.* 18, 4. Þæt hi  
ne swelton ut illi non morian-  
tur, *Num.* 17, 10. ¶ Some-  
times deað is added, as, Þu  
scealt deaðe sweltan tu futurus  
es morte perire, *Gen.* 2, 17.

<sup>f</sup>Sweltendlic Ready to die; mori-  
turus, moribundus, *Lk.* 7, 2.

SWENC, swench Temptation, con-  
demnation; tentatio: — *R. Lk.*  
22, 28. Condemnatio, 24, 20.

SWENCAN, geswencan; p. swen-  
ce, geswencete; pp. swenced,  
geswenced, geswencet; v. a.  
[Plat. Old Dut. swancken,  
swenken librare, vibrare, titu-  
bare; *Ger.* schwenken rotare,  
vibrare: the *Plat. Dut. Ger.*  
metaphorice pro vexare] To  
disturb, vex, afflict, fatigue,  
trouble; turbare, vexare, affli-  
gere, fatigare: — Ne sceal nan  
mon siocene monnan swencan  
no one ought to afflict a sick  
man, *Bt.* 38, 7. Hwi swenest  
þu þis folc quare malo afficis  
hunc populum? *Ex.* 5, 22. Hwi  
swenestest þu þinne þeow  
quare malo afficisti tu tuum  
servum? *Num.* 11, 11. Swenct  
hine selfne vexeth himself, *Bt.*  
24, 1. Þa þe swencað qui  
tribulant, *C. Ps.* 3, 1. Swen-  
ced fatigatus, *Bd. S.* p. 518,  
23. Swenete fatigatus, *Bd. S.*  
p. 481, 4. Hig eow to deaðe  
geswencæð, *Lk.* 21, 16.

<sup>g</sup>Swencednes, se; f. Trouble, af-  
fliction; vexatio, afflictio, mo-  
lestia, *Som.*

Sweng idle, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 58  
b, v. swong.

Sweng A stroke, blow; ictus,  
flagrum, castigatio: — Weras  
ondredon sweng men dreaded  
a stroke, *Cd.* 127: *Elf. gr.* 11,  
43: *Cd.* 128.

SWENGAN; p. aswengde. To  
swing, to shake; vibrare,  
quassare, jactare, *V. Ps.* 135,  
15.

Sweogode prevailed, *Ps.* 51, 7, v.  
swegian.

Sweo-land, Sweod-land. SWEDE-  
LAND, Sweden; Suecia, *Ors.*  
1, 1.

Sweoll swelled, v. swellan.

Swoelt died, *Num.* 20, 1, v. swel-  
tan.

Sweon the Swedes; Suiones,  
*Suedi*, *Chr.* 1025.

Swoep a whip, v. swip.

Swoep swept, *Ps.* 76, 6; p. of  
swāpan.

Swoepung, e; f. SWEEPING;  
purgatio, *Som.*

<sup>h</sup>SWEORE, swer, swior; m. [Plat.  
swager m: *Dut.* zwager m:  
*Frs.* suager, swaring m: *Ger.*  
schwager or schwärer m: *Ot.*  
Tat. suehur, suer: *Moes.*  
swaihra, socer: *Dan.* swoger  
m: *Swed.* swåger: *Pol.* szwa-  
gier m: *Bohm.* szwagr m.]  
A father-in-law; socer: — Sen-  
de heo to hire sweore misit  
ipsa ad ejus socerum, *Gen.* 38,  
25. Bæd Jacob his sweor  
orabat Jacobus ejus socerum,  
*Gen.* 30, 25: 38, 13: *Jn.* 18,  
13: *Bt.* 10.

Sweor, es; m. a column, pillar,  
*Past.* 41, 5, v. swer.

Sweora, an; m. a neck, *Bd. S.* p.  
588, 43: 589, 23, 25, v. swura.  
Sweor-ban a neck-bone, v. *Ps.*  
128, 4.

Sweor-beag, sweor-beah a chain  
or ornament for the neck, *Elf.*  
gl. *Som.* p. 69.

Sweorc a cloud, darkness, v. ge-  
sweorc.

SWEORCAN; p. gesweorc; pp.  
sworcen, gesworcen [Plat.  
swarten: *Dut.* zwarten: *Ger.*  
schwärzen] To dim, darken, ob-  
scure; caligare: — Sweorcende  
mod caligans animus, *Bt. R. p.*  
153. Sweorcende, *Jdth.* 12,  
19. Sworcen, v. gesweorcan.  
Sweor-cops neck-fetters, stocks  
or yokes of wood for the necks  
of animals.

Sweor-coða the neck-disease, the  
quinsy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

Sweord a sword, *Ps.* 36, 16: 43,  
6: 58, 7: 56, 6: 77, 68, 69;  
*Bt.* 37, 1, &c. v. swurd. —  
Sweord-berende sword-bear-



ing, *Cd.* 50.—Sweord-bora a sword-bearer, *Cot.* 200.—Sweord-hwita a sword-maker, *L. pol. Alf.* 19.—Sweord-wigende sword-fighting, *Cd.* 156.

<sup>1</sup> Sweoretung, e; f. *A sigh; suspirium, Th. An.*

Sweor-hnitu nits breeding in the hinder part of the neck, *Cot.* 167, *Som.*

Sweor-sceacul a neck-shackle, a yoke, *R.* 15.

Sweort black, dark, *Ex.* 13, 22, v. swart.

Sweor-teh *A collar; collarium, millus, R.* 21.

Sweor-wærc a pain in the neck, v. sweor-coða.

Sweoster, sweostor a sister, *Bd. S. p.* 529, 29: 574, 13: 576, 30: 588, 22: *Cd.* 89, v. swuster.

Sweoster-bearn a child of a sister, a nephew or niece.

Sweoster-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Ors.* 6, 30.

SWEOT, es; m. [*Ger. schwader, geschwader n. turma, cohors: ab Italico squadra, et hoc a Lat. quadrus, ut proprie sit acies quadrata, Fr. escadron m. equestre agmen*] *A band, company, crowd, multitude; turba, cohors, multitudo, comitatus:—Sweet Ebreā a crowd of Hebrews, Jdth. p.* 25, 38. *Fole-sweota* māst great-est of multitudes, *Cd.* 171: 93. *Sweetum comon* came in bands; cum turmis venerunt, *Cd.* 160. *Gesawon segn ofer sweeton* saw a sign over (the) bands, *Cd.* 148.

<sup>j</sup> Sweetele manifestly, clearly, *Bt.* 3, 1, v. sweetole.

Sweetelian to testify, prove; manifestare, testificari, *L. Ps.* 49, 8, v. swutelian.

SWEOTOL, swutel, swutol, swiutol, swital, sutol; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Manifest, plain, open, clear, evident; manifestus, apertus:—Sweetol is is manifest, *Cd.* 135. *Hit is sweetol it is plain, Bt.* 36, 7. *Genoh sweetol* þæt is that is clear enough, *Bt.* 13: 36, 3. *Hu ne is þe nu genoh sweetol* is it not plain enough to thee? *Bt.* 34, 7. *Þæt is swiðe sweetol* to on-gitanne that is very plain to understand, *Bt.* 16, 2. *Þæt is þæt sweetoloste tacn* that is the most evident token, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Sweetolan, swutolian. To testify, prove; indicare, probare:—Sweetolað þæt God ece is testifies that God is eternal, *Bt.* 42, v. swutelian, geswutelian.

Sweetole, sweetule, sweetele,

swotole, sweetolice, sweetolice, swutelice, asweetole; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Manifestly, plainly, evidently; manifeste, plane, aperte:—Nu ic ongite genog sweetole now I know plainly enough, *Bt.* 33, 2. *Pu hit me hæfst nu swiðe sweetole gereht thou hast now very clearly explained it to me, Bt.* 35, 3. *Get sweetolor yet more clearly; adhuc planius, Bt.* 34, 6. *Pa sweetolost the most plainly, Bt. pref.*

<sup>k</sup> Sweetolice, sweetollice manifestly, plainly, *Bd. S. p.* 607, 3: 614, 13: *Ors.* 1, 11, v. sweetole.

Swer slow, heavy, v. swær.

SWER, swior, sweor, swyr, es; m. [*From weran, werian to wear, which by the common interchange of w and b is connected with bæran, beran, beoran to support, carry, wear, so that (s)wer, (s)weor, without the s, would signify the supporter, the bearer, columns being the supporters or bearers of buildings*] *A column, pillar; columna:—An byrrende swer flammea columna, Ex.* 13, 21. *On sweres gelicnyse in columna forma, id. On swere genipu in columna nubis, Ps.* 98, 7. *Sweras columnæ, C. Ps.* 74, 3. *Betwux twam stenenum swe-rum inter duas lapideas columnas, Jud.* 16, 28: 16, 19.

<sup>l</sup> Swer a father-in-law, *C. Mk.* 1, 30, v. sweor.

SWERIAN; ic swerige, þu swearst, he swerð, swerað, swe-reð; we sweriað; p. swēr, swore, geswōr, swerede, we swōron; sub. swerige, swer-ion; p. swōre, swōron; imp. swera, swere; pp. gesworen [*Plat. sweren, swōren: Dut. zweren to swear, to fester: Ger. schwören: Ker. suueran: Ot. Tat. sueran: Moes. swaran jurare: Dan. svære, sværge: Swed. swärja: Icel. sverja jurare: Junius and Wachter derive swerian from the Moes. sweran honorare; other etymologists from the Old Lat. severa, (assevero, adseverare,) and others from the Ger. wahr: Plat. waar verus, vera, verum. The Dan. svare, Swed. swara, Icel. svara responderere, remunerare, cautionem in se recipere, are visibly connected with this word. Adeling derives the Ger. schwören jurare, from an old verb which signified to speak aloud or firmly; it belonged to schwirren susurrare, and schwarm a swarm, throng, rout. Without*

sch, the Old Ger. waren, wara, signifies to speak; and it is the root of the Ger. wort a word, and wahr true; bewähren to guarantee] *To SWEAR; jurare:—Sworon him betweenan jurabant inter se, Gen.* 21, 31.  *Ic swerige þurh me sylfne juro per me ipsum, Gen.* 22, 16.  *Sweriað me nu þurh drihten jurate mihi nunc per dominum, Jos.* 2, 12.  *Se þe swereð on temple, Mt.* 23, 16, 21.  *Done að him swor juramentum ei juravit, Gen.* 24, 9.

<sup>m</sup> Swerigendlic Of the nature of an oath; jurativus, *Som.*

Swerre heavier, *Bas. R.* 11, v. swær.

Swert black, dark, *Ex.* 13, 21, v. sweat.

Swertling ficedula avis, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 62.

Swes sweet, v. swæs.

Swesend food, v. swæsend.

SWET; comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [*Plat. söt, söte: Dut. zoet: Ger. süß: Isd. suuozss: Ker. Ot. &c. suazza, suazzi, suoz, suaz: Dan. söd: Swed. sött: Icel. sætt: Ir. Gæl. suabh mild, gentle: Moes. sutizo condonabilius, remissius, levius; soft, pleasant: It. soave: Fr. suave: Sans. swad, Adeling*] *SWEET, pleasant; suavis, dulcis, gratus:—Hu swete! how sweet! Ps.* 118, 103. *Me symble swete* was me mihi semper dulce fuit, *Bd. S. p.* 647, 27. *Sweg þæs swetan sanges sonus dulcis cantilenæ, Bd. S. p.* 630, 23. *Selle drenc swetne gife sweet drink, Bt.* 39, 9. *Þi swetre the sweeter; eo dulcor, Bt. tit.* 23: *Bt.* 35, 4. *Pa swetestan stæfne ge-hyrde heard the sweetest voice, Bd. S. p.* 567, 39: 629, 33.

<sup>n</sup> Swetan To SWEETEN; condire, *Som.*

Sweet sweat, v. swat.

Sweð a path, way, *R.* 57, v. swaðe.

SWEDEL, sweðil, es; m. [*Plat. swachtel f: Dut. zwachtel m. a swathing-band: Ger. schwachtel f, like the Dut. it is clearly a provincialism; Dan. svøbelse c. swaddling-cloth*] *A swathing or swaddling-band; fascia, Cot.* 213, 84:—Sweðelas instita, *Cot.* 108.

Sweðerian, sweðrian; p. ode; pp. od. *To faint, to pine away, disperse, mitigate, quiet; fatiscere, tabescere, facessere:—Cot.* 89: *Beo.* 13, 129. *Sweðri-ende facessens, Cot.* 202.

Sweðolian; p. ode; pp. od. *To grow tame, to be appeased; mitescere, pacatus fieri:—*



Sweðolode *pacatus est*, *Chr.* 1123.  
 \* *Sweðung*, *swöðung*, *e*; *f.* Any thing applied to the body like a plaster to ease pain; fomentum, *R. Ben.* 28, *Som.*  
*Swétlice*; *adv.* SWEETLY; dulciter, suaviter, *Bd. S. p.* 649, 1.  
*Swét* - met *sweetmeat*, *sweetmeats*.  
*Swétnes*, *se*; *f.* SWEETNESS, allurent; dulcedo, suavitas, fragrantia—*Swetnys stinces sweetness of smell*; fragrantia odoris, *Bd. S. p.* 578, 13. *Swetnes blostma fragrantia florum*, *Bd. S. p.* 629, 19. *Mid swíðe manigre swetnesse with very much allurent*, *Bt.* 7, 1.  
*Swetole* clearly, manifestly, *Bt.* *R. p.* 158, v. *sweetole*.  
*Swet-wyrda Sweet-worded*; suaviloquus, blandus, *Som.*  
*Swic* [*Scot.* swick, *swyk fraud*, *deceit*: *Dan.* sviger *c*: *Icel.* svikari *m.* impostor] *Deceit*, *treachery*; dolus—*Mid his swice with his deceit*, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar. p.* 100, 1.  
*Swic Destructive*; offensus, exitiosus—*Wæron suð-folcwm swice were to south-men destructive*, *Cd.* 93, *Th. p.* 120, 17.  
*Swica*, *an*; *m.* A *deceiver*, *traitor*; *deceptor*, *proditor*, *impostor*—*Se swica sæd*, *Mt.* 27, 63: *Chr.* 1055: 1075.  
*Swican*, *aswican*, *beswican*, *geswican*; *p.* swac, *beswac*, *geswac*; *w.* beswicon; *pp.* swicen, *beswicen*, *geswicen*; *also* *swician*, *beswician*; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*Scot.* to swick to blame; to swyke to cause to stumble, to bring to the ground: *Dut.* zwikken *to wrest or sprain one's foot*; *Ger.* schwicken *decipere*, *seducere*, *depravare*, *aprovincialism*: *Not.* *Ps.* 14, 4, *Ker.* suuihonte *vagi*; *suuihharrogyrovagum*; *pisuuichaner deceptus*; *Ot.* suichan, *gisuuihchan* *to cheat*, *to betray*, *v.* *Krist. Graff's Edit.* l. iv. 12, 58, l. v. 23, 2, and the *Pref.* *p.* xi: *Dan.* svige *to deceive*, *to betray*, *cheat*: *Swed.* swika, *like the Dan.* *Icel.* svikia *fallere*. *As related to this word*, *Wachter* quotes the *Old Fr.* sicaneur, *the modern chicaneur m.* a *caviller*, *wrangler*, *pettifogger*.—*swic deceit*] 1. *To deceive*, *evade*, *illude*, *entice*, *mock*; *decipere*, *seducere*, *prodere*, *illicere*, *illudere*. 2. *To wander*, *to go from*, *to escape*, *avoid*, *clear*, *cease*, *leave off*, *to weaken*; *vagari*, *dispergere se*, *evadere*, *cessare*. 3. *To offend*, *to give offence*; *offendere*,

scandalizare, *facere ut offendat*:—1. *Pe læs þe hira ænig þe swice*, *Ex.* 34, 15. *Georne swicode sedulously beguiled*, *Cd.* 29. *Na swicð non decipit*, *Ps.* 14, 6. *Þæt he hine beswican mihte that he might deceive him*, *Ors.* 2, 4, *Bar. p.* 70, 8: *Cd.* 23. 2. *Purh cuðe stowe swicedon wanderd through a known place*, *Bd. S. p.* 571, 4. *Him from swicon went from him*, *Cd.* 93. *Þone deað beswican to escape the death*, *Bd.* 1, 12, *S. p.* 481, 1. *Ne willað me geswican will not go from me*, *Cd.* 15.  *Ic gedo þæt hira gemynd geswicð faciam ut memoria eorum cessabit*, *Deut.* 32, 26. *Geswac se wind*, *Mt.* 14, 32. *God, on þone dæg, geswac hys worces, þe he gesceop to wircanne*, *Gen.* 2, 3: *Lk.* 5, 4: 11, 1. *Geswicað cessate*, *Abus.* 11. 3. *Gif þin hand þe swicað si tua manus faciat ut offendas*, *Mt.* 18, 8, 9: *Mk.* 9, 43, 45, 47. *Gif þin hand þe aswice*, *Mt.* 5, 30. *Ne swicige ic non offendar ego*, *Mk.* 14, 29. *Þe ne swycað on me qui non fuerit offensus in me*, *Mt.* 11, 6. *Þeah þe ealle swicion etiamsi omnes offendantur*, *Mk.* 14, 29.

\* *Swic-craeft the art of deception, an insurrection*, *Mk.* 15, 7.

*Swicdóm*, *es*; *m.* 1. *Fraud*, *deceit*, *treachery*, *sedition*; *seductio*, *deceptio*, *astutia*, *proditio*. 2. *A scandal*, *an offence*; *scandalum*, *offendiculum*:—1. *Purh swicdome per seductionem, astutiam*, *Jud.* 16, 4. *Of swicdome worold-welene a fallacia divitiarum*, *Mk.* 4, 19. *Buton swicdome without deceit*, *Chr.* 1014. *Mid swicdome with sedition*, *Chr.* 1087: *Elf. T.* *p.* 26. 2. *Neod is þæt swicdomas cumon, þeah hwæðere wa þam menn þe swicdom þurh hyne cymð*, *Mt.* 18, 7.

*Swicol False*, *treacherous*, *deceitful*, *offensive*; *fallax*, *dolosus*, *mendax*, *Jud.* 16, 8: *Menol.* 467.

*Swicollice Treacherously*, *deceitfully*; *fraudenter*, *Lye.*

*Swicolnes*, *se*; *f.* *Treachery*, *deceit*; *fraudentia*, *deceptio*, *Lye.*

*Swicung*, *e*; *f.* *Deceit*, *a leading aside*, *an offence*; *deceptio*, *seductio*, *scandalum*, *R. Ben. interl.* 53: *Scint.* 36.

*Swieg* *a drum*, *tabor*, *T. Ps.* 80, 2, *v.* *sweg*.

*SWIFAN* [*Plat.* swewen *to flutter*, *hover*: *Dut.* zweven: *Frs.*

swiwa, *both like the Plat.*: *Ger.* schweifen *to rove*, *ramble*; *weisen* *to reel*, *to wind yarn off from the reel*; *weise f.* *a reel*: *Old Ger.* sueifan *to swerve*: *Dan.* svifte *to swing*, *shake*: *Swed.* swäfwä *to flutter*: *Icel.* sveifla *agitare*; *svipa* *festinare*, *vibrare*. *This word appears to be related to sweopan* *to sweep*, and *wasian fluctuare*, *vacillare*, *where the letter s is only wanting*] *To be turned round*, *to revolve*, *to wander*; *circumrotari*, *circumagi*, *vagari*, *oberare*:—*Swifeð swift untorig untired swift revolves*, *Bt.* *R.* *p.* 192.

\* *SWIFT*; *def.* *se swifta*; *seo*, *þæt swifte*; *comp.* *ra*, *re*; *sup.* *ost*; *adj.* [*Plat.* swift *a small meagre fellow*; *or properly*, *one who is hovering about like a spectre*; *swind adj.* and *adv.* *swift*, *swiftly*: *Dut.* gezwind *adj.* *swift*: *Ger.* geschwinde *adj.*: *Old Ger.* schwind, *swind*: *Dan.* gesvind *adj.*: *Icel.* svif *n. pl.* *motus repentinus*: *Old Eng.* Chau. swyff *swift*: *Scot.* swift *rotatory motion*; *swith*, *swyth*, *swyith* *adv.* *quickly*] *SWIFT*; *celer*, *velox*, *alacer*:—*Bufan þam swifan rodore above the swift sky*, *Bt.* 36, 2. *Ryne swyftum with a swift course*, *Bt.* *R.* *p.* 185. *Swifte windas swift winds*, *Bt.* *R.* *p.* 164.  *Ic hæbbe swiðe swifte feðera I have very swift feathers*, *Bt.* 36, 2. *Swiftost swiftest*, *Ors.* 1, 1: *Bd. S. p.* 619, 1.

*Swifte-lear*, *swifte-lere*, *es*; *m.* [*g.* leðer *leather*] *A slipper*; *subtalaris*, *R.* 8: *Elf. gl.* *Som.* *p.* 61.

*Swiftlice*; *adv.* SWIFTLY; *celeriter*, *velociter*, *L. Ps.* 6, 10.

*Swiftnes*, *se*; *f.* SWIFTNESS; *velocitas*, *celeritas*, *Bt.* 39, 3.

*SWIGA*, *swigean*, *an*; *m.* *Silence*; *silentium*:—*R. Ben.* 38, 42: *Past.* 15, 1. *Swylce swigean healdende holding such silence*, *Nic.* *c.* 22.

*Swigan* *to be silent*, *Bd.* 2, 11, *S. p.* 512, 13, *v.* *swigian*.

*Swigene Bitter*; *amarus*, *Som.*

*Swigge silence*, *Past.* 15, 1, *v.* *swiga*.

*Swigian*, *swugian*, *geswigian*; *p.* *ode*, *ade*; *pp.* *od*; *v. n.* [*Plat.* swigen: *Dut.* zwygen: *Frs.* swiga: *Ger.* schweigen: *Ker.* suuigen: *Ot.* suigan: *Grk.* σιγᾶν from σιγῆν. *Voz.* Germanica swiegen *tacere*, *non differt a Græca*, *nisi inserto w*, *Wachter*.—*swiga silence*] *To be silent*, *mute*, *astonished*; *silere*, *admirari*, *silere*:—*IC*



swigode silui, tacui, obmutui, Ps. 31, 3. Ne swiga þu ne sileas tu, Ps. 27, 1: 38, 17. Ne swuga þu, Ps. 34, 25: Mk. 14, 61. þeah þe seotunge swigode etiamsi lingua siletet, Bd. S. p. 627, 30. Na swiged non silebit, Ps. 49, 3. Swigoden hi ealle they all were silent, Bd. S. p. 536, 31. Ic swigiende awunode tacitus perduravi, Bd. S. p. 619, 29, v. swuian.

<sup>a</sup>Swigiunc Delay; mora, C. Mt. 24, 48.

Swigo Delay; stupor, R. Mt. 29, 5, v. swig.

Swigung, geswigung, e; f. Silence, the dead time of night, amazement; silentium, contuminiun, stupor, Cot. 48, 58: R. Mk. 5, 42.

SWILC, swylc, swelc; g. m. n. swilces; swilcre f; adj. [swa, ylc same] Such, of this kind, the like; talis, qualis:—Manegum swylcum bigspellum he spræc, Mt. 4, 33. Oðer swilc aliud tale, simile, Ex. 7, 11. Swilces ejusmodi, Ex. 13, 11. ¶ Be swilcum and be swilcum by such and the like, Bt. 38, 1. Swilce swilce such as, Bt. 41, 4. Swilce . . . swilce such . . . as; talis . . . qualis. Bt. 38, 2. Beoð swylce gedrefednessa, swylce nege wurdon erunt tales afflictiones quales non fuerunt, Mk. 13, 19.

<sup>t</sup>Swilce, swylce. As if, as it were, so that, also, moreover, seeing, indeed, further, thus; tanquam, quasi, veluti, sicut, ut, etiam, insuper:—Swylce liceteras tanquam hypocritas, Mt. 6, 5. Swylce hyslareow sicut ipsius doctor, Mt. 10, 25. Swylce he hys god forspilde quasi qui ejus bona dissipasset, Lk. 16, 1. Se com swylce who came also, Bd. S. p. 568, 17. Swilce is seo feorðe thus is the fourth, Cd. 12. Swylce þry monðas about (as if) three months, Lk. 1, 56: 3, 23.

Swilgan, swylgan to swallow, v. swelgan.

Swilian To SWILL, wash; lavare, L. Ps. 6, 6.

Swiling A gargle, a liquid to wash the throat; absorptio, gargarismus, Som.

SWIMA, an; m. [Plat. swiem, swiemel m. vertigo; Dut. zwym f. a swoon; Frs. swime f. like the Dut. and Plat: Ger. schwindel m. a dizziness, a swimming in the head; Mons. Gloss. suinfilodes spiritum vertiginis; Dan. svimmel or swindel c. a swimming of the head; Swed. swimming f. swindel m. like

the Dan: Icel. svim, svimi, svimr m. vertigo] A SWIMMING, giddiness, stupor; vertigo, deliquium:—He on swiman læg druncen he lay in stupor drunk, Jðth. 23, 5. Heafodswima a swimming of the head, Cd. 76.

<sup>a</sup>Swimman, swimð; p. swamm, we swummon [Plat. swömmen, swimmen; Dut. zwemmen; Ger. schwimmen; Ot. l. v. c. xiii. 25. Petrus bigonda suimmannes Petrus cepit natare; Dan. svømme; Swed. simma; Icel. svema nare] To swim; natare:—Swimmende cynn natans genus, Gen. 1, 20.

SWIN, swyn, es; n. [Plat. swien n: Dut. zwyn n; Ger. schwein n: Tat. swin, suin; Moes. swein porcus; Dan. sviin n; Swed. swin n; Icel. svín n; Pol. swinia; Wend. sswino; Bohm. swine] A SWINE; porcus, sus:—Swines lus porci pediculus, R. 24. Anlicost fettum swinum most like fat swine, Bt. 37, 4. Swina heord a herd of swine; porcorum grex, Mt. 8, 30, 31. On þas swin in istos porcos, Mt. 8, 32. Toforan eowrum swynon coram vestris porcis, Mt. 7, 6. Be þam swynum de porcis, Mk. 5, 16.

Swinc labour, trouble, C. Ps. 21, 10, v. geswinc.

<sup>v</sup>SWINCAN, beswincan; he swincð; p. swanc, beswanc, we swuncon; pp. swungen [Plat. swingen to beat flax, hemp, or to use the flail: Dut. zwingen, zwingelen; Old Dut. Kil. swinghen vibrare, stringere, molire linum flagello; Frs. swinga; Ger. schwingen to beat or swingle flax, to swing the flail: Dan. svinge, like the Ger: Swed. swinga, swånga, like the Ger. and Dan.] To toil, labour; laborare, operari, fatigari:—Þu swiðor swincst thou labourst more, Bt. 38, 5. Unnyttice we swincað in vain we labour, Bt. 41, 2. Þe swincað qui laboratis, Mt. 11, 28. He swincð æfter þam welan he labours after the riches, Bt. 33, 2. Swincende Mk. 6, 48. Ic sende eow to ripene þæt þæt ge ne beswuncon; oðre swuncon and ge eodon on hyra geswinc, Jn. 4, 38.

Swincfull full of labour, Chr. 1085, v. geswincful.

Swincfullice; adv. Laboriously, miserably; laboriose, ærumnose, misere, Som.

Swincgel, e; f. swincgle, an; f.

A stripe, blow, lash; verber, Th. An., v. swingele.

<sup>w</sup>SWIND Fatness; arvina, adeps, axungia, abdomen, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71: Med. Quadr. 11, 9. Swindan; p. swand, swundon; pp. swunden [Plat. swinden, swinnen, verswinden, dwinen, verdwinen to disappear, vanish; Dut. verdwynen, verdwenen to vanish; Old Dut. Kil. swynen, swinden decrescere, extenuari, minui, verswynen, swynen tabescere; Ger. schwinden to shrink, pine; Ot. suinen; Krist. l. i. xxiii. 23. Bérga sculun suinan montes debent humiliari, decrescere, inclinari, l. iv. xxvi, 41, thaz ir suinetet innan bein ut estabescatis intra ossa; Dan. svinde; Swed. swinna, forswina to disappear, vanish away, twina to pine away, to languish; Icel. dvina to pine away. The Icel. dvina, in our orthography dwina, and the A.-S. dwinan, appear to be closely allied to swindan] To languish, consume, pine away, dash; tabescere, torpescere:—Swindeð tabescit, tabescet, Ps. 111, 9. Swand tabescebat, Ps. 106, 26. Hefige slepe swundon inertii somno torpent, Bd. 601, 11.

<sup>x</sup>Swinen Swinish; porcinus, Herb. 52, 2.

Swines-hæfed [Kni. Swynhened, Swynshened.—heafod a head] SWINESHEAD, Hunting-donshire, Chr. 675.

SWING A WHIP, blow, stripe; flagellum, ictus, verber:—Mid grimmum swingum swong beaten with cruel whips, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Mid hu miclum swingum quantis verberibus, Bd. S. p. 508, 24.

Swingan, swyngan; he swingð; p. swang, swong, geswang, we swugon; pp. swungen, beswungen; v. a. 1. To scourge, beat, correct, afflict, dash; cedere, flagellare, verberare. 2. To labour; laborare, v. swincan; v. a:—1. He swang verberavit, flagellavit, castigavit, Jn. 19, 1. Swong verberavit, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Hi swingað cædunt, cædent, Mt. 10, 17: Mk. 10, 34. To swingenne ad vapulandum, Mt. 20, 19. Swungen, Elf. gr. 19. Swang þæt fyr on twa dased the fire aside, Cd. 23. God geswang Faraon, Gen. 12, 17. Ic wæs beswungen ælce dæg, Ps. 72, 14. 2. Hwi swingst þu ana quare laboras tu solus? Ex. 18, 14. On ydel swingað in vanum laborant, Ps. 126, 1.



Swingel, e; f. [Plat. swinge f. a board for beating flax, hemp; swengel m. swipe f: Dut. swengel m: Frs. swinge f. a turnpike: Ger. schwängel, schwengel m. a swing, a flail: Dan. svingel, svingbom c.] A whip, stripe, lash, correction, affliction; flagellum, plaga, verber:—On swingelum in verberibus, Ps. 88, 32. Ah se teond aene swingelan æt him habeat accusator unam flagellationem apud eum, L. In. 48: Ps. 72, 5: Job. p. 168, 34.

Swinglung, e; f. A whipping, beating, dizziness; verberatio, flagellatio, vertigo, R. 10: Med. Quadr. 4, 6.

Swin-lic Swine-like; porcinus, Som.

SWINSIAN; part. swinsigende; p. ode; pp. od. To modulate, harmonize; modulare:—Swin-sigende sweg melodious strains, Cd. 52.

Swinsung, e; f. A sound, a modulation of sounds, music, melody; sonitus, modulatio, melodia, Cot. Bd. 597, 35.

Swinsung-craeft the art of music, Cot. 130.

Swinsung-dream harmony, Cot. 4, 181.

\*Swiopa a whip, C. R. Jn. 2, 15, v. swip.

Swior a father-in-law, Bt. 10, C. v. sweor.

Swior, es; m. a column, pillar, T. Ps. 74, 3, v. swer.

Swiora, an; m. a neck, top, T. Ps. 128, 4, v. swura.

Swiotol manifest, plain, Bt. 10, v. swoetol.

SWIPE, an. [Plat. swepe or swöpe f: Dut. zweep f: Frs. G. Japiz, swiepe: Ger. schwepe, schwappe f. a whipcord: Dan. svöbe c. a whip, a scourge: Swed. swep f: Icel. svipa f. flagellum: Old Ger. without s, wip flagrum, flagellum] A whip, scourge; scutica, flagellum:—He worhte swipan of strengon fecit flagellum e funiculis, Jn. 2, 15. Swipo flagella, T. Ps. 31, 13. Hine swungon mid isenum swipum beat him with iron scourges, Guthl. Vit. 4.

SWIPIAN; p. swipode, swipte; v. a. To shake, to drag about, take by violence; cito agere, agitare, volvere, raptare:—Rodor swipode (the) firmament shook, Cd. 166.

Swipp cunning, v. geswipp.

Swira, an; m. a neck, Bt. 19, v. swura.

Swir-ban a neck-bone, the neck, C. Ps. 128, 4.

\*Swital manifest, clear, Bt. 34, 12, v. swoetol.

Swite-apuldor a sweetening apple-tree, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Switelode declared, Ps. 147, 9, v. swutelian.

Switelung, swytelung manifest-ing, making known, L. Edg. Eccl. 4, v. swutelung.

SWIÐ, swyð; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. swidig

adj. adv. great, much, very much; swied adv. valde, multum, admodum: Old Dut. Kil. swidig, swide: Melis Stoke. in his poetical history of the old Counts of Holland, b. ii. v. 495, doe si saghen there so swide when they saw of them so many; swidig geld much money; swindigh multus, magnus: Modern Dut. geswind quickly, swiftly: Frs. swid strong, much, crafty, bad: Frs. Het. suid strong; suite too much: Old Ger. swende, schwind: Moes. swinths validus, robustus; swintha fortior, validior; swintheins potentia. The Gothic proper name Suintila. Valentius is the diminutive of swinth, which is translated by Grotius potentia exutus. Su-intebold valde audax: Icel. svidr, svinur prudens, circumspexius, honestus; Swis. Canton. Bern. ge-schwid, g'schwid prudent, careful: Plat. al to swied too far, too much. In Plat. are also the degrees of comparison, swied, swider, swidest or swideste] Strong, powerful, great; valens, potens, fortis:—Mih-tum swið strong in might, Cd. 188. Purh þa swiðan miht through his great might, Cd. 191. For swiðe very much; pro virili, vehementer, Jud. 10, 8: Bt. 17. Hwilum bið se willa swiðra sometimes the will is stronger, Bt. 34. Manna swiðost greatest of men, Bt. R. p. 189. Ofer ealle oðre þing swiðost over all other things greatest, Bt. 24, 3. ¶ Swið hand strong hand, the right hand, or swiðre hand stronger hand. Sette his þa swiðan hand him on þæt heafod set his right hand on his head, Bd. S. p. 515, 19. Gif þin swyðre hand þe aswice, Mt. 5, 30. Hefan swiðran hand ofer leware dextram manum super, Gen. 48, 14.—Sometimes swiðre is used alone to denote the right hand. Nyte þin wynstre hwæt do þin swyðre, Mt. 6, 3. Hælo þære swyðran salus dextræ, Ps. 19, 7. To swyðran or swyð-

rum ad dextram, a dextra, Ps. 15, 8. On swyðran in dextra, a dextra, ad dextram, Mt. 27, 29. Æt swyðrum ad dextram, Ps. 108, 30. Fram swyðrum a dextra, Ps. 90, 7. Swiðre eare dextra auris, Ex. 29, 20: Lk. 22, 50. Swiðre weng dextra maxilla, Mt. 5, 39. Swiðra boh dexter humerus, Lev. 7, 32.

\*Swiðan to strengthen, Cd. 93, v. swiðian.

Swiðe, swyðe; comp. swiðor; sup. swiðost; adv. Very, much, very much, greatly, strongly, forcibly, violently; valde, multum, admodum, vehementer, magnopere:—Swiðe manig very many, Bt. 7, 1: 11, 1. Swiðe feawa very few; valde pauci, Bt. 19: 29, 2. Swiðe welig valde dives, Lk. 18, 23. Ofer swiðe over much, too much, Bt. 39, 11. Swa swiðe swa so much as, Bt. 5, 1: 38, 2. Swa swiðe swa . . . swa swiðe so much . . . as; quantum . . . tantum, Bd 632, 8. Swiðe pearle vehementer admodum, perquam, quamplurimum, Gen. 17, 2. Þa swiðor the rather; eo magis, potius, Mt. 27, 23. Swa micle swiðor so much the more; eo multo magis, Bt. 1. Swa swiðor . . . swa swiðor quo magis . . . eo magis. Swa he him swiðor obeyed, swa hi swiðor bodedon, Mk. 7, 36. Swiðor and swiðor more and more, R. Ben. 62. Swa he swiðost mihte as he best might, Bt. tit. 35: 4, 42.

\*Swiðfeorm Bold; fortis, Cd. 85. Swið-feormian To grow much, to increase more and more; crudescere, Cot. 47, 180.

Swið-fromlice very firmly, valiantly.

Swið-hwæt [hwat quick, strenuous] very strenuous, Hicces's Thes. p. 135, 10.

Swiðian, swiðan; ic swiðige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [swið strong] 1. To grow strong, to prevail, excel, increase; in-ualescere, prestare. 2. To strengthen, defend, support, give food, enrich; firmare, munire, pascere, suppetitare:—1. Ic swiðige pravealeo, T. Ps. 12, 4: Bd. 509, 34. Pufað and swiðað shoots forth and grows strong; frutescit et inualescit, Cot. 90. 2. Þa leode ne wol-don Elamitarna aldor swiðan the people would not (the) Elamites' prince support, Cd. 93. Þa ongan Abimæleah Abraham swiðan woruld-ge-streconum then began Abimi-



lech to load Abraham with worldly treasures, *Cd.* 129. Mihtum swiðed by power strengthened, *Cd.* 170, v. ge-swiðian, swiðrian.

<sup>d</sup>Swiðlic; adj. Great, vast, violent, strong, vehement; ingens, nimius, vehemens:—Swiðlic blisse ingens gaudium, *L. Ps.* 46, 5. Swiðlic wind violent wind, *Job.* p. 165, 33. For swiðlicum rene for violent rain, *Bt.* 12. Mid swiðlicum æhtum cum ingentibus facultatibus, *Gen.* 15, 14.

Swiðlice; adv. Exceedingly, immoderately, greatly; vehementer, immodice, valde:—Swiðe swiðlice very exceedingly, *Bt.* 22, 2: *Mt.* 27, 14.

Swiðlicnes, se; f. Vehemence, excess; vehementia, nimietas, *R. Ben. interl.* 41.

Swið-môd bold in mind, magnanimous, *Cd.* 176.

Swiðor rather, more; swiðost mostly, chiefly, v. swiðe.

Swiðra stronger, v. swið.

Swiðre the stronger, the right hand, v. swið.

<sup>e</sup>Swiðrian; p. ode; pp. od. To grow strong, to prevail; valere, prævalere, invalescere:—Pæt wæter swiðrode aqua invaluit, *Gen.* 7, 19. Se hunger swiðrode fames gravis erat, *Gen.* 12, 10. Cyre swiðrode sæs æt ende at last (the) sea's return prevailed; refluxus invaluit maris tandem, *Cd.* 166. To ecre alysnesse swiðrade to eternal redemption availed, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 28. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces invalescebant, *Lk.* 23, 23, v. swiðian.

Swið - sprecel a great talking, talkative, *L. Ps.* 11, 3.

Swið - stincende very fragrant, *Cot.* 86, 202.

Swiður rather; swiðust mostly, v. swiðe.

Swi-tima silent time, dead of the night, v. swigung.

Switol, swytol manifest, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 27, v. sweetol.

Switole, swytole manifestly, *Bt. tit.* 10, v. sweetole.

SWIUNG spasmus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

Swiunga Secretly; cum silentio, clam, *R. Jn.* 11, 28.

Swodrian; p. ode. To be fast asleep; soporatus esse:—Ic swodrode soporatus sum, *Ps.* 3, 5.

Swofen a dream, *C. Mt.* 1, 20, v. swefen.

Swog a sound, noise, *Cot.* 27, v. sweg.

Swoose a dinner, feast, *C. Mt.* 22, 4, v. swasend.

<sup>f</sup>Swocel a swaddling-band, *Jn.* 11, 4, v. sweðel.

Swogan To sound, rage; sonare, strepere, cum sonitu irruere:—Swogað sound; sonant, *Cod. Exon.* 21 b. Swogende sound-  
ing, raging, *Cd.* 119, v. swegan.

SWOLAÐ, swoloð, swoluð [Plat. wool sultry: Dut. zwoel, zoel sultry; zoelheid f. a sultry heat; Ger. schwüle f. a sultry heat. The Dan. sval, Swed. swal, Icel. ssal signify cool, fresh: Icel. sval n. aura frigida, æstus modicus maris, vel allusio maris. This word is related to swælan urere] Heat, burning, fever; æstus, cauma:—Slea pe Drihten mid swoluðan percuet te Jehova cum adurente febre, *Deut.* 28, 22. In swoluðan middes sumeres in heat of midsummer, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Swole heat, burning, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30, T: *Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 4, v. swolað.

Swolgen swallowed, devoured; pp. of swelgan.

<sup>g</sup>Swolgettan To gargle, to wash the throat; gargarizare, Som.

Swoling a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.

Swollen swollen, v. swellan.

Swoloð, swoluð heat, v. swolað.

Swolten dead; pp. of swelgan.

Swon a swan, v. swan.

Swong scourged, laboured, v. swingan.

Swong, sweng. Idle, lazy; desidiosus:—Na læs eallum monnum æghwær swongrian and heora lifes ungemyndum segan wolde non omnibus hominibus passim desidiosis, ac eorum vitæ incuriosis referre volebat, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 37, *Lye.*

Swongornes, se; f. Drowsiness, heaviness, sloth; torpor, desidia, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 36, 6.

Swope A whip, scourge; flagellum, scutica, *Hicckes's Thes.* p. 227, 8.

Swor Swore; juravit; p. of swerian.

Swor A cousin-german, a sister's son; consobrinus, *Cot.* 35, v. sweor.

Swor Sore; gravis, molestus, *Cd.* 154.

Sworcen darkened, v. sweorcan.

Sworcennes, se; f. Darkness, obscurity; caligo, obscuritas, tenebræ, *L. Ps.* 10, 2.

Sword a sword, *Ps.* 149, 6, v. swurd.

SWORETAN; p. te [Plat. swugtern, swögtern to sigh loud and anxiously; sugtern, sug-

tern to sigh] To sigh, to draw a deep breath, to yawn; anhelare, suspirare, oscitare:—Of innweardre heortan swiðe sworete sighed from inmost heart, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 14.

<sup>h</sup>Sworetendlic That draweth breath painfully, short-winded; anhelanti similis, *Cot.* 18, Som.

Sworetung, sworetung, e; f. A breathing, sighing; anhelatio, suspiratio, suspirium:—Longe sworetunge was te-ondre longa suspiria erat trahens, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 10. Betwih þam untruman sworetunga inter ægra suspiria, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 23.

Swornian To grow together, to unite; coalescere, *Cot.* 36.

Swörön Swore; juraverunt, v. swerian.

Swot sweet, v. swét.

Swotung a soothing-plaster, *R. Ben. interl.* 28, v. sweðung.

Swot-mettas sweetmeats, *Bt.* 15, v. swét.

Swotole manifestly, *Bd. S.* p. 515, 20, v. sweetole.

Swot-stene a sweet smell.

Swot-stencende sweet-smelling, aromatic.

Swua so, as, *Bt.* p. 150, v. swa.

<sup>i</sup>Swugian; p. ode to be silent, v. swigian.

Swule such, *Beo.* 13, 86, v. swile.

Swulgon devoured, swallowed, v. swelgan.

Swulten died, v. sweltan.

Swulung a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.

Swun [inquit Hicckes's Thes. p. 159, not. 1, "m in n versa, et w pro u posita, suum alias seam."]

A bag, a horseload: sarcina jumentaria, *Chart. Edw. Conf.*

Swuncon, swuncon, swungcon laboured, toiled, v. swincan.

Swungen beaten, v. swingan.

Swura, sweora, swiora, swira, swyra, an; m. [Old Dut. swa-

erde cervix: Frs. Kil. swarte, swarde collum, cervix: Frs.

Hettema, swarte bende ligatio collis.—swer a column, pillar] A neck; collum, cervix:

—To hys swuran gecnyt ejus collo appensus, *Mk.* 9, 42.

Abutan his swuran circa ejus collum, *Lk.* 17, 2: *Gen.* 41,

42: 22, 12. On eowrne swuran in vestro collo, *Deut.* 28,

48. His swuran heo befeold, *Gen.* 27, 16. Ofstæppað heora swuran conculcate eorum

cervices, *Jos.* 10, 24.

Swur-beag, swur-beah, swur-beh a neck-chain, *Elf. gr.* 13.

Swur-cops a neck-fetter, a yoke.

SWURD, sword, swyrd, sword, es; n. [Plat. sweerd n: Dut. zwaard n: Frs. swird, suerd



*n*: Ger. schwert *n*: Ot. Wil. Tat. suert, swert: Tat. 185, 3, Senti thin suert in sceldun mitte tuum gladium in vaginam: Bozh. Gloss. suert pugio: Lip. stafswert framea, a spear, a javelin: Dan. sværd *n*: Swed. swärd *n*: Icel. sverð *n*: gladius: Scot. suerd, sword. Wachter derives sweord from weren defendere, præposito sibi quia hoc telo nos et nostra tuemur] A sword; gladius, ensis:—Swurdes eeg gladii acies, *Ex.* 5, 3. Mid swurdes eegge per gladii aciem, *Ex.* 17, 13: *Num.* 21, 24: *Jos.* 6, 21: 10, 39. Feallan on swurdes eegge cadere acie gladii, *Lk.* 21, 24. Biggan him swurd emere sibi gladium, *Lk.* 22, 36. Mid atogenum swurde cum districto gladio, *Jos.* 5, 13. Slean mid swurde percutere, cadere, interficere cum gladio, *Lk.* 22, 4, 9. Twa swurd duo gladii, *Lk.* 22, 38. Mid swurdum cum gladiis, *Mt.* 26, 47, 55: *Mk.* 14, 43, 48: *Lk.* 22, 52.

§ Swurd-bora a sword-bearer, a gladiator, *Somn.* 117.

Swurd-hwita a sword maker, v. sword-hwita.

Swurd-leoma a gleaming of a sword, *Hickes's Thes.* p. 192, *Not.*

Swur-plættas slaps or cuffs on the neck.

Swur-racetch [racenta a chain] a neck-chain, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

Swur-ród a neck-cross, a crucifix to hang round the neck, *Cod. Exon.* 1 a, ult.

Swur - wenged one bearing a sword, a gladiator, *Somn.* 119.

SWUSTER, suster, sweoster, swyster, geswuster; indecl. in *s.* but sometimes the *d* is swyster; *pl. nom. ac. a*; *g. a*, ena; *d. um*; *f.* [Plat. suster *f.* súsje *n.* the diminutive of suster; súsken brother and sister: *Dut.* zuster, zus, zusje *f.* a sister: Ger. schwester *f.* a sister; geschwister *f.* brother and sister: Ot. suester *f.* Moes. swistar: Dan. søster, syster *f.* sødskende brother and sister: Swed. syster *f.* syskon brother and sister: Icel. systir *f.* systkyn *n*; *pl.* brother and sister: Pol. siostra *f.* Russ. sestra: Lithav. schostro: Lett. sessu: Finland sisa: Sans. swasri] SISTER; soror:—Eode seo yldre swyster ærost the older sister went first, *Gen.* 19, 33. Is min swuster, *Mt.* 12, 50. Godre swuster to a good sister, *Bd. S.* p. 576, 19. Nam Labanes swuster, *Gen.* 25, 20.

Þære swustor mægen the sister's strength, *Bd. S.* p. 576, 24. Heo clypode hyre swustor, *Jn.* 11, 28. Þin swuster tua soror, *Gen.* 12, 19. His swuster ejus soror, *Gen.* 20, 2, 5. Modor swustor matris soror, *Jn.* 19, 25. Weres swustor mariti soror, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74. Swustra sorores. Hu ne synt hys swustra (sorores) her mid hus! *Mk.* 6, 3: *Mt.* 13, 56. Sororum, *Jn.* 11, 1. Swustrum sororibus, *Bd. S.* p. 574, 40: 475, 1. Geswustra sisters; sorores, *Mk.* 10, 29. Geswustrena bearn children of sisters, *R.* 92.

§ Swustoran A sister; sororem, *Chr.* 658, for swuster.

Swustor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Gen.* 29, 13.

Swutel manifest, clear, *Mk.* 6, 14, v. sweotol.

Swutele manifestly, clearly, *Bt.* 20, v. sweotole.

Swutelian, sweotelian, sweotolan to show, manifest, make known, *Mt.* 16, 21, v. geswutelian.

Swutelice clearly, plainly, openly, *Gen.* 15, 13: *Bd. S.* p. 532, 5: 588, 17, v. sweotole.

Swutelung, switelung, swytelung, e; *f.* A manifesting, showing, testimony, certificate; manifestatio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium:—*L.* Ps. 24, 15. To swutelunge in testimonium, *Gen.* 21, 30.

§ Swutelung-dæg manifesting-day, Epiphany, *W. Cat.* p. 121.

Swutol manifest, clear, v. sweotol.

Swutolice plainly, evidently, v. swutelice.

Swutel manifest, clear, v. swutel.

Swyca a deceiver, v. swica.

Swyftlere a slipper, v. swiftelear.

Swygian to be silent, v. swigian.

Swylc such, v. swilc.

Swylcnes, se; *f.* A quality, sort, condition; qualitas, *R. Ben.* 55: *Herb.* 139, 2.

Swyle A tumour, swelling; apostema, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

Swylg swallows, v. swelgan.

Swylic such, *Lk.* 13, 2, v. swilc.

SWYLT Death; mors:—Hyre were sealde deað - berende gyfl þæt þa sin-hiwan to swylte geteah gave her husband death - bearing (fatal) fruit that drew the pair to death, *Cod. Exon.* p. 45 a, 11.

Swylt dies, v. sweltan.

Swylt-dæg death-day, day of death, *Cd.* 62.

Swylt-hwile death-while, time of death, *Cod. Exon.* p. 64 a, 7.

Swymman to swim, v. swimman.

§ Symmwendlic Swimming; natant similis, natatilis, *Elf-gr.* 24.

Swyn swine, v. swin.

Swyn-hyrde A SWINE - HERD; subulcus, *Som.*

Swyr, es; *m. a* column, *Ps.* 74, 3, v. sver.

Swyra, an; *m. a* neck, *Mt.* 18, 6, v. swura.

Swyrd a sword, *Jdth.* p. 26, 9, v. sword.

Swyrd-bora a sword-bearer, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Swyrd-geswing [geswinglabour] exercise of sword, conflict, *Jdth.* 12, 3.

Swystar, swyster a sister, *Gen.* 19, 33, v. swuster.

Swystor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Menol.*

Swytel, swytol manifest, v. sweotol.

Swytelian to make manifest, v. geswutelian.

Swyteling a manifestation, v. swutelung.

Swyð strong; swyðe very much, v. swið, swiðe.

Swyðost chiefest, v. swið.

Swywan to be silent, v. swugian.

Sy, si be; sis, esto; art; es; may be, shall be, is; sit, erit, est:—Gif þu Godes sunu sy, *Mt.* 4, 3. Syb sy eow pax sit vobis, *Lk.* 24, 36. Sib si bisse pax sit huic, *Lk.* 10, 5: 27, 40. Hwæðer þu Crist sy, *Jn.* 10, 24. Se si on þam eolonde who is in the island, *Bt.* 16, 1, v. wesan.

§ Syb, sybb peace, v. sib.

Syçð sucks; syctun, sictun suck-ed, *Lk.* 23, 29, v. sucan.

Syd A place for rolling; volutabrum, *Lye.*

Syde-wale setwall, setwell; herba quædam, valeriana, *Som.*

Sydðan after, afterwards, *Bt.* 22, 1, v. siððan.

Syfan seven, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. seofon.

Syfe a sieve, v. sife.

Syfelung A mixing, shuffling; tumultuatio, commixtio, *Som.*

Syfer pure, sober, *R. Ben.* 64, v. sifer.

Syfernys soberness, moderation, v. sifernys.

Syfeða bran, *Bt.* 34, 11, C, v. siofoða.

Syfeða seventh, *Ors.* 1, 7, v. seoffoða.

Syflan to mourn, *R. Ben.* 2, v. sioflan.

Syflia, siflia, syfling, syflingc, syfol. Pottage, food; pulmentarium, opsonium:—Twa gesodene syflan sanda duo cocti pulmentarii fercula, *R. Ben. interl.* 39, v. sufel.

Syfon seven, *Hom. Dedic. Eccl.* p. 378, v. seofon.



°Syge *a saw*, v. *saga*.

Sygil-hearwa an *Ethiopian*, v. sigel-hearwa.

Syh *see*; *imp.* of *seon*.

Syhð *a sight*, v. *gesihð*.

SYL, e; f. [1. In the sense of basis, fulcimentum: *Plat.* sull f. threshold: *Old Dut.* Kil. zulle, sugle limen: *Ger.* schwelle f. limen: *Dan.* sylle c. limen: *Swed.* syll, sylla f. limen: *Icel.* Wel. sail, syl, seiler, sylfaen foundation, ground-work: *Ir. Gael.* sail f. a beam, joist, the common willow: *Lat.* solum the ground, soil, earth: *Fr.* seuil threshold; *It.* soglia f. a threshold; *soglio m.* a throne, also a threshold. 2. In the sense of column, postis. *Plat.* sülle f: *Dut.* zuil f: *Frs.* sel f: *Ger.* säule f: *Not.* siula: *Wil.* Lip. sule f: *Dan.* søil c: *Swed.* stod f: *Icel.* säule columna. Having the idea of an extension in height; elevation, it is formed from the antiquated *Ger.* sal, sul high, the *Heb.* שָׁלַל sell to elevate] A SILL, a ground post, groundsil, a post, log, column; basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna:—*Elf. gl.* Som. p. 73, 80. *Syla* Ercoles columnæ *Herculis*, *Ors.* I, 1.

°Syl *a plough*, v. *sul*, *syll*.

Syl-æx *a sill* or *block-axe*, *Cot.* 54.

Sylan-scear *a ploughshare*, *Th.* An.

Syld *halcos*, *Ben.*

Syle *a seal*; *phoca*, *Bd. S.* p. 583, 8, v. *seol*.

Sylen, e; f. *A gift, present*; donum, munus, gratia:—*Purh* his sylene and gyfe per ejus donum atque gratiam, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 24. *Gode sylena bona dona*, *Mt.* 7, 11; *Lk.* 11, 13.

SYLF, self, seolf; g. m. es; f. re; pron. [*Plat.* sulf, sulve, sülft, sülvest, sulven: *Dut.* zelf, Zelve, zelven: *Ger.* selb, selber, selbiger, selbige, selbst: *Ker.* selb, selbo: *Isd.* selpso: *Ot.* selbaz: *Not.* seles the selfsame: *Moes.* silba ipse; silbo ipsa; silban ipsum; silbans illi ipsi: *Dan.* selv pron. selve, adv. *Swed.* sjelf: *Icel.* siálfr ipse. The last consonant is often rejected; by taking the final b from selb, there will remain sel as the root, which agrees with *Not.* seles the selfsame. The *Old Swed.* used sjel, instead of the modern sjelf. *Adelung* observes, that selb or selbst, being originally a demonstrative pronoun, signifies an existing thing, an individual in general, and so

by the derivative syllable sal, related to seele soul. The

*Heb.* שָׁלַל nps signifies both seele soul, and selbst self, one's self] SELF; ipse; def. the same, the selfsame; idem: *Syl* is added to personal pronouns in the same case and gender:—*Ic* sylf hyt eom it is I myself; ego ipse sum, *Lk.* 24, 39. *Ic* swerige þurh me sylfre per memetipsum juro, *Gen.* 22, 16. *Ic* nime eow to me sylfon accipiam vos ad meipsum, *Jn.* 14, 3. *Ic* be me sylfum spræce, *Jn.* 7, 17. *Þonne* þin sylfes bearn than thy own child, *Cd.* 141. *Mid* þe sylfon apud te ipsum, *Jn.* 17, 5. *Mid* his sylfes miht with his own power, *Cd.* 143. *Mid* hys sylfes willum or willan with his own will; cum sui ipsius voluntate, ultro, sponte sua, *Bd. S.* p. 477, 15, 22. *Ongen* hyne sylfine adversus se ipsum, *Mk.* 3, 26. *Betweox* him sylfum or sylfon apud se, *Jn.* 6, 61. *Ofer* eow sylfe super vos ipsos, de vobis ipsis, *Lk.* 23, 28. *Ic* selfa seega I myself say, *Cd.* 27, *Th.* p. 35, 11. *Se* peoden self the Lord himself, *Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 10. *Under* þam sylfum norððæle middan-geardes under the same north part of the world, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 29. *On* þam sylfan leohte in the same light; in illa ipsa luce, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 3. *On* þære sylfan nihte in the same night; in illa ipsa nocte, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 33. *On* þam sylfan mynstre in the same monastery; in illo ipso monasterio, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 36.

°Sylf-cwala *a self-murderer*, suicide.

Sylf-deman [dema *a judge*] *An* order of monks who lived after their own fancy; sibi judicantes monachorum genus; qui, nullam regulam sequentes, suo libitu vivebant; et bini aut terni passim per villas urbesque vagabantur, *R. Ben.* c. 1.

Sylf-myrdra *a self-murderer*, a suicide.

Sylf-myrdörung *self-murdering*, suicide.

Sylfor *silver*, *Bt.* 38, 4, v. *seolfer*. Sylfren; g. m. n. es; adj. *Made* of silver, silver; argenteus:—*Nym* minne sylfrenan læfyl sume meum argenteum scyphum, *Gen.* 44, 2. Sylfrene godas argentei dei, *Ex.* 20, 23. Sylfrene or sylfrenu fatu argentea vasa, *Ex.* 3, 22: 11, 2: *Bt.* 36, 1.

°Sylfring *A silvering, silver money*; argenteus nummus:—*Preo* hundred sylfringa trecenti nummorum, *Gen.* 45, 22.

Sylf-willende *self-willing*, voluntary, *L. Ps.* 67, 10.

Sylf-willes, self-willes of self-will, of one's own accord, willingly, *Lev.* 25, 5: *Mk.* 4, 28.

Sylg, sylh *a plough*, *Past.* 52, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 12, v. *sul*.

Syl-hearwa an *Ethiopian*, v. sil-hearwa.

SYLIAN [*Plat.* sōlen, sullen, sullen: *Dut.* bezoedelen: *Old Dut.* Kil. soetelen inquinare, fœdare, maculare: *Ger.* sudeln: *Old Ger.* salon, kisa-lon: *Moes.* saulnjan, bisaulnjan, bisaulnjan contaminari, inquinari: *Dan.* søle: *Swed.* Icel. söla inquinare: *Fr.* salir, souiller: *Ir.* salaigh: *Gael.* salaich to defile, pollute, make dirty, &c., from *Gael.* sal, sail m. dirt, filth: *Ir.* sal dirt: *Wel.* sal, salw vile: *Fr.* sale dirty: *Old Ger.* saul macula] To soil, to cover with mud; fœdare, polluere, immergere luto, *Past.* 54, 1.

Syll *a plough*, *Job.* p. 165, 22, v. *sul*.

Sylla *a seat, chair*, *Cot.* 175, v. *sel*.

Sylla *A giver*; dator, *Lye*.

°SYLLAN, sellan, selan, gesyllan; ic sylle, þu sylst, he sylð, siðð, we syllass, sylle; p. se-alde, gesealde; *imp.* syle; pl. sylle, syllass; pp. seald, geseald; v. a. [*Plat.* sellen to deliver, sell; *Frs.* sella to pay, to sell: *Franc.* Alam. selen, sellen: *Dan.* sælge to sell, vend: *Swed.* sälja: *Icel.* selia. The *Moes.* saljan to deliver, offer, is certainly the first and the oldest signification of this word] 1. To give, bestow, deliver, render, give up; dare. 2. To deliver up, sell, deliver for gain, to betray; vendere, prodere:—1. He wolde syllan his assan fod-dum, *Gen.* 42, 27. Þe ic sylle ego dabo tibi, *Mt.* 4, 9. Gif þu me sylst, *Gen.* 38, 17. Syle or sylle me, *Ex.* 22, 29, 30. *Ic* sealde hym þa word þe þu sealdest me, *Jn.* 17, 8. Þu me sealdest thou gavest me, *Jn.* 17, 7, 9. Broður sylð hys broður to deaðe, *Mt.* 10, 21. 2. Syle eall þæt þu hæfst, *Lk.* 18, 22. Sylð eall þæt he ah, *Mt.* 13, 14. Hwi ne sealde heo þas sealfes wið þrym hundred penegon, þæt man mihte syllan þearfon, *Jn.* 12, 5. Mannes sunu þu mid cosse sylst, *Lk.* 22, 48.



ic beo seald *I am sold*, *Elf. gr. 30.* ic eom geseald *ego sum venditus*, *Elf. gr. 19, 30.*  
 ¶ Syllan to agenne to give heritage, *Ex. 6, 8.* Syllan wið to give for; syllan wið feo to give for money, *Ex. 22, 3.* Syllan to ceap or cepe to give for a price, to sell, *Gen. 37, 27.* Syllan to bote to give for a compensation or to-boat, *Cd. 129, Th. p. 164, 21.*

SYLLAð *A selling; venditio*, *L. In. 62.*

Syllend, es; *m.* [syllende selling] *A giver, a seller; largitor, venditor*, *Lk. 19, 45.*

Syllic worthy, notable, wonderful, *L. Elf. Can. 6, v. sellic.*

Sylofen silver; argenteus, *Bt. R. p. 181, v. sylfen.*

SYLTAN [Plat. solten: *Dut. zouten: Ger. salzen: Moes. saltan: Dan. sylte: Swed. sylta: Icel. salta: Ir. Gael. saill; v. a. to salt, pickle, cure. —sealt salt*] To SALT, season; salire, condire:—Ge hit syltað vos ipsum condietis, *Mk. 9, 50.*

Syludman, sylue-deman an order of monks, *v. sylf-deman.*

Syluer silver, *Chr. 1138, v. seolfer.*

Syluon, sylfon self; ipsum, *Jn. 5, 26, v. sylf.*

Syma *a reconciler*, *Elf. gr. 9, 18, v. sema.*

Syman; *p.* symde; *pp.* gesymmed; *v. a.* [seam a burden] To load; onerare:—Ge symað men vos oneratis homines, *Lk. 11, 46.* Symað eowre assan, *Gen. 45, 17.* Hig symdon hira assan illi oneraverunt eorum asinos, *Gen. 44, 13.*

SYMBEL; *d.* symble, simple, symle, simple, *A feast, banquet, supper; convivium, epulæ, prandium, cena:—*Sæt æt þam symble sat at the feast, *Bd. S. p. 534, 28.* Gesæt to symble sat at a feast, *Cd. 209.* To symble gesomnod assembled at a feast, *Bd. S. p. 534, 27.* He aras fram þam symle he arose from supper, *Bd. S. 597, 7.*

Symbol, symble always, *Bt. 7, 3, v. simple.*

Symbol-dæg a feast-day, *Ex. 32, 5.*

Symbol-hus a feasting-house, guest-room, *C. R. Lk. 22, 12.*

Symbol-monaðlic every month, monthly, *Cot. 49.*

Symbol-niht a feast-night, *Jðth. p. 22, 2.*

Symbelnys, se; *f.* *A solemnity, festival; solennitas:—*Þa symbelnys maessæ-sanges so-

lennitas missæ, *Bd. S. p. 496, 43: 505, 22.*

SYMBEL-tid feast-time, *Ex. 23, 16.*

Symbol-werig feast-weary, weary with feasting, *Cd. 76.*

Symbelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [symbol a feast] To banquet, feast; epulari, epulis vacare:—Symblede epulabatur, *Past. 43, 1.* Symbliað epulentur, *C. Ps. 67, 3.* Mid þy hi þa lange symbledon quum illi diutius epulis vacarent, *Bd. S. p. 534, 30.*

Symelnys a festival, *Ps. 80, 3, v. symbelnys.*

Symeringe-wyrt the curled or crisped mallow, the French mallow, *Som.*

Symle to a feast, *Bd. S. p. 597, 7, v. symbol.*

SYMLE, simle, symble, simple, symbol, ælsymle; *adv.* Always, ever, constantly, continually; semper, perpetuo:—Ic wat þæt þu me symle gehyrst, *Jn. 11, 42.* Soðlice symble ge habbað þearfan mid eow, me ge symle nabað, *Mk. 14, 7.* Moste symle wesan might ever be, *Cd. 23.* Six dagas simple, *Jos. 6, 3.* On symbol at all times, *Bt. 7, 3.*

\*Syn be; simus, sitis, sint, *Mt. 6, 1: Jn. 17, 11.—are; sumus, Jn. 17, 22, v. wesan.*

SYN, sin, synn; *g.* synne; *d.* syne; *f.* [Plat. sünde, sünne, sonde *f.* *Dut. zonde *f.* Old Dut. sunde *f.* *Ger. sünde *f.* Isd. sundo: Ker. Ot. Wil. sunta, unto: Dan. e. Swed. Icel. synd *f.* *Lap. and Fin. sindia. The oldest German signification of sin is, any transgression of the law. In the Mons. Glos. sunta is translated by macula, infirma, and may be considered as related to the Grk. σινειν nocere. The Lat. sons guilty, criminal, belongs to the same family. The Gael. saine *f.* variety, sedition, discord, and the Ir. Gael. sain to vary, change, are perhaps related to syn] SIN; peccatum, culpa:—Elc, þesynne wyreð, is þære synne þeow, *Jn. 8, 34.* Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, *Gen. 18, 20.* Habban synne habere peccatum, *Jn. 19, 11.* Andettan synna confiteri peccata, *Mt. 3, 6.* Don aweg synne tollere peccatum, *Jn. 1, 29.* Aðwean of synnum la-vare, purgare a peccato, *Ps. 50, 3.* On synnum geboren in peccatis natus, *Jn. 9, 34.* To gebetenne ealle mine sinna to atone for all my sins, *L. Can. Edg. conf. 9.****

\*Syn-bend a sin-bond, a bond of sin, *Chart. Edw. R.*

Syn-bot a recompense for sin, a penance.

Synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, *v. wesan.*

Synder, syndor separate, asunder, *v. sunder.*

Synder-gyfu, syndor-gyfu a separate gift, a privilege, *v. sundor-gifu.*

Synderlic; *adj.* [sunder separate] Singular, peculiar, private; singularis, peculiaris, privatus:—Synderlic cræft peculiar faculty, *Bt. 33, 4.*

Synderlice, syndorlice, syndriglice, syndrillice; *adv.* Separately, apart, exclusively, only, respectively, extraordinarily; separatim, seorsim, specialiter, solummodo, tantum:—Ongit þurh þa eagan synderlice, þurh þa earan synderlice, þurh his rædelsan synderlice, þurh gesceadwisnesse synderlice perceives through the eyes separately, through the ears separately, through his imagination separately, through reason separately, *Bt. 41, 5.* Ic þe synderlice to æhte geceas ego tibi specialiter in possessionem elegi, *Bd. S. p. 540, 28.* Þu driht synderlice tu Domine solum, &c., *Ps. 4, 10.* Na synderlice non tantum, *Jn. 11, 52.*

\*Synderlyp Peculiar; peculiaris, *Prof. R. Conc.*

Synder-wurðmynt singular or peculiar honour, a prerogative, *R. 99.*

Syndon are; sumus, estis, sunt, *v. wesan.*

Syndor, &c., separate, *v. synder, sunder.*

SYNDRIAN; ic syndrig; *p.* de; *pp.* od [Plat. sundren: *Dut. zonderen, afzonderen: Ger. sonderen, absondern: Old Ger. sontron, kisontron: Dan. afsondre: Swed. söndra, sönderdela: Icel. sundra in partes secare*] To separate; separate, *C. Mt. 19, 6, v. asyndrian.*

Syndrie SUNDRY; singuli, singulos, *Bd. S. p. 648, 13.*

Syndrig; *adj.* 1. Separate, peculiar, sundry; singularis, peculiaris. 2. In the pl. sundry; singuli, diversi:—1. Þæt is syndrig cynn that is a peculiar kind, *Cd. 66.* 2. He syndrygum hys hand onsettend ille singulis ejus manum imponens, *Lk. 4, 40.* Þurh syndrige dagas per singulos dies, *C. Ps. 41, 15.*

Syndrige Separately, apart, alone; seorsim, separatim, *C. Mk. 4, 34.*



<sup>a</sup> **Syndriglic**, **syndrilic**; *adj.* *Special, peculiar*; *singularis, specialis*:—*Mid syndriglicre Godes gyfe gesigefæste speciali Dei gratia coronati*, *Bd. S. p. 584, 20, v. synderlic.*

**Syndriglice**, **syndrilice** *specially*, *Bd. S. p. 489, 2, v. synderlice.*

**Syndrung**, *e*; *f.* *A dividing, separation, a distinguishing*; *separatio, divisio, distinctio, divortium*, *Som.*

**Syn-full**, **sin-full**; *adj.* *Sinful, wicked*; *peccati plenus, impius, scelestus*:—*Synfull man impius homo, peccator*, *Lk. 5, 8*; *Jn. 9, 16*; *24, 25*. *On þisre synfulran cneorisse in hac peccatrice gente*, *Mk. 8, 38*. *On handa synfulra manna*, *Lk. 24, 7*. *Beo þu milde me synfullum esto misericors mihi impius (homo)*, *Lk. 18, 13*. *On synfulra hand in impiorum manus*, *Mt. 26, 45*; *Mk. 14, 41*.

<sup>a</sup> **Syn-fulle** *houseleek*, *Herb. 124, v. sin-fulle.*

**Synge** *will sing*, *Ps. 70, 25, v. singan.*

**Syngian** *to sin*, *v. singian.*

**Syn-grene** *evergreen*.

**Syn-leás** *sinless*, *Jn. 8, 7.*

**Syn-lic** *sinful*, *v. sinlic.*

**Synne-cræft** *the art of sin*, *sin*, *Cd. 229.*

**Synnig**; *adj.* *Sinful, guilty, wicked*; *impius, reus, culpabilis*:—*Synnig cynn a sinful race*, *Cd. 117*. *Synnig deaðes guilty of death*, *C. R. Mk. 14, 64*. *Synnigra cyrm an uproar of the sinful*, *Cd. 109.*

**Synniht** *always*, *v. sin-niht.*

**Synoð** *a synod*, *v. sinoð.*

**Syn-ræs** *a wicked course or life*, *Can. Edg. pn. 16.*

<sup>b</sup> **Syn-sceapan** *wicked men*, *Cd. 3.*

**Syn-scipe** *wedlock*, *v. sin-scipe.*

**Synsciplic**; *adj.* *Belonging to wedlock, carnal connexion*; *conjugio pertinens*, *Lye.*

**Synt**, **synd are**; *sumus, estis*, *sunt*, *Mt. 6, 25, 28*; *Jn. 16, 13, v. wesan.*

**SYNTO** *health*, *Bd. S. p. 541, 43, v. gesynto.*

**Syn-trændel**, **syn-tryndel** *ever round, a sort of shield*, *Herb. 14, 2, v. sin-tryndel.*

**Syn-wrænnys**, **syn-wrennys** *continued impurity*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

**SYR** *A wetting, moistening*; *irrigatio, humectatio*:—*Fer þam syrpe for the moistening*, *Bt. 33, 4.*

<sup>c</sup> **SYRCE**, **syrice**, *an*; *f.* [*Plat. Dut. jurk f. a frock*: *Ger. schürze f. an apron*: *Dan. skiørt n. a petticoat*; *skierte c. a shirt*: *Swed. skjorta f. a shirt*; *skirta f. subligar, indusium, interula. The Plat. and Dut. jurk want only the s to prove their affinity to syrc. The Dan. særk c. a shift*: *Swed. sårk m. a shift*: *Icel. serkr m. toga, tunica, indusium, are related to syrc. Icel. serkir m*; *pl. gens togata, sarraceni*] *A shirt*; *interula, colobium, suppar, i. e. sub-parum*, *Beo. 3, 75*: *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

**Syredon** *conspired*, *v. syrian.*

**Syret** *A lurking place, a den, cave*; *latibulum*, *Som.*

**Syre-wrenceas** *Snares, treacheries*; *insidiæ*, *Chr. 1011.*

**Syrfen** *the Servians*, *v. Surfe.*

**SYRIAN**, **gesirian**; *v. ede*; *pp. gesired. To deliberate, conspire, cheat*; *conspirare*, *Bd. 2, 9, s. p. 512, 4.*

<sup>d</sup> **Syring** *Sour milk, butter-milk*; *lac serosum, oxygala. Raptura, scilicet lacticinii genus*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. Baptua, Cot. 28.*

**Syrwa** *snares*, *Jos. 8, 2*; *ac. pl. of syru, v. searu.*

**Syrwan**, **besyrwan**; *p. syrwe*; *pp. gesired, besyred*; *v. a. To ensnare, entrap, to endeavour, to strive to do a thing, to bruise*; *insidiari, machinari, moliri, conterere*:—*He syrweð ille insidiatur*, *Ps. 9, 31, 32*. *Nan þing ne syrweð nullam rem machinatus est*, *Ex. 21, 13*. *Syrweð ymbe hyne insidiatur ei*, *Mk. 6, 19*. *Facne besyrwan by fraud to deceive*, *Cd. 127, Th. p. 162, 13*. *Þu syrwest tu conteres*, *Gen. 3, 15.*

<sup>e</sup> **Syrwung**, *e*; *f.* *An attempt, a snare, machination*; *molimen*:—*Elf. gr. 12. Syrwunga insidiæ*, *Bas. R. 5*; *Jud. 16, 3*. *Wið þæs deofles syrwingum against the devil's snares*, *Job. p. 167, 2.*

**Syrw-wrenceas** *snares*, *v. syre-wrenceas.*

**Systre** *to a measure*; *amphoræ, v. sester.*

**Syðan**, **syððan**, **syððon** *then, afterwards, since*, *Jn. 19, 12, v. siððan.*

**Syðe**; *comp. syðor*; *sup. syðost*, *syðest late, lately, at length*, *Jdth. 24, 11, v. sið.*

**Syð-fær** *a journey*, *Ps. 139, 6.*

**Syðst** *boilest*; *coques*, *Ex. 29, 31, v. seoðan.*

**Syx** *six*, *Lk. 13, 14*; *Bd. S. p. 517, 33, v. six.*

**Syx-feald** *sixfold*.

**Syx-hund**, *&c.*, *six hundred*, *L. In. 24, v. six-hund, &c.*



# T

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## TAC

<sup>1</sup>Nouns ending in -t or -d, are, for the most part, feminine; as, *mihl might*, *æht possession*. Many nouns in -tand-ot, formed from verbs, are masculine; as, *gylt a debt*, *arist a resurrection*, *geþoht thought*, *fulluht baptism*, *bærnet combustion*, *Rask's gr. § 308*.

T is put for d, in the p. and pp. of verbs of more than one syllable, where t, p, c, h, x, and s after another consonant, precede the infinitive termination -an; as, *metan to meet*, p. *mette*, for *metde*; *dyppan to dip*, p. *dypte*, for *dydde*.

TA; g. d. ac. *taan*, *tán*; pl. nom. *tán*, g. *táena*; d. *táum*; f. [Plat. *taan*, *toon*, *thon m. pl. teen* or *tóne*: *Dut. toon*, *teen m. pl. tenen*, *tonen*: *Frs. tane f*: *Ger. zehe f*: *Dan. taa c. pl. tærne*: *Swed. tå f. pl. tånar*: *Icel. tá f. pl. tær*] *The toe*; *digitus pedis*:—*Seo micla ta the great toe*, *L. Ethelb. 69*. *Þære micelan taan nægl the nail of the great toe*, *L. Ethelb. 71*. *Ofer þæs swyðran fotes micelan tan super dextri pedis pollicem*; *Ex. 29, 20*: *Lev. 8, 23*. *Æt þam oðrum taum for the other toes*, *L. Ethelb. 70*.

<sup>2</sup>TACEN, *tác*n, *es*; n. [Plat. *teken n*: *Dut. teeken*, *teiken n*: *Ger. zeichen n*: *Ker. zeihan*: *Tat. zeichan*: *Ot. zeichon*: *Lip. furitekin prodigium*: *Boxhorn. Gloss. forazeichan monstrum*: *Moes. taikns signum, indicium, portentum*: *Dan. tegn n*: *Swed. tecken n*: *Icel. tákn f. n. miraculum, omen, teikn n. signum, portentum*] *A sign, token*; *signum, nota, argumentum, demonstratio, prodigium*:—*Yfel cneorys and forliger secð tacn, and hyre ne bið nan tacen geseald, buton Ionas tacen þæs witegan*, *Mt. 12, 39*. *Tacn þæs toewardan welan a token of future wealth*, *Bt. 39, 11*, *Card. p. 352, 7*. *Mannes sunu tacen, hominis filii signum*, *Mt. 24, 30*. *Don to tacne facere in signum*, *Jn. 6, 30*. *Secgan tacna exhibere signa*, *Deut. 13, 1*: *Cd. 196*. *Tacnu sendan signa, prodigia mittere*,

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## TAD

*Deut. 34, 11*. *Hi asetton tacna heora tacna elevarunt insignia sua in signa [victoriæ]*, *Ps. 73, 6*. *Tacen or tacna geseon signum, evidentiam, testimonium videre*, *Mt. 12, 38*: *Jn. 4, 48*. *Tacnum ne gelyfan signis non credere*, *Ex. 4, 9*: *Mk. 16, 20*.

<sup>b</sup>TÁCn-berend *a standard-bearer*, *Elf. gr. 8*. *TÁCn-bora a standard-bearer*, *R. 51*: *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63*.

TÁCnian, *tác*nian; p. *ode*; pp. *od*. [Plat. *tekenen*: *Dut. teekenen*: *Ger. zeichnen*: *Ot. zeinon significare, designare*: *Moes. taiknjan, gataiknjan signare, designare*: *Dan. tegne*: *Swed. teckna*: *Icel. teikna signare, indicare*] *To betoken, predict, declare, show, prove, demonstrate*; *prænunciare, denotare, significare*:—*Tacnað æfen betokens evening*, *Bt. 39, 13*. *He tacnode ille significavit, prædixit*, *Jn. 12, 33*: *21, 19*.

TÁCnung, *getác*nung, *e*; f. *A betokening, signification, sign, presage, token, type, representation, a standard*; *significatio, signum, indicium, symbolum, vexillum*:—*Sweotol tacnung apertum signum*, *Bd. S. p. 587, 35*. *To tacnunge for a token*, *Bt. 7, 2*. *For tacnunge þære toewardra wundra ob presagium futurorum miraculorum*, *Bd. S. p. 524, 34*. *Deaðes tacnung a type or image of death*, *Bt. 8*: *Ps. 59, 4*.

<sup>i</sup>TÁCnys, *se*; f. *A sign, miracle*; *signum, miraculum*, *Lk. 11, 16*.

TÁCon, *tac*un *a token, sign, inscription*, *C. Lk. 11, 12*. *Inscriptio*, *C. R. Mk. 15, 26, v. tacen*.

Tacor, *tacur*. *The husband's brother, a brother-in-law*; *le-vir, frater mariti vel uxoris*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75*.

TADe, *tadie*, *tadige* [Bracket. *N. C. Words. taad, tyed*: *Plat. in Dithmarsia tuutz f*: *Ger. in Silesia. tachse f*: *Dan. tudse c*: *Swed. tossa or groda f*. *Perhaps from the Dan. verb tude to grumble, as one kind of toad rana rubeta*, *Ger. unke, emits very melancholy sounds*]

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## TÆF

A TOAD; *bufo, rubeta*, *Elf. gr. 9, 3, gl. Som. p. 60*.

TADu TADCASTER; *oppidum in agro Eboracensi*:—*To Tada to Tadcaster*, *Chr. 1066*.

TÆCAN; *ic tæce*, *þu tæhst*, *he tæceð*, *tæcð*; p. *ice*, *he tæhte*, *þu tæhtest*, *we tæhton*; pp. *tæht*, *tæcn*; v. a. [Plat. *tögen*: *Dut. toonen*, and *Old Dut. tooghen monstrare, ostendere, testificari*: *Ger. zeigen*: *Old Ger. zeigon, zoigjan*; *in some provinces of South Ger. zoigen is now used*: *Moes. ataugjan ostendere*: *Dan. tee*, *tee sig to appear*: *Swed. te*, *te sig to appear*: *Icel. tíá præstare, exhibere, persuadere*] 1. *To teach, instruct, show, direct*; *docere, instruere, monstrare, dirigere*. 2. *To command*; *præcipere, jubere*:—1. *ic þe mæg tæcan oðer þing I can teach thee another thing*, *Bt. 38, 3*, *Card. 308, 1*. *ic þe tæhte I taught thee*, *Bt. 34, 9*. *On niht he tæhte eow noctu ille direxit vos*, *Deut. 1, 33*. *Earfoð tæcne difficult to be taught or shown*, *Bt. R. p. 177*. 2. *Hwæt Drihten he him tæhte quid Dominus de eo præciperet*, *Lev. 24, 12*. *Swa micel swa dæman tæcan quantum iudices præscribant*, *Ex. 21, 22, v. wisian*.

<sup>k</sup>TÆcing, *tæc*ung, *e*; f. *A TEACH-ING, instruction, doctrine*; *doctrina, instructio*, *R. Ben. pref. 1*. *Tæcnan to see to, provide, order*; *jubere, providere, præcavere ut sit*, *L. In. 64, 65*:—*Tæcne provideat*, *L. In. 66*.

Tæcnend, *es*; [part of *tæcnian to show*] m. *A token, sign, guide*; *index*, *Cot. 113*, *Som. Tæcnian to show, convince, prove*; *Bt. 34, 2, v. tåcnian*.

Tæcning *a teaching, doctrine*; *doctrina*, *Bt. 34, 9, v. tæcing*.

Tæcung *doctrine*, v. *tæcing*.

TÆFEL, *tæf*l. [Plat. *Dut. Swed. Ger. tafel f*: *Frs. tefla f*: *Old Ger. tauelo, tabilo, tofel*: *Dan. tavle c*: *Swed. tafel m. f. tabla f*: *Icel. tabla f. tabula, tabel- la*: *Bret. taolf f*: *Wel. tabl: Armoriac taul*: *Fr. table f*: *It. tavola f*: *Sp. tabla f*: *Port. taboa f*. *All these words have the general signification of table. The following are more parti-*



cularly in the sense of the *A-S.* tæfel; *Plat.* dabel, dobbelsteen *m.* die or dice, draughtsman, a kind of checkered linen, diaper; tarl, tarrel, tarling *m.* die, dice: *Dut.* dobbel *m.* the game of dice; dobbelsteen, teerling *m.* die: *Old Ger.* tafel, tafelstein *m.* alea, tessera, talus, *Wachter*: *Mons. Glos.* za spillone zaples ludere tabulis: *Dan. Swed.* tærning, tærninge *c.* a die: *Icel.* tabl *n.* alea, ludus alea vel latruncolorum; tebla alea, vel latrunculis ludere: *Lat.* mid. tablista, tablistes a gambler; tablistare to gamble, to play at hazard: *Wel.* tawlbwrdd a gaming-table like a chess-board: *Gael.* taibhleas *m.* a backgammon-table, the game of backgammon] *A* dice-table, a game at tables or dice; talus, astragalus, tessera, alea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Ludus latruncolorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a.—Tæfel was a sort of game at hazard; the die with which they played was called tæfel-stan, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

<sup>1</sup> Tæfelere, tæflere, es; *m.* A player at the tæfel or dice; aleator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *L. Can.* Edg. 64.

Tæfing - stoc, Ætefing - stoc. [*Flor.* Teauistoke, Tauestoke: *Dunel.* Tavistoke: *Brom.* Tave-stok, Esingestocke: *Hunt.* Esingestocke: *West.* Thammistoke, Thauistoke.—*Som.* says, a Teave fluvio dictus] TAVISTOCK; ad Tavum locus, in agro Devoniensi:—Æt Tæfing-stoc at Tavistock, *Chr.* 997.

Tæflan To play at dice; tesseriis sive alea ludere, *Som.*

Tæfl-mon A table, or chess-man; latro, scilicet ad ludum latruncolorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a, 7.

Tæfl-stan a chess-man, v. tæfel.

Tæflung, e; *f.* A playing at dice or tables; ludus talarius, ludus latruncolorum, *Som.*

Tæg; interjec. Tush, pish; interjection contentmentis, *Som.*

Tæg what can be closed, as a bag, chest, coffer, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55, v. tig.

TÆGEL, tæg, es; *m.* [*Plat.* tagel *m.* a whip or scourge of twisted straps of leather or ropes: *Ger.* zagel *m.* a tail. It is a provincialism, and also called zahl: *Icel.* tagl *n.* cauda equina, extremitas rei; tagl hár *n.* pili caudæ: *Norw.* taagel a horse's tail, a long horse-hair: *Moes.* tagla capilli; taga capillus, crinis, pilus] A TAIL;

cauda:—*Oxan* tæg *ox's* tail, *L. In.* 59. Cus tæg *a* cow's tail, *L. In.* 59.

<sup>m</sup>Tæher, tær. Atear; lachryma, *C. Lk.* 7, 38, v. tear.

Tæherian To weep, shed tears; lachrymare:—Wæs tæherende lachrymatus est, *C. Jn.* 11, 35.

Tæhte taught, v. tæcan.

Tæl, tæle calumny, blasphemy, v. tale.

Tæla well, *Lk.* 6, 27, v. tela.

TÆLAN, telan, getelan; *p.* tælde, we tældon; *v. a.* [*Ger.* tadeln to blame, to find fault with: *Dan.* dadle: *Swed.* tadla, like the *Ger.* tadeln: *Icel.* tæla decipere, from tál *n.* dolus, fucus: *Bret.* daela to dispute, provoke, reprehend] To speak ill of, to blame, censure, accuse, upbraid, reproach, calumniate, mock, deride; maledicere, reprehendere, illudere:—Ne tæl þu ne maledicito tu, *Ex.* 22, 28. He tælde ille exprobravit, *Mk.* 16, 14. Gebiddað for tældendum eow orate pro persequentibus vos, *Mt.* 5, 44. Þa unrihtwisan tælað þa rihtwisan the wicked deride the virtuous, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12. Agynnán hyne tælan, *Lk.* 14, 29. Tælað me detrahunt mihi, *Ps.* 108, 19. Hi tældon hyne deridebant, *eum*, *Mk.* 5, 40: *Lk.* 8, 53. Telende calumniants, *Ps.* 100, 5.

<sup>n</sup>TÆLG, tælg, telg. [*Plat.* *Ger.* Swed. tagl *m. n.*: *Dut.* talk *f.*: *Dan.* tæg, tælle *c.*: *Icel.* tólg, tólk *f. n.* sevum; talken *n.*; talkenfanis *f. pl.* branchiæ, the gills of fish, &c.] A fish yielding a scarlet or purple dye, the dye itself; ostrum, murex, conchylium, scilicet tam piscis quam tinctura ex eo confecta:—*Cot.* 46, 134: 88. Weolocreada tælg coccinei coloris tinctura, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 19.

Tælg-berend That beareth a purple colour, the fish producing this colour; ostrifer, *Som.*

Tæl-hlehter A disdainful laugh, derision; fastidiosus risus, derisio, *Ben.*

Tæling, tælung, e; *f.* A slandering, derision; detractio, derisio:—Tælingca irrisiones, *Sonn.* 286.

Tællan to tell, number, *Ps.* 146, 4, v. tellan.

Tæl-leás unprovable, blameless, *Past.* 8, 1.

Tæl-leáslice Blamelessly; irreprehensibiliter, *Past.* 13, 1.

Tælic, tallic; *adj.* Blameable, scandalous, wicked; reprehensione dignus, culpabilis, pro-

brosus, famosus:—Tællice word probrosa verba, *Mt.* 15, 20.

<sup>o</sup>Tælnes, se; *f.* Reproach, slander, calumny; vituperatio, reprehensio:—Ic gehyrde tælnyssa manigra audivi vituperationem multorum, *Ps.* 30, 16.

Tæl-weorð, tæl-weorðlic deserving blame, blameable.

Tæl-weorðlicnes Blameableness; reprehensibilitas, *Past.* 8.

Tæl-wyrð, tæl-wyrðlic deserving blame, *Bt.* 18, 3.

Tæl-wyrðlice blameably; reprehensibiliter, *Cot.* 141.

Tæman to cite, summon, *Hloth.* 16, v. tyman.

Tæmese the river Thames, *Chr.* 1114, v. Temese.

TÆNEL, tænil. [*Plat.* *Ger.* tiene *f.* a small tub with ears: *Dut.* teen *f.* an osier, a twig used for making baskets; een teenen mand a wicker basket; *Dan.* teene, teine *c.* a basket for catching fish, &c. made of twigs: *Icel.* tagf vimen; tága körf *f.* qualus vimineus, vitilis: *Moes.* tains palmes, virga, virgula vitiginea.—tan a twig] A basket, pannier; canistrum, fiscella, sportella, corbis:—*R.* 25: *Cot.* 210. Litel tænel a wicker basket; quasillus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

<sup>p</sup>Tængan, tengan; *p.* tangde. To hasten, rush upon; festinare, cum impetu irruere:—Hi ealle emnliceon Latine tengdon illi omnes pariter in Latinos incurrebant, *Ors.* 3, 6. Tæpere-æx A taper-axe; parva securis, v. taper-æx.

Tæppan [*Plat.* *Dut.* tappen: *Frs.* *Swed.* *Icel.* tappa: *Ger.* zapfen, abzapfen: *Dan.* tæppe] To TAP, to draw out drink; promere, *Som.*

TÆPPE [*Plat.* tappe *m.*: *Dut.* tap *m.*: *Ger.* zapfen *m.*: *Dan.* tap, tapp *c.*: *Swed.* tapp *m.*: *Icel.* tappi *m.*: *Fr.* tapon *m.* a bung: *It.* zaffo *m.*] A TAP; embolium, epistomium, *Som.*

TÆPPE; *pl.* tæppan. [*Icel.* tæ *n.* flum, stirps, ramus; tæpr angustus, arctus: *Ir.* *Gael.* tãp *m.* a tuft of flax or wool fixed on a distaff; tapan *m.* a little tuft of flax or wool on a distaff] TAPE; tænia lineata, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

Tæppedu Ornamented hangings, tapestry; tapeta, *Mon. Angl.* I. p. 221.

Tæppere, es; *m.* A TAPPER, tapster, vintner, butler; promus, caupo, tabernarius, *R.* 33: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Tæppestre A female tapster;



quæ promit, caupona, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

\*Tæppet [*Icel. typpi n. summitas rei, the tippet being worn on the shoulders*] A TIPPET; vestimentum superius quoddam: —Healf hruh tæppet ðimidia-tum hirsutum vestimentum, sipia vel sipla, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69. Tæppil-bred a footstool, *R. Mt.* 5, 35.

Tær a tear, *R.* 48, v. tear. Tær tore, rent; p. of teran.

TÆSAN [*Plat. taasen, tesen, tåsen, tåsen to pull, to pull or trail along, to drag: Dut. teezen to pick, tease; wolteezen to tease wool: Dan. tæsse to tease, i. e. wool: Icel. þysia proruere: fr. and Gael. tasan m. a tedious drawing discourse*] To gather, pluck, crop, pull up, to TEASE, annoy; carpere, vellere, evellere, vellicare, *Elf. gr.* 28, 4.

TÆSEL, tæsl. TÆSEL, the fuller's herb; dipsaus fullonum, *Lyn* —Wulfes tæsel chamæleon alba, *Herb.* 162.

Tæsllice; comp. or; adv. Gently, softly, pleasantly; leniter, placide: —Tæslcor rather, *C. Mt.* 25, 9.

\*Tæð, tæð teeth, v. to ð.

Tættecian Rags, tatters; panni, panniculi: —Nis se loddere mid his tættecian min gelica non est iste nebulo cum ejus pannis mihi comparandus, *Som.*

Tah a toe, v. ta.

Tah-spura Spurs; calcaria, *Som.* Tal prologus, *C. Mt.* in prologo.

TALE [*Ger. tadel m: Sued. tadel n. a blame, imperfection, blemish, stain or vice; in some provinces of Upper Ger. zade m: Dan. dadel c. like the Ger: Icel. tál n. dolus, fucus; tæling f. deceptio: Gael. tuailleas m. calumny: Bret. dael f. dispute, quarrel. Adelung refers for the derivation to the antiquated Ger. tad a mutilation, blot; the Icel. tad n. manure; taddr stercoreatus.—The preceding refers to tale, as connected with tælan reprehendere; but in the sense of a fiction, tale, the following cognate words deserve consideration. Plat. Dut. taal f. language, speech, narration, tale. In Old Plat. it signified also accusation, and even defence in judicial proceedings: Frs. tal f. like the Plat. also height, tallness; tal n. numerus, computus, quantitas: Old Ger. zal sermo, oratio, from the old v. zelen, now erzählen narrare: Dan. tale c. speech, discourse, talk, entertainment:*

*Sued. tal n. language, speech, tale, number: Icel. tald f. oratio, numerus, globulus in rosario; þula f. sermocinatio, oratio; þaul f. sermo prolixus; þauli m. rigidus orator: Scot. tail, tale account, estimation*] Reproach, slander, accusation, false witness; hence the Eng. TALE, fiction; opprobrium, vituperatio, calumnia, accusatio, falsum testimonium: —Ne tale ne doð neque calumniam faciat, *Lk.* 3, 14: *Ps.* 30, 16: *L. Ps.* 43, 15: *Mk.* 14, 55. Nabban nane tale ongen nullam habere accusationem in, *Gen.* 44, 16.

\*TALE [*Plat. tall f. numerus; getal n. quantity: A.-S. getæl, getel: Dut. Frs. tal, getal n: Ger. zahl f: Ker. zala: Dan. Sued. tal n. or with the article, tallet number, quantity: Icel. tal n. tala f. numerus: Tusc. dalim, til, dil: Ind. Sans. talla*] A TALE, reckoning; computus: —Of þisse tale of this reckoning, *Chart. Hickeys Ep. Diss.* p. 109, 19. Talenta A talent; talentum, *Ors.* 4, 4.

Talian; p. ode; pp. od. To reckon, compute, estimate, think, relate, recount; æstimare, putare, narrare: —Ne tala þu me þæt ic ne cunne ne æstimes tu (de) me quod ego non novi, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 40. Swa þu talost ut tu putas, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 7. He me ofslægenne talað ille me interfectum putat, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 29. Hwæðer þæt nu sie to talianne wælic and unnyt whether that now be esteemed vain and useless, *Bt.* 24, 4.

\*Tallie blameable, wicked, *R. Ben. interl.* 21, v. tællie.

Tallie Reproachfully, wickedly; reprehensibiliter, probrose, *R.* 99.

Talu a fable, *Cot.* 50, v. tale.

TA'm; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Sued. tam tame: Frs. tam f. a bridle: Ger. zahm: Not. Ot. zam: Moes. tam: Icel. tamr, v. tamian*] TAME, gentle, mild; mansuetus, mitis: —Tam bar a tame boar, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59. Seo leo þeah him wel tam se lion though he be very tame, *Bt.* 25. Rit uppan tamre assene equitavit super domita asina, *Mt.* 21, 5. Hi ær tame mid gewenedon they before grew tame with, *Bt.* 25.

Tama, an; m. A tamer; domitor, *Bt.* 25.

Taman-weorð-ege, Taman-weorð-ige [*Flor. Tamewordina:*

*Dunel. Tameworde: Hunt. Tameworðe: Brom. Tamesworth: West. Thameworth. —a Tama fluvio præterlabente*] TAMWORTH, *Staffordshire*; ad Tamam fluvium fundus insularis; oppidum in agro Staffordiensi, ad confluentem Tamæ et Ankar fl. situm, *Chr.* 913: 920.

\*Tamar, tamer. The river TAMAR; fluvii nomen agros Cornubiensem et Devoniensem dividit: —Tamer-muð mouth of the Tamar, *Chr.* 997.

Tame THAME; vicus in agro Oxoniensi, ad fluvium ejusdem nominis situs, *Chr.* 970.

Tamian; p. ode; pp. od. [*Plat. tåmen, betåmen, temsen: Dut. temmen to tame: Frs. tema to turn, to prevent: Ger. zåhmen: Tat. zeman, gizeman: Moes. tamjan, gatamjan domare: Dan. temme: Sued. tåma, tåmja: Icel. temia cucuare, subigere, assuesfacere: Fr. dompter, domter: Sp. Port. domar; It. Lat. doma-*

*re: Grk. δαπαω: Heb. דמם dmm to make quiet, to be dumb. According to Wachter and Frisch, this word is related to the Ger. zaum m: Plat. toom m: Frs. tam f. all signifying a bridle. The Ger. zåumen est freno coercere, et dicitur proprie de equis aliisque animalibus, sive domesticis sive feris, quæ freno injecto utilitatibus, nostris inservire coguntur: Ger. zæmen, zåhmen vero imperio aut disciplina coercere, et dicitur de hominibus et humanis affectibus, quia disciplina freno similis est, et cum freno pingitur.—tam iame*] TO TAME; domare, *Col. Mon.*

\*TA'n, es; m. [*Plat. teen f. a thin iron rod for making nails: Dut. teen f. an osier, a twig: Ger. zain m. metal in rods, a hoop made of willow: Sued. ten m. a thin iron rod: Icel. teinn m. bacillus, stimulus ferreus, ferrum productum; tag f. rimen: Moes. tains virga, virgula. Lye says, Tenua a Grk. τένως vel τένος, tensio, et pròinde quicquid in longum extenditur: unde et τανία, tania, fascia. Omnia vero a τένω extendo, intendo*] 1. A twig, sprout, shoot; vimen, virgultum, germen. 2. A lot, a lot made of a twig; sortitio per vimina: παῖδοπαρτεία, i. e. divinatio per tenos sive virgulas, quam olim in usu fuisse apud Scythas memorat Herodot. l. 4; apud Alanos,



*Amm.* l. 31; apud Saxones denique Adam. *Brem.* c. 6. 3. *A spreading eruption, a tetter; mentagra, expansum quid, Grk.* τῆταρος, α τείνω:—1. *Pa tanas up æpla bæron the twigs aloft bore apples, Cd.* 224. *Hrinon hearum tanas drihta bearnum sprouts of evil touched (the) children of men, Cd.* 47. 2. *Hluton hi mid tanum sortiti sunt per tenos; miserunt sortes, Bd. S. p.* 624, 24. *Unde et vox ista tan pro sorte ipsa ponitur, C. R. Mt.* 27, 35: *Jn.* 19, 24: *Bd. S. p.* 624, 25. 3. *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 71.

<sup>w</sup>Tan; *adj. Shooting, spreading; germinans, extendens:—Gebide tanum tudre abide with a spreading progeny, Cd.* 107.

Tanede *One diseased with a tetter; mentagricus, vel potius forsan, tetanicus, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 72.

TANG; *pl. tangan [Plat. tange f: Dut. tang f: Ger. zange f: Old Ger. zanga f: Dan. tang pl. tænger f: Swed. tång pl. tångar f: Icel. taung f. pairceps: Gael. teangas m. a pair of pincers: Fr. tenaille f: It. tanaglia f. nippers: Sp. tenaza f. tongs: Port. tenaz f. Holding, keeping, pulling, being the original idea, it is probable that tang is related to the Lat. tangere, Old Lat. tagere, and the Grk. θιγῶν, the Swed. taga, the Eng. to take] TONGS; forceps, Cot.* 81.

\*Tan-hlyta, tan-hlytere. *One who tells fortunes by lots, a fortune-teller; per tenos sortitor, sortilegus, R.* 106, 112: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 78.

Tan-tun TAUNTON; *ad Tanum fluvium oppidum, in agro Somersetensi, Chr.* 722.

TAPER, tapor, tapur, es; *m. [Ir. Gael. tapar m. a taper: Gael. tapais f. a carpet: Wel. tampyr a taper: It. doppiere, doppiero m. a torch, taper: Lat. tapes, tapetum tapestry: Grk. τῆπης, τῆπηςτος] 1. A TAPER; cereus. 2. The Egyptian rush, from which a material was made to write upon; papyrus:—1. R. Conc. 5. 2. Cot.* 164.

Taper-æx *A taper-axe, a small axe in the form of a candle; tenuis, ad cerei formam facta, securis, Chr.* 1031.

Taper-berend *A candle-bearer, a deacon; cereum ferens, acolythus, R. Conc.* 5.

TARE *tar, v. tero.*

TARG, targa [*Plat. Old Dut. tar-*

*gie f: Ger. tartsche f: Pol. tarcza: Bohm. tarts: Lat. mid. targia: Fr. targe f: It. targa f: Sp. tarja, adarga f: Gael. targaid f: a shield covered with leather, and studded with brass, iron, or silver: Wel. targed. Richards has, tarian*

*a shield: Chald. שריונא thriana scutum, and שריון thris a shield. Some derive this word from the Lat. tergus the hide of a beast, like scutum, from σκυτον corium, it being the ancient custom to cover the shield with the raw hide of beasts, Wachter, Richards] A TARGET, shield, buckler; clypeus, Prov.* 30.

<sup>y</sup>Tas [*Chau. taas: Dut. Fr. tas m. a heap, pile: Dut. tassen to heap up: Gael. tasgaidh f. a hoarding, a laying up, a hoard, treasure: Bret. tes m. a heap] A TASS, mow of corn; acervus, cumulus, congeries, scilicet frugum, Som.*

Taw tow, v. tow.

TAWA [*Plat. tau n. a rope, implements of husbandry, a loom, the implements of a loom; touw, tou, getou, getau n. implements of husbandry: Dut. getouw n. a weaver's loom, implements: Icel. tó n. lanificium, lana] Implements, tools, furniture; instrumenta mechanica, Som.*

\*TAWERE [*Plat. tauer m: Dut. fouwer m.] A TAWER; coriorum macerator, subactor, coriarius, alutarius:—Hwitawere a WHITE-TAWER, a dresser of white leather; coriorum dealbator, Lye.*

TAWIAN, getawian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. tauien: Dut. touwen, both like the Plat. and Dut. signify to taw or dress leather, to bang, to taw any one's hide, to beat: Frs. tawa to prepare, make, to taw: Ger. a provincialism, taunen to taw: Moes. taujan facere, agere, peragere, operari: Pers. تاولدن*

*tawbñd to scrape and curry hides. Adelung refers to the Plat. tehen: Ger. ziehen to draw, to pull, as the necessary operation in tawing, and to the Moes. taujan facere] To till, prepare, to taw, that is, to macerate and beat hides; hence to beat, strike, treat, treat badly, to insult; colere, parare, scilicet terram, coria subigendo parare; inde autem generatim etiam, tundere, pulsare, cedere, molestare tractare, contumelia affli-*

*cere:—Scendað and tawiað to bismore micclum þæs pægenes cwenan (they) shame and insult the Thane's wife with great disgrace, Lup. ad Angl.* 14. *Pa tawedon hy eft þa ærend-racan mid þam mæstan bysmere then afterwards treated they the ambassadors with the greatest disgrace, Ors.* 3, 3. *Pa þe þær gefangen wæron, hy tawedon mid þære mæstan unieðnesse those who were taken there they beat with the greatest severity, Ors.* 4, 1. *To þam bismre getawade to treat with disgrace, Ors.* 3, 8.

<sup>a</sup>Te the, often used in corrupt *A.-S. as in the Chr. after the year 1138, for the article se, seo, &c., Chr.* 1140, &c.

TEAFOR, teafur, read teafor. *Red lead, vermilion, ruddle; minium, phœniceus color, rubrica, sinapis, Cot.* 213: *R.* 80: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 72.

Teag, teagh, teah *a scroll, chest, tie, band, an enclosure, Cot.* 174, v. tig.

Teagan *To prepare, till; parare, colere:—Pæt land mid to teagenne to till that land with; istam terram cum (iis) ad colendam, Bd. S. p.* 605, 32.

Teah instructed, *Elf. gr.* 28, 45, v. tyan.

<sup>b</sup>Teáh drew, accused, &c., *Jdth. p.* 23, 1, v. teon.

Teala well, rightly, *Bd. S. p.* 632, 31: *Cd.* 62, v. tela.

Tealde, tealdon told, v. tellan. *Teale An excuse; prætextus, Chr.* 1087.

Teallan; *pp. bitolden. To purify; purgare, Cod. Ex.* 15 b, 11.

Teallan to reckon, esteem, judge, tell, v. tellan.

Teallic Blameable; reprehensibilis, *R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. tællic.

TEALTIAN, tealtrian; *p. ode; pp. od [Plat. taltern f. p. tatters; taltrig tattered] 1. To TILT, shake, waver, reel, totter; inclinare, nutare, vacillare. 2. To be in danger, jeopardy; periclitari:—1. Tealtrian mid fotum to totter with the feet, Dial.* 1, 4. *Tealte getrywð faith wavers, Lup.* 7: *Cod. Exon.* 13 a, 11: *Ps.* 108, 9. 2. *Þe him tealtriendi gelumpon quæ ei periclitanti contigissent, Bd. S. p.* 592, 21.

TEAM, es; *n. [Plat. toom f. frenum, progenies, stirps: Dut. toom m. a team of ducks, a bride; Frs. tam, team pl. ta-*



mar f. a bridle, progeny] 1. *An issue, offspring, race, progeny, family, a succession of children, posterity, any thing following in a row, order or TEAM; soboles, prosapia, progenies, stirps; bearn-team liberorum sequela, procreatio, Ors. 1, 14. Dicumus etiam a team of ducks; soboles anatum. Inde etiam denotare solet, sequela, longus ordo, cujusvis generis: ut, a team of oxen, horses, &c.; i. e. boum, jumentorum, junc-torum ordo. 2. The issue or offspring of the slaves or natives, anciently belonging to the lord of the manor; also the jurisdiction over them; et proinde, apud forenses, sequela, i. e. familia nativorum Bon-dorum et Villanorum manerio pertinentium: nec non jus habendi istam sequelam, ubicunque inventi fuerint in Anglia; coercendique et judicandi eos infra curiam domini, Spelm. et Somn. Gloss. Couel. Hickes's Thes. I. 159, 3, note. Advocatio ad warrantum, productio auctoris, appellatio:—1. Pæs teames was tuddor gefylled of this issue (family, race) was posterity replenished, Cd. 79. He Noe bearth, and his wife, and his teame, æt þam miclan flode he kept Noah, and his wife, and his offspring, at the great flood, Gen. 5, 31, note in Cod. MS. Laud. Of þam yfelan teame from the evil race, Elf. T. p. 6, 1. Teamum and tudre with families and off-spring, Cd. 75. 2. Toll and team jus telonii sive emptio-nis, et sequelæ, Chr. 963: L. Hloth 16: L. Edw. 1: L. Ethelr. 10.*

\*Teaman To cite, summon, contend; sibi vendicare, L. Ethelst. 24, W. p. 61, 21, v. tyman.

Team-full teemful, fruitful, Ps. 143, 17.

Teane an injury, R. Mt. 20, 13, v. teona.

TEAR, tær, tæher, teher, es; m. [Plat. trane, traane f. a tear, drop: Dut. traan m. f. Frs. ther m: Ger. thräne f. a tear, drop, drone: Not. trane: Moes. tagr: Dan. taare c. a tear; taar c. a drop: Swed. tår m. f. a tear: Icel. tår n. a tear; tær clear: Gael. deur, deoir, dheur m. a tear, drop of any liquid: Ir. dear, deor m. a tear, drop: Bret. daérou, darou, daélou m; pl. tears; dour, deur water: Old Eng. in Boxh. Lex. dair a tear: Grk. dakrus a tear; ðæ-

pos anything watered: Arab. تاقا taka to burst forth as tears; or دق, wadaka to drop, distil. The poetical Ger. zähre f: Ker. Ot. zahar, za-her, zeher are the same word, for z and t are often interchang-ed] A TEAR; lachryma, stilla: —Ic tearas sceal geotan I shall shed tears, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 1. Tearas guton shed tears; lachrymas fundebant, Bd. S. p. 606, 14. Underfoh tearas mine percipe lachrymas meas, Ps. 88, 16. Mid tearum þwean cum lachrymis rigare, Lk. 7, 38. Balsames tear a tear of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.

<sup>d</sup>Teardian To roll, wallow; volutare:—He tearfode ille volutabat sese, Mk. 9, 20.

Tear - gotende shedding tears, Nicod. 30.

Tearig, tearlic. Full of tears, tearful; lachrymosus:—Tearig bleor tearful face, Cd. 104.

TEART TART, sharp, severe; acer, asper:—Word teart verbum asperum, L. Ps. 90, 3.

Teartlic Tart, sharp; acer, asper, Scint. 78.

Teartlice; comp. or; sup. ost, ust; adv. TARTLY, sharply; acriter, Scint. 78: R. Ben. 69.

Teart-numol, teart-numol sharp-ly taking, biting effectual, Herb. 47, 3.

<sup>e</sup>Teartnys, se; f. TARTNESS, sharpness; asperitas, R. Conc. 2.

Teaslice; comp. or; adv. Gently, fitly, conveniently; placide, leniter, opportune, C. Mk. 14, 11.

Teb! a dice-table, v. tæfel.

Teblere a player at dice, v. tæfelere.

Teb!-stan a chess-man, v. tæf!-stan.

Tece A beam; tigillum, Cot. 195.

TEDRE; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. teder, teer tender, weak, delicate: Dut. teeder, teer: Frs. tier: Ger. zart: Bret. tener tender, soft, weak: Fr. tendre: It. tenero: Sp. tierno, tierna: Port. tenro: Ir. Gael. tais soft, not hard, moist] Ten-der, frail, slender, transient; tener, fragilis, imbecillus:—Se þe wile wislice and geornlice æfter þam hlisan spyrian, þonne ongit he swiðe hraðe hu lytel he bið, and hu læne, and hu tedre he who will

wisely and diligently inquire after fame, then shall very soon perceive how little it is, how narrow and how transient, Bt. 18, 1. Se wite þæs lichoman is swiðe flowende, and swiðe tedre the beauty of the body is very fleeting and very frail, Bt. 32, 2. Nanre wuhte lichoma ne beoð þonne tederra þonne þæs monnes no creature's body is more tender than the man's, Bt. 16, 2.

<sup>f</sup>Tedrian To grow tender; tene-rescere, Lye.

Tefnung, e; f. [teafor vermilion] A painting; pictura, Solil. 4.

Tege an enclosure, desk, L. pol. Cnut. 74, v. tig.

Teging A staining; tinctura, R. 44.

Tegl a tail, v. tægel.

Tegn-tun TEYNTON; vicus qui-dam in agro Devonensi, ad ripam fl. Teyni, a Danis crematus, Chr. 1001.

Tegðian to tithe, R. Lk. 11, 42, v. teoðian.

Tegðung, tegðuncg tithe, C. R. Lk. 18, 12, v. teoðing.

Teh drew, v. teon.

Teher a tear, C. Mk. 9, 24, v. tear.

Teherian To weep; lachrymari, C. R. Jn. 11, 35.

Tehhan to determine, Bt. 24, 3, v. teohhian.

Teigðian to tithe, C. Lk. 11, 42, v. teoðian.

<sup>g</sup>Teiss A disease, affliction; pla-ga, afflictio, morbus, C. Lk. 7, 21.

Tela, tæl, teald; adv. [Wel. telaid, telediw worthy, fair, beautiful] Well, rightly, good; bene, rec-te, probe:—Bd. S. p. 599, 5. Ic wat tela I know well, Bd. S. p. 536, 33. He tela ne wiste he knew not well, Bd. S. p. 517, 10. Tela don to do well, Prov. 23. Tela gehealdon rightly observed, Bt. 41, 3. Tela atemeded well tamed, Bt. R. 168.

Telan to blame, to accuse, v. tæ-lan.

TELD, es; n. [Plat. telt n: Dut. tent f: Ger. zelt n: Not. Wil. Ot. kezelt, kizelt, gezelt ten-torium; selida, selde, seldo tabernaculum: Dan. tælt, telt n: Swed. tält n: Icel. tialld n. tialldbát tentorium, autæum: Bret. telt m. tinel f. a tent: Lat. mid. tenda: Fr. tente f: It. Port. tenda f. a tent: Sp. tienda f. a tent, shop. Re-lated to the Lat. tendere to stretch] A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum, tentorium, Ps. 17, 3: Gen. 18, 9, v. geteld.



<sup>b</sup>Teld-sticca *a tent-peg or nail*,  
Jud. 4, 21, 22.

Teld-wyrhta *a tent-maker*.

Telere *A mocker, scoffer; derisor, Som.*

Telg *a purple dye, v. tælg.*

TELGA, an; m. [Plat. telg, telge, tilge f: Dut. telg f: Ger. *a provincialism, zelke, zelken m: Swed. telnig m. a young shoot or twig: Icel. tåg f. vimen, ramus*] *A branch, twig, shoot; ramus, virgultum:—In þam telgan on the branch, Bd. S. p. 495, 26: C. Mk. 11, 8. Telgan branches, T. Ps. 57, 9. Unberende telgan unfruitful branches, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. Wrohtes telgan brian drihta bearnum branches of wickedness reached to children of men, Cd. 47. He oferfæðmde foldan - sceatas twigum and telgum he would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, Cd. 199: 200.*

Telgan [tælg *a purple colour*]  
*To colour, paint, dye; ostro tingere, Som.*

Telg-berend *giving a purple colour, Cot. 146, v. tælg-berend.*

<sup>1</sup>Telg-deag *a purple dye, Cot. 146.*

Telgor *A plant, shoot, twig; planta, virgultum, ramus, stirps, Gen. 2, 5.*

Telgung, e; f. *A dyeing, colouring; tinctura, tinctorium, Cot. 170: 174.*

TELLAN, atellan, getellan; ic telle; p. tealde; imp. tele; pp. geteald; v. a. [Plat. tellen, vertellen: Dut. vertellen: Old Dut. taelen loqui, dicere: Frs. tella: Ger. zählen, erzählen: Ot. Ker. &c. irzellen, zellan, zelan, zelen, zalen: Dan. tale to speak; tælle to tell; fortælle to relate, to tell: Swed. tälja to tell, count, number, cut, divide; fortälja to count, relate, tell, recite: Icel. tala loqui, dicere; telia numerare, dicere, asserere; þylla sermonem facere.—Plat. Dut. taal: Frs. tal a speech, language, v. cognate words in tale a reproach, &c.] 1. *To tell, announce, relate; nuntiare, narrare. 2. To impute, ascribe, repute, esteem, think, judge; imputare, ascribere, reputare secum, arbitrari. 3. To tell, number, compute, reckon; numerare, computare, recensere:—1. Telle þinun suna narra tuis filiis, Ex. 10, 2. 2. Ne mæg heo u lease tellan non possit illa nos falsos reputare, Gen. 38, 23. Þonne telle ic þa weorðmynd þa wyrhtan then*

*ascribe I the honour to the workman, Bt. 14, 1. Hwam telle ic gelice cuinam reputabo similem? Mt. 11, 16. Ic ne tealde me sylfne swa wurð þæt ego non arbitratus sum me adeo dignum ut, Lk. 7, 7. Noe tealde Noah thought, Cd. 72. Monige tealdon multi putarunt, arbitrati sunt, Bd. S. p. 589, 3. Ne telle ic eow to þeowan non habeo vos pro seruis, Jn. 15, 15. Tellað minn wedd for naht habebunt meum fœdus pro nihilo, Deut. 31, 20. 3. Þe ic þe ær tealde which I formerly reckoned to thee, Bt. 37, 2. Telle þas steorran gif þu mage numeras stellas si tu possis, Gen. 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3. Teleð þa andfengas þe hym behefe synt computat sumptus qui ei necessarii sunt, Lk. 14, 28. Moises þa tealde Moses itaque numeravit, Lk. 3, 16.*

<sup>1</sup>Telnis, se; f. 1. *Reproach, slander; calumnia, opprobrium, probrum. 2. Anxiety, care, vexation; sollicitudo, ærumma, vexatio:—1. R. Lk. 1, 25: C. R. Lk. 3, 14. 2. C. R. Mk. 4, 19.*

Telo *for tele think, Bt. 38, 3, v. tellan.*

TELRE *A tenterhook; clavus, sollicit jugum textorium, Cot. 39, 162.*

Tem *a team, v. team.*

TEMAN *To generate, TEEM; gignere, Cd. 10, Th. p. 13, 1, v. tyman.*

Temese, Tamese, e; or an; f. [Lye says, Ita dictus, ut vulgo creditur, a concursu Tamæ et Isidis; potius tamen a Brit. Tām isc, i. e. aquarum agmen, aquæ tractus] *The river THAMES; Thamesis, fluvius Angliæ celeberrimus:—Ea hatte Temese a river called Thames, Chr. Ing. p. 3, 12. On Temese muðan in the mouth of Thames; in Thamesis ostium, Chr. 851. Be suðan Temese by the south of Thames, Chr. 871. On twam healfum Temese on both sides the Thames, Chr. 1009. On Temesan or Temese on the Thames, Chr. 1009.*

Temese - ford, Temesan - ford [Lye states, Situs est ad fl. Ivel et Usam, quorum concursu, in loco paulo demissiori, fit aquarum collectione irriguus, ac inundationibus obnoxius. Inde vero nomen sortitus esse videtur, Temese-ford, q. d. Tām isc ford, i. e. aquarum collectionis trajectus] *TAMSFORD; vicus in agro Bedfordiensi,*

*ubi arcem struxerunt Dani, anno 921. Quam ejusdem anni æstate expugnarunt Angli, Rege ac præcipuis Danorum ducibus occisis, Chr. 921: 1000.*

<sup>k</sup>TEMIAN, getemian; ic temige; p. ode; pp. od. *To TAMIS subdue; domare:—Ic temige I tame, Elf. gr. 24. Þone ealdan lichoman his betwih dæg-hwamlicum fæstene swencte and temede senile corpus ejus inter quotidiana jejunia castigabat et domabat, Bd. S. p. 631, 35.*

TEMPEL, templ, es; n. [Plat. Dut. m. Ger. m. Dan. n. Swed. n. templ: Isd. tempil: Ot. thaz tempel n: Wel. teml, anciently temhyl a temple, church: Ir. Gael. teampull m. a temple, church: Fr. temple m: It. templo, tempio m: Sp. Port. templo m: Grk. τεμενος a separated place. Adeling says, that according to all appearance this word is taken from the Lat. templum, adding that in Plat. tempel has also the signification of a chamber, and that tempeln, uptempln, auftempeln signify to heap up, to make a high heap; tempel-toorn m. a high heap. It is hardly probable that these expressions can be considered to be taken from the Lat. templum, but rather that the Ger. tempel a high heap, may be applied to a high building, and afterwards to a high building destined for worship. Professor E. Jäkel, in his German Origin of the Latin Language, p. 57, is of this opinion] *A TEMPLE; templum:—When the A.-S. settled in Britain, they had idols, altars, temples, and priests. We learn also from the unquestionable authority of our venerable Bede, that their temples were surrounded with enclosures, and that they were profaned if lances were thrown into them, Bd. 2, 9, 13: 3, 8: 2, 6: Turner's Hist. of A.-S. vol. I. p. 212:—Godes tempel Dei templum, Mt. 27, 40. Hys lichaman templ ejus corporis templum, Jn. 2, 21. Þæs temples heahnes templi vertex, Mt. 4, 5. Þæs temples getimbrung templi ædificia, Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. Com to þam temple venit ad templum, Lk. 21, 38: Jn. 8, 2. On þæt tempel com in templum venit, Lk. 2, 27. Swerian on temple jurare per templum, Mt. 23, 16, 21.*



*Purh þæt templ per templum, Mk. 11, 16. Ongean þæt templ ex aduerso templi, Mk. 13, 3.*  
**Tempe**l-halgung *dedication of the temple, Jn. 10, 22.*  
**Tempr**ian; *p. ode; pp. getemprod. To TEMPER, mix, mingle; temperare, Som.*  
**Ten** *ten, Bt. 38, 1, v. tyn.*  
**TENDAN** *To TIND, set on fire; accendere, inflammare, v. atendan, tendan.*  
**Tender** *tinder, Elf. gr. 9, 26, v. tynder.*  
**Tending** **TINDING**, *burning; incendum, Dial. 2, 2.*  
**Tenel** *a basket, v. tanel.*  
**Tenet** [*Asser. Tanet: Dunel. Tened: Brom. Thenet: Thorn. Taneth, Thanet*] *The isle of THANET; insula in agro Cantiano: — Is on eastwardre Cent mycel ealond Tenet, þæt is syx hund hida micel æfter Angelcynnnes æhte est in orientali Cantio magna insula, Tanatos, id est, sexcentarum familiarum magnitudinis iuxta Anglicæ gentis æstimationem, Bd. S. p. 486, 18: Chr. 851: 853.*  
**Tengan** *to hasten; festinare, Cd. 117, v. tangan.*  
**Tenil** *a basket, v. tanel.*  
**Tense**-rice, *tense-rige, tense-rie* [*Mann. says, a Francico tense, tinsæ census; rice rex, regnum*] *A royal tax; census regius, Chr. 1137.*  
**Teo** *Idraw, pull, Jn. 12, 32, v. teon.*  
**Teoche** *A leader; dux: — Teoche æt torre leaders at the tower; ducæ ad turrim, Cd. 80.*  
**Teode** *created, Bd. S. p. 597, 23, v. teon.*  
**Teofor** *red lead, v. teafor.*  
**Teogan** *to tug, prepare, create, v. teon.*  
**Teogða** *tenth, Bd. S. p. 646, 15, v. teogða.*  
**Teoh** *draw, v. teon.*  
**Teohgað** *persuades himself, Bt. 30, 1, v. teohhian.*  
**Teohh**, **teohhe**. *Fruit, produce, progeny, offspring; fructus, proles, soboles, Cd. 46.*  
**TEOHHIAN**, **tioghian**, **geteohian**, **getiohian**; *ic tioghige, tioghie; p. ode; pp. od. To pull, tug, endeavour, propose, design, appoint, determine, persuade one's self, resolve, suppose, think, judge, to pass judgment; trahere, conari, putare, statuere, ordinare: — Se leasa wena and sio rædelse para dysigena monna tioghie þæt the false opinion and the imagination of unwise men determine that, Bt. 27, 3. Hwidre ic þe nu teohhie to lædenne whither I design*

*now to lead thee, Bt. 22, 2. Ælc mon tiohhað him every man proposes to himself, Bt. 33, 2. Him teohhode to write appointed to him for punishment, Bt. 16, 2. Gif æne-gu gesceaft tiohhode if any creature attempted, Bt. 35, 4. Sume teohhiað þæt þæt betst sy some persuade themselves that that is best, Bt. 24, 2. Ðonan þe hi teohhiað þæt whence they think that, Bt. 26, 2: Bt. R. p. 168.*  
<sup>a</sup>**Teohð** *draws, v. teon.*  
**Teolian**; *p. ode to take care of, to mollify, Guth. Vit. c. ult., v. tilian.*  
**Teollan** *to tell, speak, Chr. 1086, v. tellan.*  
**Teolung**, *e; f. A TILLING, cultivation; cultura, L. Edg. Sup. Wilk. 79, 39.*  
**Teoma** *A beast of burden, an ass; animal quodvis subjugale, R. Mt. 21, 5.*  
**TEO'N**; *ic teó, teóge, þu tyhst, he tyhð, tihð, we teóð; p. teah, geteag, geteah, teh, geteh, teode, tiode, we tugon, getugon; sub. teohð, tihð; p. tuge; imp. teó, teóh; pp. togen, betogen, getogen; v.a. [Plat. teón, tógen contracted from tehen in all the significations of the A.-S. Dut. trekken to pull: Frs. tia to pull, produce, bring forth: Ger. ziehen, and in some parts of Upper Ger. züchen, zeuchen: Old Ger. ziuhan, zechan, zihan: Moes. tiuhan ducere: Dan. trække, drage: Swed. tåga to march; tåga, tånja to stretch, to stretch out: Iccl. toga trahere, ducere: Fr. touer to tow] 1. To tug, tow, pull, to go, draw to, entice, allure, bind; trahere, ducere, prehendere, accedere, suadere, sollicitare. 2. To draw out, appoint, bring forth, form, make, create; facere, statuere, creare. 3. To draw out a charge, to accuse, impeach; accusare, arguere: — 1. Teon swiðe to draw forcibly; trahere vehementer, Elf. gr. 28. Ic teo traho, traham, Jn. 12, 32. Teoh hit on dypan trahæ ipsam in altum Lk. 5, 4. Sio gecynd eow tihð to þam angite, ac eow teohð gedwola of þam angite nature draws you to that knowledge, but error draws you from that knowledge, Bt. 26, 1: Lk. 5, 3. Teh hys nett on land traxit ejus rete in terram, Jn. 21, 11. Teah hyne drew him, Jdth. p. 23, 1. Tugon hy heora hrægl they drew their clothing, Ors. 3, 5.*

*Þa teah he hig ongean retraxit ille eam, Ex. 4, 7. Teah to wuda went to the woods, Bt. 35, 6. Ham tugon went home, Chr. 1096: Ors. 4, 6. 2. Þe þu þe to wundrum teodest which thou to thyself hast wondrously formed, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 25. Þæt þu us þas wrace teodest that thou hast appointed us this exile, Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 21. Þe he him to gode teode which he had made him for a god, Cd. 183, Th. p. 229, 13: Cd. 161: 46. 3. Gif hwa oðerne teon wille if any one wishes to accuse another, L. Pol. Alf. 29. Teah accused; accusavit, Ors. 4, 11. Gif hi man teo if one accuse him, L. Pol. Alf. 11. Gif man hlaforde teo if one accuse a lord, L. Pol. Cnut. 27. Tyhð me untryowða accuse me of untruths, Cd. 27. Þu me stale tyhst, Gen. 31, 31.*  
<sup>o</sup>**TEÓNA**, *an; m. Reproach, injury, wrong, mischief, injustice, insult; calumnia, contumelia, ignominia, molestia, injuria, calamitas, jurgium: — Ne do ic þe nænne teonan non facio ego tibi nullam injuriam, Mt. 20, 13: Lk. 11, 45. Þæt he geðence þone teonan þe we him dydon ut reminiscatur injuriam quam nos ei fecimus, Gen. 50, 15. Ge ne ongitað hu micelne teongan ge doð ye understand not how great injury ye do, Bt. 14, 2. Cwyð þæt ic seo teonum goern sayeth that I am anxious for mischief, Cd. 27. Ic fleah teonan I fled insult, Cd. 103.*  
**TEONAN** *to anger, incense, slander, L. Ps. 105, 16. — Teoniende calumniants, L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. tynan.*  
**TEÓN**-cwydan *to speak reproachfully, to slander.*  
**TEÓN**-cwyde [*cwida a speech*] *a reproachful speech, a slander.*  
**TEÓND**, *es; m. [part. of teon to accuse] An accuser; accusator, L. In. 48.*  
**TEÓNDE** *drawing, bearing, bringing forth, accusing, slandering, Cd. 161, v. teon.*  
**TEÓNERE** *A slanderer; calumniator, L. Ps. 71, 4.*  
**TEÓN**-ful *full of slander, troublesome, rebellious, malignant, Ps. 77, 10: Cd. 186.*  
**TEÓN**-hete *dire hate, Cd. 154.*  
**TEÓN**iende *slandering, L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. teonan.*  
**TEÓN**-leg *a troublesome flame, Cod. Ezon. 22 a.*  
**TEÓN**-lic *Reproachful; contumeliosus, Lye.*  
**TEÓN**lice; *comp. or; sup. ost; 3 D*



*adv. Reproachfully; contumeliose, Nic. 14.*

<sup>P</sup>TEÓN-ræden, *ne; f. the law or form of accusing, quarrel, what promotes quarrel, self-will, stubbornness, Jud. 15, 11, Elf. T. p. 9.*

TEÓN-smið *a worker of mischief, Cod. Exon. 35 b.*

Teontig twenty, *Bd. S. p. 485, 26, v. twentig.*

TEÓN-word *a reproachful word, Num. 13, 33.*

Teor tar, *v. tero.*

TEORIAN [*Plat. Dut. teren absumere, consumere: Frs. tera to consume: Ger. zehren, abzehren to consume, waste, diminish: Dan. tære: Swed. tära to consume, waste: Icel. tóra miserè vitam trahere: Ir. Gael. tor, toras m. weariness; torchair to perish, pierce: Lat. tero: Grk. τρώω To fail, deficere, T. Ps. 72, 19, v. geteorian.*]

TEORS A TARSE; *membrum virile, Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2, 8: Cot. 163.*

Teoru tar, *v. tero.*

Teorung *a failing, v. geteorung.*

Teorwe tar, *L. M. 1, 61, v. tero.*  
<sup>q</sup>TEOTANHEAL TETTENHALL-Kings, *Staffordshire; pugnæ locus inter Anglos et Dacos:—Æt Teotanheale at Tettenhall, [Ing. Tootenhall], Chr. 910.*

TEOð draw, *v. teon.*

TEOÐA, teoða *m; seo, þæt, teoðe; adj. [Plat. tiende, teinde tenth: Dut. tiendetienth: Frs. tiande, tegothe, degma f. tithes: Ger. zehnte tenth: Ker. zehanto, zento, tegohto: Moes. taihunda, taihunds: Dan. tiende: Swed. tionde: Icel. tiundi decimus] The TENTH; decimus:—Seo teoðe tid the tenth hour; decima hora, Jn. 1, 39: Ex. 29, 40. Syle þone teoðan dæl redde decimam partem, Deut. 14, 22. Oð þæne teoðan monð ad decimum mensem, Gen. 8, 5. On þam teoðan dæge in decimo die, Ex. 12, 3: Jos. 4, 19. Teoðan sceattas decimæ portiones, decimæ, L. Alf. 38, Wilt. p. 32, 3.*

TEOðian; *ic teoðige; p. ode; pp. od, v. a. [teoða tenth] To TITHE, to take a tenth; decimare:—Ge þe teoðigað or teoðiað myntan, &c., vos qui decimatis mentham, &c., Mt. 23, 23: Lk. 11, 42.*

TEOðing, teoðung, *e; f. 1. A TITHING, tithes; decimation, decimæ. 2. A band of ten men; decuria:—1. Þriðdan dæl þære teoðunge a third part of*

*the tithe; tertia pars decimarum, L. Const. Wilt. p. 113, 13. He sealde him þa teoðunge of eallum þam þingum, Gen. 14, 20: Lk. 18, 12. Teoðunga bringan decimas offerre, Gen. 28, 22. On teoðungum in tenths; in decimis, L. Edg. Can. 54. 2. L. Lund. 4.*

<sup>T</sup>TEOðing-ealdor *a president over ten, a president, a dean, captain, C. R. Ben. 33.*

TEOðing-man *a tithing-man, Ex. 18, 21.*

TEOðing-sceat *tithing-money, tithes, L. Edg. Sup. 2.*

TEOW [teon to lead] *A leader; dux, v. toga.*

Teped, tepet. *Tapestry; tapes, Prov. 7.*

TE'AN; *ic tære, þu tyrst, he tyrð; p. tær, we tæron; pp. toren; v. a. [Plat. Dut. teren terere, absumere, consumere: Old Dut. terren, ont-terren dirimere, dilacerare: Ger. zehren to consume, waste, diminish; trennen to separate, divide, split: Dan. tære to consume, waste: Swed. tära like the Dan: Russ. deru: Wel. torri to break, burst, cut: Bret. terri, torri to break, lacerate, from the antiquated root torr m. a fracture, rupture: Ir. (s) troc to tear, rend: Gael. strac to tear, rend, to beat violently: Ir. Gael. srac or srachd to tear, rend, pull, to cut asunder, to rob, plunder: Heb. תרר tor to divide, split] To TEAR, rend, lacerate, bite; lacerare, scindere:—Ongan his feax teran began to tear his hair, Jdth. p. 25, 28. Tær he his claðas laceravit ille ejus vestimenta, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Hine tyrð tearerth him, Lk. 9, 39, v. tirian to irritate.*

<sup>s</sup>TER-finnas *The Tartars; Tartari, Ors. 1, 1.*

TERO, teru, tare, teor. *Tar, glue, paste; pix fluida, gluten:—Cot. 95. Blæc teru napta, Cot. 139, v. tyrwa.*

Teslum tessellum, *Cot. 179.*

TESO *The right; dexter:—On teso on the right, Cd. 186.*

TETER, tetr. *A TETTER; impetigo, R. 11: Scint. 25: Past. 11, 6, Som.*

TEð teeth, *Ex. 21, 24, v. tóð.*

TEða the tenth, *Bd. S. p. 608, 17, v. teoða.*

Teting discipline, instruction, rule, *v. tithing.*

TIAN *To tie; vincire, v. getian.*

TIBER, tifer; *g. tiberes, tiberes; d. tibre; n. [Ir. Gael. tabhar-tas m. an offering, a gift; tab-*

*hair to give, bring: Gael. iobairt f: Ir. iodhbhairt a sacrifice, an offering. Adelnung, under opfer sacrificium, observes that in the same manner as the Ger. opfer corresponds in the sense of the Lat. offerre (obfero) the A.-S. call tiber an offering, from toberan or tiberan adferre, apportare] A sacrifice, gift, offering, victim; sacrificium, victima, oblatio:—Halig tiber a holy offering, Cd. 162. Hwær is þæt tiber where is the gift? Cd. 140. To tibre for a sacrifice; in sacrificium, Cd. 137. Caines ne wolde tiber sceawan would not behold Cain's offering, Cd. 47.*

<sup>t</sup>TIBERNES, se; *f. A sacrificing, destruction; sacrificatio, ex-cidium, Ors. 1, 11.*

TIBER-sceaca, *n; m. A fruitful region, is Mr. Thorpe's translation; Lye says, Oblationum quassatrix, scilicet superficies terræ ita vocata, quod colentibus fruges suas quasi munera et dona (oblationum materiam) præbet. Forsan tamen mendose pro Tiber-sceat, i.e. munerum, oblationum, frugum regio. Per metonymiam, hemisphærium visibile. Offer tiber-sceacan mid-dan-geardes super hemisphærium orbis, Cd. 8, v. autem Hicke's Thes. I. 127, 43: 199, 40.*

TICCEN, tyccen, *es; n. [Plat. zikk- kelke f: Ger. zicke f. zicklein n. a kid: Wil. zikki a kid. Considering the frequent interchange of t and z, c and k, the relationship of the Plat. and Ger. to the A.-S. is clear] A kid; hæodus:—Ic sende þe an ticcen ego mittam tibi hædum, Gen. 38, 17: Lk. 15, 29. Sende an ticcen misit hædum, Gen. 38, 20: 37, 31. Mid þære tyccena fellum cum hædorum pellibus, Gen. 27, 16. Bring me twa betstan ticcenu adfer mihi duos optimos hædos, Gen. 27, 9.*

TICES-well *Tichwell, near Hunstanton, Norfolk, Th. An.*

TICTATOR, *es; m. A dictator, Th. An.*

Tid taught, *v. tyan.*

Tr'd tiid; *g. d. tide; ac. tid, tide; f. [Plat. tid, tied, tyd, tide, tie f. time: Frs. tiyf time: Ger. zeit f: Ker. cyt tempus; citi tempora: Ot. zit tempus, hora: Dan. c. Swed. m. Icel. tid f. tempus, opportunitas: Slav. zhas, czas: Wel. dydd a day, as a definite time] 1. TIDE, time, season, oppor-*



*tunity*; tempus, syntaxis. 2. *A portion of time, an hour; hora*:—1. Lencten tid verum tempus, *Gen.* 48, 7. Oð æfen tid ad vespertinum tempus, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 34. Seo tid nea-læcte the time approached, *Bd. S.* p. 577, 16. Ge nyton hwænne seo tid is vos nescitis quando tempus est vel aderit, *Mk.* 13, 33. Ðu ne oncneowe þa tide tu non nosti tempus, *Lk.* 19, 44. Manegum tidum multo tempore, multum temporis, *Lk.* 20, 9. Nu tomorgen on þisse ylcan tide jam cras in hoc ipso tempore, *Ex.* 9, 18. Sum fæc tide some space of time, *Bd. S.* p. 568, 4. 2. Swa swa healfre tide fæce as half an hour's space, *Bd. S.* p. 568, 1. Swylce anre tide quasi una hora, *Lk.* 22, 59. Seo syxte tid seaxta hora, *Lk.* 23, 44. Fram þære sextan tide a seaxta hora, *Mt.* 27, 45. Ymb þa teoðan tid dæges circa decimam horam diei, *Bd. S.* p. 558, 12. Twelf tide þæs dæges duodecim horæ diei, *Jn.* 11, 9.

**TIDAN TO BETIDE, happen**; con-tingere:—Weald hwæt heom tide quodcunque vel siquid iis accidat, *Off. Episc.* 3.

**TID-dæg** time's day, *life's days*, number of days, *Cd.* 58.

**TIDder weak**, v. tydder.

**TIDdernes**, tidernes. *Weakness*, corruption; v. tyddernes.

**TIDdrung** an offspring, v. tydrung.

**TIDdic** Temporal, seasonable; temporalis, opportunus, *Elf. gr.* 5: *Cot.* 146.

**TIDlice**; comp. or; adv. *Timely*, seasonably, fitly, quickly; tempestive, opportune, *Ors.* 3, 1: *Bd. S.* p. 478, 21.

**TIDlicenes**, se; f. *An opportunity*, fit time; opportunitas, *C. Lk.* 22, 6.

**TID-renas** timely or seasonable rains, *Deut.* 28, 12.

**TIDrian** to generate, v. tyddrian.

**TID-sanc**, tid-sang periodical chanting or singing, the church service, *C. R. Ben.* 20.

**TID-sceawere** an observer of times, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

**TID-writere** a time writer, chronologer, *Cot.* 43.

**TIEDernes** weakness, v. tyddernes.

**TIEDra**, tiedre frail, weak, *Bt.* 20, v. tydder.

**TIEDrian** to propagate, *Cd.* 74, v. tyddrian.

**TIEgl** a tile, v. tigel.

**TIEhtan** to draw, allure, v. tihtan.

**TIEhting** purpose, teaching, v. tihting.

**TIEle-sceot** *A tabernacle, tent*; tabernaculum, *C. Ps.* 14, 1.

**TIElung** help, care, v. tilung.

**Tien ten**, v. tyn.

**Tien-heafod** a captain over ten men, an alderman.

**TIER** [*Plat. Dut. tier f. a thriving or growing*; *Plat. Old Dut. tier f. gestus, modus*; *Ger. zier, zierde f. decus, cultus*; *Mons. Glos. zierula cultus*; *uiupzierida muliebria ornamenta*: *Ot. Krist. l. i. v. 15*, heil mágad zieri ave virgo decora: *Dan. Swed. zirat m. ornament, decoration*: *Icel. tierleger decorus*; *tierlega decore*: *Heb. צורה tsure form, shape, Adelung*] **TIRE**, ATTIRE, series, heap; apparatus, ordo, moles, *Bt. R.* p. 175.

**Tifran** To paint, describe; depingere, *Ben.*

**Tifre** with a sacrifice, from tifer, *Cd.* 226, v. tiber.

**-tig** [*Ger. -zig*: *Moes. tig ten*: *Icel. -tugt, -tiu*] forms tens in numeration; as, twentig twenty, þrittig thirty, &c. Words in -tig are declinable, yet without any variation of gender, -tig, -tigum, -tigra. In the nom. and ac. words ending in -tig are used both as nouns governing a g. and as adjectives agreeing in case with the noun; but, in d. and g. they appear to be used as adjectives only; as, twentig geara twenty years; þryttig seillingas (and seillinga) thirty shillings; twentigum wintrum, &c.

**TIGE**, es; m. [*from tian to tie, or teogan to pull, tug*] 1. *A tie, tug, pulling, fastness, efficacy*; ligatura, nexus, obligatio, effectum. 2. *What is tied or fastened*; hence a bag, wallet, casket, hutch; marsupium, scrinium:—1. Habbað langne tige to geleafan trimminge have a lasting efficacy in confirming belief, *Elf. T. p.* 27, 26. 2. *Cot.* 16, 130.

**Tige-horn** a horn used for drawing blood, a cupping-glass; cucurbitula, *L. M.* 1, 47.

**TIGEL**, tigol, tigul, tigele, an. [*Plat. tegel, teiel m. a tile*: *Dut. tegel m. a tile, square brick*; *tigchel m. a brick*: *Ger. ziegel m. f. a tile*; *tiegel m. a skillet, crucible*: *Tat. zegala*: *Poem on St. Anno, cigelo*: *Dan. Swed. tegel n*: *Icel. tigul m. argilla lapidea, later, rhombus*: *Fr. tuile f*: *It. tegola f*: *Sp. teja f*: *Port. telha f*: *Pol. cegla*: *Bohm. cyhla*. From the Lat. tegere: *Ger. decken*] **A TILE**, brick, any

thing made of clay, a pot, vessel. *Mr. Ward, of Burslem*, informs me that to this day porringers are called ties by the working potters; tegula, later, testa:—Astiðude swa swa tige miht min aruit tanquam testa virtus mea, *Ps.* 21, 14. Hrof tiglra roof tiles, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67. Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan cum duris operibus luti et laterum, *Ex.* 1, 14. Tigelena gemet laterum mensura, summa, *Ex.* 5, 14. Wircean tigelan formare lateres, *Gen.* 11, 3. Hig hæfdon tygelan for stan habuerunt lateres pro lapidibus, *Gen.* 11, 3. Tigol-getel a tale or number of bricks, *Ex.* 5, 18. Tigel-geweorctilework, making of bricks, *Ex.* 5, 7. Tigol-geweorc, *Ex.* 5, 8. Tigul-geweorc, *Ex.* 5, 16. Was gesæd þæt him nære nan þing þæs tigol-geweorces for-gifen erat declaratum quod iis non esset nihil lateritii operis remissum, *Ex.* 5, 19. Tigel-wyrhta a tile or pot-worker, potter. Æcer tigel-wyrhtena ager figulorum, *Mt.* 27, 1, 10.

**TIGelen** Made of pot; figulinus, testaceus:—Fæt tigelen vas figulinum, fictile, *Ps.* 2, 9.

**Tigel-geweorc** potter's work, v. tigel, &c.

**Tight discipline**, *Cot.* 92, v. tyht.

**Tigincg** *A tying, binding*; ligatio, vinctura, *Som.*

**Tigl** *A windlass*; tractorium, trochlea, sucula, *Elf. gl.*

**Tigle** *A tile*, [*v. tigel*] also a fish, the lamprey: murænula piscis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

**Tigol**, tigul a tile, v. tigel.

**Tigris** *A tiger*, *Th. An.*

**Tihian**, tihtan. To think, judge, determine; sentire, secum reputare, judicare, statuere:—Tihhað he þæt he mæge beon swiðe gesælig he thinks he can be very happy, *Bt.* 24, 3. Tihodon hine to forlættanne determined to leave him, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. teohhian.

**Tiht discipline**, v. tyht.

**TIHTAN**; ic tihte, þu tihtest, he tihð, we tihtað; p. we tihton; sub. tihte; v.a. 1. To draw, persuade, solicit, allure, provoke; trahere, suadere, allicere, provocare. 2. To accuse; accusare:—1. Ic wolde tihtan to godum þeawum I would persuade to good manners, *Bt.* 38, 3. Se lichoma in lustfulnyssse tihð caro in delectationem trahit, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 26: *Bt. c.* 20. Tihton irritaverunt, *Cot.* 118: *L. Ps.* 77, 45, 64. 2. Hwi tihð ure



hlaford us swa micles falses  
quare accusat noster dominus  
nos tanti falsi? Gen. 44, 7.  
Gif man oðerne tihte if  
one accuse another, *L. Hloth.*  
10, v. teon.

<sup>2</sup> *Tiht-bysig, tyht-bysig. Often ac-  
cused; accusatus frequenter,  
L. Edg. 7.*

*Tihtendlic Persuading, exhorting;  
hortativus, incentivus, Elf. gr.*  
38.

*Tihtenne An excitement, entice-  
ment; incitamentum, illece-  
bra, Cot. 115, 118.*

*Tihtere, tyhtere. An allurer, en-  
ticer; suator, hortator, Elf.*  
*gl. Som. p. 74.*

*Tihð draws, solicits, Bt. 20, v.*  
teon.

*Tihting Persuasion, suggestion,  
intention; hortatio, suasio,  
suggestio, intentio:—Elf. gr.*  
9, 3. *Purh þes lare and to*  
*tihtinge through whose instruc-  
tion and persuasion, Chr. 1094:*  
*Epil. R. Conc. R. Ben. interl. 68.*

*TIHTLE, tyhtle, an; f. [Plat.*  
*ticht, tigt f. accusation: Old*  
*Dut. Frs. tichte, tichtege f. ac-  
cusatio, crimen: Ger. zeihung,  
bezeichnung, inzicht f. charge,  
imputation: Old Ger. zieht f.*  
*Mons. Glos. inzihti] An accu-  
sation, charge; accusatio, pos-  
tulatio:—Gif hit anfeald*  
*tyhtle sy if it be a simple accu-  
sation, L. In. 78, Wilk. p. 27,*  
*24. Unscyldig þære tyhtlan*  
*innocent of the charge, L.*  
*Ethelst. 23, W. p. 61, 6. Þe*  
*þa tyhtlan age who has the*  
*accusation, L. Hloth. 10.*

<sup>a</sup> *Tihtlian; ic tihtlige; p. ode;*  
*sub, tihtlige; pp. od; v. a.*  
*To accuse; accusare, crimi-  
nari:—Gif man diacon tiht-*  
*lige if one accuse a deacon, L.*  
*Eccl. Cnut. 5: L. Const. W. p.*  
*114.*

*Tihtnes, se; f. An inward stir-  
ring, persuasion, instinct; in-  
structio naturalis, instinctus,*  
*Cot. 110, 188.*

*Tihtung a persuading, Fulg. 20,*  
*v. tihting.*

*Tiid time, season, Menol. 110: Bd.*  
*S. p. 626, 4: 768, 27, v. tid.*

*Tiig Mars, v. tiw.*

*TIL; adj. [Plat. tile, tilo a*  
*Christian, a name designating*  
*the good: Old Ger. zil n. scop-*  
*pus: Moes. gatis; Ger. Grimm*  
*writes it ga-tils commodus, op-*  
*portunus; til occasio, opportu-*  
*nitas] Good, abounding, excel-*  
*lent; bonus, abundans, præ-*  
*stans:—He was selfa til he*  
*was himself good, Cd. 78.*  
*Wæron men tile men were*  
*good, Cd. 79. Tile and yfle*  
*good and evil: boni atque*

*mali, Cd. 227. Gum cystum*  
*til a man in wealth abounding,*  
*Cd. 86. Tilum gesiðum with*  
*excellent rulers, Bt. R. p. 188.*

<sup>b</sup> *TIL, tille [Fr. til till, until:*  
*Swed. till till, until: Dan.*  
*Icel. til, ad, in, nimis. Dr.*  
*Grimm, in his Deutsche Gram-*  
*matik, vol. ii. p. 767, observes,*  
*“The Old North. til ad; Dan.*  
*til; Swed. till, a separable*  
*particle, is peculiar to the north-*  
*ern dialects; for it is not iden-*  
*tical with the Goth. du, the*  
*Old high Ger. zi, zuo, the A.-S.*  
*to, &c. Til always governs the*  
*g. case, while du and zi in gene-*  
*ral govern the d. and never*  
*the g.” Dr. Grimm remarks*  
*further that the Eng. until*  
*donec, usque, though Old Eng-*  
*lish, (and not A.-S. which uses*  
*oð) appears to be a real Dan-*  
*ism. Dr. Grimm’s affirmation*  
*that til always governs the g.*  
*is not quite correct, for in all*  
*the northern dialects til gene-*  
*rally governs the ac. and only*  
*sometimes the g. If the A.-S.*  
*example cited below, on the au-*  
*thority of Som. be admitted, it*  
*disproves Dr. Grimm’s asser-*  
*tion] 1. To; ad. 2. Until;*  
*donec:—1. Cweð til him Hæ-*  
*lend the Saviour said to him,*  
*Som. Tille Gode to God;*  
*Deo, Chart. Athelst. Mon. Angl.*  
*195, 48. 2. Chr. 1140.*

*Tilgende tiling, Chr. 876, from*  
*tilian.*

<sup>c</sup> *TILIA, tiliga, tiligea, an; m.*  
*[Dut. teler m. a begetter, pro-*  
*creator: Old Dut. teelman m.*  
*a farmer: Wel. tyluwr a house-*  
*holder] A TILLER, husband-*  
*man; cultor, agricola, inquil-*  
*linus:—Þa cwædon þa tilian*  
*him betwynan, Mk. 12, 7.*  
*He forðeð þa tiligean ille*  
*perdet istos agricolas, Mk. 12,*  
*9. Sende he to þam tiligum*  
*hys þeow misit ille ad agrico-*  
*las ejus servum, Mk. 12, 2.*

*TILIAN; ic tilige, þu tilast; p.*  
*ode; sub. ic, þu, he tilige;*  
*pp. ed; v. a. [Plat. Dut. te-*  
*len: Old Dut. teelen to beget,*  
*engender, also to till the*  
*ground, to raise seed: Frs. tela,*  
*tila, thila, to cultivate the ground,*  
*to build; tigia to procreate] 1. To*  
*prepare, procure, obtain, sup-*  
*ply, seek; parare, procurare*  
*quarere. 2. To TILL, culti-*  
*vate, plough; parare terram,*  
*arare. 3. To TOIL, labour,*  
*endeavour, assist, exercise, stu-*  
*dy, take care of, cherish, cure;*  
*operam dare, studere, niti,*  
*curare. 4. To reckon, ac-*  
*count, assign, ascribe; compu-*  
*tare, assignare:—1. þa Noe*

*ongan to eorðan him setes*  
*tilian then Noah began on earth*  
*to prepare food for himself,*  
*Cd. 75. Þæt he þa eorð-*  
*an worhte, and him þeron ti-*  
*lode ut ille terram exercebat,*  
*et sibi ex ea pararet (victum),*  
*Gen. 3, 23. Sume tiliað wif-*  
*some seek wives, Bt. 24, 3. 2.*  
*Land to tilianne to till land*  
*Chr. 1092. 3. Geornlice ic*  
*tylode to awritanne I diligent-*  
*ly laboured to write, Bd. S. p.*  
*649, 11. Þonne þu tilast*  
*þin on eorðan quando tu ex-*  
*ercueris te in terram, Gen. 4,*  
*12. He is wyrðe þæt þu him*  
*tilige ille est dignus ut tu ei*  
*operam des, Lk. 7, 4. To*  
*eorðan elnes tilode to earth*  
*strength applied, Cd. 47.*  
*Manege tiligað many endea-*  
*vour, Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348,*  
*30. 4. Þæt þu ne tilige þe*  
*selfum agnes that thou ascribe*  
*it not to thyself as thy own, Bt.*  
*30, 1, Card. p. 168, 27: Bd.*  
*S. p. 524, 4.*

<sup>d</sup> *Tiliga a farmer, v. tilia.*

*Tilige prepare, labour, v. tilian.*

*Tiling help, care, v. tilung.*

*Tille, is found in the following*  
*places:—On tille in a station, in*  
*a fixed position; in fixa sta-*  
*tione, Bt. R. p. 178. Of tille*  
*from (its) station; e fixa sta-*  
*tione, Menol. F. 220, Lye.*

*Til-modig quiet-minded, meek,*  
*gentle, Cd. 90: 98.*

*Tilnes, se; f. Labour, exertion,*  
*care; labor, v. tiling.*

*Tilð, tilða [tilð what is tilled,*  
*from tilian to till] TILTH,*  
*culture, fruit, crop; cultura,*  
*culta terra, satum:—Ælc tilð*  
*on mersc-lande for-ferde all*  
*the crop in the marsh land*  
*perished, Chr. 1098: 1097.*

*Tilung, e; f. Study, atten-*  
*tion, work, labour, culture, as-*  
*sistance; studium, animi in-*  
*tentio, labor, cultura:—Man-*  
*na tilunga men’s studies, Bt.*  
*24, 4. Ete ælpeodig fole*  
*þine tilunga absumet alieni-*  
*gena populus tuos labores, Deut.*  
*28, 33. Lac of eorðan tilun-*  
*gum oblatio e terræ cultura,*  
*Gen. 4, 3.*

*TIMA, an; m. [Dan. time c. an*  
*hour: Swed. timma f: timme*  
*m. an hour: Icel. tími m. hora,*  
*tempus, felicitas; tima f. lar-*  
*gitas, liberalitas: Gael. tim f.*  
*time, season; Fr. temps m. It.*  
*Port. tempo m.: Sp. tiempo*  
*m.] TIME; tempus:—Tima*  
*gecwemnyssse tempus placatio-*  
*nis, Ps. 68, 16. Se tima þæt*  
*winberian ripodon tempus*  
*quo wæ maturuerunt, Num.*  
*13, 21. Min tima is gehende*



*neum tempus est prope, Mt. 26, 18. Com to his tyman venit ad ejus tempus præstitutum, Jn. 5, 4. Þæm timum in the time; eo tempore, Bt. 38, 5.*

\*Timan to teem, produce, v. tyman.

TIMBER, timbor; d. timbre [Plat. Old Dut. timmer, timber n. wood, timber: Frs. timbr n. a building: Ger. zim-mer n. like the Plat: Old Ger. zimber, zimbra, zimbri, zem-ber, skaffelosa zimbri *informis materia*: Dan. tømmer n. timber: Swed. timmer n. timber: Icel. timbr n. timber] 1. TIMBER, wood; lignum, materia. 2. A tree; arbor. 3. A frame, structure, building; structura, ædificium. 4. A wooden instrument; quodvis instrumentum ligneum:—1. No mihton Godes beon þa þe manna handum geworhte wæron of eorðlicum timbre non poterant Dei esse illi qui hominum manibus fabricati erant e terrestri materia, Bd. S. p. 552, 11. 2. Ors. 4, 4. 3. Hyhtlic heofon-timber joyous heavenly frame, Cd. 8. To þæm timbre gefæstnad fastened to the building, Bd. S. p. 544, 31: 567, 12. 4. Cot. 167.

\*Timbrian, getimbrian; ic getimbrige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. timmern: Dut. timmeren ædificare: Ger. zimmern ædificare: Old Ger. zimbran, zimbron, kizimbron: Lip. getimbricit ædificatus: Not. Ps. 121, 3; daz ist diu himliscsa Ierusalem, diu in burge uis kezimberot uuirz uzer chechen unde geistlichen steinen hæc est celestis Solyma, quæ ut ciuitas ædificatur ex lapidibus uiuis et spiritualibus: Ker. uses this word in a moral sense, to edify: Moes. timbrjan ædificare: Dan. tømme, tømre to timber, to prepare or square timber for building: Swed. timra like the Dan: Icel. timbra ædificare. Adelung thinks this verb is related to the Grk. τεμνειν to cut, and the Heb. כָּטַף dmm or damam to cut down.—timber wood] 1. To timber, or to build with timber or wood, the first building probably being of wood, hence generally to build, erect; ædificare, struere. 2. To build up the mind, to instruct, edify; morali sensu ædificare, instruere:—1. Ic timbrige I build; ego struo, Elf. gr. Som. p. 28, 5. Uton timbrian us ceastre and sty-pel agedum, ædificare nobis urbem, et turrim, Gen. 11, 4.

Ic timbrode setl þin ædificavi sedem tuam, Ps. 88, 5. Ge þe timbrigað witegena byrgena vos qui ædificatis prophetarum sepulchra, Mt. 23, 29: Lk. 11, 47, 48. 2. Mid god-cundre lare timbrede divina doctrina instruxit, Bd. 518, 10.

\*Timbrung a building, structure, repair, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68, v. getimbrung.

Timlice TIMELY, quickly, soon; tempestive, cito:—Swa timlice, so quickly, so soon, Elf. Test. 1.

TIMPAN A tabret, drum; tympanum:—Mid timpanum cum tympanis, Gen. 31, 27. Timpanan plegiende tympana pulsans, C. Ps. 67, 27.

TIN, es; n. [Plat. tinn n: Dut. Dan. Icel. tin n: Ger. zinn n: Wel. ystæn tin, pewter: Bret. stean m: Ir. stan: Corn. staen: Gael. stavin f. pewter, tin] TIN; stannum, vel utriusque scribitur in Elf. gr. 5, stagnum. Unde vocem stagna, i. e. lacus, reddidit Saxonius interpres Ps. 113, 8, MS. T. per tine quasi fuisset stanna, Lye.

Tin ten, Bd. S. p. 485, 24, &c., v. tyr.

<sup>h</sup>Tina, Tine. The river Tine; Tina fluvius, qui Hagustaldum et Novo-castrum præterlapsus in finibus agri Northymbrensis et Dunelmensis mare Germanicum ingreditur:—Be Tinan þære ea by the river Tine, Chr. 875: Bd. S. p. 642, 36.

Tinan - muða [Malm. Dunel. Hood. Ric. Tinemuðe: Brom. Tynmouth] TINMOUTH; the mouth of the Tine; Tina fluvii ostium, Chr. 792.

Tinclan To tickle, to move pleasantly; titillare, Scint. 12.

Tindas TINES, the teeth of harrows; occæ rastri, Som.

Tinen, tinnen. Of tin, made of tin; stanneus, Cot. 166: Elf. gr. 5.

Tingnys, se; f. Usefulness, service, eloquence; utilitas, eloquentia, v. getingce.

Tin-manna-caldor a governor of ten men, a decemvir.

Tintreg torment, affliction, hell, R. Mt. 4, 24: C. Mt. 10, 28, v. tintreg.

Tintregan to torment, afflict, C. R. Mt. 8, 29, v. tintregian.

Tinter-þegn a minister of torments, an executioner, Cot. 5.

Tintreg, tintreg, es; m. also tintrege, an; f. Torment, torture, punishment; tormentum, cruciatus, pœna:—Hel-le-tintreges muð inferni tormenti os, Bd. S. p. 630, 13.

Tintrega stowe tormentorum locus, Lk. 16, 28. On tintregum gegripene cruciatibus detenti, Mt. 4, 24. Þa he on þam tintregum was quum ille in tormentis esset, Lk. 16, 23. Tintregan fela torments many, Cd. 224, v. trege.

<sup>i</sup>Tintreganlic, tintreglic. Belonging to punishment or torment, infernal; pœnalis, gehennalis:—Be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites de horrore gehennalis pœnæ, Bd. S. p. 598, 15.

Tintregian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To torment, punish, torture; cruciare, pœnis afficere, verberibus mulctare:—Tintregodon hyne plagis cædebant eum, Lk. 10, 30.

Tintregung, e; f. Punishment, torment; cruciatus, tormentum, R. 98.

Tiode created, Cd. 9, v. teon.

Tiohhian to suppose, determine, v. teohhian.

TIOLA [Gael. tiolam m. a snatch, a sudden attempt at biting] An endeavour, exertion, labour; conatus, nisus, vehementia, Som.

Tiolan; p. ode; pp. od to toil, labour, study, prepare, get, Bt. 22, 1: 39, 12, v. tilian.

<sup>j</sup>Tiolo; adv. Earnestly, anxiously; vehementer, importune, sollicitate:—Tiolo micel sprec vehementer magna controversia, Conc. Clovesh. ap. Bd. S. p. 768, 17: Hicke's Diss. Ep. p. 80.

Tiolung study, attention, Bt. 24, 3, v. tiling.

Tion; p. ode to draw, lead, produce, accuse, Bd. S. p. 615, 8, v. teon.

Tiona a reproach, accusation, Prov. 6, 11, v. teona.

Tion-cwida a reproachful speech, v. teon-cwyde.

Tioða m; the tenth, v. teoða.

TIR, Tyr, es; m. [Norse, Tir, Tiir, Tyr, in modern orthography, Thor the god of thunder] A name of Odin, or one of his sons; hence, a leader, prince, commander, Lord; hence also, splendour, brightness, glory, power, dominion, victory; nomen Odini, vel principis saltem Asarum, i. e. divorum septentrionalium, Odini filiorum; Mars, Mercurius; metonymice, quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator a personis ad rem transferebatur, adeo ut significaret gloria, principatus, dominatio vel dominium, imperium, potestas:—Tir metod Lord Creator, gloriosus Creator; dominus Creator, Cd. 108. Æsca



tir glory of spears, *Cd.* 97. Tir win a beloved prince; princeps dilectus, *Bt.* R. p. 186. Eadiges tir glory of the blessed, *Cd.* 215. Tires brucað enjoy dominion; dominationis potimini, imperio gaudete, *Cd.* 74. Tires brytta Lord of glory; gloriæ Dominus, *Jdth.* p. 22, 36. Torhte tire bright glory; illustris dominio, victoria, *Cd.* 4. Tirum fæst in glories fast, *Cd.* 190.

<sup>k</sup>Tir-, [Ger. zier: *Dan.* zyr] As a prefix denotes glorious, powerful, very, exceeding, highest, the sup. degree; adjectivis præposita hæc vox tir tam apud Anglo-Saxones, eorum significationem adauget usque ad gradum superlativum: —Tir-eadig tanquam imperator, i. e. maximis modis, summe beatus, dives, potens, clarus. Beatissimus, ditissimus, clarissimus. Tir-eadige hæleð most eminent men; clarissimi viri, *Menol.* F. 26. Tyn hund geteled tir-eadigra ten hundred numbered illustrious warriors, *Cd.* 154. Tir-fæst quasi omnium dominator, fixus. Constantissimus, stabilissimus, propositi tenacissimus: et proinde etiam, eximius, maximus, præstantissimus. Tir-fæst metod glorious Creator, *Cd.* 50. Heht tir-fæstne hæleð commanded (the) illustrious chief; jussit præstantissimum virum, *Cd.* 146. Tir-fruma imperio primus, supremus, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 22. Tir-meahhtig dominatu potens, potentissimus, *Cod. Exon.* 25 a, 2.

<sup>l</sup>Tirian, tirigan, tyrgan, tyrian, tyrwian; p. ode, de; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. tarren, targon, tergen irritare, vexare: *Dut.* tergen: *Old* *Dut.* terghen, both like the Plat: *Ger.* zergen to vex, provoke: *Dan.* tæрге to irritate, incense: *Icel.* tyra ægre patere: *Grk.* τειρεῖν vexare] To vex, provoke, irritate, exasperate; vexare, exasperare, exacerbare, irritare, irridere: —Pe tirð on þa protan which irritates thee in the throat, *Bt.* 22, 1. Hu lange tyrwiað feond usquequo improperat inimicus? *L.* Ps. 73, 11. Na he tyrigde spræca his non exacerbavit sermones ejus, *M.* Ps. 104, 26. Me tyrað mine eagan me irritant mei oculi, *Lippio*, *Elf.* gr. 30. Þa þe tyriað qui exasperant, *L.* Ps. 65, 6: 67, 7. Hine mid wurdum tirigdon illum verbis irritaverunt, *Job.* p. 167,

13. Hig me tirigdon illi me provocaverunt, *Deut.* 32, 21. Hi tyrwedon hine exacerbaverunt illum, *L.* Ps. 77, 45, 46. Na hi tyrigdon spræca his non illi exacerbaverunt sermones ejus, *Ps.* 104, 26: *Cot.* 205. Mid ungyldre tyrwigende wæs vexing with unjust tribute, *Chr.* 1100, v. teran to tear.

<sup>m</sup>Tirr a tower, v. tor.

Tir, titt, es; m. [Plat. titt, titte f: *Dut.* tet f: *Ger.* zitze: *Mons.* Glos. tuito mamma: *Wel.* teth a teat, dug; tethan a cow's udder; diden the nipple or teat of a breast: *Ir.* Gael. did f. a pap: *It.* tetta f. the breast: *Sp.* Port. teta f. teat: *Fr.* teton m: *Slav.* cyc, cecy, sosy: *Dan.* patte c: *Swed.* patt m. diss m. teat:

*Heb.* דד dd or dad: *Chald.*

pl. דדד ddin or daddin udders: *Grk.* τῆθη, τῆθος] A TEAT, pap, breast; uber, mamma, mammula, mamilla: —*Elf.* gr. 9, 18: *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 71. Titas mamilla, *Cot.* 132, 163. Tito, titto ubera, *C. R.* Lk. 11, 27. Tyten, *T.* Ps. 21, 8.

Titelod Entitled; intitulatus, v. getitelod.

<sup>n</sup>TIDĀ, tithe, tyðe. Obtained his desire or purpose, in possession of; compos: —Þu þæs tiða beo thou of this shalt be in possession, *Cd.* 107: 117. He wæs from drihtne tyðe þære bene þe he bæd ille erat a domino compos voti quod ille rogabat, i. e. a domino impetravit quod petebat, *Bd.* S. p. 607, 32. Ealles þæs þe ge biddað ge beoð tiða omnis istius quod vos petitis, vos eritis compotes, *Mt.* 21, 22.

TIDĒ, tyðe [Plat. tügen in its signification of getting, acquiring, buying] A gift, favour; donum, gratia: —To tyðe sylan in donum sive dono dare, *Bd.* S. p. 540, 27. Tiðe gefremede gratiam perfecit, *Jdth.* p. 21, 5.

Tiðian, tyðian, tyðigean; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [tiðe a gift] To grant, allow, permit; annuere, concedere, permittere: —Gif þu me æniges þinges tiðian wylle si tu mihi quamvis rem annuere velis, *Gen.* 18, 3. Geornde þet he scolde him tyðian þet he geornde desired that he would grant what he asked, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 32. Nolde nateshwon him tiðian þæt noluit nequam ei permittere ut, *Num.*

21, 23. He nateshwon hire þæs tiðian nolde ille nequam ei hoc annuere noluit, *Gen.* 39, 8. He his bene tyðigean wolde he his petition would grant, *Bd.* S. p. 550, 43. Drihten tiðode me Dominus annuebat mihi, *Deut.* 9, 19. Tiðiað me grant me, *Cd.* 117. Snytre tyðiende sapientiam præstans, concedens, *L.* Ps. 18, 8.

<sup>o</sup>Tiðing a tilthing, v. teoðing.

Titt-strycel [strycel a nipple] the nipple or teat of the breast; mamilla, papilla, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 71.

Titul A TITLE; titulus, inscription, *C. Mk.* 15, 26.

Tiw, tyw, ti, tiig, tu, es; m. [Icel. ty, tyss, tyr deustar septentrionalium, Mars, fama præclara. One of the ases, aesir, or northern gods; the issue of the marriage of Odin and his wife Trigga, the daughter of Tiorgun] The god of war; Mars: —Tiwes dæg, Tywes dæg TUESDAY; Martis dies, *Rubr.* ad *Mt.* 18, 15: *Mk.* 14, 1: *Jn.* 7, 1, 14: 10, 1. Tiwes-dæg, *Chr.* 1104.

<sup>p</sup>To; prep. d. [Plat. Frs. to at, to: *Dut.* te, tot at, to: *Ger.* zu: *Ker.* Ot. Wil. zi, zua, zuo, ze, za: *Moes.* du ad: *Bret.* da: *Ir.* Gael. Pol. do: *Corn.* tho: *Ind.* sa. The Lat. ad is only a transposition of the vowel] To, towards, for, from; ad, in, ob, pro, a, ab: —Cumað to me, *Mt.* 11, 28. Onfeng to rice took to (the) kingdom, *Chr.* 3. Þa cwæð se Hælend to him, *Mt.* 4, 10. To dæge þissum to this day, *Cd.* 49. To Cristes mæssan to Christ's mass or Christmas, *Chr.* 1043. Hig beon eow to mete, *Gen.* 1, 29: *Mt.* 19, 27. To wife in uorem, *Gen.* 20, 12: *Mt.* 14, 4. To hlafe in panem, *Mt.* 4, 3. To tacnum, and to tidum, and to dagum, and to gearum in signa, et in tempora, et in dies, et in annos, *Gen.* 1, 14. To miclum wyrðe pro magno pretio, *Mt.* 26, 9. To þrym hund penegum or penegon pro trecentis denariis, *Mk.* 14, 5. To soðum or soðe pro vero, *Mt.* 5, 32: 8, 11. To his honda healdan to hold from or under his hands; ab ejus manibus tenere, *Chr.* 887: —To is never used before verbs in the infinitive mood, as in the present Eng; but when to is put before a verb, it seems to convert the verb into a noun, and to govern it in the d, doubling the n, because the



preceding vowel is short. This is what is often called a gerund; but even in Lat. the gerunds amandi, amando, amandum, are merely the g. d. ac. of amandus. Hujus participuli to ope formatur infinitivus derivativus, quiet gerundivus, supinalis, et participialis appellari potest; eo quod vim habet gerundii, supini, et participiorum in rus et dus, respective: ut, Gesette to gehealdenne constituit ad custodiendum, Gen. 3, 24. Wyrðe to beranne dignus ad portandum, Mt. 3, 11. Genyt to ganne compellit ad eundem, Mt. 5, 41. He hi asende godspell to bodigenne ille eos misit evangelium prædicatum vel ad prædicandum, Mk. 3, 14. Eaðelicre or eðre to cweðanne, cweðenne or secgenne facilius dictum vel ad dicendum, Mt. 5, 9: Mk. 2, 9. To cumenne venturus, Mt. 11, 3, 14. To sylenne tradendus, prodendus, Mt. 17, 22. Ondred to faranne metuit ire, Mt. 2, 22. Alyfe me to farenne permitte me ire, Mt. 8, 21.

\*Tō; adv. [All the cognate words in to the prep. are used also as adverbs; thus, Plat. to veel too much, &c.] Too, also; nimis, insuper:—To micel too much; nimis multus, nimius, Bt. 37, 4. To feorre nimis procul, Ex. 8, 28. To neh nimis prope, Ex. 19, 12. To slaw too slow; nimis tardus, Bt. 37, 4. Nigon hund wintra, and hund seofontig to nine hundred winters, and seventy also (too), Cd. 62.

To-, in composition is generally used exactly as to in the present Eng.; but it sometimes involves the idea of deterioration, and then seems to correspond with the *Icel.* tor-; as, to-draefan to disperse, dissipate.

To æfen to evening, Ex. 16, 12.

To-ætýcean to add to, to super-add; to increase; super-addere, augere, Bd. S. p. 609, 33.

To-ætýcyns an addition to, an increase; augmentum, Bd. S. p. 553, 14.

To-agan to claim, Cd. 216, v. agan.

To-alætan to let go from, to relax; relaxare, R. Ben. interl. in prol.

To-ancanawnes, se; f. An invention, a curious invention; ad-inventio, Cot. 5.

To-ansendan to send to, to appoint; destinare, Cot. 68.

To-asendan to admit; admitte-re, Wanl. Cat. p. 292.

To-asettan to appoint to, to appoint; apponere, Bd. S. p. 528, 20.

To-aspanan to allure to, entice; allicere, Ors. 3, 9.

To-awyllan; p. he to-awylte to roll to, to roll; adolvere, Mt. 27, 60.

To-bæde prayed to, adored, Ors. 6, 1, v. biddan.

To-bærst broke, Dial. 1, 2, v. to-berstan.

To-beátan; p. to-beot to beat, to beat to pieces; diverberare, Chr. 1009, v. beátan.

To-becuman to come to, to approach; advenire, Mt. 6, 10, v. becuman.

To-befealdan; p. to-befeold to apply; ad-plicare, Scint. 78, v. fealdan.

To-begeatest obtainedst; acquisivisti, Cant. Moys. ad calcem Heptateuch. v. 20, v. begitan.

To-begyman to attend, consider; attendere, Ps. 65, 18, v. begyman.

To-beotan; p. ode. To menace, threaten, to impend over; minari, imminere:—þam þe se deað tobeotað quibus mors imminet, Bd. S. p. 493, 30. þæs eagan forwyrd tobeotode oculi interitum minatus est, Bd. S. p. 611, 19. Tobeotende imminens, Bd. S. p. 611, 23, v. beatan.

\*To-beran to bear or carry to, to swell; adferre, tumere, differre, Cot. 14: Past. 17, 9.

To-berennes, se; f. A difference; differentia, Cot. 69.

To-berstan; p. to-bærst, we to-berston; pp. to-borsten to burst, break, to be dashed in pieces; dirumpere, Elf. gr. 24: Ors. 4, 10, C., v. berstan.

To-berstung a bursting in pieces. To-bigende bowing to, bending, bowing down, Cot. 64.

To-bireð is distant; distat, V. Ps. 102, 12.

To-blawan; pp. to-blawen, to-blæd to inflate, elevate, scatter; inflare, diffilare, L. Ps. 36, 37: Scint. 17.

To-bodian to deliver to, to announce, Ps. 21, 32.

To-borsten broken, Lk. 8, 29, v. to-berstan.

To-bote to-boor, Lev. 4, 23, 28, v. bót.

To-bræc broke, tore, destroyed, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15, v. to-bræcan.

To-bræcan; p. to-brædde to spread abroad, to extend, expand, dilate; dilatare, extendere, expandere, Bt. 18, 1, 2:

30, 1: Ps. 80, 9: 118, 32: Mt. 23, 5, v. brædan.

\*To - brædnys, to - brædnys broadness, Ps. 117, 5, v. bradnis.

To-brægd cast off, Cd. 126, v. to-bredan.

To-brecan; p. to-bræc; pp. to-brocen to break, separate, tear, destroy, Bt. 35, 4: Ex. 23, 24: Mt. 9, 16, v. brecan.

To-bredan, to-bregdan; p. to-bræd, we to-brædon, to-brudon; pp. to-brædd, to-brægd; v. a. To put or shake off, separate, divide, pull in pieces; discutere, excutere, dividere, discindere, dilacerare:—Slepe tobrædon put off sleep, Jdth. p. 25, 7. Tobræd hi to sticcum discidit eum in frusta, Jd. 14, 6. Metod tobræd monna spræce the Creator scattered men's speech, Cd. 81. Slæpe tobræd shook off sleep, Bd. S. p. 596, 5. Tobrudon dilacerarunt, Ors. 4, 2. Slæpe tobrægd cast off sleep, Cd. 126. Tobroden fractus, Fulg. 19.

To-bringan to bring to, Ors. 5, 13.

\*To-brittan, to-brytan; v. a. To rub, bruise, break, to break to pieces; conterere, confringere, comminuere:—Teð sinfulra þu to-brittest dentes peccatorum tu contrivisti, Ps. 3, 7. Folc þu tobrittest populum tu confringes, Ps. 55, 7. Heo tobryt þin heafod illa conteret tuum caput, Gen. 3, 15. Boga tobrysteð arcum confringet, Ps. 45, 9. To-bryttende breaking; confringens, Hymn. To-bryt confractus, Ps. 36, 16. Tobrytten contritus, L. Ps. 146, 3, v. breotan.

To-brocen broken, v. to-brecan.

To-broden broken, v. to-bredan.

To-brogden broken, v. to-brocen.

To-broht brought to; p. of to-bringan.

To-brycð breaks, tears, Mt. 9, 16, v. to-brecan.

To-brysan; pp. ed. To bruise, break; conterere, contundere, confringere:—He tobryst ipse conteret, dissipabit, Mt. 21, 44. He bið to-brysed ille erit confractus, id.

To-brytednys, se; f. Bruisedness, sorrow; contritio, L. Ps. 13, 7.

To-burston broken, Mk. 27, 51, v. to-berstan.

To-ceorfan To carve or cut off; amputare, C. Mk. 14, 47.

To-ceowan to chew, eat, Pasch. Hom. p. 6, 26.

To-cinan To cleave or cut asunder; diffindere, Cot. 61, 179.



\*To-cir-hus *a house to turn to, an inn, Cot. 58.*

To-cleaf *split, clove, v. to-clufan.*

To-cleofe *split, v. to-clufan.*

To-cleofian; *p. to-cleofode, to-gecleofode. To cleave to, to adhere, stick; adhære:—Tocleofode me adhæsīt mihi, Ps. 100, 4. Tocleofode muð minne stan fleasce minum adhæsīt os meum carni meæ, Ps. 101, 6: 118, 25, v. clifian, gecleo-fian.*

To-clufan, to-cleofan; *p. to-cleaf; pp. to-clofen; v. a. To split, cleave; diffindere:—Ic tocleofe findo, Elf. gr. 28, Som. p. 32, 62. Gif þu þonne ænne stan toclifst si tu quodvis saxum diffindis, Bt. 34, 11. To-cleaf on twa clove in two, Elf. T. p. 18, 13. Toclofen cloven, L. Pol. Elf. 40.*

To-clypian *to call to, to invoke.*

To-clypung *a calling upon.*

To-cnawan *to discern, distinguish, to know distinctly; discernere, distinguere, Mt. 16, 3: Bt. 20.*

To-cnawlece *Expressly; nominatum, Chr. 963, Ing. p. 156, 10.*

\*To-cnysan; *pp. ed to shake off; discutere, concutere, R. Ben. 64.*

To-corfen *cut or carved off, v. to-ceorfan.*

To-cowen *chewed, v. to-ceowan.*

To-cuman, he to-cymð *to come to, to arrive, happen; advenire, Bt. 14, 3: Lk. 11, 2: Mt. 16, 27, v. cuman.*

To-cwæsteds, se; *f. A trembling, shaking, vexing; quassatio, concussio, Ps. 105, 29.*

To-cweðan, he to-cwyð; *p. he to-cwæð; pp. to-cweden, to-cweðen; v. a. 1. To speak to; alloqui, dicere ad. 2. To speak against, to forbid; contradicere, prohibere:—1. Him tocwæð ei dixit, Mt. 17, 7: Mt. 3, 23: Gyf hwa eow ænig þinge tocwýð si quis vobis ullam rem dicet, Mt. 21, 3. 2. Tocweden prohibitus, L. Edw. Guth. 9. Tocweðen prohibitus, L. Const. W. p. 108, 67.*

To-cwisian, to-cwysan; *p. de; pp. ed. 1. To shake, disquiet; quater, concutere. 2. To shake to pieces, to crumble; comminuerē:—1. Ic tocwise quasso, Elf. gr. 24. Ic to-cwyse, Lk. gr. 28, 4. He tocwysde ille conquassabit, L. Ps. 109, 7. Tocwysed heod quassata arundo, Mt. 12, 20. 2. He tocwyst ille comminuet (eum,) Lk. 20, 18.*

To-cwysednys, se; *f. A trem-*

*bling, shaking, breaking; quassatio, concussio, Dial. 2, 11.*

\*To-cwyð *shall say, v. to-cweðan.*

To-cyme, es. *An advent, approach, a coming to; adventus:—Tacn þines tocymes signum tui adventus, Mt. 24, 3: 27, 37. Hig ondreðon hira Israhela tocymes illi timebant ipsorum Israelitarum adventum, Jos. 5, 1.*

To-cymð *comes, happens, v. to-cuman.*

To-cyrdon *turned to, parted, Chr. 1094, v. cerran.*

To-dæg To-DAY; *hodie, Ex. 32, 29: Mt. 6, 11, 30.*

To-dælan; *p. de; pp. ed. To divide, separate, part, distribute, sever, distinguish; dividere, separare, partiri, distribuere, distinguere, Lk. 11, 17, 22: Mt. 24, 51: Gen. 1, 4, 14: Ex. 14, 21, v. dælan.*

To-dælednes, to-dælydnes, se; *f. A division, separation, difference, respite, cessation; divisio, discrimen, intermissio:—On todælydnesse in divisiones. Bifariam, C. Ps. 135, 13: R. Ben. 15.*

To-dæledlice, to-dæledlice; *adv. Distinctly, separately; divise, distincte, separatim, Fulg. 43: Elf. gr. 38.*

To-dæling *A dividing, parting; divisio, Lye.*

To-dælnes, se; *f. A separation; divisio:—To-dælnessa divisiones, Past. 53, 3.*

To-dal *a division, distinction, difference; divisio, separatio, differentia, Elf. gr. 50: Lk. 12, 51.*

To-delan *to divide, Ps. 47, 12, v. to-dælan.*

To-deman, to-doeman. *To determine; adjudicare:—Pilatus todoemde þæt were gibed hiora Pilatus adjudicavit quod fieret petitio eorum, Lk. 23, 24.*

To-dihtnian *To dispose, arrange, appoint; disponere:—To-dihtnodon disposuerunt, Ps. 82, 5.*

To-don; *p. to-dyde. To divide, distinguish, admit, use; separare, distinguere, Hexaëm. 4: Cot. 190.*

To-draefan; *pp. ed To disperse, scatter, dissipate; dissipellere, dissipere, dissipare:—Þa hæðenan todræð ethnicos dissipellit, Jos. 3, 10. Byð seo heord todræfed erit grex dispersus, Mt. 26, 31: Mk. 14, 27.*

To-draefednys, se; *f. A dispersion, scattering; dispersio:—Þeoda todræfednys gentium dispersio, Jn. 7, 35.*

To-drefed *dispersed; dissipatus, Ps. 67, 1, v. drefan.*

\*To-drifan; *pp. to-drifen to disperse, Jn. 10, 12: Bt. 33, 4, v. drifan.*

To-droefnis, se; *f. A division; schisma, C. Jn. 9, 16.*

To-dwæscan *extinguished, quenched, Cd. 191, Th. p. 238, 11, v. dwæscan.*

To-dyrstlice *boldly, rashly, v. dyrstelice.*

To-eac *in addition, besides; præter, Bt. 34, 6.*

To-eacan, to-ecan; *p. we to-ecton; pp. to-eacen to add to, to join; adjicere, adjungere, C. Mt. 6, 27.*

To-eacan *in addition, besides; præter, insuper, Bt. 10: 26, 2: Gen. 42, 25.*

To-emnes *along.*

To-endebyrdnes *order, arrangement; ordo, Bd. S. p. 549, 20.*

To-fægen *too glad, overjoyed.*

To-fæncg *A taking; captio, L. Ps. 123, 5.*

To-faran; *p. to-for to go to or over, to proceed, depart, to journey; adire, discedere, Cd. 80: Ors. 3, 11.*

To-farennnes, se; *f. A going on pilgrimage; peregrinatio, Som.*

To-fealdan *to fold to or up, to apply; applicare, complicare, Elf. gr. 24.*

\*To-feallan; *p. to-feoll to fall to, to fall away; allabi, collabi, Ors. 6, 2.*

To-feceaster *Towcester, Northamptonshire; Tripontium, Chr. 921.*

To-feng *took to, assumed, Ps. 64, 4; p. of to-fon.*

To-feran; *pp. to-fered to go to, to depart, digest; discedere, digeri, Herb. 15, 2: 19, 6: R. Ben. 8, v. to-faran.*

To-ferian *to carry to, dispatch, rout; profligare, Lye.*

To-fesian *to drive away to, to rout; profligare, Wulfst. paræn. 10.*

To-findan *to invent, find out; adinvenire, Som.*

To-fleon *to flee to, to depart; confugere, Wanl. Cat. p. 294.*

To-fléowan, to-fléowan *to flow to, to flow together, to run downwards, float away, come to ruin, decay; adfluere, confluere, diffuere, Bd. S. p. 602, 28: 633, 27: Bt. 34, 12.*

To-flion *to flee from, v. to-fleon.*

To-flowednys *a flux, flowing.*

To-fon *to take to, accept, bring back, v. fon.*

To-foran, to-for, to-foren, to-foron; *prep. d. Before; ante, coram, præ:—Toforan eallum þyssum ante omnia hæc, Lk. 21, 12. Toforen Gode and toforen þone Ærcebiscop*



before God and before the arch-  
bishop, Chr. 963. To-foran  
him gegaderude coram eo  
congregati, Mt. 25, 32: Lk.  
10, 8: 11, 6: Mk. 6, 41: 8,  
6. Synfulle toforan eallum  
Galileiscum peccatores præ om-  
nibus Galileis, Lk. 13, 2. To-  
for pone weofede before the al-  
tar, Chr. 1127. To-foron eal-  
lum þingum before all things,  
Bt. R. p. 149. To-foran is some-  
times separated. — To þam  
hænenan foran (to-foran) be-  
fore the heathen, Cd. 195.

<sup>b</sup>To-foran-settan To set before, to  
anticipate; coram ponere,  
anticipare, Ps. 76, 4.

To-forlætan To let go to, to let go,  
permit; admittere, permitte-  
re, Bt. 21.

To-forlætennys A leaving, remis-  
sion; intermissio, R. Ben.  
interl. 15.

To-fultumian To help, assist; ad-  
juvare, Heming. p. 403.

To-fundian. 1. To approach to,  
threaten; adire, imminere.  
2. To require; poscere:—1.  
þam þe se deað tofundað  
quibus mors imminet; ad quos  
mors aditura est, Bd. S. p.  
493, 30 B. 2. Twa þing sin-  
don þe ælces monnes inge-  
þanc tofundað two things which  
every man's intention requires,  
Bt. 36, 3, Card. p. 272, 22.

To-fylstan To help, aid; adju-  
vare, Ps. 118, 86.

To-fynde An invention, a sub-  
tle invention; adinventio, Som.

<sup>c</sup>Toga an; m. [from teogan to  
draw out, lead] A leader; dux,  
ductor. Raro autem occur-  
rit nisi in compositis, v. folc-  
toga, here-toga, teow, tohta.

Togædere; adv. TOGETHER;  
una, in unum, simul, conjunc-  
tim, continenter: — Feowertig  
daga and feowertig nihta  
togædere quadraginta dies et  
quadraginta noctes continenter,  
Gen. 7, 4. Ealle togædere  
all together, Bt. 33, 4.

To-gægnes, to-gegnes before,  
towards; to meet; obviam, e  
contra, C. R. Jn. 12, 13: Cd.  
228, v. to-geanes.

To-gælan To profane, defile; pro-  
phanare, L. Ps. 88, 31.

To-gænan To say, affirm; effari,  
L. Ps. 93, 4.

To-gan, to-gangan; p. to-eode,  
to-gengde To go to, to depart,  
to go away; adire, recedere,  
abire, Gen. 8, 5.

To-gang A passage, an approach;  
aditus, Som.

To-gægn To meet, against, back;  
obviam, retro, C. Mk. 13, 16,  
v. to-gægnes.

To-geanes, to-genes; prep. d.

ac. Towards, to, against, to  
meet; contra, adversus, obviam: — Gearwian us togenes  
grene stræte prepare before us  
a green path, Cd. 219. Gecydnys  
togeanes him sylfum a  
testimony against himself, Hom.  
Pasch. p. 11, 3. Aras þa  
metodes þeow gastum togea-  
nes arose then (the) Lord's  
servant towards (the) spirits, Cd.  
111. Cumende hym togea-  
nes veniens, venientem eis obviam,  
Mt. 27, 32. Togeanes  
his fynd he gæð against his  
enemies he goes, Elf. gr. 47:  
Gen. 14, 17: 19, 1: Mt. 8, 34.

<sup>d</sup>To-gebiddan To pray to, to adore.

To-gebindan to bind to.

To-geboren born to, hereditary,

Chr. 887.

To-gebyrian To pertain to, to be-  
have; impersonally it behov-  
eth; pertinere ad, decere, de-  
cet, oportet, Lk. 15, 12: C.  
R. Ben. 54, v. gebyrian.

To-geican to call, to call to the  
help of.

To-gecleofian; ic, he to-geclyf-  
ige; p. ode; pp. od. To stick to,  
to cleave; adhærere:—Tunga  
min togecleofode welerum mi-  
num lingua mea adhæsit fauci-  
bus meis, Ps. 21, 14. Toge-  
clyfge tunga min ceolum mi-  
num adhæreat lingua mea  
faucibus meis, Ps. 136, 7.

To-geclypian; p. ode; pp. od  
to call together, to send for;  
advocare, accire, Mk. 6, 7, v.  
clypian.

<sup>e</sup>To-gedon to do over, to spend,  
Lk. 10, 35.

To-gedore together, Chr. Gib. 2,  
19, v. to-gædere.

To-geacnian; p. ode. To add to,  
to increase; adjicere, Mt. 6, 33.

To-geecan, to-geican, to-geycan;  
p. to-geyhte, to-gehihte, we  
to-geyhton; pp. to-geehhte. To  
add to, to add, increase; adjic-  
ere, addere, augere:—Dæg-  
es ofer dægæs cyninges to-  
geyc dies super dies regis ad-  
jicies, Ps. 60, 6. To-gehihte  
addidit, Procem. R. Conc. Pa  
get to-geyhte insuper adjecit,  
Bd. S. p. 516, 26. Hi togeyhton  
adjecerunt, L. Ps. 77, 20.

To-gefulumian To help; adju-  
vare, Bd. S. p. 624, 5.

To-gegnes before, v. to-gægnes.

To-gegripan To begripe, to lay  
hold of; apprehendere, Ps.  
34, 9.

To-gehetan To call to, to summon;  
advocare, Ors. 6, 30.

To-gehyhtan to add to; adjicere.

To-geicean to increase, v. to-  
geecan.

To-geicendlic an adding to, an  
adjective.

<sup>f</sup>To-gelædan To lead to, to bring  
to; adducere, Ps. 71, 10.

To-gelaðian to invite to, to send  
for, Cot. 18.

To-geleccan to lay to, to apply.

To-gelengian To lengthen to, to  
join; conjungere, L. Edm. 9.

To-gelician to liken to.

To-gelihtan To assail; adsilire,  
L. Lund. W. p. 65.

To-genealæcan to approach to,  
Mt. 17, 14.

To-genedan, to-genidan, to-ge-  
nyde to compel, to force, L.  
pol. Alf. 1.

To-genes towards, before, v. to-  
geanes.

To-gengdon went, Cd. 39, v. to-  
gan.

To-geniman to take to, to as-  
sume, arrogate.

To-geotan to pour out to, to  
spread, Bd. S. p. 505, 26.

To-geræcan to reach to; atin-  
gere, Elf. gr. 28.

To-geræorde A taking to food, a  
refreshing; refectio, Guthl.  
Vit. 4.

To-geriman to number to, to  
enumerate, Cot. 5.

To-geſceadan to divide to, to in-  
terpret, R. Lk. 24, 27.

<sup>g</sup>To-geſendan to send to, to admit,  
Scint.

To-geſeon to see to, to regard,  
Cd. 187.

To-geſetan to put to, Bd. S. p.  
611, 40.

To-geſellan To number to, to com-  
pare; adnumerare, compara-  
re, Ps. 48, 21.

To-geſteon to draw to, to attract  
Ps. 76, 7.

To-geþeodan, to-geþeoddan to  
join to, to join, adhere, Ps. 72,  
27.

To-geþiedan to join to, to join,  
T. Ps. 67, 27.

To-gewægan, to-gewegan to car-  
ry to; advehere, Bd. in tit.  
3, 16.

To-gifan, to-gyfan to give to, to  
attribute, to grant.

To-gineolian to approach to,  
R. Lk. 19, 37, v. to-genea-  
læcan.

To-glidan; p. to-glád, we to-  
glidon. To glide to, to depart,  
to glide away; allabi, prolabi,  
Bt. R. p. 157: Dial. 2, 11.

To-goten poured out, spread, v.  
to-geotan.

To-gotennys, se; f. A pouring  
out, shedding, spreading; dif-  
fusio, dispersio, Herb. 140,  
3: 145, 2.

Togung, e; f. A TUGGING, pluck-  
ing, pulling; tractio, Som.

TOH [Plat. taag, taa, tai: Dut.  
taai: Ger. zähe: Old Ger.  
zehe, zach: Dan. seig, sej,  
seg: Swed. seg: Icel. tegia f.



- ductilitas, expansio.* — From *teon*: *Ger.* ziehen *to pull, draw*; *Tough, clammy*; *tenax, lentus, Cot.* 118.
- <sup>b</sup> *To-haccan to hack in two, to cut down*; *Ot.* concidere, *Nath.* 8.
- To-headan to hold to, to tend, Bt.* R. p. 167.
- To-heawan to hew in two, to hew to pieces, Chr.* 1004.
- To-helpen to help to, to assist, R.* Mk. 9, 24.
- To-heran to listen to, to obey, Bt.* R. p. 153.
- To-hildan*; *to-to-hilde to bow to, Cd.* 95.
- Tohl a tool, Cot.* 116, v. *tol*.
- Toh-lic Tough, clammy*; *tenax, Som.*
- Toh-lice Toughly, firmly*; *tenaciter, Som.*
- To-hlidan* [*to asunder, hlidan to cover*]; *To uncover, to open, yaun*; *hiare, Ors.* 3, 3, *Bar.* p. 91, 21.
- Toh-line a towing-line, Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 78.
- To-hlinnan To lift up*; *attollere, L.* Ps. 23, 7.
- To-hlystan to listen to, Past.* 15, 6.
- To-hnescian to make nesh, to soften.*
- Tohnas, se*; *f. TOUGHNESS*; *tenacitas, Lye.*
- <sup>i</sup> *To-hopa, an*; *m. [hopa hope] Hope, expectation, suspicio*; *spes, expectatio*:—*Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge, Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 290, 6: *Bt.* 10: *R. Ben. interl.* 59.
- To-hopian to hope, Past.* 51, 1, *v. hopian.*
- To-hrad, to-hræd, to-hræð over-hasty, rash, v. hræd.*
- To-hræðlice hastily, overhastily.*
- Tohroren destroyed, thrown down, Bd.* S. p. 482, 8, *v. hreosan.*
- Tohta, an*; *m. q. [Plat. Dut. hertog m: Frs. hertoghe m: Ger. herzog m: Isd. herizohi duke: Ot. speaking of Pilate, herizoho: Not. calls God herizog. In the Ger. Bible, 1 Sam. 25, 30, David is called herzog; and Matt. 2 b, Christ is named herzog over Israel; and Heb. 2, 10, herzog der seligheit duke of salvation: Eng. Bible, captain of salvation: Dan. hertug m: Sued. hertig m: Icel. hertogi, hertugi m. dux, exercitus: Lat. mid. heretochius: Wel. Armor. dug m. a duke, leader: Gael. diuchd m. a duke; Fr. duc m: It. duca m. a general, commander, chief, duke; duce m. a captain; doge m. doge, captain, general: Sp. Port. duque m: Grk. rayos: Lat. ducare*
- to govern*; *ducere to lead.*—*here an army, toga a leader; togen from teon to lead*] 1. *A leader*; *dux, ductor.* 2. *Offspring, young*; *foetus*:—1. *Æt tohtan a ductore, scilicet Deo, Jdth.* p. 24, 19. 2. *þu scealt fiersna sætan tohtan niwre tudor thou shalt snares set to (her) offspring*; *tu insidias pones foetui novæ progeniei, Cd.* 43, *Lye.*
- <sup>j</sup> *To-hweorfan*; *p. we-to-hwurfon*; *pp. to-hworfen to turn away, depart, wander, disperse, Chr.* 827: *Cd.* 189, *v. hweorfan.*
- To-hyran to listen to, to obey, Chr.* 912, *v. hyran.*
- To-hyrcniende hearkening to, attentive, Cot.* 3.
- To-irnan to run to, Bt.* 35, 6, *v. yrnan.*
- Tól, tool, tohl*; *g. e*; *pl. tól*; *f. [Icel. tól n. tólm. instrumenta: Fr. outil m. tool, instrument] A tool, an instrument*; *instrumentum, ferramentum*:—*þæt bið þonne cyninges weorc andweorc and his tol mid to ricianne, þæt he hæbbe his land full mannod that is then a king's materials and his tools to reign with, that he have his land well peopled, Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 15. *Ne mæg he þas tol gehealdan he cannot hold these tools, Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 25. *Butan þisum tolum without these tools, Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 19.
- <sup>k</sup> *To-lædan to lead to, Ps.* 124, 5.
- To-lætan*; *p. to-let To release*; *relaxare, Dial.* 2, 35.
- To-laf, to-lafe the rest, what is left, Lk.* 11, 41, *v. laf.*
- Tolcetung, e*; *f. A tickling, stirring, pleasant moving*; *titillatio, Som.*
- To-leggan To lay to, to divide, separate, pretend, feign, Bt.* 18, 2: *C. Lk.* 20, 20.
- To-lesan To unloose*; *dissolvere, R.* Mt. 5, 19.
- To-lesine A loosing, redemption, ransom*; *solutio, redemption, C.* Mk. 10, 45.
- To-ligan To lie to, to adjoin*; *adjacere, Chr.* 963.
- To-liðan To divide, separate*; *dividere, separare, Ors.* 1, 1. *Applicare, Cot.* 7.
- Tóll, es*; *m. [Plat. toll m. telonium: Dut. tol m. toll, tribute: Ger. zoll m. an inch, toll; Dan. told c: Sued. tull m: Icel. tollr m. vectigal, tributum: Wel. toll a tool or custom: Lat. telonium: Grk. τελωνιον, τελος] 1. A TOLL, tribute, tax*; *vectigal, census, tributum.* 2. *The privilege of being free from toll both in*

*buying and selling*; *privilegium manerionum dominis a regibus concessum, telonium sive theolonium dictum. Et hoc quidem duplex erat: alterum scilicet immunitatis a gabellis pro rebus in nundinis et emporiis emptis et venditis: alterum vero, idque frequentius, vendendi et emendi (et proinde consuetudinem sive vectigal recipiendi de vendentibus et ementibus) in terra sua. 3. The place where toll was paid, the toll-house; locus vel domus ubi vectigal persolvebatur:—1. Æt hwam nimað cyningas gafol oððe toll a quibus recipiunt reges tributum sive censum? Mt.* 17, 25. *Hi arerdon unrihte tollas they raised unjust tolls, Chr.* 1087. 2.  *Ic an heom eoft eal-swa þæt hy habben þær ofer saca and socna, toll and team ego concedo iis iterum etiam ut illi habeant insuper privilegium causas cognoscendi, et curiam tenendi; immunitatem a tolneis, cum libertate vendendi et emendi infra manerium suum; necnon totam servorum suorum propaginem, Chart. Edw. Conf. Eccl. Westm. concess. ap. Hickes, l. 158. Ic gife þone tun þe man cleo-peð Undela mid market and toll I give the town which they call Oundle with market and toll, Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 154, 36. *þas lind and ealla þa oðre þe lin into þe mynstre þa cwede ic scyr, þæt is saca and socne, toll and team has terras et omnia alia quæ pertinent ad monasterium hac charta ego concedo, i. e. privilegium causas cognoscendi, et curiam tenendi, et immunitatem a tolneis cum libertate vendendi et emendi infra terras suas, et servorum suorum propaginem, Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 11. *And ic wille þæt þus be gifen se toll I will that thus be given the toll, Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 23. 3. *Fra Wydes - mære eall to be cynges toll of Norðmannes - cros - hundred from Whittelsey - mere all to the king's toll of Norman - cross - hundred, Ing.* p. 155, 24.

<sup>l</sup> *Tollere A toll or tax-gatherer, a publican; telonarius, publicanus, R.* 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

*Toll-sceamol, toll-sceamul* [*sceamel a bench*] *A seat of custom, a treasury, Mt.* 9, 9: *Mk.* 12, 41, 43.

*Tolnere a toll-gatherer, R.* 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74, *v. tollere.*



<sup>m</sup>To-locian *a look to, to respect, regard*, Gen. 20, 7: Jos. 6, 22.

To-lore *lost*; perditus, R. Mt. 5, 29.

Tol-setl *a seat of custom*, R. 113.

To-lucan *To unlock, let loose, to pull up, to rend, tear*; reserare, evellere, convellere, Past. 58, 3: Bd. S. p. 619, 31.

To-lysan; p. de; pp. ed to loose, to let loose, Ps. 68, 6: 145, 6.

To-lysednes, se; f. *A loosing, dissolving, destruction, desolation*; solutio, desolatio:—For þære burhge tolysednesse *propter urbis desolationem sive dissolutionem*, Bd. S. p. 601, 34. Gewordene synd on to-lysyndysse *facti sunt in desolationem sive dissolutionem*, Ps. 72, 19.

Tolysnes, se; f. *A loosing, dismissal, dissolution*; solutio, dissolutio:—Þa seo tid nealecte hire tolysnesse *quum tempus instaret ejus dissolutionis*, Bd. S. p. 577, 16: 607, 21.

To-lyst *destroying*; desolatorius, Ps. 119, 4.

<sup>m</sup>To-mearcian *to mark out, describe, to tax*, Ps. 105, 32: Lk. 2, 1.

To-mearcodnes, se; f. *A marking out, a describing, taxing*; descriptio, recensio, Lk. 2, 2.

To-mergen *to-morrow*, Mt. 6, 30, v. morgen.

To-mertan *to part, divide*.

To-middes; prep. d. ac. [mid-des; g. of midd middle] *In the middle, in midst, among*; in medio, inter:—To-middes þam wæterum *inter aquas*, Gen. 1, 6. To-middes þam streame *in medio flumine*, Jos. 4, 9. To-middes eowre *in medio vestri, inter vos*, Lev. 26, 11. To-middes eow *inter vos*, Jn. 1, 26. To-middes hyra *in medio eorum*, Jn. 8, 3. Helle to-middes *in midst of hell*, Cd. 17.

To-morgen *to-morrow*.

Ton-bridge, Tone-bridge, Tun-bridge [Flor. Tunebrigia; Hunt. Tunebruge; Dunel. Tunebryge; Gerv. Tunebregge; Hovd. Tunebrige; Brom. Tunebrige; Kni. Tunnebrugg; Tunebrig; oppidum sive arx ad pontem] TUNBRIDGE; villa in Cantio occidentali, ubi castellum olim insigne archiepiscopi Cantuariensis; deinde vero Richardi Fitz-Gilbert, Chr. 1087.

To-nemnan *to name*.

Tong tongs, v. tang.

Tonian *to thunder*, Elf. gr. Som. p. 24, v. þunerian.

<sup>p</sup>Tonica *a coat*, R. Mt. 5, 40, v. tuncce.

To-niht *to night*, Num. 22, 19.

To-niman *to take to, to distinguish, separate, class*, Nic. 27.

Tool *a tool*, R. 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 58, v. töl.

Tor [Plat. Wel. m: Swed. topp m: Dut. Frs. Dan. Ir. Gael. top m: Icel. toppr n. cacumen; topper m. the top of a mast] Tor; vertex, fastigium:—Helmets top *a helmet's top*, R. 58: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.

Tor, torr, tur, es; m. [Plat. toorn, toren m. a tower: Dut. toren m: Ger. thurm m: Old Ger. turre, turen, thurn m: Dan. taarn n: Swed. torn n: Icel. turn m: Ir. Gael. tor, torr, tur m: Wel. twr a tower; twrr a heap, pile: Bret. Fr. tour m. f: It. Sp. Port. torre f: Pol. turma: Grk. τῦρος, τῦρις, τῦρος: Pers. Arm.

طῦر twr, tawr *a tower, a hill*:

Heb. צֶוֶר tzur *a rock*:

Chald. תִּוְר thur or תִּוְרָא

thura *a mountain*. Lye says,

Originem autem habet in lingua Celtica, qua mons dicebatur Thor; quæ Syris et Chaldæis efferebatur Thur.

Radice hujus conservant Cambri in verbo dwyre, surgere, levare, arrigere. Inde etiam nomina montium et monticolarum, apud varias gentes, Ex. gr. Dyr. Atlas lingua Mauritanie, Plin. V. 1: Strab. lib. xvii. Taurus, mons Asiæ. Tauri, montes Sarmatiæ. Taurini, gentes Alpine. Turinum, caput Pedemontii. Taurisci, omnes populi Alpini, præcipue in Norico et Vindelicia, Cluv. in Noric. c. 2. Thuringi vel Toringi, montani, monticolæ; gens Germanica inter Salam et Werram, Wacht. Glos. in voc. Thor. Retinetur etiam apud Derbeienses Cestrienses, aliosque nostrates vox ista Tor, montem significans] 1. A tower; turris. 2. A rock, high hill, a peak, tor; rupes, scopulum:—1. Gemiton at torre met at a tower, Cd. 80.

To-wearp þone torr *cast down the tower*, Bt. 35, 4. On torum his *in turribus ejus*, C. Ps. 47, 11: 121, 7. Mid torrum getimbrade *built with towers*, Bd. S. p. 473, 27. 2. Stan atrendlod of þam torre *trundled a stone from the rock*, Bt. R. p. 155. Heah-torras *high rocks*; excelsæ rupes; Alpes, Lye.

<sup>p</sup>To-ræran; pp. to-roren *to pull down*; diruere, Pref. R. Conc.

Toran-eage *bleer-eyed*, Herb. 16, 3: 54, 1, v. toren-eage.

TORD [Old Swed. tord m. ster-cus] Dung; ster-cus, fimus, merda, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 12, 15.

Tord-wifel *a dung-weevil, dung-beetle*; scarabæus.

Toren torn; pp. of teran.

Torend *tearing*, R. Mk. 14, 63.

Torended Torn; scissus, C. R. Mk. 15, 38.

Toren-eage *bleer-eyed*; ulceratos et quasi laceratos habens oculos, lippus, Past. 11, 1.

TORFIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od. To dart, shoot, throw, hurl; jactare, injicere, immittere:—Geseah hu þæt folc hyra feoh torfude on þone toll-seamol, and manega welige torfudun fela spectabat quomodo turba eorum æs immitteret in gazophylacium, et multi divites injiciebant multa, Mk. 12, 41: Jn. 8, 59: 10, 31.

Torfung, e; f. *A casting, throwing*; jactatio:—Stana torfung *a throwing of stones*, Ors. 3, 9.

<sup>q</sup>TORHT, torhtlic; def. se torhta; seo, het torhte; adj. Bright, glorious; clarus, illustris, splendidus:—Hwer is þæt tiber þæt þu torht Gode bringan pencest *where is the gift that thou to (the) glorious God thinkest to bring*, Cd. 140. Se torhta the glorious, Cd. 220. Þa wæs Iudas se torhtne gesalde Hæland then was Judas who betrayed (the) glorious Saviour, Cd. 226. Of þam torhtan temple dryhtnes *from the glorious temple of (the) Lord*, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 10. Tungla torhtast *brightest of stars*, Menol. F. 219.

Torhtlic *glorious*, Jdth. p. 23, 35, v. torht.

Torht-mod *bright-minded*, Cd. 74.

Torhtnes, se; f. Clearness, brightness, splendour; luculentia, claritas, splendor, Cot. 120.

Torht-ryne *a bright course*, Cd. 71.

To-riman *to number, to add in number*.

TORN, es; m. [Plat. Dut. toorn m: Ger. zorn m.] Anger, indignation; ira, iracundia, indignatio:—Þa wæs torn were then was anger to (the) man, Cd. 47. Tornes fulle *full of indignation*; indignationis plenus, Cod. Exon. 35 b, 5. Nu me Seðes bearn torn niwiað *now (the) children of Seth my*



- anger renew, *Cd.* 64. Torn wreca to wreak anger, *Cd.* 116: 117. His torn gewræce his anger wreaked, *Cd.* 4.
- \* Torn, turning Angry, offended; iratus, *Som.*
- Torn-word an angry word, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 1.
- To-ryne a running to, a concourse.
- To-samne together, v. to-somne.
- To-sawan to disseminate, spread, *Gen.* 9, 19.
- To-sceadan, to-sceadan to divide, separate, distinguish, explain, interpret, *Bt.* 20: *Ps.* 42, 1: 67, 15, v. sceádan.
- To-sceáde separated, was distant; distabat, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 35.
- To-sceānan to break, destroy, *C. R. Jn.* 19, 36.
- To - sceacan to shake off, put away, *Elf. gr.* 47: *Ps.* 28, 7.
- To-scead a shade, distinction, difference, *Bt.* 42.
- To-sceadan to divide, explain, v. to-sceadan.
- To-sceotan; p. to-sceat, we to- scutan to flee, to shoot in, *Bt. R. p.* 191: *Chr.* 1083.
- To-scerian To separate, divide; separare, *Prov.* 17.
- \* To-sconde confusion, shame, disgrace, *Cod. Exon.* 26 b, 4.
- To - scriðan to wander, to go astray, *Bt. R. p.* 176.
- To-sceufan to put or shove off, cast away, to scatter, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 52: *Cd.* 190.
- To-sceutan fled, escaped, v. to-sceotan.
- To-scyftan to divide, disperse, *Chr.* 1085.
- To-scyling, to-scylung a distinction, difference.
- To-sencan to sink, *Gen.* 9, 11.
- To-sendan to send to, to pour out, *Scint.* 28.
- To-seon to see to, to regard.
- To-seten inhabited; habitatus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
- To-settan to set or place to, to arrange, to apply, *Ps.* 61, 10: 83, 6.
- To-slacian to slacken, to loose, dissolve, *Prov.* 18.
- To-slæan, to-sleān, to-slagan to beat to pieces, to dash against, overturn, to destroy, *Ors.* 4, 2.
- To-slæc slack, dull, negligent.
- To-slapol sleepy, *R. Ben.* 4.
- To-sliced dissolved.
- To-slifan; p. to-slaf to split, *Cot.* 179.
- To-slīpan, he to-slīpð; p. to-slap, we to-slipon; pp. to-slipen. To dissolve, to be dissolved; dissolvi, *Herb.* 62.
- To-slitān To slit, cut, tear, rend, break, scatter, *Ps.* 73, 16: 104, 39: *Mk.* 5, 4: 7, 13: *Mt.* 27, 51.
- \* To-slitnys, to-slytnys a slitting, tearing to pieces, a separation, *Bd. S. p.* 479, 14: *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43.
- To-slōh struck, v. sleān.
- To-slūpan, he to-slypð; p. to-sleap, we to-slipon; pp. to-slophen. To slip, roll or tumble down, to loosen, dissolve, melt; devolvere, dissolvi:—Þæt hie ne moton toslupan that they cannot slip, *Bt.* 21: 39, 5.
- To-slopun þa bendas the bands were loosed, *Bd. S. p.* 591, 13, 22: *Bt.* 35, 2. Toslupen dissolutus, relaxatus, *Scint.* 12, 53. Wearð heora heorte to-slophen erat eorum cor liquefactum, *Jos.* 5, 1: *Bt.* 34, 12.
- To-sluping A dissolving; dissolutio, *Scint.* 12.
- To-smeagan to inquire, search out, *Bt.* 42, C.
- To-smercian To smile; subride-re, *Guth. vit.* 10.
- To-snidan to cut off, amputate, *Lev.* 1, 8.
- To-somne Together; simul:—Het þa tosomne called then together, *Cd.* 178. Foron þa tosomne went then together, *Cd.* 93.
- \* To-somnian To assemble; congregare, *Bd. S. p.* 554, 11.
- To-spræc spoke to; p. of to-sprecan.
- To-sprædde spread, extended; sparsus:—Tospræddum locan sparsis capillis, *Somn.* 171.
- To - sprecan; p. to-spræc to speak to, *Lk.* 1, 22.
- To-sprýngan to spring on or upon, to spring asunder.
- To-sprýting A sprouting to, an exciting, instigation; impulsio, instigatio, *Chr.* 1101.
- To-stæncet is distant; distat, *Ps.* 102, 12; for to-stænt, to-stent, v. standan.
- To-starude he stared, *Cd.* 210, v. starian.
- To - stencan, to - stencean, to-stengan; p. to-stencete; pp. to-stencet, to-stenced. To dissipate, scatter, disperse, dissolve, perish; dissipare, dispergere:—Tosteng peoda dissipa gentes, *Ps.* 67, 34: 58, 12. Þu tostenctest us tu dispersisti nos, *Ps.* 43, 13. Þu tostenctest feond þinne tu dispersisti inimicos tuos, *Ps.* 88, 11: 143, 8. Driht tostencð gepealt peoda dominus dissipat consilia gentium, *Ps.* 32, 10. Se godcunda anweald hi tostencte the Divine power dispersed them, *Bt.* 35, 4. Tostencton unrihtwise æ pine dissipaverunt injusti legem tuam, *Ps.* 118, 126. Tostencte, *Ps.* 34,
- 19: 67, 1. Wurdon hi ealle tostencte they all would be dispersed, *Ps.* 39, 13. Wæron tostencte erant dispersi, *Bd. S. p.* 629, 7. Tostenced, *Bt.* 38, 2. Hafað tostenced, *Cod. Exon.* 11 b, 10: *Ps.* 143, 8. Tostencð driht dispersdat dominus, *Ps.* 11, 3. Hi tostenc-ton disperierunt, *Ps.* 82, 9, v. to-stredan.
- \* To-stencednys, se; f. A dispersing, distraction; dispersio:—*Ps.* 146, 2. Distractio, *R. Ben.* 67.
- To-stencennes, se; f. A demolishing; destructio, *C. R. Ben.* 67.
- To-stican; pp. to-sticod to dig in, to stab, *Ors.* 3, 9.
- To-stingan to sting or thrust in, *Chr.* 694.
- To-stið veaving, hard, sharp, *Som.*
- To-stredan, to-stregan. To disperse, scatter; dispergere, dissipare:—Na ic tostrede non dispergam, *Ps.* 88, 33. To-strigd, *C. Ps.* 88, 33. Tostride, *M. Ps.* 88, 33. Tostrencete, *T. Ps.* 88, 33. Þu tostregdyst us tu dispersisti nos, *C. Ps.* 43, 13. He tostredeð ille dispersgit, *Ps.* 147, 5. To-stret, *Lk.* 11, 22. He tostregde ille dispersit, *C. Ps.* 111, 8. Tostred dispersus, *Somn.* 292: *Ps.* 21, 12.
- \* To-sundrian to separate.
- To-swellan; p. to-sweoll To swell to, to swell out; intumescere, turgere, *Elf. gr.* 26: *Bd. S. p.* 616, 23.
- To-swendan to dash away, shake off, *Cd.* 191.
- To-sweopan to sweep away, *Cd.* 191.
- To-swerian to swear to; jurare in, *L. North. Pres.* 57.
- To-swifan to wander from; oberrare, *Bt. R. p.* 164.
- To-swipe a whip, *L. Ps.* 37, 18, v. swipe.
- To-tellan To tell to, to enumerate; annumerare, *Bt. R. p.* 171.
- To-teon To draw to, attract; attrahere, *V. Ps.* 118, 131.
- To-tëran; p. to-tër; pp. to-toren. To tear in pieces, to tear, lacerate; laniare, dilacerare, discindere, *Job.* p. 165, 36: 167, 11: *Jud.* 14, 6: *Num.* 21, 6: *Bt.* 3, 1.
- TOÐ; g. tōðes; d. tēð; pl. nom. ac. tēð; g. tōða; d. tōðum; m. [Plat. tian m: *Frs. G. Japix, tianne m: Dut. tand m: Ger. zahm m: Old Ger. zan, zand: Moes. tunths dens: Dan. tand c: Swed. tand f: Icel. tónn f. dens: Corn. dantz: Wel. Bret. dant m: Fr. dent m: It. Port. dente m: Sp.*



diente *m*: Grk. pl. ὀδόντες: *Hind. dant*: *Sans. danta* *A*:  
**TOOTH**; dens:—Toð for toð  
*dens pro dente*, *Mt.* 5, 38.  
 Sylle toð wið teð reddet den-  
 tem *pro dente*, *Ex.* 21, 24.  
 Gif he pone toð ofsla if he  
 strike out the tooth, *L. Alf.* 20,  
*Wilk.* p. 30, 11: *Ex.* 21, 27.  
 Teð teeth; dentes, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 70: *Ps.* 56, 6: Wil-  
 dera deora teð ferasum dentes,  
*Deut.* 32, 24. Toða gristbit-  
 ting dentium stridor, *Mt.* 8,  
 12: 13, 42. On heora toð-  
 um in eorum dentibus, *Num.*  
 11, 33. Toðum gristbitað  
 dentibus frendet, *Mk.* 9, 18.  
 Gristbitian ofer mid toðum  
 stridere super cum dentibus, *Ps.*  
 36, 12.  
 \*To þæm for that, therefore; ad  
 id, ob id, *Som.*  
 To þæm swiðe so that, so far  
 forth; adeo ut, eatenus, *Som.*  
 To þæm þæt to the end that,  
 furthermore, so far as; præ-  
 terea, item, ut, *Som.*  
 To þæs þe to that end, whereby,  
 after that; eo, quo, ubi, *Som.*  
 To þam anum for this end only;  
 ad hoc solum, *Som.*  
 Toð-ece tooth-ache, *L. M.* 3, 4.  
 To-þencan; p. to-þoht. To have  
 a thought to, to think upon, me-  
 ditare; deliberare, in animo  
 versare, meditari, *Nic.* 13:  
*Chr.* 1004.  
 Toð-gar [gar a weapon, spear]  
 A tooth-instrument, a tooth-pick-  
 er; denticulapium, *L. M.* 1, 2.  
 To þi for that, therefore; ob id,  
*Som.*  
 \*To-þindan; ic to-þinde, þu to-  
 þinst, he to-þint. To swell, to  
 puff up; tumere, turgere:—Ic  
 toþinde ego tumeo, *Elf. gr.* 16.  
 Toþand innoð tumet abus,  
*Hymn.* Toþunden tumens,  
*Scint.* 17. Toþunden turgi-  
 dus, *R. Ben.* 23: *Elf. gr.* 9,  
 60. Inflammatus, *L. Ps.* 72,  
 21.  
 Toð-leás toothless.  
 Toð-mægen strength of teeth,  
*Menol. F.* 499.  
 To þon so; ita, *Som.*  
 To þon þæt to the end that, that;  
 adeo, *Som.*  
 To-þræsc shook, tossed; conuas-  
 savit, *Chr.* 1009, *Ing.* p. 182, 26.  
 Toð-reoman, toð-ri-man a tooth's  
 rims, gums; dentium ligamen-  
 ta, gingivæ, *Med. ex Quadr.*  
 4, 13.  
 To-þunden swollen, *Th. An.*  
 To-þundenes, se; f. A swelling,  
 pride, obstinacy; tumor, tu-  
 mefactio, *Herb.* 19, 4.—Con-  
 tumacia, *R. Ben.* 62, 71.—  
 Superbia, *C. R. Ben.* 71.  
 To-þundenlice Proudly, swel-

lingly; superbe, contumaci-  
 ter, *R. Ben.* 57.  
 \*To-þunian to thunder, to astonish,  
*Cot.* 9.  
 To þy for that cause; ob ea, *Som.*  
 To þy þæt to the end that; eo  
 quod, *Th. An.*  
 Toð-wærc tooth-ache, *Herb.*  
 TOTIAN To lift up, to elevate;  
 eminere tanquam cornu in  
 fronte:—Totodun ut þa he-  
 afdu eminebant capita, *Past.*  
 16, 5.  
 To-toren torn; laceratus, v. té-  
 ran.  
 To-toftian To cast to, to cast  
 about, to toss; jactare:—Scip  
 of þam yðum toftorfd navis  
 a fluctibus jactata, *Mt.* 14, 24.  
 To-tridan little babies or pup-  
 pets for children; oscilla, pup-  
 pe, imagunculæ gesticulantes,  
*Som.*  
 To-twæman, to-twæmian; p.  
 de; pp. od; v. a. To divide,  
 separate, distinguish, remove;  
 dividere, disjungere, separa-  
 re, discernere, tollere:—Ic  
 totwæme disjungo, *Elf. gr.* 47.  
 Hig wurdon totwæmede heora  
 ægþer fram his breðer illi  
 erant separati, eorum alter ab  
 ejus fratre, *Gen.* 13, 11. Beo  
 ælc facn totwæmed let all de-  
 ceit be removed; sit omnis  
 fraus sublata, *L. Eccl. Cnut.*  
 17. Totwæme intingan min-  
 ne discernere causam meam, *L.*  
*Ps.* 42, 1.  
 \*To-twæmednes, se; f. A separa-  
 tion; divisio, *Mann.*  
 To-tyman to call unto, to call as  
 evidence.  
 To-untynan to open, *C. R. Lk.*  
 2, 23.  
 Tow [Plat. Ger. tau n. a rope;  
*Dut. touw n. a rope, cord*: *Frs.*  
*taw n. a rope*: *Dan. tau, tav,*  
*tave c. tow, hards of flax or*  
*hemp*; *tov, toug n. a rope, a*  
*cord*; *töge, töje a flock of*  
*wool*: *Swed. tåg n. a rope*; *tåga,*  
*tågor f. fibres*; *tög m. a*  
*rope, particularly one by which*  
*a net is drawn*; *töga to stretch*:  
*Icel. tang f. fibra, funis*; *tó*  
*n. lana*: *Scot. tow a rope of*  
*any kind*: *Ir. Gael. taod, tao-*  
*id m. a rope, cable*; *taodh m.*  
*woollen yarn*.—teon, Plat. teon  
 to pull, to draw] Tow; stu-  
 pa, *Som.*  
 To-wælan to roll to; advolvere,  
*C. Mk.* 15, 46.  
 To-ward, to-weard, to-werd, to-  
 wardes, to-weardes; prep. d.  
 TOWARDS; versus:—Pa ligen  
 toward Huntendune that  
 lie toward Huntingdon, *Chr.*  
 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 10. Ferdon  
 þa toward Hrofe-ceastre went  
 towards Rochester, *Chr.* 1088,

*Ing.* p. 300, 12, 24. Towar-  
 des Ou towards Ou, *Chr.* 1094,  
*Ing.* p. 309, 14. He eow æl-  
 ce dæg toweardes onet he  
 every day hastes towards you,  
*Bt.* 39, 1.

<sup>b</sup> Towardlice; adv. In future, in  
 time to come; in futurum, fu-  
 turo tempore:—Fore-cwæð  
 þæt he towardlice bisceop  
 beon sceolde foretold that he  
 in future should be a bishop,  
*Bd. S.* p. 606, 21.  
 To-weard, to-ward, to-werd;  
 def. se to-wearda; seo, þæt to-  
 wearde; adj. Coming, ap-  
 proaching, about to come, fu-  
 ture; venturus, futurus, im-  
 minens:—Toward yfel ven-  
 turus malum, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 1.  
 Toward cynrice futurum reg-  
 num, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 7. Se  
 towarda winter the approach-  
 ing winter, *Bd. S.* p. 564, 39.  
 Cynrine toward generatio  
 ventura, *Ps.* 21, 32: 70, 20.  
 Se þe æfter me towerd ys qui  
 post me venturus est, *Mt.* 3,  
 11. TOWERD ys þæt futurum  
 est ut, *Mt.* 2, 13. Tacn þæs  
 toweardan welan a sign of  
 future happiness, *Bt.* 39, 11.  
 Big þam ege þæs toweardan  
 domes by the fear of future  
 judgment, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 15.  
 Þone storm towardne fore-  
 seah the approaching storm saw,  
*Bd. S.* p. 542, 4. On þære  
 toweardan tide in the coming  
 time, *Cd.* 64. On toweardre  
 worulde in venturo sæculo, fu-  
 turo mundo, *Mk.* 10, 30: *Lk.*  
 18, 30.  
<sup>c</sup> Towardnes, se; f. Futurity,  
 time to come; futuritas:—On  
 towardnesse ecelice in futu-  
 ritate æterna, *Bd. S.* p. 561,  
 22.  
 To-wearp cast down, *Bt.* 35, 4:  
*Gen.* 19, 25; p. of to-wurpan.  
 To-wegan, to-wehgan; pp. to-  
 wegen. To move to, to remove;  
 admove, remove:—Beoð  
 wolcen towegen clouds are re-  
 moved, *Cod. Exon.* 58 b.  
 To-wenan to hope for, to expect,  
*Bt.* 36, 5.  
 To-wendan [wenden to turn] to  
 turn to, to turn upside down,  
 to subvert, to destroy, *Gen.* 19,  
 21, 25: 13, 10: *Bt. R.* p.  
 152.  
 To-wenian to accustom, *L. Edg.*  
*Sup.* 10.  
 To-weorpan to overthrow, *Cd.*  
 222, *Th.* p. 289, 5, v. to-wur-  
 pan.  
 To-werpan to overthrow, *Cd.*  
 214, *Th.* p. 270, 4, v. to-wur-  
 pan.  
 To-wesnes, to-wisnes, se; f.  
 Disagreement, difference, dis-



*sension, variance; dissensio, discrepantia:—*Wæs towesnes and unsibbe geworden betwih, &c. *erat dissensio et similitas orta inter, &c., Bd. S. p. 581, 15.*

<sup>d</sup>To-w-hus a tow-house, a spinning-house, *R. 10: Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

To-wiðer *opposite to; ex adverso, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 8.*

Towlic *Belonging to a weaver, weaving; textorius:—*Towlic weorc *weaving work, R. 28.*

To-worpan *to cast down, to destroy, v. to-wurpan.*

To-worpenness, *se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, destructio:—*Ascununge þære toworpennessse *abominatio desolationis, Mt. 24, 15: Mk. 13, 14.*

To-wrecen *exiled, Cd. 189.*

To-writennis *An ordinance; edictum, Homil. in nat. Dom.*

To-wriðan *To writhe, distort, Elf. gr. 26.*

To-wunderlic *Wonderful; admirabilis, Ps. 41, 4.*

<sup>e</sup>To-wurpan, to-weorpan, to-werpan, to-wyrpan, he to-wyrpð; *p. to-wearp, we to-wurpon; pp. to-worpen. To cast down, to put an end to, dissipate, to destroy; deicere, destruere, irritum facere:—*Templ towurpan *templum destruere, Mt. 26, 61: Nic. 10: Mt. 5, 17. Towyrpan eall hira geweorc to overturn all their work, Bt. 35, 4. Þu towurpe tu destruxisti, Ps. 9, 6. Se þe towyrypð an of þysum ille qui irritum fecerit unum ex his, Mt. 5, 19. Wa þæt þes towyrypð Godes temple vah! quod hic destruet Dei templum, Mt. 27, 40. Wile ure witu toweorpan (he) will our torments dissipate, Cd. 222, Th. p. 289, 5. Ælc rice bið toworpen, Mt. 12, 25: 24, 2.*

To-wyrd *An opportunity; occasio, Bd. S. p. 483, 36.*

To-wyrpan *to cast down, Bt. 35, 4, Card. p. 252, 29, v. to-wurpan.*

To-wyrpnis *A dispersion, a casting abroad; dispersio, C. R. Jn. 7, 35.*

To-yrnan *to run to, Mk. 9, 25.*

Træd *trod; p. of tredan.*

TRÆF, *es; m. A tent, pavilion; tentorium:—*To træfe *to a tent, Jdth. 22, 1. In þam wlitegan træfe wæron æt somne were together in the beautiful tent, Jdth. 25, 12.*

Traht *An exposition, treatise; expositio, commentarius, C. R. Ben. 21: Cot. 47.*

<sup>f</sup>Trahtað *An exposition; commentarius, Cot. 47.*

Traht-boc *a book of commentaries.*

Trahtere, *es; m. An interpreter, expounder; interpres, glossographus, Cot. 37.*

Trahtian; *p. ode; pp. od. To treat of, to interpret, to expound; tractare, interpretari, exponere:—*Trahtnian, *Homil. Pasch. p. 11, 15. Se wisa Augustinus be þære halgan þrynnysse trahtnode the wise Augustine treated of the holy Trinity, Serm. Fid. Cath. Wanl. Cat. p. 2.*

Trahtnere *an interpreter, v. trahtere.*

Trahtnian *to treat, v. trahtian.*

Trahtnung, *e; f. A treatise, interpretation; tractatio, Som.*

Trahtung *an exposition, v. trahtnung.*

Traisc, treisc. *Tragical; tragicus:—*On gelicynisse þæs traiscan wæles *in similitudine tragica cædis, Bd. S. p. 523, 30.*

Tramet; *pl. trameta. A page; pagina, R. Ben. 73: Elf. gr. 18.*

<sup>g</sup>Trapp *a trap, v. treppe.*

Tratung *an exposition, v. trahtung.*

Tre vexation, *v. tregre.*

Treahtere *an expounder, v. trahtere.*

Treahtheigan *to treat, Ors. 3, 9, v. trahtian.*

Treawa *a compact, Cd. 107, v. treowa.*

TREDAN, getredan, betredan; *ic trede, he trit; p. træd, we trædon; pp. treden; v. a. [Plat. treden, treen: Dut. treden: Frs. tridda, tredda: Ger. treten: Ot. dretan: Not. tretton: South Ger. dretten, tretten: Moes. trutan, gatrutan: Dan. træde: Swed. tråda, tråda: Icel. troða: Ir. troith f. the foot: Gael. troidh f. a foot. Related to the Lat. tero, trivi, tritum, terere, in its signification to go along] To tread, tread upon; calcare, conculcare, conterere, incedere:—*Þu scealt tredan *brade eorðan thou shalt tread (the) broad earth, Cd. 42, Th. p. 56, 2—5. Ic sealde eow anweald to tredenne ofer næddran do vobis potestatem calcandi serpentes, Lk. 10, 19. Þara cynega swuran forcuðlice trædon regum cervices transverse conculcarunt, Jos. 10, 24: Lk. 12, 1. Fotum treden pedibus conculcatus, Bd. S. p. 552, 15.*

Tredd *A step; passus, gressus, Lye.*

<sup>h</sup>Treddian; *p. ode; pp. od. to tread, step, Beo. K. 11, 31 Cd. 195, Th. p. 243, 21, v. tredan.*

TREGE, *an; f. Vexation, tribulation, contumely, loss, misery, torment; vexatio, indignatio, tormentum, cruciatus, dænum:—*Ic fleah tregan and teonan *I fled from torment and insult, Cd. 103. Twegen tregan teoð to somne two troubles come (draw) together, Bt. R. p. 156. Tregena tudor progeny of miseries, Cd. 47.*

Tregian; *p. ode; pp. od. To vex, trouble, grieve; vexare, tribulare:—*Þa þe tregiað *me illi qui tribulant me, T. Ps. 3, 1. Eall þis wæs þas arme leode to tregienne all this was to vex this miserable people, Chr. 1104.*

Trehtere *an interpreter, Cot. 14, v. trahtere.*

Treisc *tragical, v. traisc.*

Tremede *confirmed, established, Chr. 1052, v. trymian.*

TRENDEL, trendl. *A sphere, an orb, circle; orbis, circulus, globus:—*Wunderlic trendel wearð *ateowad abutan þære sunnan a wonderful circle was seen about the sun, Chr. 806. Trendel gear circulus anni, T. Ps. 64, 12. Sunnan trendel sun's orb, Lye.*

<sup>i</sup>Trenta, Treonta, an. [*Bd. Trehenta: Bd. C. Treenta: Bd. T. W. Trenta.—Brit. Troënt, a flexu scilicet sive ambitu sui cursu*] *The river TRENT; Trenta fluvius, qui fontes habens in agro Staffordiensis, atque Derbiensem inde et Nottinghamensem perfuens, in Humberum tandem sese exonerat:—*Ofer Treontan *over Trent, Chr. 924. Uppweard andlang Trentan up ward along Trent, Chr. 1013. Be Trentan by (the) Trent; juxta Trentam, Chr. 679. Be Trentan þære ea juxta Trentan fluvium, Bd. S. p. 590, 14: 557, 37.*

Tre a tree, *Elf. gl. p. 64, v. treow.*

Treog-wul *a spider's web; aranæ tela, Som.*

Treoð *a pledge, covenant, v. treowð.*

TREOW, tryw, treu, trew, *es; n. [Plat. traam n. a tree: Old Dut. tere, taere a tree: Frs. thre n. a tree: Old Ger. treo, tra, tera: Moes. triu, triw arbor, lignum: Dan. træe n. a tree, wood: Swed. träcl n. a tree: trä n. wood: Icel. tré n. lignum, arbor: Wel. derw, deru, dar an oak-tree: Ir. Gael.*



darach *m. an oak-tree: Slav. drewo a tree: Sans. taru. The A.-S. der, dre, dur, dore a tree, are only met with in compound words, such as apulder, apuldre, apuldr, apple-dore, æppuldre an apple-tree; mapulder, mapeldor a maple-tree: Old Ger. affoltra, affaltera an apple-tree; mazaltera a maple-tree, &c. v. Grimm's Gram. vol. ii. p. 332, 530]*

1. A TREE; arbor. 2. Wood, a piece of wood, a wooden instrument, a club; lignum, fustis.—1. *Pa geseah þæt wif þæt þæt treow was god to etanne, Gen. 3, 6. Þæt lað treow that fell tree, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 25. Treow westm wircende arbor fructum producens, Gen. 1, 11. Genam of þæs treowes wæstmne cepit de arboris fructu, Gen. 3, 6. Ealle treowa omnes arbores, Gen. 1, 29: Ps. 95, 12. Ealle tryuw, Lk. 21, 29. Treowa wuda arbores sylwæ, Ps. 95, 12. Of þæra treowa wæstmne de arborum fructu, Gen. 3, 2. On middan þam treowe in mediis arboribus, Gen. 3, 8. Þa bogas of þam treowum heowun ramos ex arboribus cædebant, Mk. 11, 8. 2. Of þam treowe þæs halgan Cristes mæles from the wood of Christ's holy cross, Bd. S. p. 524, 30: Ex. 15, 25. He het getimbrian cyrican of treowum he commanded to build a church of wood, Chr. 626. Treowa æcyrf lignorum recisuræ, Bd. S. p. 552, 13. Godes of treowum Dei ex ligno, Bd. S. p. 552, 12. Eære of Sethim treowum arca e Shittim ligno, Deut. 10, 3. Mid treowum cum fustibus, Mk. 14, 48.*

3 Treowa, treowe, triow, an; *n. q. [v. truwa] Trust, faith, a pledge, covenant; fides, pactum, fœdus:—For þam treowum for the covenants, Cd. 190: Bt. 24, 3. Ofer treowa contra fidem, Bd. S. p. 521, 17. Ic eow treowa mine selle I to you give my pledge, Cd. 75, Th. p. 143, 3. Him God sealde soðe treowa to him God gave a true covenant, Cd. 107; Th. p. 143, 3. Him treowe sealdon had given faith to him, Cd. 95, Th. p. 123, 17. Abraham treowa sealdon had given faith to Abraham, Cd. 94, Th. p. 122, 35. Wile his treowe and his gehat wið þe gehæaldon vult ejus fidem et ejus promissum erga te servare, Bd. S. p. 514, 34. Wið*

halegu treow with (the) holy covenant, Cd. 97, Th. p. 127, 30. Heolde fæste treowe holdest firm faith, Cd. 163, Th. p. 204, 20. Hæfde halige treowa had holy trust, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 3. His treowe for-leosan ejus fidem perdere, Bd. S. p. 514, 40. Py læs ic mine treowe forlose ne ego meam fidem prævaricer, Bd. S. p. 592, 2.

\* Treow-cynn tree kind, wood, Ex. 15, 25.

Treowe [Plat. tro, tru, trou, truw: Dut. trouw: Frs. trow: Ger. treu, traute: Ot. drud trusty, confident, dear: Moes. triggs fidus, fidelis: Dan. tro, tryg: Swed. trogen, trofast, trygg: Icel. trúr fidus; tryggur fidus, fidelis; trúfastr fidus, constans: Fr. dru adj. brave, trusty: Old Fr. drud trusty] True, faithful; fidus, Bt. 7, 1, v. getrywe.

Treowen; adj. Belonging to a tree, wooden, woody; arbores, ligneus:—Manna hand-geweorc treowene and stæne ne hominum manufactura, lignea et lapidea, Deut. 4, 28. Treowen earc lignea arca, Deut. 10, 1. On treowenre rôde ahengon hung on a wooden cross, Nic. 34. Treowenu fatu lignea vasa, Bt. 36, 1. On treowenum fatum in ligneis vasibus, Ex. 7, 19.

1 Treow-fæst fast faith, faithful, Lk. 16, 12: 17, 19.

Treow-geweorc wood-work, Bd. S. p. 570, 16.

TREOWIAN, truwian, getreowian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. trouen, trowen, troen, vertroen credere, confidere, fidem habere: Dut. trouwen: Ger. trauen to marry, confide: Not. thruuuen, truuen: Moes. trauan confidere: Dan. troe: Swed. tro: Icel. trúa credere, confidere] 1. To trust, confide, to have confidence in, to believe; confidere. 2. To show the truth of, to prove, justify, exculpate, clear; certum facere, justificare:—1. Þa þe treowiað on drihtne qui confidunt in Domino, Ps. 124, 1. On þe ic getreowe, Ps. 24, 1. Ic eow treowie I confide (trust) to you, Cd. 106, Th. p. 140, 7. 2. Hine sylfne treowan se ipsum justificare, L. pol. Alf. 4. Getreowie hine clears himself, L. pol. Alf. 32: C. Jn. 14, 26.*

Treow-leás, getryw-leás; adj. Faithless, unfaithful, perfidious; infidus:—Para treow-leasra cýninga beboda com-

mands of perfidious princes, Bd. S. p. 476, 35.

\* Treowleásnes; *se; f. Faithlessness, perfidiousness; perfidia, Som.*

Treowlic faithful, secure, Mor. præc. 64, v. getreowlic.

Treow-ræden [ræden a law] a covenant, Cd. 106.

Treow-stede a place of trees, a grove, R. 60.

TREOWÐ, getreowð, *e; f. [Icel. trygð. — treowð what shows truth, from treowian]*

TROTH, TRUTH, treaty, league, pledge, covenant; veracitas, fides data, fœdus:—Dis ys treowðe blod, Ex. 24, 8. Gif ge mine treowða gehældað si vos meum fœdus servabitis, Ex. 19, 5. In treowðe geþeodast gastlices freondscipes fœdere copulatus spiritualis amicitia, Bd. S. p. 607, 9.

Treowu-fæst fast in truth, faithful, C. Mt. 25, 21.

Treow-wæstm fruit of a tree, Chr. 1103.

Treow-wyrhta a tree-wright, a wood-worker, a carpenter, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Treow-wyrm a tree-worm, a palmer-worm, T. Ps. 77, 51.

\* TREPAS [Plat. Ger. trup *m. a troop: Dut. troep, trop m. a troop: Dan. trop c: Swed. tropp m: Fr. troupe f: It. truppa f: Sp. tropa f: Lat. mid. troppum a troop: Gael. trup f. a troop: Ir. trop f. a troop: Wel. tyrfia a troop, a multitude, a company: Ir. Gael. tyrfia a troop. Wachter says, "Litera r, cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur." Related to this word are the Lat. turba, the Ger. trab, nachtrab *m. the rear; the Fr. troupeau a drove or herd of cattle*] Troops, an army, the front of an army; acies, agmina, copiae, Som.*

Treppan [Plat. trappen, betrappen: Ger. ertappen: Fr. attrapper. All three signify to catch, trap] TO TRAP, ensnare; illaqueare, iretire, Som.

TREPPE, trappe, an; *f. q. A TRAP, a snare; decipula:—Ic beswic mid treppan illaqueo decipulis, Cl. Monas.*

Tresor [Plat. tresoor, resoor *n. tresor f: treasury: Dut. trezoor a cupboard: Old Dut. tresoor thesaurus: Old Ger. thresor, tris, tres: Lip. triseuorin thesauris: Ot. dréso treasure, Ot. Krist. I. 17, v. 63: Fr. tresor *m: It. Sp. tesoro m: Port. thesouro m: Lat. mid. triscamera treasury*]*



TREASURE; thesaurus, *Chr.* 1137.

°Treū, trew a tree, a club; arbor, *R. Mt.* 12, 33. *Fustis, C. Mk.* 14, 43, v. treow.

Treu-leās faithless, v. treow-leās.

Treuteru a sort of standard; vexilli quoddam genus, *Cot.* 23.

Treuð truth, faith, v. treowð.

Trewan to trust, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. treowian.

Trewnes, se; f. Confidence, trust; confidentia:—Pu eart min trewnes thou art my confidence, *Bt. R.* p. 149.

Tribulan To beat, pound; pin-sere, *R.* 12.

Triewian to trust in, *Ors.* 3, 11, v. treowian.

Trifelan To break, bruise, stamp; tundere, verberare, *Som.*

Trifelung, e; f. A grinding, breaking; tritura, *Cot.* 109.

Trig a bathing tub; alveus, *L. M.* 3, 48, v. trog.

Trilidi. The intercalary year, the year which has three liða or lida; annus intercalaris, ita dictus, *Lye.* The A.-S. months were governed by the revolution of the moon. In the common years they had twelve months. When the year of thirteen months occurred, they added the superfluous month to their summer season, and hence they had three months of the name of liða or lida, which occasioned these years of thirteen months to be called tri-liða, as we now call the year in which February has 29 days, a leap year.

°Trimesa a piece of money, a coin, v. þrimsa.

Tri-milchi [preo three, meolc milk] The month in which the cows were milked three times a day, May; Maius mensis, *Lye.*

Trimming a confirming, *Elf. T.* p. 27, 26, v. trymning.

Tringan To touch; tangere, *M.* Ps. 103, 33.

Triow a tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64, v. treow.

Triowa promises, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* p. 26, 13.

Triowian to trust, v. treowian.

Triowu-byt a wooden butt.

Triu-wurm a tree worm, v. treow-wurm.

Triw a tree, v. treow.

Triwe true, faithful, *L. Presb.* 57, v. getrywe, treowe.

Triwen wooden, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61, v. treowen.

Trod [træd trod; p. of tredan] A path, track, a pace, step;

vestigium, gradus, passus:—Trode bedrifan fostrolenes yrfes vestigium insequi furtim ablata pecudis, *L. Wall.* 1.

°Trog, troh [Plat. Dut. Ger. trog m: Dan. trug n: Swed. tråg n: Icel. trog n: It. truogo, truogolo m. all denote a trough], A TROUGH, a hollow vessel, a tub, a small boat, a wherry; alveus, alveolus, *Cot.* 175. Cantharus, *Cot.* 33. Pelvis, *C. R. Jn.* 13, 5:—Ly-tel trog exiguum navigium, linter, *Ors.* 2, 5.

Trog drew; traxit, *R. Jn.* 21, 11, v. teon.

Trog-scip, troh-scip a cock-boat, wherry, *R.* 83, 103: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.

Troiesc tragical; tragicus, *Bd.* S. p. 584, 6.

Tropere A kind of liturgical book; a Lat. troparius, tro-parium: Grk. τροπαριον: quod hymnarium, hymnologium, sive librum hymnorum significat: continebat quippe tropos sive hymnos sacros, *Mon. Angl.* I. p. 222, 8.

TRUCIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To fail, TRUCK, bate, diminish, grow weak. Truck is now used in Derbyshire in this sense; as, he trucked me of my wages; deficere, languere:—Her him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes here failed him all his mighty crafts, *Chr.* 1131. Cneowa truciað genua deficiunt, *L. M.* 2, 36. His gesworene men him cuedon his sworn men failed (deceived) him, *Chr.* 1090.

°Trugon for tugon drew; traxerunt, *R. Jn.* 21, 8, v. teon.

Truht [Fr. truite f: It. trota f: Sp. trucha f.] A TROUT; truta, tructa piscis, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

TRUM; adj. Firm, strong, able, sound; firmus, securus, validus:—Trum in breostum firm in heart, *Menol. F.* 266. God sceawian eene and trumne to behold God eternal and firm, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 28. Heo ahte trumne geleafan a to þam Ælmihtigan she had a firm belief ever in the Almighty, *Jdth.* p. 21, 5. Mid trumre heortan cum firmo corde, *Bd.* S. p. 538, 43. Toð-mægenes trum strong in power of teeth, *Menol. F.* 499.

TRUMA, getruma, an; m. [Perhaps formed from the Lat. turma a troop, by transposing the letter r. Wachter says, "Littera r cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur"] A troop

or band of soldiers; cohors, acies:—He ferde mid fyrdlicum truman ille profectus est cum militariibus cohortibus, *Jos.* 11, 10: *Chr.* 871: *Ors.* 5, 12.

°Trumian, getrumian; p. ode pp. od. To grow strong, to amend, to recover health and strength; convalescere:—Sona swa he trumian ongan soon as he began to amend, *Bd.* S. p. 564, 46.

Truming A defence, protection; tutamen, *Sonn.* 234.

Trumlic; adj. 1. Firm, durable; firmus, stabilis. 2. Confirming, exhorting; firmans, hortatorius:—1. Seo ealde gesetness ys eall-swa trumlic vetus lex est etiam stabilis, *Jud.* 15. Tæceð us trumlicne ham will show us a stable home, *Cd.* 220. 2. Trumlic ærendgewrit hortatoria epistola, *Bd. S.* p. 520, 19: *C. B.*

Trumlice Firmly, strongly; firmiter, *Elf. gr.* 38.

Trumnes, se; f. 1. Strength, stability; firmamentum, robur. 2. The firmament, heaven; firmamentum, cælum:—1. Drihten trumnes min Dominus robur meum, *Ps.* 17, 1 72, 4: 104, 15. 2. Weorc handa his beodað trummys opera manuum ejus annuntiat firmamentum, *Ps.* 18, 1: 150, 1.

°Trumuncg, e; f. A confirmation, corroboration, *Th. An.*

Trumung a defence, v. truming.

TRUD, es; m. [Plat. tuter m: Dut. toeter m. is a blower of a horn: Plat. tuthoorn: Dut. toathorn m. a bugle horn] A trumpeter, a stage player; tibicen, buccinator, histrio:—*Elf. gr.* 9. Truðas histriones, *R.* 61: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Truð-horn a trumpet, clarion. Truwa, getruwa, treowa, an; m. [Plat. troue, troe, truwe, tru f. fidelity, trust: Dut. trouw f. fidelity: Frs. trewe, triuwe, trowe f. truth: Ger. treue f: Wil. Not. triuua, triuua, truwa, truwe, trewe, troie, drutscaf: Moes. triggwa pactum; triggwaba certo, firmiter; triggwus fidus, fidelis: Dan. troe c. fidelity: troeskap n. truth, fidelity: Swed. tro f. faith, trust: Icel. trú f. fides, religio; tráleikr, truskapr m. fidelitas] 1. Faith, trust, confidence, promise; fides. 2. A treaty, league, pledge, covenant; fides data, fœdus:—1. Habbað Godes truwan, habete Dei fidem, *Mk.* 11, 22. Godas on þam hig



truwan hæfdon *dei in quibus fidem habuerunt*, *Deut.* 32, 37: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 8. 2. Ic sette min wedd to him on ecne truwan *stabiliam meum fœdus cum eo in perpetuum fœdus*, *Gen.* 17, 19. Ic behet minne truwan *stabilivi meum fœdus*, *Ex.* 6, 4.

\*Truwan to trust, confide in, *Ps.* 134, 18, v. treowian.

Truwung, e; f. *A prop, stay, confidence; confidentia, columen, Som.*

Trymendlic, trymmendlic; *adj. Exhorting, comforting; hortatorius, Bd. S.* p. 520, 19.

TRYMIAN, trymman, getrymian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To prepare, provide, dispose, set in order; parare, disponere. 2. To exhort, animate, comfort, confirm, strengthen, establish, found, fortify; animare, confirmare:—1. He his siðfæt trymede *ille ejus iter paravit*, *Bd. S.* p. 639, 27. Garas trymedon (they) prepared arms, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 28. Trymede getimbro would prepare buildings, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 18, 20. Getrymede his folc disposed his folk, *Ors.* 4, 10. 2. Ongunnon hi hine trymman they began to exhort him, *Bd. S.* p. 634, 30. Pin mod trymed þy mind strengthened, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 7. Se his hyge trymede which his mind strengthened, *Cd.* 201, *Th.* p. 249, 23. Ðæt he hiora eleafan getrymede that he confirmed their faith, *Chr.* 429. Hit wæs ofer þæne stan getrymed, *Lk.* 6, 48. Ceaster getrymed a fortified city, *L. Ps.* 107, 11.

\*Trymning A confirming, fortifying, establishing; ædificatio, tutamentum, confirmatio:—To eleafan trimminge to confirming of faith, *Elf. T.* p. 27, 26.

Trymnes, trymenes, getrymnes, se; f. 1. A foundation, support; munimentum, fulcimentum. 2. Confirmation, persuasion, exhortation; confirmatio, incitamentum, exhortatio:—1. To trymnesse þæs wages in munimentum parietis, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 22. To trymnesse þæs hues in fulcimentum domus, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 36. 2. Mid gelomlicre stefne his haligre trymenesse crebra voce ejus sanctæ exhortationis, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 17. Gestrangod mid trymnesse þæs eadigan fæder roboratus confirmatione beati patris, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 13. Mid þinre trymenysse syn

gestrangode tua persuasione sint roborati, *Bd. S.* p. 492, 25.

\*Trymsa a coin, v. þrimsa.

Trymðe Strength, firmness, support; robur, firmamentum, *L. Ps.* 104, 15.

Tryndel a sphere, v. trændel.

Tryndyled Made round, rounded, rotundus factus, orbiculatus:—Tryndeled reaf orbiculata vestis, circumtectum, *R.* 63: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Tryw a tree, *Mt.* 7, 17, v. treow.

Trywian to justify, *L. pol. Alf.* 19, v. treowian.

Tryw-leás faithless, perfidious, *Chr.* 1094, v. treow-leás.

Trywleásnes perfidiousness.

Trywsian To confide, to give his word, to bind; fidem dare, *L. Constit.* p. 107.

Trywð truth, treaty, v. treowð.

Tá, tua, tuu two, *Cd.* 82: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 27: *C. R. Ben.* 40: *Bd. S.* p. 533, 28, *T.*, v. twá.

Tu for, þu thou, *Cd.* 214, *Th.* p. 268, 19, 23.

Tu Mars, v. Tiw.

TUCIAN; p. tucode, getucode.

[*Plat. Dut.* tuchtigen to punish: *Ger.* züchtigen: *Dan.* tugte: *Swed.* tukta: *Icel.* tugta, tukta disciplinare, punire: the *Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel.* to punish, to correct] To punish, torment; punire, cruciare:—*Bt.* 38, 7: *Jud.* 15, 8. Þe þis folc tuciað who punish this people, *Bt. R.* p. 186.

\*TUDDER, tuddor, tuddur, tydder, tudor, tudor; g. tudderes, tuddres; d. tudre. [*tydder weak*] Issue, offspring, progeny, race, family, production, disposition; soboles, proles, fœtus, propago, proveniunt, indoles:—Tregena tuddor a progeny of miseries, *Cd.* 47. Wæstm-bærnyssse tuddres fecunditas sobolis, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 8. Godes tudres gesælig bona sobole felix, *Bd. S.* p. 529, 30. Tydreð ælc tudor nourishes every production, *Bt.* 39, 8. Tudre fyllað eorðan ælgrene fill with progeny (the) all green earth, *Cd.* 10. Þæs teames wæs tuddor gefyllod of this family (team) was (the) race replenished, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 97, 15. Sunu godes tuddres filius bonæ indolis, *Scint.* 57. Tuddor-fæst fast-bearing, fertile, *Cot.* 82.

Tudдор-spæd procreative power, *Cd.* 131.

Tudдор - teonde producing offspring, *Cd.* 46, v. teon.

Tuge, tugon drew, *Ors.* 3, 5, v. teon.

Tuig two, v. twig, twa.

\*Tui-heolore A pair of scales; bilanx, *Som.*

Tuin fine linen, v. twin.

Tuinglian to twinkle, v. twincilian.

Tulge A small muscle under the tongue; hypoglossis, *L. M.* 1, 42.

Tumbere; es; m. A tumbler, dancer, player; saltator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Histrion, Elf. gr.* 9, 3.

TUMBIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od. [*Plat.* tummeln, tümmeln, tümmeln to tumble: *Dut.* tummelen: *Ger.* tummeln: *Dan.* tumle: *Swed.* tumla: *Icel.* tumba cadere præceps: *Fr.* tomber to fall: *Sp.* tumbar to tumble] TO TUMBLE, to dance; saltare:—Tumbude þære Herodiadiscean dohtur saltavit Herodiadis filia, *Mt.* 14, 6: *Mk.* 6, 22.

TU'N, es; m. [*Plat.* tuun m. a hedge, garden: *Dut.* tuun m. a garden, hedge: *Ger.* zaun m. a hedge: *Old Ger.* tune, zun: *Not.* steinzun a wall: *Icel.* tún n. viridarium, prætum domesticum: *Wel.* din, dinas a city: *Gael.* tuin f. a dwelling-place: *Ir. Gael.* dun m. a fortress, a tower, a fortified hill, a hill, hedge, heap: *Ir.* taim f. a town.—tynan to enclose] 1. A place fenced round or enclosed; septum quodvis. 2. A close, field, yard, farm, local possession: prædium, fundus, ager, possessio. 3. A place of residence, house, dwelling, village, town, a territory lying within the bounds of a town; habitaculum, domus, vicus, villa, oppidum. 4. A class, course, turn; classis:—1. In this primary sense, it forms some compounds; as, wyrt-tun an enclosure for herbs, a garden, *Lk.* 13, 19. 2. Neah þam tune þe Iacob sealde Iosepe justa prædium quod Jacobus dedit Iosepho, *Jn.* 4, 5. Iosep sealde his gebroðrum tun Iosephus dedit ejus fratribus possessionem, *Gen.* 47, 11. Ic bohte anne tun emi agrum, *Lk.* 14, 18. 3. Com on þone tun venit in vicum, *Mt.* 26, 36. Peah þu on tun ga licet tu in vicum iveris, *Mk.* 8, 26. Tunas genam took towns, *Chr.* 571. Fare we on gehende tunas eamus in contigua oppida, *Mk.* 1, 38. Ðæt hi farun on þas tunas, þe her abutan synt ut illi abeant in vicos qui hic circa sunt, *Lk.* 9, 12. Ge on tunum, ge on landum tum in vicis, tum in terris



*domi et rure*, Gen. 39, 5. 4. Of Abian tune *ex Abiæ classe*, Lk. 1, 5. ¶ Cyman to or on tune, tun to come in turn or in place of; venire ad vicem, vel in vice sua, vel in loco suo. Mr. Cardale thinks that tune or tun in these examples is a mere expletive, Menol. F. 16, 69: 153. Bringan to or on tune, tun to bring in turn; adducere ad vicem vel in vice sua, Menol. F. 176: 214: 273: 387, &c. Þæs þe lencen on tun geliden hæfde ex quo ver ad vicem suam appulisset, Menol. F. 56.

<sup>2</sup> Tun-cærs Garden cress; hortense nasturtium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.

Tuncel-witega an astrologer, Chr. 1, v. tungel-witega.

Tuncgol a star, Chr. 938, v. tungel.

TUNECE, an; f. [Gael. tunnag f. a mantle: Ir. Gael. tonach m. a shirt, garment; Fr. tunique f: It. tonica f: Sp. Port. tunica f.] A TUNIC, coat, garment; tunica, vestis: — Tunece un-asiwod, and eall awefen on ufa tunica insutilis et tota contexta a summo, Jn. 19, 23. Hit ys mines suna tunece ista est mei filii tunica, Gen. 37, 33. Dyde he on hys tunecan induit ille ejus tunicam, Jn. 21, 7. Dyde ymbe hyne blæhwene tunecan imposuit circa eum cæruleam tunicam, Lev. 8, 7. Þe wylle niman þine tunecan qui vult capere tuam tunicam, Mt. 5, 40: Lk. 6, 29: Jn. 19, 23.

<sup>a</sup> Tunga a tongue, Ps. 21, 14: 51, 4, v. tunge.

TUNGE, an; f. [Plat. tung, tunge f: Dut. tong f: Frs. tunga, tonge f: Ger. zunge f: Not. Ot. zungu, zunga, zunge f: Moes. tuggo, pronounced tungo: Dan. tunge c: Swed. tunga f: Icel. tunga f: Ersc. tengad: Gael. teanga, teangadh f. tongue, language] 1. The TONGUE; lingua. 2. A speech; sermo, loquela: — 1. Wearð his tunge geopenod erat ejus lingua soluta, Lk. 1, 64. Tungan bend lingua vinculum, Mk. 7, 35. Þæt he mine tungan gecæle ut ille meam linguam refrigeret, Lk. 16, 24: Mk. 7, 33. Of tungan faenfulre ad linguam dolosam, Ps. 119, 3. Mid tungan faenfullice don cum lingua dolose agere, Ps. 5, 10. 2. Habban lætran tungan habere impeditam linguam, Ex. 4, 10. To-dælan tungan dividere loquelas, Ps. 54, 9. Spræcan

niwum tungum loqui novis linguis, Mk. 16, 17.

<sup>b</sup> Tun-gebur a town dweller, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

TUNGEL, tungol, tungul, tuncgol; g. tungle; d. tungle; n. [Icel. tungi n. luna, orbis, discus: Lat. mid. tinuria f. luna] A heavenly body, a star, planet, a constellation; astrum, sidus, stella, planeta: — Beheald þa tunglu þæs hean heofnes behold the stars of the high heaven, Bt. 39, 13: Deut. 10, 22: Bt. 39, 3. Betwyx þam tunglum among the stars, Bt. 36, 2. He is se cealda eall isig tungel he (Saturn) is the cold all-icy planet, Bt. R. p. 185, 21. Se yfmost eallra tungla the highest of all planets, Bt. R. p. 185, 16.

Tungel-craeft, tungol-craeft starcraft, astronomy, Bd. S. p. 565, 26.

Tungel-craeftiga, tungol-craeftiga, an; m. One crafty in stars, an astronomer, an astrologer, magician; astrologus, astronomus, magus, Not. in Menol. Hickes I. 218, 40.

Tungel-witega, tungol-witega, tuncgel-witega. One wise or skilful in the stars, a star-prophet, an astrologer, a magician; astrorum sciens, astrologus, magus, Mt. 2, 7, 10, 16.

<sup>c</sup> Tun-gerefa a town-reeve, a bailiff, a steward of a manor, a steward; villæ rector, curator, villicus, dispensator, Lk. 16, 8: Bd. S. p. 624, 28.

Tung-full full of tongue, talkative, Scint. 16.

Tungil-sin-wyrt Starwort; astro rotundo (similis) planta, aster, L. M. 1, 47.

Tungle with the tongue, v. tungel.

Tung-leas tongueless.

Tunglen Starry; sydereus, Alb. resp. 20.

Tunglere, es; m. An astronomer, astrologer, a mathematician; astronomus, astrologus, mathematicus, Cot. 133.

Tungol a star, Bt. 36, 2, v. tungel.

Tung-wod [wod mad, wood] Tongue-wood, mad speech; lingua ravidus, Scint. in Append. Tunice a coat, garment, v. tunece. Tunicle A little farm; prædium, Som.

Tuning-wyrt herba ad ossium dolorem, L. M. 1, 28.

Tun-lic belonging to a town or village, rustic, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Tun-man a town's man.

Tun-mint garden mint.

Tunnan-botm, tunne-botm a

tun's or tub's bottom, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. botm.

<sup>d</sup> TUNNE, an; n. q. [Plat. tunn, tunne f: Dut. ton f: Ger. tonne f: Dan. tønde c: Swed. tunna f: Wel. tunnell: Ir. tonna m: Gael. tunna m: Bret. tonel f: Bohm. tuna Fr. tonneau m: Sp. Port. tonel m: Lat. mid. tonna, tonella; most likely related to the Lat. tina and the Grk. δεινός a kind of wine-pot] A TUN, butt, vat, tub, a large vessel; dolium, cadus, cupa: — Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. Twa tunnann fulle hlutres alðo two tuns full of fine ale, Chr. 852.

Tun-scipe township, Bd. S. p. 625, 1.

Tun-scire the share or part of a steward, a stewardship, Lk. 16, 2, 4.

Tuning-wyrt Lingwort; helleborus albus, Herb. 138.

Tun-sittend remaining in a town, a townsman.

Tun-stede a town-place or stead, a town; oppidum, pagus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.

Tun-þorpe, tun-þrop a meeting of ways; compitum, Cot. 30, 209.

Tun-weg, tuun-weg a town-way, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.

Tuoëge two, C. Mt. 24, 41, v. twā.

Tur a tower, Chr. 1097, v. tor.

<sup>e</sup> Turces-ige, torces-ige [Hunt. Torchseige: Hovd. Torkesei. — ige an island, troges of a small boat; lintris insula] TORKESY, Lincolnshire, Chr. 873.

TURF; g. turfe; d. tyrf; pl. nom. ac. tyrf; g. turfa; d. turfum; f. [Plat. Ger. Swed. torf m: Dut. turf m: Old Ger. torf m: Frs. tura m: Old Ger. zurb, zurbe, zurf, turben: Icel. torf n. cespes, gleba; torfa f. unus cespes; Fr. tourbe f: Sp. turba f. turf: Arab. تراب

trb, turb dust, earth, clod]

TURF; gleba, cespes, solum: — Mid þynre tyrf bewrigen covered with thin turf, Bd. S. p. 619, 20. Geworhte weall mid turfum made a wall with turves; fecit vallum cum cespitibus, Chr. 189. ¶ Eðel a country. — On þa eðel-turf into that country, Cd. 85. Of þære eðel-tyrf from that country, Cd. 83: Chr. 975: Bd. S. p. 558, 22.

Turnan to turn, v. tyrnan.

Turnigendlic Turnable, easily turned; vertibilis, volubilis, Alb. resp. 20.

Turtle, an; f. [Plat. turtel



dave *f*: *Dut.* tortel, tortel-  
duif, tortelduive *f*: *Ger.* tur-  
teltaubef, turteltauber *m*: *Wil.*  
turtultubo: *Tat.* turtilitubo:  
*Dan.* turteldue *f*: *Swed.* tur-  
turdufwa *f*: *Icel.* turtill-dúfa  
*f*: *Fr.* tourtereau *m.* tourte-  
relle *f*: *It.* tortola, tortora,  
tortorella *f*: *Sp.* tortola *f*.  
tortolo *m*: *Arab.* تَرْتُورُ trtur,

turtur. *Wachter* remarks, "For-  
tasse a sono avis naturali et  
luctuoso tur; quamois etiam  
ad dauren lugere ille turtur-em,  
quomodo Gothi easdem colum-  
bas appellat hraiwadubono,  
Lk. 2, 24, h. e. moerentes, ge-  
mentes, a *Ger.* reuwen, reuen  
dolere, lugere, poenitere"] A  
TURTLE, a turtle dove; turtur:  
—*Geoffra* sume turtlan offer  
turturem, *Gen.* 15, 9. Bringe  
he turtlan adferat ille turturem,  
*Lev.* 1, 14: 5, 11. Twa turtlan  
duo turtures, *Lev.* 5, 7: Lk. 2,  
24. Turtlah, *Ps.* 83, 3.

Tuu two, v. tu, twa.

Tuu Mars. v. tiw.

Tuwa, tuua; *adv.* Two times,  
twice; *bis*, secundo:—Tuwa  
on ucan *bis* in hebdomada, *Lk.*  
18, 12: *Bd. S.* p. 573, 6. Ær  
tuwa antehac *bis*; jam *bis*, *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 564, 16: *Bt.* 35, 2. Of-  
tor þonne tuwa oftener than  
tuwa, *Chr.* 894. Ær se hana  
tuwa cawe antequam gallus *bis*  
cecinerit, *Mk.* 14, 30, 72, v. twa.

Tux, tusc, es; *m.* [*Frs.* tusk,  
tusch *f.* a tooth: *Gael.* tosg,  
toisg *m.* a tusk, back tooth,  
grinder.] A TUKS or TUSK; dens  
maxillaris, genuinus vel canis-  
nus:—*Monnes* tux a man's  
double tooth, *L. pol.* Alf. 40.  
Tuxas, *Somn.* 78: *Co.* 95:  
*Elf. gl. Somn.* p. 70. Tuxan,  
*L. Ps.* 57, 6.

Tuxel The jaw; mandibula, *Text.*  
*Roff.* p. 39.

Tuxlas The teeth, the grinders;  
dentes molares, molæ:—  
Tuxlas leona mola leonum, *Ps.*  
57, 6.

Twá, tú, tua; *f. n. s.* of twégen.  
Two; duæ, duo; binæ, bina:—  
And þæt hi offringe sealdon,  
twa turtlan, oððe twegen cul-  
fran briddas, *Lk.* 2, 24. Her  
synt twa swurd, *Lk.* 22, 38.  
Gebletsode þa forman twa  
blessed the first two, *Cd.* 10,  
*Th.* p. 12, 3. Nu twa gear  
jam biennium, *Gen.* 45, 6.  
Todælan twa dissecure, bipar-  
tiri, *Gen.* 15, 10. Todælan to  
twa, *id.*, *Ex.* 14, 21. Todælan  
on twa, *id.*, *Gen.* 32, 7. On  
twa healfa standan in duas  
partes, i. e. divisim stare, *Ex.*  
14, 22, v. twegen.

<sup>h</sup>Twa twice, *Chr.* 897, v. tuwa.

Twa-dæglic Two days' time, every  
two days; biduanus, *Bd. S.* p.  
600, 8.

Twædding, twæddung, e; *f.* A  
flattering, fawning; adlatio,  
*Som.*

Twæde; *adj.* [*Plat.* tweede the  
second: *Dut.* tweede second:  
*Icel.* tvennr duplus] Double,  
two-fold; duplex:—Se cýning  
ah twædne dæl þæs weres the  
king has a double portion of the  
fine, *L. In.* 23, *MS. Cant.* Se  
biscop and þa higen ahten  
twæde þæs wuda and þæs  
mæstes the bishop and the con-  
vent had double of the wood and  
of the (acorn) mast, *Conc.*  
*Cloveh. ap Hick. Epist. diss.* p.  
80.

Twæman, getwæman. [*Ger.*  
zweyen to divide into two  
parts: *Plat.* twei, entwei  
broken into two pieces] To  
separate, divide; separare,  
sejungere, dividere:—þe  
læs þe man æft twæme ne  
forte quis postea sejungat, *L.*  
*Edm. 9, Wilk.* p. 76, 22. Ne  
getwæme nan mown þa þe  
God gesomnode, *Mt.* 19, 6.

Twæming A separation, division;  
separatio, divisio, *Som.*

Twæmð Discord, disagreement;  
discordia, schisma, *Som.*

Twa-hund two hundred, *Gen.* 11,  
32.

Twám to two, duobus; *d.* of  
twegen.

Twa-niht, [literally two nights,  
the northern nations com-  
puting by nights, as we do  
now in fortnight, &c.] Two  
days; biduum, *Som.*

Twa-scale, twa-sceal. A balance;  
bilanx, *Elf. gl. Somn.* p. 67.

Two - bleo Doubled dyed; *bis*  
tinctus, *Past.* 14, 4.

Two-feald two-fold, double.

Two-fét two feet, biped.

TWEGEN *nom. ac. m.*; *nom. ac.*  
*f. n.* twá; *g. m. f. n.* twegra,  
twegera, twega; *d. m. f. n.*  
twám, twæm. [*Plat.* twe: *Dut.*  
twee: *Frs.* tua, twene: *Ger.*  
zwey; in some South *Ger.* pro-  
vinces zween *m.* zwo *f.* zwey *n.*  
*Old Ger.* zueio, zuene, zwao,  
zwoo: *Moes.* twa, twai, twos:  
*Dan.* to tvende: *Swed.* twá:  
*Icel.* tveier duo, bini: *Ir.*  
*Gael.* do, now written da:  
*Wel.* dau, daw: *Bret.* daou,  
diou, deu, diu, div: *Fr.* deux:  
*It.* due, duo: *Sp.* dos: *Port.*  
dous: *Russ.* dwa, dwe, dwoie:  
*Grk.* dvo: *Malay.* dua: *Pers.*

دو du: *Chald.* ܬܐ du: *Sans.*  
dwaun] Two; duo, duæ, duo;  
bini, binæ, bina:—*Comon*

twegen englas fram Gode,  
*Gen.* 19, 1. Geseah twegen  
englas, *Jn.* 20, 12. Twegen  
of his leorning-cnihtum duo  
ex ejus discipulis, *Jn.* 1, 35.  
Twegera hundred penega  
wurðe ducentorum denariorum  
valor, *Jn.* 6, 7. Twegra broð-  
or oððe twegra gesweosterna  
sunu and dohtar duorum fra-  
trum aut duorum sororum filius  
et filia, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 3.  
Hwæðer þara twegra whether  
of the two, *Bt.* 36, 4: *Jn.* 8, 17.  
On twegera oððe preora gewit-  
nyssse in vel ex duorum aut  
trium testimonio, *Mt.* 18, 16:  
*Jn.* 2, 6. Þissa twega yfela  
auðer either of these two evils,  
*Bt.* 6. Oðer twega other of  
two, one of two; alterum duo-  
rum, *Bt.* 11, 1, 2. Mid twam  
hundred penegum bigcan du-  
centis denariis emere, *Mk.* 6,  
37. Twam blafordum þeowian  
duobus dominis servire, *Mt.* 6,  
24: *Gen.* 9, 22. His wifum  
twæm sægde to his two wives  
spoke, *Cd.* 52. Næs to anum  
dæge ne to twam non ad unum  
diem neque in duos, *Num.* 11,  
19. Oðer of þam twam alter  
ex duobus, *Jn.* 1, 40. Ferde  
mid his twam dohtrum pro-  
fectus est cum ejus duabus  
filiabus, *Gen.* 19, 30. On  
twam handum in duabus mani-  
bus, *Deut.* 9, 15. On þissum  
twam bebodum in his duobus  
mandatis, *Mt.* 22, 40. Ic  
hæbbe twegen suna ego habeo  
duos filios, *Gen.* 42, 37. Brohte  
twegen penegas attulit duos  
denarios, *Lk.* 10, 35.

TWELF; *g.* twelfa; *d.* twelfum.  
Twelf is used when preceding  
a noun, but when put abso-  
lutely it is written twelfe [*Plat.*  
twalf, twolf, twelve: *Dut.*  
twaalf, twelve: *Frs.* tuelef,  
tolef, twelf: *Ger.* zwölf: *Ker.*  
zuelifin: *Ot. Tat.* zeulif:  
*Moes.* twaliß, twalib: *Dan.*  
tolv: *Swed.* Icel. tolf] TWELVE;  
duodecim:—þa twelfe the  
twelve; ipsi duodecim, *Mk.* 4,  
10. Hi twelfe they twelve;  
illi duodecim, *Mk.* 3, 14: *Lk.*  
8, 1: 9, 12. þa twelf pine  
þeowas sind gebroðru ipsi  
duodecim tui servi sunt fratres,  
*Gen.* 42, 13. Twelf tida þæs  
dæges duodecim horæ diei, *Jn.*  
11, 9. An þara twelfa unus  
ipsorum duodecim, *Jn.* 6, 71.  
þas twelf se Hælend sende  
hos duodecim Jesus misit, *Mt.*  
10, 5. An of eow twelfum  
unus ex vobis duodecim, *Mk.*  
14, 20. Mid hys twelf leor-  
ning-cnihtum cum ejus duode-  
cim discipulis, *Mt.* 26, 20.



\* Twelf-feald *Twelve-fold*; duodecies, *L. In. 4.*

Twelf-hund *Twelve hundred*; duodecies centum.

Twelf-hund man, twelf-hundhynden man or twelf-hundman. *A twelve hundred man, one whose life, in the A.-S. law, was estimated at 1200 shillings; homo duodecies-centenus, i.e. de summahyndene sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum: eorum scilicet, quorum Were, sive capitis-æstimatio, erat duodecies centum solidorum, L. Edw. Guth. 12. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis duodecies centum solidis, centum et viginti domino suo, pro man-bot i.e. hominis amissi compensatione, L. In. 70. Denique, quicunque criminis participes erat, solvebat etiam centum et viginti solidos pro hloð-bot, i.e. turmæ compensatione, scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat:—L. Alf. 26. Gif non hæme mid twelfhendes mannes wife, hundtwelftig scillingas gebete þæm were si quis rem habeat cum duodecies-centeni hominis uxore, centum et viginti solidos solvat ipsi viro, L. Alf. 10.*

† Twelfta m; seo, þæt twelfte; *adj. The TWELFTH*; duodecimus:—Se twelfta dæg ofer geohol the twelfth day after yule (Christmas), *Bd. S. p. 588, 8. On twelftan dæg on (the) twelfth day; in die Epiphaniæ, Rubr. Mt. 2, 1.*

Twemede separated, v. twæman. Twentig, twenti; g.-tigrā; d.-tigrum [*Plat. Dut. twintig: Ger. zwanzig: Ker. zueinzi: Ot. Tat. zueinzig: Salic. Laus, thuotoc. In some South Ger. provinces to this day zwainzig: Moes. twaintigi: Dan. tyve: Swed. tjuge: Icel. tuttugu (from tveir two, tigr numerus, denarius, decas): Fr. vingt: It. venti: Sp. veinte: Port. vinte: Lat. viginti; in inscriptions it is also written biginti, which Professor E. Jäkel, in his Ger. Orig. of the Lat. Lang. p. 99, explains by the Teutonic twigti-gunds, or honds, or twins-tigund, i.e. twice both the hands, by which our ancestors counted or numbered, v. tyn.—twegen two; Moes. tig ten*] TWENTY; his decem, viginti:—Twentig rihtwisra viginti justorum, *Gen. 18, 31. To twentigum dægum in viginti dies, Num. 11, 19. Twentig wintra in viginti annos, Gen. 31, 38, 41.—Swylce twentig furlanga*

*quasi viginti stadia, Jn. 6, 19. Mid twentigum þusendum cum viginti millibus, Lk. 14, 31. Seofon and twentig septem et viginti, Gen. 23, 1.*

† Twentigða, twentogoða, twentugoða m; seo, þæt -tugoðe. TWENTIETH; vicesimus, vicesimus:—Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg þæs ylean monðes ad primum et vigesimum diem ejusdem mensis, *Ex. 12, 18. On þære twa and twentugoðan wucan ofer Pen-tecosten in secunda et vigesima hebdomade post Pentecostem, Rubr. Mt. 8, 14: Bd. S. p. 572, 7. Se fif and twentugoðan dæg þæs monðes Martii the five and twentieth day of the month of March, Nic. 1.*

TWEO, twy, tweon. *Doubt*; dubitatio, dubium, scrupulus, ambiguitas:—Þonne þær an two of-adon bið when there is one doubt removed, *Bt. 39, 4, Card. p. 332, 9. Nis nan twoo þæt there is no doubt that, Bt. 32, 1: 36, 3. Me nis twoo þæt to me is no doubt that, Bd. S. p. 489, 2: Bt. 16, 3. Hire nænig tweon was þæt to him was no doubt that; ei nulla quæstio erat quin, Bd. S. p. 575, 13. Þam englum nis nan twoo to the angels is no doubt, Bt. 41, 5. Com on tweon came into doubt, Bd. S. p. 587, 26. On þam tweon in that doubt; in ista dubitatione, Bt. 41, 2. Buton tweon without doubt, Bt. 41, 5: Bd. S. p. 478, 7: 486, 26. Buton tweonne without doubt, Bt. 36, 6. Buton ælcum tweon without all doubt; sine omni dubio, Bt. 16, 1: 21: 22, 2.*

† Twoe-bleo double dyed, v. tve-bleo.

Twoe-feald two-fold, double, *Bd. S. p. 482, 1.*

TWEOGAN, tweonan, tweoan; p. tveode, getweode [*Plat. twivelen: Dut. twyfelēn: Ger. zweifeln: Ot. Wil. zuivolon: Tat. zuuchan, zuchon: Dan. tvilve: Swed. twifla, twika, twicka: Icel. tvíla dubitare.—twegen, twa two*] *To doubt, hesitate, fluctuate; dubitare, hæsitare, fluctuare:—Ne mæg ic þæs no tveogan nor can I of this doubt; non possum ego de hoc minime dubitare, Bt. 35, 9: 35, 4, Card. p. 250, 14: 39, 2. Ic nat ymbe hwæt þu gyt twest, nu þu cwist þæt þu naht ne tveoge I know not about what thou yet doubttest, now thou sayest that*

*thou doubttest not, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 3. Ic nauht ne tveoge þæt I have no doubt that; ego minime dubito quin, Bt. 36, 3. Nanne mon ne tweoð no man doubts, Bt. 16, 3. Sume hig tveonedon quidam eorum dubitabant, Mt. 28, 17. Hi ne tweodon they doubted not, Bd. S. p. 584, 38. Ne tweoð me þæs nauht to me there is no doubt of this; non dubium est mihi de hoc minime, Bt. 36, 3. Ne þe nauht ær ne tveode þæt to thee there was before nothing of doubt that; non tibi minime antea dubium erat quin, &c., Bt. 35, 2. Be þam nis to tveogenne de quo non est dubitandum, Bd. S. p. 555, 33.*

† Twoegendlic; *adj. Uncertain, doubtful; fluctuans, dubitans, ambiguus, Ors. 4, 11.*

Twelf-monð a twelvemonth, *Chr. 1128.*

Twelice Doubtfully; ambigue, *Ors. 4, 1.*

Tweon-ea, Tweoxn-ea [tweon, twām to two, between; ea a river; olim vero, quod inter annes interpositum, Twinham-burn, eodem plane sensu quo Italorum interamna] *Christ's Charch, Hampshire, Chr. 901.*

Tweoning, tveonung a doubting, scrupling, *Bt. 4, v. tveoung.*

Tweon-leoht twilight.

Twenteogoða twentieth, v. twentigða.

Twentig twenty, v. twentig.

Tweonul-leoht twilight, v. tveon-leoht.

† Tveonum by two, *Cd. 170.*

Twoeð doubts, v. tveogan.

Twoe-þuhte [pincan to think] seemed doubtful, *Cd. 15, Th. p. 18, 21.*

Tweoung, twynung, tveoung, e; f. *A doubt, anxiety, uncertainty; dubitatio, anxietas, perplexitas:—Þu me hæfð gefrylsod þære tveoungē mines modes thou hast freed me of the doubt of my mind, Bt. 41, 3. Tveowa twice, Ors. 6, 30, v. tuwa.*

Twi-bill, twy-bill. A TWIBILL, pole-axe; bipennis, securis, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 63: V. Ps. 73, 7.*

Twi-bleo, twi-blig double dyed, *Past. 14, 4.*

Twi-bót, twy-bót two-fold or double compensation, *L. In. 35.*

Twiccen, twicen ambitus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

TWICCIAN [*Plat. twikken: Ger. zwicken to pinch with pincers; zwacken to pinch with the hand: Dut. zwikken to wrest or sprain one's foot: Old. Eng. to tweak,*



twang to pinch] *To TWITCH, pluck, catch; vellere, Som.*  
 \*Twicere *offarius, Ben.*  
 \*Twi-cina, twy-cina. *A meeting of two ways; bivium, Mk. 11, 4.*  
 Twi-dælan *to divide into two, to differ, Scint. 33.*  
 Twi-ecged, twy-ecged *two-edged, Ps. 149, 6.*  
 Twi-feald, twy-feald *two-fold, double, Ex. 16, 29.*  
 Twi-fealdan; *pp. getwifealded. To double; duplicare, Lye.*  
 Twi-fealdlice, twy-fealdlice; *comp. or; adv. Two-fold, doubly, twice as much; duplo, Ex. 16, 22: Mt. 23, 15.*  
 Twifealdnes, *se; f. Duplicity, uncertainty; duplicitas, levitas, inconstancia, Past. 34, 3: 42, 2.*  
 Twi-ford, Twy-fyrd [twi, twa two; ford a ford] *TWIFORD, the name of places situate near the ford of a river; Twiford ad fluvium Alne in agro Northymbrensi, ubi Ecgfridus rex, et Theodorus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis concilium habuerant, anno 684, &c. — Æt Twyfyrdæ apud Twifordam sive duplex vadum, Bd. S. p. 606, 5.*  
 Twig two, Cð. Junius, p. 49, 10: *Mr. Thorpe has it twih, p. 136, 5, v. twa.*  
 \*Twi'g, *es; n. [Plat. twieg m: Dut. twyg f: Ger. zweig m: Not. zoug: Ot. Wil. zuig, zuih, zwi: Swed. sweg, swege m. a twig: Icel. svigi m. tág f. vimen: Copt. togi a plant] A TWIG, sprout, shoot, branch; ramus, virgultum, palme: — Ic eom win-eard, and ge synt twigu, Jn. 15, 5. He deð ælc twig aweg on me þe blæda ne byrð, Jn. 15, 2. An twig of anum elebeame ramus ex oliva, Gen. 8, 11. Of þam twige from this branch, Cd. 47. Twiggu branches, C. Mt. 13, 32. Palm-trywa twigu palmarum rami, Jn. 12, 13. Swilce he ofer-fæðmde foldan sceatas twigum and telgum as it would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, Cd. 199: Bd. S. p. 485, 5.*  
 Twigan *To doubt; dubitare, Ben.*  
 Twig-ecged *two-edged, Bd. S. p. 511, 15.*  
 Twig-feald *two-fold, Gen. 43, 15.*  
 Twigo-settend *A stock, race; propago, Cot. 197.*  
 Twig-spæc, twyg-spæc. *Double speech, deceit; dissolgio, i. e. geminata loquela, æquivocatio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*  
 Twi-hæmed *twice married; bigamus, Som.*

\*Twi-heolore *a pair of scales.*  
 Twi-hiwan *To have two forms, to dissemble; duas formas inducere, dissimulare, Scint. 9.*  
 Twi-hiwe *two hues, a double face, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*  
 Twi-hund, twy-hund. *Two hundred; ducenti, Lye.*  
 Twi-hund man, twi-hund-hynden man or twi-hynd man. *A two hundred man, one whose life in the A.-S. laws was estimated at 200 shillings. A twy-hynd man was level, in his Were, with a Ceorl; homo ducentenus, i. e. de infima hydene sive classe liberorum hominum juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet quorum Were sive capitis-æstimatio erat ducentorum solidorum, L. Edw. Guth. 12. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis ducentis solidis, triginta domino suo pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, L. In. 70. Quicunque etiam criminis particeps erat, solvebat alios triginta pro hloð-bot, i. e. turmæ compensatione, scilicet eo quod cætui illicito se admiscebat, L. Alf. 26. Denique si quis rem haberet cum hujusmodi hominis uxore, solvere debuit ipsi viro quadraginta solidos L. Alf. 10.*  
 \*Twi-læfte æx *A pole-axe; bipennis, Som.*  
 Twi-læpped *Two-lapped, having two laps; duas lacinias habens, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*  
 Twi-lic *Doubtful; dubius, Lye.*  
 Twi-lice; *adv. Doubtingly; dubitanter, Ben.*  
 TWIN [Plat. twien m. twine: Dut. twyn m. twine: Dan. tvist c. hair-cloth: Swed. twinn-tråd m. twine, thread: Icel. tvinni m. filum duplicatum] *Fine linen; byssus: — Gescrydd mid purpuran and mid twine indutus purpura et bysso, Lk. 16, 19.*  
 TWINAN [Dut. twynen: Dan. tvinde: Swed. Icel. twinna: Icel. tvinna to twine, duplicare, copulare] *To TWINE, twist; duplicare, Som.*  
 TWINCLIAN [Plat. twinkeln, blinken, plinkern to twinkle with the eyes, to glisten: Dut. blikken to twinkle with the eyes, to cast a sudden glance: Ger. blinken, blinzeln to twinkle, shine, blink] *To TWINKLE, glitter; rutilare, scintillare, micare: — Ic þæt lytle leoht geseah twinclian I saw that little light twinkle, Bt. 35, 3.*

\*Twinigendlice; *adv. Perchance, perhaps; forte.*  
 Twinung, twynnung *a doubting, an ambiguity, a scruple, Elf. gr. 47, v. tweoung.*  
 Twi-nwyrn *A sort of worm; tortilis vermis, buprestis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*  
 Twio-fæt *Two-footed; bipes, Bt. 41, 6.*  
 Twiogian *to doubt, Bt. 35, 4, C: Jn. 13, 22, v. tweogan.*  
 Twio-ræd *inconsistent, of two opinions, Bt. 41, 3, Card. p. 380, 13.*  
 Twisel-tôð *scinodens, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*  
 Twislod-corn *scandula, inter tritici nomina, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*  
 Twislung, e; *f. A receiving; acceptio, Som.*  
 Twi-spæce *Double-tongued, deceitful; bilinguis, Prov. 8.*  
 Twi-spæcnes *Double speaking, dissimulation; bilingue vitium, dissimulatio, L. Can. Edg. de Conf. 6: Wanl. Cat. p. 145.*  
 Twi-spunnen *Twice spun; bis tortus, Past. 14, 4.*  
 Twi-telgod *Double dyed; bis tinctus, V. Ps. 108, 28.*  
 Twi-præwen, twi-prawen. *Twice thrown or twisted; bis tortus, Past. 14, 6.*  
 Twi-weg *Two ways; bivia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*  
 \*Twuga *twice, Heming. p. 189, v. tuwa.*  
 Twy two, v. twa.  
 Twy doubt, Bt. 40, 1, v. tweo.  
 Twy-bet *double compensation, L. pol. Cnut. 44, v. twi-bót.*  
 Twy-browen *twice boiled.*  
 Twy-cina *a meeting of two ways.*  
 Twy-feald *two-fold, twy-fealdan to double, &c., v. twi-feald, &c.*  
 Twy-ferlæcan *to separate, Scint. 1.*  
 Twy-fæt *Two-footed; bipes, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 26.*  
 Twy-finger *Two-finger; duos digitos crassus, longus, latus, L. In. 49.*  
 Twy-fyldan *To double; duplicare, Elf. gr. 24.*  
 Twy-fyrcead, twy-fyred. *Double-forked; bifurcus, Som.*  
 Twy-geræde *Cut or cloven into two; bifidus, Som.*  
 Twy-gyld *double payment or tax, L. pol. Cnut. 27.*  
 Twy-heafod, twy-heafod *two-headed, two-faced, Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 55.*  
 Twy-hind man *a two hundred man, v. twi-hund man.*  
 Twy-icende *Differing; dissentiens, Lye.*  
 Twyn *a doubt, R. Ben. interl. 2, v. tweo.*  
 Twynian; *p. ode, ede. To doubt, hesitate; dubitare, am-*



bigere, hæsitare:—Hwi twynedest þu quid dubitasti tu? *Mt.* 14, 31: *Mk.* 11, 23. Gyf ge ne twyniað si vos non dubitaretis, *Mt.* 21, 21. Hwæt twynað þe quid dubium est tibi? quare hæsitas? *Nic.* 26. Twynude hym dubium erat illi, hæsitabat, *Lk.* 9, 7. Hym twynode iis dubium erat, hæsitant, incerti erant, *Jn.* 13, 22, v. tweogan.

\*Twyniende, twynigende; part. Doubling, doubtful; ancepts, dubious, *Cot.* 206: *Elf.* gr. 9, 55, v. part. of twynian.

Twynol Doubtful; dubius, *Scint.* 9.

Twynung a doubt, v. tweoung.

Twy-ræd of two opinions, differing, *Mt.* 12, 25.

Twy-rædnes, se; f. [twy, twa two; ræd, rædnes a purpose] Being of a different opinion, disagreement, discord, sedition, opposed to anrædny's unanimity; dissentio, discordia, seditio:—Se wæs for sumere twyrædnesse and man-slyhte on cweartern asend qui erat propter quamdam seditionem et homicidium in carcerem coniectus, *Lk.* 23, 19. Ponne ge geseoð gefeoht and twyrædnessa quando vos uideritis bella et discordias, *Lk.* 21, 9.

Twy-schildig doubly guilty, *L.* In. 3.

\*Twy-sehtian [sehtian to settle] To disagree, separate; discordare, *Somm.* 114.

Twy-sehtnys [seht friendship] Disagreement, discord; dissentio, *Scint.* 1.

Twy-slanga Doubtfulness, ambiguity; dubietas, *Cot.* 211.

Twy-snaece, twy-snece two-edged.

Twy-strenged two-stringed.

Twywa two times, twice, *Ors.* 5, 2, v. tuwa.

Twy-winter two winters or years old, *Mt.* 2, 16.

Twy-wintred two years old, v. twy-winter.

Twy-wyrdig Disagreeing, doubtful; ambiguis, dissentiens, *Ors.* 2, 5: 5, 7.

TYAN; p. tyde, getyde, getydde, we tydon, tyddon; pp. getydy; v. a. [Icel. tya instruere, armare] To instruct, teach, imbue, inure; imbuiere, instruere, docere, erudire:—Ic ty oððe lære I teach or instruct, *Elf.* gr. 28, 45. On þam he hine geo rnlicede and lærde in quibus ille eum studiose erudit, *Bd.* S. p. 489, 4. Þe me on gewritum tyddon and lærdon qui me in scripturis erudiebant, *Bd.* S. p. 569, 5.

Gelærde and getyde taught and instructed, *Ors.* 5, 13. Ic þe getydde and gelærde I taught and instructed thee, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 8. Scole gesette in þære cneohas and geonge menn tydde and lærde wæron scholam instituit in qua pueri et iuvenes homines eruditi et instructi erant, *Bd.* S. p. 545, 45. Þæt hi on halgum leornungum tyde wæron ut illi in sacris lectionibus eruditi essent, *Bd.* S. p. 565, 33.

\*Tyccen a kid, *Gen.* 27, 16, v. ticcen.

Tydde granted, *Chr.* 656; q. tyðde from tiðian.

Tydder a pledge, a child, offspring; pignus, proles, *Elf.* gr. Som. p. 9, 32, v. tudder.

Tydder weak, v. tyddr.

Tyddernes, tydernes, se; f. Weakness, debility, frailty, impotence; fragilitas, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas:—Swa hwæt swa ic for tyddernesne agylte quicquid propter fragilitatem deliqui, *Bd.* S. p. 607, 29. For þæs modes tydernesne for the frailty of the mind, *Bt.* 3, 2.

Tyddor-full Fruitful; fecundus, Som.

\*TYDDR, tydr, tydra, tieder; adj. Tender, weak, frail, imbecile; fragilis, debilis, imbecillus:—Tydra lichoma debile corpus, *Past.* 61, 2. Geþenc hu þe tealtrigað tydran mode considera quomodo erga te vacillant fragili mente, *Cod. Exon.* f. 13 a, 11.

Tyddrian, tydrrian, tydran, tiedrian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [tudder issue, offspring] To propagate, procreate, nourish, feed; propagare, procreare, alere, nutrire:—Ic tyddrige ego propago, *Elf.* gr. 36. Tydreð ælc tudor nourishes every production, *Bt.* 39, 8. Ælces landes gecynd is, þæt hit him gelice wyrta and gelicne wudu tydrige every land's nature is that it nourish herbs suitable to it and wood suitable, *Bt.* 34, 10.

Tyddrian [tyddr tender] To grow tender; tenescere, *Herb.* 2, 17. Tyddriend, tyddriend, es; m. A propagator; reparator, propagator, *Herb.* 2, 17.

Tyddrung, tydrung, e; f. Propagation, production; propagatio, productio:—Þat is swiðe swital on þære tydrunge that is very clear in the propagation, *Bt.* 34, 12: *Elf.* gr. 36.

Tydnæs learning, v. getydnæs.

\*Tydr weak, v. tyddr.

Tygel a tile, and its compounds v. in tigel.

Tyhtt accusest, *Gen.* 31, 31, v. teon.

TYHT, tight; m. [tyan to instruct] Instruction, discipline; instructio, disciplina:—Ær þon þe þu cuðest minne tyht before that thou hast known my discipline, *Bt.* 8. Ic þe to minum tyhtum getyde I have inured thee to my instructions, *Bt.* 8.

Tyht [teon to accuse] An accusation; inculpatio, accusatio, Lye.

Tyhtan to excite, entice, v. tihtan.

Tyht-bysig one often accused, v. tiht-bysig.

Tyhtere an enticer, v. tihtere.

Tyhð pulls, accuses, *Cd.* 27, v. teon.

Tyhtle an accusation, v. tihtle.

Tyld-syle tenda, *Elf.* gl. Som. p. 79.

Tylia a tiller; tylian to labour, v. tilia, tilian, &c.

Tym a yoke of oxen, v. team.

\*TYMAN; p. de [Perhaps related to the Plat. toom f. progeny, children: Frs. tam f. progeny, children] 1. To TEEM, beget, propagate; parere, parturire, prolem suscitare. 2. To cite, summon; vocare ad warrantum, advocare:—1. Heo lengge ne tymde illa amplius non peperit, *Gen.* 30, 9. Tymað nu and tiedrað teem now and propagate, *Cd.* 74. Godes bearn tymdon wið manna dohra Dei filii congressi sunt cum hominum filiabus, *Gen.* 6, 4. 2. Hand tymð manū advocat, *L.* In. 75. To þære handa tyme ad manus advocat, *L.* Wall. 8. Gif hwa to dædan tyme si quis ad mortuum appellet, *L.* Ethel. 10.

Tymber-lond Timber land; terra data ad ædificia reparanda et sustentanda, *Chart. Athelst.* Mon. Angl. I. 195, 3.

Tymian to tame, *Obs. Lun.* 3, v. tamian.

Tympestre A female timbrel-player; tympanistria, *L.* Ps. 67, 27.

TYN, ten, tin [Plat. tien; in Hanover, tein; Dut. tien: Frs. tian: Ger. zehen, zehn: Old Ger. zehun, zehan, zin, cin: Moes. taihun; and in compound words, taihund, teohund ten; Dan. ti: Swed. tie, tio: Icel. tiu. Jükel, in his German Origin of the Lat. says, p. 98, The origin of Ger. zehen, Lat. decem, is the best explained by the Old Ger. and Moes. tai hund or hend; that



is the old article *thai* the; and hand, hend hands, both the hands or ten fingers, by which they numbered or counted, as children still do. Thus originated our decimal system. The Roman numerals seem to allude to this origin. V represents one hand expanded; X represents both the hands. From *tai*hend, the Ger. formed ten by contraction, which afterwards, by their predilection for hissing sounds, was changed in *zehend*, *zehen* ten. In Lat. the deep guttural h, changed into c or k, and thus formed *decem*. All the other numbers can be explained in the same manner, if we consider that the old c was properly the Grk. γ, and thus easily changed into g. It is for this reason that we sometimes find *vicesimus* and *vigesimus*. Thus the Lat. *vi-ginti*: Teutonic, *twig-ti-gunds* or *honds* two times the hands, *twenty*. In some old inscriptions *viginti* is written *biginti*; in Teutonic *twins-ti-gund twenty*. *Trigint-a*, Teutonic *trins-ti-gon*, *dis* three times the hands, *thirty*, &c. *Centum*, cent. in Teutonic, *tai*hend, *tehund* ten times the hands, or  $10 \times 10 = 100$ . By the quick pronunciation of this long word, the first syllable was easily passed over, and the last contracted; thus by adding r, the Ger. *hundert*, Eng. *hundred*, were formed.—Tooke gives the following derivation.—*ty*n included, concluded, from *ty*nan to enclose, shut in; because with ten numeration is closed, and a new series commences; as, ten and one, ten and two] *TEN*; *decem*:—Gif þær beoð *ty*n, Gen. 18, 32. Þonne byð heofona rice gelic þam *ty*n fæmnum, Mt. 25, 1. He leofode an hund wintra and *ty*n gear *ille vixit centum annos et decem annos*, Gen. 50, 22. *Nigon* hund wintra

*hæfde* and *ty*ne eac *nine hundred winters had* and *ten besides*, Cd. 58. To *ty*num dægum in *decem dies*, Num. 11, 19. *Tyn* þusend punda *decies mille talentorum*, Mt. 18, 24.  
<sup>c</sup>*TYNAN*; p. de; v. a. To *hedge in*, *enclose*, *shut*, *close*; *sepire*, *sepimento claudere*, *claudere*:—*Tynde* he his bec he shut his books, Bd. S. p. 569, 10. Þone ytemestan dæg *tynde extremum diem clausit*, Bd. S. p. 636, 43.  
*Tynan*, *teonan*; p. de; v. a. To *incense*, *irritate*, *vex*, to *make angry*, to *conceive anger*; *irritare*, *vexare*, *iram concipere in*:—Hi *tyndon* Moyses *illi irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. 105, 8, 16. Hie drihten *tyndon* they *vexed* (the) Lord, Cd. 119. Ne *ty*n þu pine neah-geburas ne *iram concipito in tuos proximos*, Lev. 19, 18.  
*TYNCA*, *tynce*. A *TENCH*; *tinca*, Ors. 2, 4.  
<sup>d</sup>*TYNDER*, *tender*, e; also *tyndre*, an; f. *TINDER*, *fuel*, *incentive*, *inducement*; *fomes*, *igniarius*:—We habbað nu geot þone mæstan dæl þære *tyndran* þinre hæle we have already the chief part of the fuel for thy cure, Bt. 5, 3. Mid þære *tyndran* with the fuel, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 20, 15.  
*Tynder-cyn* *fuel kind*, *combustibles*.  
*Tyndig* *scorpio*, R. 15.  
*Tyne* *ten*, Cd. 14, Th. p. 16, 24, v. *ty*n.  
*Tyn-feald* *ten-fold*.  
*Tyn-hund* *ten hundred*.  
*Tyn-streng* *Ten-stringed*; *deca-chordus*, Ps. 91, 3.  
*Tyn-wintre* *Ten years old*; *decem annos natus*, L. In. 7.  
*Tyr* a leader, prince, glory, splendour, v. *tir*.  
*Tyr* A Persian head-dress; *tiara*, *cidaris*, Som.  
*Tyran* to *tear*, *vex*, v. *tirian*.

<sup>e</sup>*Tyrað irritate*, Elf. gr. 30, v. *tirian*.  
*Tyrf* with turf, v. *turf*.  
*Tyriaca Treacle*; *theriaca*, Som.  
*Tyriað irritate*, v. *tirian*.  
*Tyrigdon vexed*, v. *tirian*.  
*Tyrn-adl* a turning disease, a dizziness, frenzy.  
*TYRNAN* [Icel. *turna vertere*; Lat. *tornare*; Grk. *τορνω*: Fr. *tourner*: Wel. *twrn* a turn: Gael. *turn*, *urin m.* a job, work, turn: Ir. Gael. *turnadh m.* a spinning-wheel] To *TURN*, *bend*, *wheel*; *vertere*, *volvere*, Alb. resp. 20: Æqu. Vern. 31, Som.  
*Tyrst* *tearest*, *laceratest*, v. *téran*.  
*Tyrð* tears, bites, Lk. 9, 39, v. *téran*.  
<sup>f</sup>*TYRWA*, an; m. [Plat. *tär n*: Dut. *teer n*: Old Dut. *tarre*, terre: Frs. *ther n*: Ger. *ther m*: Dan. *tiære*, *tjære c*: Swed. *tjåra f*. Icel. *tiara f*: Bret. *ter m*: Gael. *tearr*, *tearra f*. tar, pitch: Finl. *terwa*: Heb. צרי *jri*, *tsri resin*, balm] *TAR*, *resin*, *balsam*: *bitumen*, *pix*, *resina*, *asphaltus*:—Hig hæfdon *tyrwan* for weallum *illi habuerunt bitumen pro intrita*, Gen. 11, 3. Þu clæmst wiðinnan and wið-utan mid *tyrwan* tu *picabis intrinsecus et extrinsecus cum pice*, Gen. 6, 14: Ex. 2, 3. *Opobalsamum*, *Bringað* some- næl *tyrwan deferre aliquam portionem opobalsami*, Gen. 43, 11, v. *tero*.  
*Tyrwian* to *vex*, *irritate*, v. *tirian*.  
*TYSKA* A kind of hawk, a buzzard; *buteo*, *asio avis*; *otis tarda* Lin:—Cot. 159.  
*Tyslian* to *procure*, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 6: R. Conc. 1, v. *tilian*.  
*Tyslung* a work, business, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 8, v. *tilung*.  
*Tyten* teats, paps, v. *tit*.  
*Tyða* in possession of, v. *tiða*.  
*Tyðe* a gift, v. *tiðe*.  
*Tyðian* to *grant*, *allow*, v. *tiðian*.



<sup>8</sup>U [Ger. e] as the termination of a noun, is feminine, and forms the names of qualities from adjectives; as, hætu f. heat; lagu a law, v. -o, in 49 y.

Uce, ucu a week, v. wuce.

UDER, udr [Plat. jidder, jüdder, gidder, üdder n: Dut. uyer m: Old Dut. uder, uyder, huyder, wdr: Frs. udr n: Ger. euter n: Old Ger. utr, utar, uder: Dan. jver, yver n: Swed. jur, jufwer n: Icel. jágr, júfr n: Finl. utare: Gael. uth m. an udder; uthaibh udders: Grk. οὐδάρ: Ind. udara] UDDER; uber pecudum, Prov. 7.

UF, uuf [Plat. schufuth, shuvut m: Ger. uhu, huhu m. and in the common dialect buhu, uw, huw, schuhu, auf, gauf: Not. huue, huwo: Mons. Glos. uuo, huun bubo: Swed. uf, ufwen m. Lev. 11, 17: Kalmuk. uhu. The name of this bird probably had its origin from its sounding in Ger. uh-ho-hu: Eng. ooh-ho-hoo, v. ule] An owl, a culture; vultur; strix bubo Lin.—Elf. gl. Som. p. 86: Elf. gr. 9, 22.

<sup>th</sup>UFAN, ufa, ufane, ufene, ufanen, ufon; adv. [Plat. baven, booven: Dut. boven: Ger. oben: Ker. obuna: Tat. ufana: Ot. obana, oba, obe: Dan. oven, ovenpaa: Swed. ofwan, áfwan, áfwanpá: Icel. ofaná super, supra] 1. Above, high, upwards; supra. 2. From above; superne, i. e. desuper, desursum, ex alto:—1. Ge ufan ge neoðon as well above as beneath, Bt. 33, 4. Ufan and neoðone above and beneath, Cd. 19. Ufane and neoðane above and beneath, Bt. R. p. 177. Ufan ofer ealle high over all, Bt. R. p. 184. Ufan and utan above and without, Cd. 221, Th. p. 285, 23. 2. Awefen on ufa contextus a summo, Jn. 19, 23. Sendan ufan mittiere desuper, Jos. 10, 11. Ic eom ufane ego sum superne, Jn. 8, 23. Ufene gescrydde ex alto induti, Lk. 24, 49. Ufanen eom superne venit, Jn. 3, 31. Ufon of heofonum from heaven

above; desuper e caelo, Cd. 16.

<sup>i</sup>Ufan-heafod top of the head.

Ufan-riht right up.

Ufan-weard, ufe-weard, ufen-weard; comp. m. ufera; f. n. ufere; sup. yfemest, ufemest. UPWARD, highest; supernus, supremus, Gen. 6, 16: 28, 13: Mt. 27, 51.

Ufe - mest, ufe - myst upmost, highest, Elf. gr. Som. p. 38: Gen. 40, 17, v. ufan-weard.

Ufanen, ufene from above, Jn. 3, 31: Lk. 24, 49, v. ufan.

Ufen - weard upward, high, v. ufan-weard.

Ufera, ufora m; ufore f. n; adj. comp. Higher, farther, latter; superior, altior:—On þam uferan dæle þæs heafdes on the higher part of the head, Bd. S. p. 614, 45. On uferum dagum in posterioribus diebus, Jos. 4, 6, v. ufan-weard.

Uferan To delay, put off; morari, differre:—Min hlaford uferað hys cyme meus dominus differt ejus adventum, Mt. 24, 48: Lk. 12, 45.

<sup>j</sup>Uffingas The kings of East Anglia, so called from Uffa their first king; Uffingi, Orientalium Anglorum reges, sic dicti ab Uffa, rege, qui vixit A.D. 578; ut Merovingi, Carolingi, alique familiarum regiarum conditores, a Meroveo, Carolo M. &c., Matt. Westm. Hoffm. Lex.

Ufon above, v. ufan.

Ufor, ufur higher, v. up.

Ufre-scrud an upper garment, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Ufweard, ufwerd upward, v. ufan-weard.

Uht a creature, Ors. 5, 4.—Uht-floga a flying creature, Beo. 38, v. wuht.

UHTE, an. [Plat. ucht f. diluculum; uchtenwerk labor matutinus: Dut. ochtend m. the morning: Old Dut. uchtend m. the morning: Old Ger. ucht f. the dawn: Not. uochto, Ps. 118, 148; miniu ougen furefuoren dia uochtun oculi mei prævenierunt matutinum: Moes. uhtwo mane; air uhtwon ante mane: Icel. with the omission of the harsh guttural sound; ótta f. the time

from 3 till 6 in the morning; óttustund f. from 3 till 6 in the morning; óttusaungr m. the morning song: Grk. εὐθεὶν mane]

1. The morn, morning, before dawn, the latter part of the night; matutinus, at ante primam lucem, ær dægrede; ita enim definitur, antelucanus, Cd. 223: unde etiam aliquando, nocturnus, significat.

2. The beginning, rising; initium, ortus:—1. Þis wæs on uhtan eall geworden, ær dægrede this was in (the) morn all performed, before dawn, Cd. 223, Th. p. 294, 2. Cume to cyrcean, and him leoht mid bringe and þær æfen sang gehyran, and on uhtan þone uhtsang and on morgenne mid heora ofrrungum cuman to þære mæssan symbelnysses come to church, and bring light with him, and there evening song to hear, and in night the night song (three o'clock in the morning, called the nocturnes) and in (the) morning to come with their offerings to celebration of the mass, L. Eccl. 24, Wilk. p. 185, 29. Uht-tid morning-tide; matutinum tempus, Cot. 136. On uht-tide in matutino tempore, Ps. 48, 15. On uhtan tide Id. Bd. S. p. 581, 14. Uht-gebed morning prayer, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. Uhtsang first morning song or service at 3 o'clock; antelucanus cantus, i. e. ad tertiam a media nocte horam, Elf. Ep. 1, 30, 31: Elf. Can. 19, 35. Of þære tide uht-sanges oð luterne dæg ex tempore matutinae synaxeos usque ad clarum diem, Bd. S. p. 588, 13. 2. Sunnan uhtan and mæsse uhton ad solis ortum et missæ initium, Elf. Ep. 1, 43, Wilk. p. 169, 61.

<sup>k</sup>Uhten Morning, properly early or before light; matutinus, antelucanus, et proinde, nocturnus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. uhte.

Uhternlic Belonging to morning; matutinus, Hymn.

Uht-floga a flying creature, v. uht.

Uhtlic Of the morning, before daylight; matutinus, antelucanus,



nocturnus:—Fram þære tide þæs uhtlican lofsanges oð luttarne dæg a tempore matutinae laudis usque ad clarum diem, *Bd. S. p. 537, 22.* To þæm uhtlicum ad matutinum tempus, *T. Ps. 29, 6.*

<sup>1</sup>Uhtlic outward, external, *Bd. S. p. 584, 41, v. ut-lic.*

Uht-sang the nocturnes at three o'clock in the morning, *v. uhte.*

Uht-tid ere dawn, *Cd. 154.* On uhttide in matutino, *Ps. 48, 15, v. uhte.*

Uinca WINKLE, periwinkle; per-vinca herba; vinca major et vinca minor *Lin. — Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Ule, an. [*Plat. uul, ul, ule f: Dut. uil, uyl m: Ger. eule f: Not. huuuelu: Old Suab. poets weule, huwo, huwila, uwila: Mons. Glos. huun: Bozh. uuula: Dan. ugle c: Swed. ugla, ugglā f: Icel. ugla m. ulula: Fr. hulotte, huette f: ehathuan m: It. civetta f: Sp. mochuelo m.* The name appears to be formed from the howling cry of the bird: *Ger. heulen: Lat. ululare: Grk. οὐλῶσις*] An owl; ulula, strix, noctua:—Ne ete ge ne ulan ne comedatis vos ululam, *Lev. 11, 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Ulunga altogether, *R. Mt. 5, 34, v. eallunga.*

Ulm-treow an elm-tree, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64, v. ellm.*

<sup>m</sup>Uloh wool, hair or nap of cloth, *v. wul.*

Ulohlic Woolly, hairy; villosus.

ULPH Help, aid; assistance, defence, used at the beginning and end of proper names; auxilium, tutamen. Frequens hoc tum in initio tum in fine nominum propriorum apud Anglo-Saxones:—Arnulph defence of honour; honoris tutamen. Eðelulph noble help; nobile auxilium, &c. Ulpher a helper. Ulph-ric, ulric rich or powerful in help; auxilio dives, &c.

UMA A weaver's beam, also a herb; scapus textorius, licetorium, *Cot. 161.* Herba quædam alvi compressionem sanans, *L. M. 2, 56.*

Umbe about, *Chr. 1070, v. ymb.*

Umbor. Mr. Kemble intimates that this word means, Trouble, affliction, misery; miseria; and cites in proof, umbor yceð miseriam auget, *Cod. Exon. fol. 89;* but Lye refers to omber a vessel.

Umb-ren, umb-ryne a circle, revolution, *v. ymb-ren.*

<sup>n</sup>Umb-tynan to hedge round, to surround, *R. Mt. 21, 33.*

Un- [*Plat. Ger. un-: Dut. on-: Frs. un-, on-: Dan. Swed. Icel. o-, u-: Old Ger. un-.*—This particle, generally giving a negative sense to the words to which it is prefixed, is a contraction, as some think, from the Ger. ohne without; or it may be thus derived in A.-S. un, an, uan, wan wanting; wana a deficiency] Is used in composition to denote privation, deterioration, or opposition, as in Eng. un-, in-; particula privativa, verbis, adjectivis, &c. præfixa; et Latinorum, in-, de-, dis-, di-, ex-, respondens.

Un-abeden unbidden, *L. Ethl. p. 64, 6.*

Un-abegendlic, un-abigendlic unbending, inflexible, *Cot. 107.*

Un-aberendlic unbearable, intolerable, *Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 19.*

Un-abierende unbearing, intolerable, *Aequ. Vern. 19.*

Un-abet Uncorrected; incorrectus, *Past. 32, 1.*

Un-abindendlic indissoluble, *Bt. 16, 3.*

Un-ablinn Without cessation; incessatio, non intermissa series, *Guthl. Vit. 6.*

Un-ablinnendlice Unceasingly; incessanter, *Bd. S. p. 595, 18.*

<sup>o</sup>Un-abrecendlic not to be broken off, inextricable, *Cot. 104.*

Un-acenned unborn.

Un-acumendlic unbearable, impossible, *R. Ben. 68: Dial. 1, 4.*

Un-acwencedlic Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *Mk. 9, 43, 45.*

Un-adrugod Undried, wet; non dum siccatus, *Past. 49, 3.*

Un-adrysneendlic unquenchable, *C. R. Lk. 3, 17.*

Un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic unquenchable, unextinguishable, *Mt. 3, 12: Bd. S. p. 628, 2.*

Un-æmta, an. [æmta leisure] Without leisure, employment, hindrance; quodcunque otium interrumpit, necessarium officium, negotium, occupatio, impedimentum:—Mid hwylicum unæmtan genyd quovis necessario officio impeditus, *L. Eccl. 39.* Misenlice unæmtan oft gelimpeð varia impedimenta sæpe occurrunt, *Bd. S. p. 573, 7.*

Un-æsgendlic Unsatisfied, greedy; insatiabilis, *T. Ps. 100, 6.*

Un-ætas gluttonies, *Deut. 21, 20, q. unmætas nimietates.*

Un-æðel Unnoble, ignoble, base;

ignobilis, plebeius, *Bd. S. p. 518, 37: Bt. 11, 1: 30, 2.*

<sup>p</sup>Un-æðelice Ignobly, basely; ignobiler, *Bd. S. p. 634, 9.*

Un-æðlnys Without nobility, infamy; ignobilitas, infamia, *Dial. 2, 23.*

Un-ætspornen unoffended, inoffensive, innocent, *Dial. 1, 9.*

Un-æwfestlice irreligiously.

Un-afandes inexplorato, *Solil. 7.*

Un-afiled undefiled, pure; impol-lutus, *L. Ps. 17, 32.*

Un-afohtendlic What cannot be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, *Cot. 115.*

Un-afunden not found, inexperienced, *Cot. 105.*

Un-afyllendlic insatiable.

Un-agæn, un-agan, un-agn. Not one's own, alienated, estranged; non proprius, non sui juris, alienatus, elocatus, *L. Ethelb. 75.*

Un-agesceendlic unspeakable.

Un-agifen Ungiven; non datus, non solutus, *Chart. Eadgivr. R.*

Un-aleafed unpermitted, unlawful, *v. un-alyfed.*

Un-aliefednys what is forbidden, *v. un-alyfednes.*

Un-alyfed unallowed, forbidden, unlawful, *L. In. 39: Bd. S. p. 495, 9.*

Un-alyfedlic unallowable, unlawful, incredible, *Bd. S. p. 601, 14.*

<sup>q</sup>Un-alyfedlice unlawfully, *Dial. 2, 2.*

Un-alyfednes an inhibition, what is forbidden or unlawful, *Bd. S. p. 601, 37: 634, 15.*

Un-alyfendlice unlawfully, *R. Ben. 4.*

Un-alyfendnys what is forbidden.

Un-ameten, un-ametend un-measured, immeasurable, im-moderate, *Wanl. Cat. p. 2.*

Un-andergild precious, *Bt. 13, v. un-undergild.*

Un-andgytfull unintelligent, incapable, *R. Ben. 2.*

Un-andhoif Not to be borne; importabilis, *R. Mt. 23, 4.*

Un-andwendlic Immoveable; immobilis, *Bt. 39, 6, C.*

Un-andwis Unskilful; inexper-tus, *Cot. 111, 171.*

Un-angyttol ignorant, foolish.

Un-aræfnendlic Unbearable; intolerabilis, *Bd. S. p. 627, 38: 628, 25.*

Un-aræfnigendlic unbearable.

Un-ār dishonour, disgrace, *Ors. 5, 12.*

Un-areccan To leave unexplained; non exponere, *Bt. 33, 2.*

Un-areccendlic unexplainable, wonderful.

Un-aræfnedlic, un-aræfnydlic unbearable, *L. Ps. 123, 4.*



<sup>r</sup> Un-areht *unexplained*, v. rehte.  
 Un-arian *to dishonour*.  
 Un-armed *Unnumbered, unbounded; non numeratus, innumerus, Bt. 1.*  
 Un-arimedlic *innumerable, Ors. 2, 5.*  
 Un-arlic *dishonourable, undutiful, dishonest, wicked, Cd. 52: Cot. 116.*  
 Un-arlice *dishonourably, disgracefully, impiously, Cd. 102: Cd. 34, 20.*  
 Un-aordscipe *dishonour, disgrace, weakness, Past. 20.*  
 Un-arwurðian *to dishonour, reproach, Jn. 8, 49.*  
 Un-arwurðnys *irreverence, indignity, Scint.*  
 Un-ascyrigendlic *inseparable.*  
 Un-asegend *unspeakable, ineffable, Bd. S. p. 568, 3.*  
 Un-asegendlic *Unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, wonderful; ineffabilis, nefandus, Bt. 16, 2: 39, 5: L. Eccl. p. 174, 53.*  
 Un-asegendlice *unspeakably, Bd. S. p. 586, 14.*  
 Un-asedde *Unexpected; inopinatus, Cot. 115.*  
 Un-aseðendlic *insatiable, Prov. 13, 25.*  
 Un-asiwod *unsewed, without seam, Jn. 19, 23.*  
<sup>s</sup> Un-asmeagendlic *unsearchable, Æqu. Vern. 44.*  
 Un-asolcenlice *not idly, diligently, R. Ben. 5.*  
 Un-asperiendlic, un-asporiendlic *not to be investigated, unsearchable, Prov. 5: Dial. 2, 16.*  
 Un-astiðod *non sollicitus, Past. 44, 3.*  
 Un-astyriend, un-astyriendlic *immoveable, firm, Hymn. 9.*  
 Un-astyrod *unmoved.*  
 Un-aswendenlice *not slothfully, diligently, zealously, Bd. S. p. 567, 23.*  
 Un-atæallendlic *innumerable, Chr. 1086.*  
 Un-atemed *untamed, Bd. 1, 5, in tit.*  
 Un-atemedlic *untameable, Bd. S. p. 527, 25.*  
 Un-apreotende *unwearying, incessant, constant, Cod. Exon. f. 13 a, ult.*  
 Un-aproten *unwearied, uncorrupted, sound.*  
 Un-aprotenlice *Unceasingly, incessantly; indefesse, Bt. 32, 3.*  
 Un-atorienlice *incessantly, R. Ben. interl. 4.*  
 Un-awæscen, un-awaxen *unwashed, unscoured, R. 114.*  
 Un-awemmed *unstained, pure.*  
 Un-awend *unchanged, inviolate, L. pol. Cnut. 78.*  
 Un-awendedic *unchangeable, Bt. 33, 4, v. un-awendendlic.*

<sup>t</sup> Un-awendende *Unchanging, immutable; immutans, Bt. R. p. 163.*  
 Un-awendendlic *Unchangeable; immutabilis, Bt. 35, 2, 5: 39, 6.*  
 Un-awendendlice *unchangeably, Bt. 41, 3.*  
 Un-awoemde *eunuchus, C. Mt. 19, 12.*  
 Un-awriten *unwritten, Wanl. Cat. p. 6.*  
 Un-bælde, un-bældo, un-bald, un-beald. *Unboldness, timidity; timiditas, Past. 32, 1.*  
 Un-bærende *unbearing, intolerable, C. Mt. 23, 4.*  
 Un-beboht *unbought, Ors. 1, 1.*  
 Un-becrafod *Unquestioned, uncontroverted; sine postulatione vel lite, L. pol. Cnut. 70.*  
 Un-beden *Unbidden; non invitatus, Elf. Ep. I. 48.*  
 Un-befæðmod *unfathomed, unbounded, not bounded, Cot. 214.*  
 Un-befangenlic *incomprehensible.*  
 Un-befendlic *incomprehensible, Bd. S. p. 552, 16.*  
 Un-befeohten *Unfought, unsailed; sine prælio, Chr. 911.*  
 Un-befiten *Uncontested, undisputed; sine controversia, Alfred. D. Testam. Heming. p. 21.*  
<sup>u</sup> Un-began *Untilled, unmanured; incultus, Cot. 112, Som.*  
 Un-behefe *inconvenience, unbehooft, unprofitable, Cot. 189.*  
 Un-behelod *unkilled, uncovered, naked, Gen. 9, 21, 22.*  
 Un-beorht *Unbright, dark; non lucidus, opacus, Bt. 34, 5.*  
 Un-berende *Unbearing, unfruitful, barren, steril; non ferens, infertilis, sterilis, Lk. 1, 7, 36.*  
 Un-berendnys *unfruitfulness, barrenness, C. Ps. 34, 14.*  
 Un-bermed *Unarmed, unfermented; non fermentatus, Lye.*  
 Un-berynde *barrenness, Ps. 34, 14.*  
 Un-besacen *Uncontroverted; sine lite vel controversia, L. In. 53.*  
 Un-besenged *Unsinged, unburnt; non ustulatus, Lup. Serm. 7.*  
 Un-besceawod *Inconsiderate, improvident; inconsideratus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*  
 Un-besceawudlice *Inconsiderately, improvidently; inconsiderate, improvide, Pref. R. Conc.*  
 Un-besenced *Unsink, not drowned; non immersus, non obrutus, Som.*  
 Un-besmiten *unbesmudged, undefiled, pure, Ps. 17, 32: Gen. 37, 22.*  
 Un-beðoht *unthought, inconsiderate, Som.*  
 Un-beweddod *Unwedded, unmarried; inuuptus, Deut. 22,*

29: Ex. 22, 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.  
<sup>v</sup> Un-bewelled *Unboiled; incoccus, Lye.*  
 Un-bieldo *unboldness, timidity, Past. 1: 42, 2, v. un-bælde.*  
 Un-bindan *To unbind, loosen, free; dissolvere, Jn. 1, 27: Mt. 16, 19: 18, 18: Lk. 13, 16.*  
 Un-biscopod *unbishops, deprived of holy orders, Wulfst. Par. 4.*  
 Un-bletsung [un, bletsung a blessing] *a malediction, curse, L. Const. p. 149.*  
 Un-blinnendlice *unceasingly, continually, Bd. S. p. 476, 26.*  
 Un-bliðe *Unlithely, unhappily, sorrowfully; infelice, R. Mt. 19, 22: Cd. 179.*  
 Un-bocht, un-boht. *Unbought, freely; gratis, C. Mt. 10, 8: C. Jn. 15, 25.*  
 Un-brad *Unbroad, narrow; non latus, angustus, Æqu. Vern. 37.*  
 Un-briece [bryce profit] *unprofitable, useless, Cot. 106.*  
 Un-broc *Unbroken, whole, entire; infractus, Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Un-brosnung *incorruption, soundness.*  
 Un-bryce *unprofitable, useless.*  
<sup>w</sup> Un-byed *uninhabited, deserted, waste, C. Mt. 14, 15.*  
 Un-byrt *unbright, less clear, dark, Bt. 33, 4.*  
 Unc; d. ac. pron. *To us two, us two; nobis duobus, vōiv, vōiv; nos duos, vōi, vōi. It will be observed, that though in the following examples the A-S. has the pronoun in what has been called the dual form, yet in the quotations from scripture, the original Greek has the pronoun always in the plural, v. wit.—Unc gedafenað nobis congruum est; πρεπον εστιν ημιν, Mt. 3, 15. Gemiltsa unc propitiuss esto nobis; ελεησον ημας, Mt. 20, 30, 31. Sylle unc da nobis; dos ημιν, Mk. 10, 37. Hwi dydest þu unc þus quare fecisti tu nobis ita; τι ποιεις ημιν ουτως, Lk. 2, 48. Unc wearð God yre wiith us (two) was God angry, Cd. 35, Th. p. 46, 7. Unc is his hyldo þearf to us is his favour needful, Cd. 32, Th. p. 41, 30. Þe unc geræð who counselled us, Cd. 37, Th. p. 49, 25. Gelærde unc taught us, Cd. 222, Th. p. 290, 10. Mætte unc begen somniatum est nobis ambobus, Gen. 41, 11. He unc sæde ille nobis dixit, Gen. 41, 18. Dema mid unc twiþ judge between us two, Cd. 102, Th. p. 136, 5. Æfter þon þe wit*



nu beoð unclæn to gongenne beoð *postquam nos jam a nobis invicem digressi fuerimus*, *Bd. S. p. 607, 19.* Ne geseo wit unc ofer þæt non aspiciemus nos invicem ultra, *Bd. S. p. 607, 20.* Mið þy ic unc wende ingangende beon *quando ego nos sperarem intraturos*, *Bd. S. p. 629, 39.*

<sup>x</sup>Un-canned *uncreated*.

Un-casceipe [casceype quickness] *Dulness, sloth; pigritia, ignavia*, *Chr. 46.*

Un-ceaped unbought, freely, *C. Mt. 10, 8.*

Un-ceapung unrecompensed, *Cd. 212.*

Un-ceas, un-ceast [ceas, ceast *strife, enmity*] *without enmity, no hatred; hence unceastes að an oath of no enmity, or of not taking revenge*, *L. In. 35.*

Uncer; *g. prom.* [wit we two] *Of us two; nostrum duorum; voviv, voviv*:—Þa wæs þær an Ebreisc cnapa inne mid unc, þam wit rehton uncer swefen *nostrum somnium*, *Gen. 41, 12.* Uncer æhta nostrum hæreditas, *Lk. 12, 13.* Siððan wit ærende uncer twega agifen habbað *after that we (the) errand of us two have performed*, *Cd. 139, Th. p. 174, 22.* Be uncer ær dædum secundum nostrum priora facinora, *Lk. 23, 41.*

<sup>x</sup>Uncer; *g. m. n. unceres; f. uncer; d. m. n. uncerum; f. uncer; adj.* *Our two; noster, scilicet ex duobus; voviv*:—Ærendsecg unceres hearan an envoy of our Lord, *Cd. 30: Gen. 31, 14, 16.* Swa fyrr of uncerum wege so far from our way, *Bt. 40, 5.* Unce hearmas our evils; nostra damna, *Cd. 35.* Unce eagan nostri oculi, *Mt. 20, 33.* Sealde unc and uncerum bearnum dedit nobis et nostris liberis, *Gen. 31, 16.*

Un-ceðlice uncouthly, ignorantly, v. un-cuðlice.

Un-clæn; *def.* se un-clæna; seo, þæt un-clæne; *adj.* UN-CLEAN, *impure; impurus, immundus, impudicus*:—Se un-clæna gast utferð fram menn, *Mt. 13, 43: Mk. 1, 26.* He beað or behead þam unclænan gaste ille præcepit impuro spiritui, *Mk. 9, 25: Lk. 8, 29.* He hæfð or hæfde unclænne gast ille habet vel habuit immundum spiritum, *Mk. 3, 30: 7, 25.* Unclæne deofol hæbbende impurum demonem habens, *Lk. 4, 33.* Nydde þone unclænan gast ut abegit impurum spiritum, *Lk. 9, 42.* Man on unclænnum gaste homo

cum impuro spiritu, *Mk. 1, 23: 5, 2.* Unclænra gasta anweald immundorum spirituum, i.e. in immundos spiritus dominum, *Mt. 10, 1.* Unclænnum gastum bebytt impuris spiritibus imperat, *Mk. 1, 27: Lk. 4, 36.*

<sup>x</sup>Un-clænnes, se; *f.* UNCLEANNESS; *impuritas*, *Bd. S. p. 494, 38: L. Eccl. 5.*

Un-clænslan [un, clænslan to cleanse] to pollute, defile.

Un-clænsung a polluting, defiling.

Un-cnyttan, un-cnyttan. To un-knit, untie, loose; solvere, *Mk. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16.*

Un-coð Sickly, faint, diseased; morbidus, æger, *R. Ben. 28, Lye.*

Un-coða, un-coðe. Sickness, disease; invalidudo, ægritudo, morbus, languor:—Uncoðu morbi, *Lup. 1, 7, Lye.*

Un-cræft unskilfulness, deceit, *L. Eccl. Cmut. 5.*

Un-cræftig Unskilful; imperitus, *Lye.*

Un-crafoð Uncraved, unasked, quiet; non postulatus, quietus, *L. Const. p. 118, § 14.*

Uncre of our two, v. uncer; *adj.*

Un-cristen Unchristian; non christiano dignus, non christianus, *Bd. S. p. 584, 9, Ca.*

<sup>a</sup>Un-cuð; *g. m. n. es; f. re; adj.* [cuð known] UNCOUTH, unknown, belonging to another, strange; incognitus, ignotus, incertus, alienus:—Me wæs uncuð hwæt ic dyde mihi erat incertum quid agerem, *Bd. S. p. 628, 27.* Wæs Breotone ealond Romanum uncuð erat Britannorum insula Romana incognita, *Bd. S. p. 475, 3.* Uncuð gelad an unknown way, *Cd. 145.* Uncuðes andwlitan incogniti vultus, *Bd. S. p. 513, 35.* Ne fylgeað hig uncuðum non sequentur illi alienum, *Jn. 10, 5.* Hig ne gecneowun uncuðra stefne ille non norunt vocem alienorum, *Jn. 10, 5.*

Un-cuðlic Unknown, unusual; ignotus, inusitatus, *Somm. 399.*

Un-cuðlice UNCOUTHLY, ignorantly, unskilfully; inscienter, *L. Eccl. Alf. 47.*

Un-cwaciende Unquaking, courageous; intrepidus, *Som.*

Un-cweden Not affirmed, unauthorized; non dictus, non ratus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Un-cweðende not speaking, inanimate, *Bt. 34, 11.*

Un-cwisse Without speech, dumb, immoveable; expers loquelæ, elinguis, mutus, immobilis, *Bd. S. p. 577, 18.*

<sup>b</sup>Un-cwyd Without speech or strife, quiet, solitary; hence the provincial word UNKID; sine lite, quietus, solitarius, *L. pol. Cmut. 70.*

Un-cym Unbecoming, unseemly, mean; ignobilis, vilis:—On uncymre byrigenne geseted in ignobili sepultura positus, *Bd. S. p. 499, 7.* Ne hæfde wit monig oðer uncymran hors nonne habuimus nos multos alios viliores equos? *Bd. S. p. 540, 26.*

Un-cynd, un-gecynd [cynd nature] Unnatural, unsuitable, UNKIND; non naturalis, non naturæ suæ conveniens, incongruus, *Bt. 34, 10.*

Un-cynlic unnatural, *Bt. 41, 2, Ca. v. un-gecyndelic.*

Un-cyped unbought, freely, *Cot. 185, v. unceaped.*

Un-cyst, un-cyste, an; *f.* [cyst choice, goodness] A vice, fault, corruption, disease, avarice; vitium, morbus, passio, parsimonia, avaritia:—*L. Eccl. 2.* He bæp þa wætan bære uncystan in þam telgan pone he getyðð ær of þam wyrtrum ille portat humorem vitii in ramo quem ille traxit prius ex radice, *Bd. S. p. 495, 26.* Gif hwylce uncysta on biscopum gemette syn si quæ vitiorum in episcopis reperta sint, *Bd. S. p. 492, 17.* Mid pissum wæpnum beoð ælce uncysta forbricte with these weapons is every thing of vices broken, *L. Eccl. 2, W. p. 177, 58.* Se þe ligeð on þæm bædde his uncysta qui jacet in lecto ejus vitiorum, *L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 56.* To uncystum to vices; ad vitia, *L. Eccl. 3.* Parsimonia, avaritia, *C. R. Ben. 43.* Vitium corporis, morbus, *Med. ex Quadr. 2, 6: 5, 3.*

<sup>c</sup>Un-cystig [cystig liberal] Spar-ing, frugal, stingy, vicious; frugi, tenax, vitiosus, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 9, 78: gl. p. 73: W. Cat. p. 8.*

Un-dæd A misdeed, an evil deed; maleficcium, *Lup. 18.*

Un-dæled, un-dæled. Undivided; indivisus, *Bt. 34, 12: 34, 9.*

Undalum at Oundle, *Chr. 709, v. Undela.*

Un-deaðlic never dying, immortal, *L. Eccl. W. p. 174, 16: Jdth. 16.*

Un-deaðlicnes [un, deadlicnes deadliness] Immortality; immortallitas, *Bd. S. p. 551, 3.*

Un-deagollice manifestly.

Un-dearnunge openly, v. undeornunge.

Un-deaðlic never dying, immortal, *Bt. 11, 2.*

Un-deaðlicnes immortality.



- <sup>a</sup> Un-deaw *roscidus*, *Som.*  
 Un-declinigendlic *Indeclinabilis*; indeclinabilis, *Elf. gr.* 38, 44.  
 Un-ded a misdeed, v. un-dæd.  
 Undela *Oundle*, Northamptonshire; nomen oppidi in agro Northantiensi: — Ic gife þone tun þe man cleopeð  
 Undela *I give the town which they call Oundle*, *Chr.* 963: 709.  
 Un-deogollice manifestly, *Som.*  
 Un-deop undeeep, shallow.  
 Un-deop-pancol *Undeep thinking*, superficial, slow, foolish; minime profundi ingenii, insulsus, *Som.*  
 Un-deor; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Undear, cheap, at a low rate; non charus, vilis: — Undeor hit is it is cheap, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. Undeor he bohte he bought (it) cheap, *id.*  
 Undeor he hit sealde he sold it at a low rate, *R.* 35. Undeorran weorðe lysan to redeem at a cheaper worth, *L. pol. Elf.* 28.  
 Un - deornunge *Not secretly, openly*; non occulte, palam, *L. Hloth.* 16.  
 Un-dep shallow, *Chr.* 1137.  
<sup>e</sup> UNDER; prep. d. ac. [Plat. under, unner: Dut. onder: Frs. under: Ger. unter: Isd. Ker. Wil. unda, untar, unter: Dan. Swed. under: Icel. undir: Moes. undar: Ind. andara:  $\int$  na the Pers. negative particle, denoting ir-, in-, un-, transposed is an;  $\int$  dr, dar, in, on, upon; not on, under]  
 UNDER, opposed to ofer over, bufan above; sub, subtus, coram: — Ic eom man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under me, *Mt.* 8, 9.  
 Under mine pecene sub meo tecto, *Mt.* 8, 8: *Lk.* 7, 6.  
 Ofer roderum up, and under swa same over heaven above, and so under same, *Bt. R.* p. 185. Under þam fic-treowe sub ficu arbore, *Jn.* 1, 48, 50.  
 Under þære mysan sub mensa, *Mk.* 7, 28. Under Aarone coram Aarone, *Num.* 3, 6.  
 Under-bæc Behind the back, behind, backwards; a tergo, retrorsum: — Eodon under-bæc iverunt retrorsum, *Gen.* 9, 23. Eodon hig underbæc abierunt illi retrorsum, *Jn.* 18, 6: *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 264, 10.  
 Under-beginnan To begin under, to undertake; suscipere, *Elf. Epist.*  
 Under-beon To be under; subesse, *Scint.* 32.

- <sup>f</sup> Under-beran To underbear, support; supportare, sustinere, *Scint.*  
 Under-brædan To underspread; substernere, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.  
 Under-bugan to bow under, to submit.  
 Under-burh; g. -burge a suburb, *Deut.* 32, 32.  
 Under-cerran to turn under, to subvert, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 2.  
 Under-cing a viceroy, v. under-cyning.  
 Under-creopan to creep under, to undermine.  
 Under-cuman To come under, to help, assist; subvenire.  
 Under-cyning an under-king, a viceroy, governor, *Jn.* 4, 46, 49.  
 Under-delfan to dig under, undermine, supplant, *Elf. gr.* 28: *Mt.* 24, 43: *Lk.* 12, 39.  
 Under-diacon an under-deacon, subdeacon, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.  
 Under-don To put under, to subject; supponere, *Lev.* 1, 12.  
 Under-dyde One who is subject, a disciple, scholar, an apprentice; subditus, discipulus, *Som.*  
 Under-earm The under arm, arm-pit; sub-brachia, axillæ, *Som.*  
<sup>g</sup> Under-etan to eat under, to undermine, subvert, *Bt.* 12.  
 Under-fang An undertaker; susceptor, *Ps.* 3, 3: 17, 3: 45, 7, *Som.*  
 Under-fangelnes, under-fangennys, se; f. An undertaking; susceptio, assumptio, *L. Ps.* 107, 8.  
 Under-fangen undertaken, *L. pol. Edm.* 4, v. under-fôn, fôn.  
 Under-feng An undertaking; susceptio, *Pref. Greg. Dial.*  
 Under-feng, under-fenson undertook, assumed, took, received, perceived, *Jn.* 18, 3, v. under-fôn, fôn.  
 Under-fô take; capto, *Jn.* 5, 41, v. fôn.  
 Under-folgoð A servant, follower; sub-sequela, asseclæ, *Ors.* 6, 31.  
 Under-fôn to undertake, receive, accept, take, obtain, perceive, undergo, follow, to be subervient to, *Gen.* 37, 35: *Mt.* 10, 41: *Jn.* 18, 3.  
 Under-fond An undertaker; susceptor, *L. Ps.* 3, 3.  
 Under-fylgan To follow after; subsequi, *R. Conc.*  
 Under-gan, under-gangan. To undergo; subire, *Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Under-geleegan To lay under; supponere, *Herb.* 170, 6.  
 Under-geoc under-yoke, a beast of burden, *C. Mt.* 21, 5.  
 Under-gerefa an under-reeve, an under-governor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.

- <sup>h</sup> Under-gereord a breakfast, *R.* 58, v. undern, &c.  
 Under-gestandan To stand under; substat, *L. In.* 44.  
 Under-gepeodend one joining under, one subject, *L. In. pref.*  
 Under-gepeodnes A joining under, subjection; subjection, *Som.*  
 Under-gitan, under-gytan; p. under-geat; v. a. To understand, know, perceive; agnoscere, sentire, intelligere, perpendere: — Gif folces man syngað, and his gylt undergit si plebis homo peccet et (aliquis) ejus crimen noscat, *Lev.* 4, 28. Undergeat Noe þæt, &c. sensit Noe quod, &c., *Gen.* 8, 11. Heora syrunga undergeat eorum insidias sensit, *Jud.* 16, 3. Fram hyra wæstmum ge hi undergytað ex eorum fructibus vos illos cognoscetis, *Mt.* 7, 16. Hi ne undergeaton þæt illi non intellexerunt quod, &c., *Jn.* 8, 27: 12, 16. Drihten eow ne sealde undergitinge heortan dominus vobis non dedit intelligentem mentem, *Deut.* 29, 4.  
<sup>i</sup> Under-gripan subigere.  
 Under-healdan to hold under, to support.  
 Under-hlistan To understand; subaudire, *Elf. gr.* 26, 1.  
 Under-hlystung subauditio, *Elf. gr.* 26, 1.  
 Under-hnigan to sink under, to submit, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 26.  
 Under-hôf underbore, undertook, bore, *C. Mt.* 8, 17, v. hebban.  
 Under-holung An under-holing, undermining; suffossio, *L. Ps.* 79, 17.  
 Under-hwitel An under-whittle for the neck; rachana, *R.* 111.  
 Under-hwædel What buttons or ties under, a vestal virgin's large square veil worn over the head, &c.; sub-fibulum, subligaculum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.  
 Un-derigende, un-deriende. Innocuous, innocent, harmless; innocens, *Ps.* 23, 4: *Ors.* 1, 6: 1, 2.  
 Un-derigendlic Harmless; innocens, *Som.*  
 Under-kinig An under-king, tributary king; pro-rex, regulus, *Elf. gr.* 5.  
 Under-latteow An under-leader; inferior dux, proconsul, *Ors.* 2, 2.  
 Under-leccan to underlay, to support, prop, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 28, 3: 30, 2.  
 Under-led underlaid, supported, *Past.* 17, 5.  
 Underlegdon underlaid; substernebant, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.  
 Under-licgan To lie under, to



- be subject; subjacere, *C. R. Ben. 44.*
- <sup>j</sup> Under-lutan; *p. -leat. To bow under, to go under, to submit, sustain, bear; submittere, subire, Past. 7, 2: Mk. 2, 12.*
- Under-méte breakfast, *v. undern-méte in undern, &c.*
- UNDERN, *es; m. The third hour, that is, nine o'clock in the morning; tertia hora Judæorum, nostra vero nona matutina:—Ær undern before nine; ante tertiam horam, Lev. 6, 20.—Ful neah heafte tid ofer undern full nigh half an hour over nine, Chr. 540. From ær mergene oð undern from early morning till nine, Chr. 538.—Undern-gereord the nine o'clock meal, breakfast; matutina refectio, prandium, Ors. 2, 5: L. Eccl. 38.—Undern-gifl [gift time to take food] breakfast, Past. 44, 3.—Undern-méte meat at nine o'clock, breakfast, R. Mt. 22, 4: Ors. 2, 5.—Undern-sang chanting at nine o'clock, the service at nine; tertianus cantus, Elf. Epist. I. 31.—Undern-swæsend nine o'clock provision, breakfast, Bd. S. p. 528, 13.—Undern-tid morning-tide, Mt. 15, 25: 20, 3.*
- <sup>k</sup> Under-næssas under-nesses or capes, under the earth, in an abyss, Cd. 213, Th. p. 266, 33: 215, Th. p. 270, 15: 216, Th. p. 273, 11.
- Under-nagh submit; subirem Bd. S. p. 566, 7, *v. under-hnigan.*
- Underne unhidden, Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 1.
- Under-neoðan underneath, Ors. 3, 9.
- Under-niman; *p. -nam to undertake, take, receive, bear, Mt. 19, 12: Gen. 21, 11.*
- Underniðemæst underneathmost, undermost, Bt. R. p. 177.
- Undernyðan Underneath; subtus, versus fundum, Ex. 29, 12.
- Under-plantan *To supplant; supplantare, Ps. 17, 41.*
- Under-sang the morning service at nine, L. Elf. Can. 19, *v. undern, &c.*
- Under-sceotan; *pp. -scoten. To sustain, support; subire, suffulcire, Past. 1, 3.*
- Under-scyte subingestio, *Æqu. Vern. 4, Lye.*
- Under-secan *To seek under, to inquire, examine; inquirere, Past. 13, 2.*
- Under-settan to set under, to substitute.
- Under-singan *To sing after or lower; succinere, Elf. gr. 28, 7.*
- <sup>l</sup> Under-sittan *To sit under, to settle; subsidere, Elf. gr. 26, 5.*
- Under-smogan surripere, *C. R. Ben. 52.*
- Under-standan, -stent, -stynt; *p. -stod; pp. -standen; v. a. To UNDERSTAND; intelligere, percipere, considerare, meditari:—We ne cunnon þæt riht understandan we cannot that rightly understand, Bt. 39, 8. Gif we wolgan ariht understandan if we would understand aright, Lup.*
- Under-stapplan supplantare, *L. Ps. 16, 14.*
- Under-stingan *To under-sting, to under-prop, support; supponere, suffulcire, Past. 17, 4.*
- Under-standan to understand, *Past. pref. v. under-standan.*
- Under-syrc *An under garment; subucula, colobium, Cot. 53, v. syrc.*
- Under-þed subject; subjectus, *Chr. 656, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-þeancean *To think about; considerare, Past. 7, 1.*
- Under-þeod [under-þeoded; *pp. of under-þeodan] Put under, subject, suffragan, ad-dicted, prone; subditus, subjectus, Ps. 36, 6: 61, 5: Bt. 29, 3: Lk. 2, 51.*
- <sup>m</sup> Under-þeodan, under-þiodan; *p. -þeodde; pp. -þeoded, þeodde; v. a. [geþeodan, þeodan to join, associate] To join under, to subjoin, resign, ad-dict, subject, subdue; subdere, subigere, subicere, subjugare, detrudere:—Þu underþeoddest folc under me tu subdis populus sub me, Ps. 17, 49: 143, 3. He hine ær underþeodde he before subjected himself, Bt. 37, 1. Him to gewælde underþeodde sibi in potestatem subjugavit, Bd. S. p. 499, 23. Hi hi underþiodað they subject themselves, Bt. 37, 1. Deofolseocnessa us synt underþeodde, Lk. 10, 17. His anwealde underþeoded sub-jected to his power, Bt. 26, 3: 30, 2: Bd. S. p. 581, 33.*
- Under-þeodendlic under-joined, subjunctive, *Elf. gr. 21.*
- Under-þeodnys [þeodnes a joining] *An underjoining, a sub-jection; subjectio, Bd. S. p. 584, 40.*
- Under-þeowan to make subject, to subdue.
- Under-þeowas under-servants, subjects, *Ors. 4, 12.*
- Under-þid, under-þied subjected, *Bd. S. p. 646, 27: Bt. 39, 6, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-þidnes, under-þiednys subjection, supplanting, *T. Ps. 40, 10.*
- <sup>n</sup> Under-þyded submitted, *Ors. 3, 7, v. under-þeodan.*
- Under-todal *An under division or distinction, subdivision, Elf. gr. Som. p. 50.*
- Under-wed a deposit, a pledge laid down, an assurance, *Gen. 38, 17, 18, 20.*
- Under-wendan to turn under, subvert, *Scint. 64.*
- Under-wreðian, under-wriðian. *To under-prop, to put under, to support; suffulcire, Ex. 17, 12: L. Ps. 36, 25.*
- Under-wreðung a sustaining.
- Under-writan *To underwrite; subscrivere, Bd. S. p. 586, 15.*
- Under-wyrtwalian, under-wyrtwælian to under-root, to overthrow, supplant, *T. Ps. 17, 41: 139, 5.*
- Under-ycende adding under, sub-joining, *R. Conc. 1.*
- Under-yrnan *To run under, to undergo; subire, Æqu. Vern. 7, 9.*
- Un-dilegod Undestroyed; inde-letus, *Past. 54, 5.*
- Un-diop un-deep, shallow, *Past. 63.*
- Un-doen to undo, open, *v. undón.*
- <sup>o</sup> Un-dóm Wrong doom or judgment, injustice; injustum judicium, injustitia, *Off. Reg. 4: L. Const. W. p. 149, § 2.*
- Un-dón *To UNDO, open, loose, to injure, correct; solvere, Ex. 2, 6: Gen. 42, 27: 43, 21.*
- Un-drefed untroubled, undisturbed.
- Un-drifen not driven or tossed, *L. Ethelr. Anl. 2, W. p. 104, 26.*
- Un-druncen Undrunk, sober; sobrius, *Past. 12, 4.*
- Undryd for hundred a hundred, *Ex. 18, 21.*
- Un-dryscende Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *C. Mt. 3, 12.*
- Un-dyrn not hidden, discovered, convicted, *L. In. 43, 44.*
- Un-dyrne openly, *Beo. 6, 76.*
- Un-dyrstlic unbold, fearful.
- Un-earg, un-earh. Unfearful, intrepid, bold; non iners vel pavidus, impavidus, *Pref. R. Conc.*
- Un-eað uneasy, vexed.
- Un-eaðe Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely; non facile, moleste, vix, *Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 6: Gen. 27, 30: 33, 11.*
- Un-eaðelic, un-eðelic. Uneasy, difficult, hard, impossible; difficilis, *Mt. 19, 26: Mk. 10, 27.*
- Un-eaðelice, un-eðelice. Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly; difficulter, *Chr. 878: Bd. S. p. 617, 17.*
- Un-eaðnes, un-eðnes, se; *f. Uneasiness, roughness, difficulty, anxiety, grief; difficultas, anxietas, Bt. 27, 2.*



<sup>P</sup>Un-estfull *ingratus, inofficiosus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.  
 Un-enn *unequal*, *Past.* 42, 1.  
 Un - endebyrdlice *Disorderly*; *inordinate*, *Scint.* 26.  
 Un-ered *Unploughed, uncultivated*; *non aratus, incultus*, *rus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.  
 Un-eðelic *uneasy*, v. un-eaðelic.  
 Un-eðelices *Difficulty, uneasiness*; *difficultas*, *Bd. S.* p. 580, 8.  
 Un-eðnes *uneasiness*, v. un-eaðnes.  
 Un-facn, un-fæcn. *Without deceit, honest*; *probus*, *L. Ethelb.* 31.  
 Un-fæger; *adj.* UNFAIR, *deformed*; *deformis*:—*Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer he bið þe fæger þe un-fæger he cannot perceive whether it be fair or deformed*, *Bt.* 41, 4.  
 Un-fægere; *adv.* Unfairly, *foully*; *injuste*:—*He þæt unfægere gewrecaþ hehte that foully resolved to punish*, *Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 77, 13. *Gripon unfægre griped unsoftly*, *Cd.* 95, *Th.* p. 124, 16.  
 Un - fæglic *Undying, healthy*; *non moribundus*, *Bt.* 36, 4.  
 Un-fæhðe *Without revenge or enmity*, *L. In.* 28.  
<sup>q</sup>Un - fæle *Unfaithful, unholy, wicked*; *infidus, improbus*:—*Ofet unfæle unholy fruit*, *Cd.* 33. *Unfæle gast malus spiritus, spectrum*, *C. Mk.* 6, 49. *Unfæle men wicked men*; *improbi, perdit homines, satyri, fauni*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.  
 Un-fæst UNFAST, *infirm, weak, changeable, unsteady*: *infirmus*, *Bt.* 11, 2.  
 Un - fæstende *Unfasting*; *non jejunos*, *L. Can. Edg.* 36.  
 Un-fæstradnes *Unfastness, infirmity, instability*; *infirmity*, *Som.*  
 Un-fæstred *unfastened, inconstant, unstable*, *Cot.* 116.  
 Un-fah *Without enmity, no foe, a friend*; *expers inimicitia, amicus*, *Ors.* 2, 5: *L. Eccl. Edm.* 1.  
 Un-fældan *To UNFOLD, open*; *explicare*, *Lk.* 4, 17.  
 Un-fearr *not far*, *C. Mk.* 13, 28, v. un-feor.  
 Un-feax *Without hair, bald*; *calvus*, *Cot.* 172.  
 Un-feferig *Unfeverish*; *non febriculosus*, *Herb.* 62.  
 Un-feor, un-feorr. *Not far, nigh, near*; *non longe, prope*, *Mt.* 8, 30: *Lk.* 7, 6: *Jn.* 21, 8.  
 Un-fere *Unable, unapt, unfit, indisposed*; *impotens, inhabilis*, *Chr.* 1055, *Som.*  
 Un-forbærned *Unburnt*; *incombustus*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

<sup>r</sup>Un-forboden *unforbidden, undaunted, honest, good*, *Text. Roff.* p. 51.  
 Un-forcuð *unperverse*, *Menol. F.* 338.  
 Un-forcuðlice *unperversely, undissemblingly, honestly*, *Cd.* 82.  
 Un-forebyrdig *Unforbearing, impatient*; *immitis, impatiens*, *Scint.* 2.  
 Un-fored, un-forod. *Unbroken*; *incorruptus, inviolatus*, *Text. Roff.* p. 16.  
 Un-foredlic, un-forodlic *that cannot be loosed or undone, incorruptible*, *Som.*  
 Un - foresceawadlice *unawares, inconsiderately, hastily*, *Cot.* 112.  
 Un-foresceawod *unforeseen, inconsiderate*, *Hexaem.* 14.  
 Un-forgifen *ungiven, unmarried*, *Cot.* 107.  
 Un-forgitende *unforgetting, mindful*, *Guthl. Vit.* 17.  
 Un-forgolden *unpaid, unrewarded*, *Lev.* 19, 13.  
 Un-forhæfdnys *unrestraint, incontinence*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 36.  
 Un - forht *Unfearful, fearless, bold*; *intrepidus, interritus*, *Nic.* 28: *Bd. S.* p. 584, 37: 546, 24, 25.  
<sup>s</sup>Un-forhte, un-forhtlice. *Fearlessly*; *intrepide*, *Beo.* 6, 144: *R. Ben. interl.* 5: *Guthl. Vit.* 8.  
 Un-forhtmód *an unfearful or intrepid mind*, *Hom. in Ass. S. Jn.*  
 Un-formolten *unmelted, uncorrupted*.  
 Un-forrotigendlic *incorruptible*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 22, *W. p.* 156, 32.  
 Un-forrotted *uncorrupted*, *Chr.* 799.  
 Un-forsacen *unforsaken*.  
 Un - forsceawodlice *unawares*, *Col. Monas.*  
 Un-forswiðen *not overcome, unconquered*.  
 Un-fortredde *Knot grass*; *proserpinaca, centinodium herba*, *Herb.* 19.  
 Un-forwandodlice *Undauntedly*; *intrepide, sine confusione vel formidine*, *L. Can. Edg. pn. magn.* 1, *W. p.* 97, 1: *L. Enh.* 20.  
 Un-forworht *Uncondemned, guiltless, innocent*; *innoxius, indemnatus*, *Lup.* 5: *L. Enh.* 6: *L. Const. W. p.* 107, 2.  
 Un - fracollice, un - fracollice. *Not dishonourably, filily, becomingly*; *non inhoneste, decenter*, *Bt.* 17.  
 Un-freme *disadvantage, loss, perdition*, *Cd.* 42.  
 Un - freondlice *unfriendly, unkindly*, *Cd.* 127.  
 Un-fricgende *without asking or questioning*, *Cd.* 125.  
 Un-frið [firið *peace, agreement*]

*Discord, enmity, hostility, war*; *discordia, dissidium, seditio, bellum*, *Chr.* 1001: 905: *L. North. pres.* 56: *Chr.* 921.—*Unfrið-flota a hostile floater, ship of war*, *Chr.* 1000.—*Unfrið-here a hostile army*, *Chr.* 1008.—*Unfrið-land hostile land*, *L. Ethel. Anlaf.* 3, *W. p.* 104, 35.—*Unfrið-man a hostile man, an enemy*, *L. Ethel. Anlaf.* 3.—*Unfrið-schip a hostile ship*, *L. Ethel. Anlaf.* 2.  
<sup>t</sup>Un-ful *Inspid*; *insulsus*, *C. R. Mk.* 9, 50.  
 Un-fulfremed *Imperfect*; *minus perfectus, imperfectus*, *Bd. S.* p. 566, 2.  
 Un-fulwroht *Imperfect, unfinished*; *imperfectus*, *R. Ben.* 5.  
 -ung [Ger. -ung: *Icel. Dan. Eng. -ing. Præcipuus ejus usus est in formandis substantivis, non omnibus promiscue, sed iis quæ actionem aut passionem rei significant. Ita A.-S. pancung est gratiarum actio Franc. et Al. auchung augmentatio; Ger. samlung collectio, et alia innumera a verbis oriunda, Wach. prol. sec. vi.] The termination of A.-S. nouns; as, gitsung, gewilnung *desire*; swutelung *manifestation*; clænsung *a cleansing*; eorðbeofung *an earthquake*; gesomnung *an assembly*. -ung is chiefly used in forming nouns from verbs in -ian; as, halgung *consecration, from halgian to hallow, consecrate. These words are all feminine.*  
<sup>u</sup>Un - gægne, un - gengne. UN-GAIN, *of no effect, vain*; *ineptus, irritus*, *R. Mt.* 15, 6.  
 Un-gan, for ongan *began*; *cæpit*, *L. Eccl. W. p.* 175, 28.  
 Uнге for us; nobis, *Bd. S. p.* 628, 15, v. unc.  
 Un - gæhtendlic *Unvaluable*; *inæstimabilis*, *Bd. S. p.* 496, 11.  
 Un-geara *Not formerly, lately, suddenly*; *non pridem, nuper, improvise*, *Cd.* 222: *Bd. S. p.* 600, 39.  
 Un-gearo, un-gearu, un-gearwe; *adj.* *Unprepared, sudden*; *imparatus, improvisus*, *Bd. S. p.* 523, 26: *Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Un-gæde *not easily*, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. un-eaðe.  
 Un - gebeorhlice *Unmildly, rigorously*; *inclementer, intemperanter*, *Som.*  
 Un-gebet *Uncorrected, unrecompensed*; *non compensatus, incorrectus*, *L. Elf. Can.* 32, *W. p.* 158, 2.  
 Un-gebigendlic *Indeclinable*; *indeclinabilis*, *Som.**



Un-gebleoh party coloured, unlike, Som.

Un-geboht unbought, uncorrupted, *L. Athel. W. p. 64, 23.*

Un-geboren UNBORN; nondum natus, *L. Alf. Guth. pref.*

Un-gebrocen Unbroken; infractus, Som.

Un-gebrosnad, un-gebrosnod uncorrupted, *Bd. S. p. 528, 27.*

Un-gebrosnung incorruption, Som.

Un-gebunden Unbound, unloosed, untied, loosed; solutus, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Un-gebyde Disagreeing; inflexibilis, non redigendus ad, dissentaneus, *Bt. 34, 11.*

Un-gebyrd Beardless; imberbis, investis, *Cot. 105, Som.*

Un-gecandelic unnatural, v. un-gecyndelic.

Un-geclænsod Impure, uncleansed; impurus, *L. Eccl. 44.*

Un-gecnyrdnes Negligence; indiligentia, negligentia, Som.

Un-gecopic Unfit, disagreeing; inopportunos, incongruus, *Somm. 44, Ben.*

Un-gecoren Unchosen; non electus, *L. Wal. 1.*

Un-gecost Dishonest, faithless, lewd; improbus, inhonestus, *Bd. S. p. 647, 1.*

Un-gecyd Unsaid, not declared; non indicatus, *L. Edg. sup. 18, W. p. 81, 21.*

Un-gecynd Unnatural, illegitimate; non naturalia, *Bt. 34, 10, v. un-cynd.*

Un-gecyndelic, un-gecyndlic. Unnatural, preternatural, monstrous; præternaturalis, prodigiosus, *Bt. 31, 1: 34, 11: 41, 2.*

Un-gedaftenlic Unfit, improper; inopportunos, indecorus, *Past. 15, 6.*

Un-gedaftlice Importunately, unseasonably; inopportune, indecenter, Som.

Un-gedaftnes, se; f. Importunity; importunitas, Som.

Un-gedafenlic Unbecomingly, unseemly, urgent; indecorus, indecens, *L. Cam. Edg. 27.*

Un-gedafenlice Unbecomingly, unreasonably; indecore, *Bt. 18, 2.*

Un-gedafenlicnes Unfitness, dishonesty, disgrace; dedecus, Som.

Un-gedefe Unquiet, unfitting, improper, evil; inquietus, *Obs. Lun. 18: R. Ben. interl. 2.*

Un-gedefednes Unquietness; inquietudo, Som.

Un-gederad, un-gedered. Uninjured, unhurt, undefiled; il-læsus, *Chr. 1086.*

Un-gederstig, un-gedyrstig.

Undaring, fearful; pusillanimis, pavidus, *Past. 32, 1.*

Un-gedreht Unoppressed, unwearied; indefatigabilis, non afflictus.

Un-gedrehtlice Unweariedly; indefatigabiliter, Som.

Un-gedrym Unharmonious, disagreeing; dissonus, Som.

Un-geended, un-geendod. Unended, infinite, eternal, endless; infinitus, æternus, *L. Eccl. pref: Bd. S. p. 627, 36: Bt. 18, 3.*

Un-geendigendlic Unending, infinitive, infinite; infinitivus, *Elf. gr. 21.*

Un-geendlic unending, infinitive. Un-geendodlic Endless, eternal; infinitus, *Bt. 18, 3.*

Un-geendung An infinity, endlessness; infinitas, Som.

Un-gefæglic undying, healthy, *Bt. 36, 4, C., v. un-fæglic.*

Un-gefær Impassable; invius, *Bt. 18, 2.*

Un-gefærlic [fearlic sudden] Not sudden; non repentinus, *Ors. 5, 10.*

Un-gefealice Unpleasantly, sadly, sorrowfully; non læte, mæste, *Chr. 755.*

Un-gefege Unfit, improper; non aptus, ineptus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*

Un-gefele Unfeeling; insensibilis, Som.

Un-gefeohlice Without value, meanly; turpiter, *Alb. resp. 39.*

Un-gefere [fer, fær a way] Impassable, inaccessible; invius, inaccessus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76: C. Ps. 106, 40.*

Un-gefered unpassed, not frequented, inaccessible, *Bd. S. p. 602, 20.*

Un-geferlic not sudden, *Ors. 5, 10, tit., v. un-gefærlic.*

Un-gefeðered unfeathered, *Cot. 114.*

Un-gefog, un-gefoh incomprehensible, immense, unknown, Som.

Un-gefoge incomprehensibly, inconceivably, *Ors. 1, 1.*

Un-geföhlic Incomprehensible, immense; incomprehensibilis, *Dial. 1, 9.*

Un-gefötlic Impassable on foot; non pedibus transeundus, *Ors. 2, 4.*

Un-gefrage [gefrage perceived, known] Unheard of, unusual, inconceivable; inauditus, *Cot. 5, 19, 110.*

Un-gefragelice Inconceivably, beyond measure, extraordinarily; modo inaudito, incomprehensibiliter, supra modum, *Bt. 27, 1: 35, 6: 37, 1.*

Un-gefrætwd Unadorned; inornatus, incompus, *Cot. 104.*

Un-gefredelice Insensibly; insensibiliter, *Past. 37, 2.*

Un-gefreded Unfinished; infectus, *Cot. 136.*

Un-gefreod Unfreed; non liberatus, *Heming. p. 104.*

Un-gefullod unbaptized, *L. Elf. Can. 26.*

Un-gefylled, ungefyled, ungefyld; def. se ungefylda. Unfilled, insatiable; inexpletus, *Bt. 7, 3.*

Un-gefylledic that cannot be filled, insatiable, *L. Ps. 100, 6.*

Un-gefynd, un-gefyndig. Incapable, barren; incapax, sterilis, *Past. 52, 9.*

Un-gefyrd not long ago, not long after.

Un-gegearwe [gearw, gearo ready] Unprepared, unready, sudden; imparatus, *Ors. 4, 10.*

Un-gegret Ungreeted, unsaluted; insalutatus, *Guthl. Vit. 3.*

Un-gehalgod UNHALLOWED, profane, *Lev. 10, 1.*

Un-geheafod Unheaded; non habens caput, *Herb. 4, 12.*

Un-gehealdsumnes An unkeeping, unchastity; incontinentia, *Elf. Ep. 1. 42.*

Un-gehend not at hand, far off.

Un-gehendnys [gehendnes nearness] Distance, remoteness; longinquitas, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Un-gehered Unheard; inauditus, *Bd. S. p. 479, 14.*

Un-gehirsum, un-gehyrsum. Disobedient, rebellious; inobediens, rebellis, *Ex. 10, 3: Deut. 21, 20: Mt. 6, 24.*

Un-gehiwd Unhewed, unformed; informis, *Alb. resp. 15, 22.*

Un-gehrepod [hrepan to touch] Untouched; intactus, *Ser. de Creat.*

Un-gehrinen [gehrinan to touch] Untouched; intactus, *Bd. S. p. 534, 36.*

Un-gehriped Unripe; immaturus, *Lye.*

Un-gehyrnes Not hearing, deafness; surditas, Som.

Un-gehyrsum disobedient, v. ungehirsum.

Un-gehyrsumnes Disobedience; inobedia. tia.

Un-gehyrt Unanimate, heartless, desolate, dead; inanimatus.

Ungel, ungl [Plat. Dut. Frs. ongel m. suet: In Osnabruk. ungel m. tallow: Ger. unschlitt n. and in the common familiar dialect, inschlitt, unschlitt, inselt, unsel. All these words are more or less related to the Lat. ungere to anoint, and unguentum ointment, salve] Tallow, suet, fat; sebum, se-vum, arvina, Som.



- <sup>b</sup>Un-gelacnod *Unhealed*; non sanatus, *Guthl. Vit.* 14.  
 Un-gelæccendlic *unreprovable*.  
 Un-gelæred *Unlearned, ignorant*; inductus, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 30: *Bt.* 7, 3: 8.  
 Un-gelæredlice *Unlearnedly*; indocte, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 13.  
 Un-gelærednes *Unlearnedness*; unskilfulness; imperitia, rusticitas, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 28.  
 Un-geleáfa *UNBELIEF*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 6, 6.  
 Un-geleáful *Full of unbelief, unbelieving, incredulous, faithless*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jn.* 3, 36: 20, 27: *Mt.* 17, 17: *Mk.* 9, 19: *Lk.* 9, 41.  
 Un-geleáfullic, un-geleáfulic. *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jud.* 15.  
 Un-geleáfullice *Unbelievingly, incredibly*; increduliter, *Bas. R.* 7.  
 Un-geleáfulnes *Disbelief, want of belief*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 9, 24: 16, 14: *Mt.* 13, 58: 17, 20.  
 Un-geleáfic *Incredible, marvelous*; incredibilis, *Chr.* 1036.  
 Un-geleásum *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 33: 526, 30.  
 Un-geleásumnes *Infidelity, unbelief*; incredulitas, infidelitas, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 22.  
<sup>c</sup>Un-gelearnes *Unlearnedness, ignorance*; imperitia, *Som.*  
 Un-gelefedlic *Incredible*; incredibilis, *Bt.* 38, 3.  
 Un-gelefoa *unbelief, R. Mk.* 9, 24, v. un-geleafa.  
 Un-gelelic *UNLIKE, dissimilar, unequal*; dissimilis, dispar, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 24: *Bt.* 39, 12: *L. Eccl.* 31.  
 Un-gelelike *Unlike, various*; dissimilis, *Guthl. Vit.* 2.  
 Un-gelelces *Unlikeness*; dissimilitudo, *Som.*  
 Un-gelefedlic *Incredible, hard to be believed*; incredibilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Un-geligen, un-gelygen. *Unlying, true, faithful*; non mendax, verax, fide dignus, *L. Edw.* 1: *L. Athelst.* II. 1.  
 Un-gelimp [gelimp *an event, a chance*] *A misfortune, mischance*; infortunium, incommodum, *L. Edg. sup.* 2: *Chr.* 1085: *Bt.* 39, 2: *Etf. T.* p. 41: *Lup.* 13.  
 Un-gelimplic [gelimplic *seasonable*] *Unseasonable, inconvenient*; incommodus, inopportunus, *Cot.* 115: *Etf. gl. Som.* p. 72.  
 Un-gelyfed *Not trusted, unlawful*; non permissus, illicitus, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 29.  
 Un-gelyfedlic *Incredible, unbe-*

- lieving*; incredibilis, incredulus, *Ors.* 2, 4.  
<sup>d</sup>Un-gelygn *unlying, true, L. Athelst.* II. 1, v. un-geligen.  
 Un-gemaca *Unequal, unlike*; dispar, impar, *Etf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 17.  
 Un-gemæne *want of care, negligence*, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 19, v. un-gymenn.  
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet [gemet *measure*] *Immensity, excess, what cannot be measured*; immensitas, excessus, *Bt.* 40, 3: *Ors.* 3, 11: 4, 6: 6, 32.  
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet. *Immense, immeasurable, unlimited, immoderate*; immensus, immodicus, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14, B: *Bt.* R. p. 157: 164: *L. Eccl.* 10.  
 Un-gemætfaest, un-gemetfaest. *Immoderate, immense, intemperate*; immodicus, immensus, *Bt.* 14, 1: 27, 1.  
 Un-gemætlic, un-gemetlic. *Immense, vast*; immensus, immodicus, *Ors.* 1, 2: *Bt.* 12: 32, 1: 33, 4.  
 Un-gemeltnes *Unmeltingness, indigestion*; indissolubilitas, *L. M.* 2, 6.  
 Un-gemenged *Unmixed, pure*; non mixtus, purus, *Bt.* 35, 5.  
 Un-gemengednes *Unmixedness, purity*; puritas, *Som.*  
<sup>e</sup>Un-gemenn *want of care, v. un-gymen.*  
 Un-gemet immense, immensity, v. un-gemæt.  
 Un-gemetfaest *immoderate, v. un-gemetfaest.*  
 Un-gemetfaestnes *Excess, immoderation*; intemperantia, excessus, *Bt.* 36, 6.  
 Un-gemetgod *Unmeasured, intemperate*; immoderatus, *Past.* 15, 1.  
 Un-gemetlic immense, v. un-gemætlic.  
 Un-gemetlice, un-gemetelice. *Immeasurably, exceedingly*; immoderate, intemperanter, vehementer, *Bt.* 13: 14, 1: 18, 1: *Gen.* 4, 5: 27, 33: *L. Etf. Can.* 29.  
 Un-gemidlod [gemidlian *to restrain*] *Unrestrained, untamed, unruly*; non dimidiatus, indomitus, *Etf. T.* p. 34.  
 Un-gemihlig *Unmighty, weak*; impotens, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. un-mihlig.  
 Un-gemindig *Unmindful*; immemor, *Etf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 22.  
 Un-gemod *Unagreed, discordant*; discors, *Past.* 46, 4.  
 Un-gemynd *Unmindful, negligent*; immemor, incuriosus, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 37.  
 Un-gemyndig *unmindful, neglectful*, *Bt.* 35, 1.  
 Un-gened, un-genedde. *Un-*

- forced, uncompelled*; non-coactus, *Bt.* 34, 10.  
<sup>f</sup>Un-genetic, un-genytic *useless, unprofitable*.  
 Un-genge *ungain, vain, v. un-gægne.*  
 Un-genydde *unforced, Ors.* 5, 15, v. un-gened.  
 Un-geocian *TO UNYOKE*; disjugare, *Som.*  
 Un-georne *Negligently, rashly*; non diligenter, temere, *Ors.* 3, 11.  
 Un-geornfull [geornful *full of desire*] *Negligent, inactive*; indiligens, torpidus, *Past.* 35, 1.  
 Un-georwyrd *Uncorrupted, undefiled*; intemeratus, *Cot.* 107.  
 Un-gerad *Unarrayed*; non vestitus, *R. Mt.* 22, 11, v. gearwian.  
 Un-gerad, un-geræd, an-geræd. *Unlearned, ignorant, rude, disagreeing, at variance*; non instructus, inductus, inconsultus, dissonus, impromptus, *Etf. gl. Som.* p. 73: *Ors.* 2, 6: 6, 1: *Bt.* 39, 12.  
 Un-gerad *Inconsideration, ignorance, rashness*; imprudentia, *Som.*  
 Un-gerædnes *Disagreement, sedition*; dissentio, seditio, *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 3: 6, 6.  
<sup>g</sup>Un-gerec *Want of government, tumult, confusion*; anarchia, *R. Mt.* 26, 5.  
 Un-gereccan *To unfist, to remove blame, to defend*; purgare, exculpare, *L. Athelst.* II. 1.  
 Un-gereclice *Disorderly, irregularly, confusedly*; sine regimine vel ordine, confuse, *Bt.* 34, 12, C: 36, 6.  
 Un-geredlice *vehemently, Bt.* 39, 7, C., v. un-gerydlice.  
 Un-geræd uninstruced, barbarous, v. un-gerad.  
 Un-gerærdic *Insatiable*; insatiabilis, *C. Ps.* 100, 6.  
 Un-gerærdod *Unsatisfied*; insaturatus, impransus, *Som.*  
 Un-geræpod *untouched, v. un-geræpod.*  
 Un-gerim [gerim *a number*] *Immensity, a great multitude*; innumerabilis multitudo, immensitas, *Lup.* 19: *Bt.* 26, 3.  
 Un-gerim *Innumerable, immense*; infinitus, innumerus, *Æqu. Vern.* 14.  
 Un-gerinen *untouched, v. un-gerinen.*  
 Un-gerinselice *shamefully, Chr.* 1015, v. un-gerisenlice.  
 Un-geriped *Unripened, premature*; immaturus, intemptivus, *Etf. T.* p. 34.  
 Un-gerisedlice *shamefully, Chr. MS. Cot.* 1015, v. un-gerisenlice.



<sup>h</sup>Un-gerisen, un-gerisenu, un-gerisne. *Incongruous, inconvenient, indecent, disagreeable, unworthy, fallacious, futile, unseemly, absurd, base; incongruus, inconveniens, indecens, indignus, Bd. S. p. 524, 28: 579, 26: Bt. 14, 1: L. Athelst. II. 1.*

Un-gerisenlic *Unfit, unsuitable, unworthy, base; indecens, incongruus, turpis, Bt. 30, 1.*

Un-gerisenlice *Unfitly, indecently, basely; incongrue, inconvenienter, turpiter, Bt. 29, 3.*

Un-gerydelice *Vehemently, sharply; aspere, Hexaem. 10: Bt. 39, 7.*

Un-gerydu *Not to be ridden, rough, rugged; aspera (loca), Lk. 3, 5.*

Un-gesadelad **UNSADDLED**; non ephippiatus, *L. pol. Cnut. 69.*

Un-gesælg, un-gesælig. *Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate; infelix, infaustus, Bt. 8: 38, 3: Bd. S. p. 523, 32: L. Eccl. pref.*

Un-gesælglice *unhappily, unluckily.*

Un-gesælgnes *Unhappiness; infelicitas, Ps. 13, 7: Bd. S. p. 519, 10.*

<sup>i</sup>Un-gesællice *unluckily, v. un-gesælglice.*

Un-gesælð *Unhappiness, misfortune; infelicitas, infortunium, incommodum, Bt. 6: 29, 1: 38, 2: 39, 8.*

Un-gesawen *Unsown; non seminatus, L. Wall. 7.*

Un-gescead [gescead *reason*] *unreasonable, vastly, hugely, Cd. 186, Th. p. 231, 6.*

Un-gesceadlic *Unreasonable, indiscreet; imprudens.*

Un-gesceadlice *Unreasonably, absurdly; imprudenter, C. R. Ben. 43.*

Un-gesceadwis *Irrational, imprudent, foolish; irrationalis, inconsultus, Bt. 11, 2: 13: 27, 1: 39, 8, 9: 42.*

Un-gesceadwislice *Indiscreetly, imprudently; indiscrete, Past. 44, 7.*

Un-gesceadwisnes *Indiscretion, want of reason, ignorance; ignorantia, imprudentia, Bt. 36, 6: Past. 39, 1.*

Un-gesceapen *Unformed, uncreated, rude; non formati, increatus, inconditus, Symb. Athan.: Elf. gr. Som. p. 48.*

Un-gesceððed *Uncorrupted; illæsus, Bd. S. p. 550, 11.*

Un-gesceððig *Innocent, harmless; innocens, Som.*

Un-gescrepe *A disadvantage; incommodum, Bd. 611, 22.*

Un-gescrepe *Inconvenient, use-*

*less; incommodus, Bd. S. p. 605, 20.*

<sup>j</sup>Un-gescrepnes *A disadvantage; incommodum, Bd. S. p. 589, 37.*

Un-gesewendlic, un-gesewenlic. *Invisible, unseen; invisibilis, Bt. 21: 33, 4: Bd. S. p. 552, 17.*

Un-gesib, un-gesibb. *Unpeaceful, differing; non pacificus, discors, Bd. S. p. 528, 32.*

Un-gesibsum *unpeaceable, jarring, Past. 46, 1.*

Un-gesibsumnes *Unpeacefulness, disagreement; discordia, Past. 46, 4.*

Un-gesilt *Unsalted; non sale conditus, insulsus, Herb. 44, 2.*

Un-gesoden *Unsodden, unboiled; incoctus, Herb. 4, 12.*

Un-gespedig [spedig *rich*] *Poor, needy; inops, Som.*

Un-gestæððeg *Inconstant, unsteady, unstable; inconstans, Bt. 39, 3.*

Un-gestæððelic *Inconstant, spread, diffused; inconstans, vagabundus, late diffluens, Past. 38, 1.*

Un-gestæððiglice *Unsteadily; inconstanter, Past. 47, 1.*

<sup>k</sup>Un-gestæððignys *Inconstancy, unsteadiness; inconstantia, petulantia, Past. 2, 5.*

Un-gestræden *Unspread, undispersed, entire; non dispersus, integer, L. Wiht. 6.*

Un-geswege *Dissonant, disagreeing in sound; dissonans, R. 34: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Un-geswencedlic *Unceasing; indefatigabilis, Bd. S. p. 631, 35.*

Un-geswicen *incessans, Hymn.*

Un-geswicendlice *Unceasingly; incessanter, R. Ben. 4.*

Un-geswuncen *Un-elaborate, not well done; non elaboratus, Cot. 117.*

Un-gesynelic *Invisible, unseen; invisibilis, Heming. p. 243.*

Un-getæl *irreprehensibilis.*

Un-getælnes *Unprofitableness; incommoditas, Som.*

Un-getæse, un-getese. *Trouble, inconvenience; molestia, Past. 36, 4.*

Un-getæslie *Inconvenient; incommode, Solil. 6.*

Un-getæsnæ *Inconvenience; incommoditas, Cot. 105.*

Un-getæst *trouble, Cot. 108, v. un-getæse.*

Un-getal *Inconvenient, bad; malus, incommodus, Lye.*

Un-geteald *Untold, unnumbered; non numeratus, Equ. Vern. 21.*

Un-getel *Not to be numbered; innumerabilitas, Conf. Pecc.*

Un-getel *Want of truth,*

<sup>l</sup>Un-getemed *Untamed, unbridled; indomitus, efrænis.*

Un-getemprung *Unseasonable; intemperies, R. Conc. 2.*

Un-geteoriendlice *Unweariedly, incessantly; indefesse.*

Un-geteorod *Untired, unailing; non deficiens, Lk. 12, 33.*

Un-getese *Troublesome, inconvenient; molestus, incommodus, asper, Bt. 14, 1: 32, 1.*

Un-gepæslie *Unseemly, indecent; incongruus, R. 116: Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*

Un-gepænc [gepænc *a thought*] *An evil thought, bad intention; mala intentio, C. R. Ben. 5.*

Un-gepeaht *Inconsideration, imprudence; incogitantia, temeritas, R. Ben. 64.*

Un-gepeahtendlice *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, rashly; inconsiderate, temere, Bd. S. p. 512, 6.*

Un-gepeawe *Unaccustomed, unusual; inusitatus, contra morem alicujus, Guthl. Vit. 16.*

Un-gepeod *Unjoined, dispersed; disjunctus, dispersus, Cd. 82.*

Un-gepwear *Discord, disagreement, tumult, hostility; tumultus, R. Mt. 26, 5.*

<sup>m</sup>Un-gepwear *Disagreeing, differing, unrelenting; discors, Bt. 21: 37, 3: 39, 12: Bd. S. p. 528, 31.*

Un-gepwearian *To be discordant, to disagree; discordare, Elf. gr. Som. p. 30: Bd. S. p. 505, 22.*

Un-gepwearnes *Discord, dissension, division, trouble, wickedness; dissentio, discordia, inquietudo, improbitas, Jn. 7, 43: 10, 19: Ors. 2, 5: 6, 3: Bd. S. p. 539, 36.*

Un-gepwear *disagreeing, v. un-gepwear.*

Un-geþyld *Impatience; impatentia, intolerantia, Bt. 11, 1.*

Un-geþyldlice *Impatiently; impatenter, Bt. 18, 4, C.*

Un-geþyldig *Impatient; intolerans, Bt. 39, 10, C.*

Un-getima *Evil times; mala tempora, adversitas, Ors. 1, 2: 2, 4, Som.*

Un-getinge *Without eloquence; infacundus, indisertus, Ex. 6, 12.*

Un-getwogen *Uninstructed; non instructus, indoctus.*

Un-getreowe *Untrue, unfaithful; infidus, infidelis, Elf. gr. 7: Deut. 32, 20: Lk. 12, 46.*

Un-getriwe *untrue, L. pol. Edg. 7, v. un-getreowe.*

Un-getrum *infirm, Bt. 39, 10, v. un-trum.*

Un-getrywso *offended; erunt scandalizati, Mt. 24, 10.*

Un-getrywða *Want of truth,*



- infidelity, treachery; infidelitas, perfidia, Lup. 9.*
- <sup>n</sup>Un-getyð, un-tydd. *Uninstructed, ignorant; non instructus, imperitus, rudis, Past. 1, 3: 48, 2: Bd. S. p. 648, 24.*
- Un-gewæder, un-weder, unwider, un-widerung [gewider weather] *Bad weather, a tempest; intempestas, cœli intemperies, tempestas, Chr. 1041: 1086.*
- Un-gewæmmed, un-gewemmed. *Unstained, uncorrupt, pure; immaculatus, incorruptus, Gen. 20, 14: Ps. 18, 14: Bd. S. p. 588, 38: 608, 40.*
- Un-gewæmmedlice, un-gewemmedlice. *Uncorruptly; intemperate, incorrupte, Bd. S. p. 572, 19.*
- Un-gewæpnad *Without weapons, unarmed; inermis, Bd. S. p. 503, 39.*
- Un-gewældes; *adv. [g. of geweald power] Want of power, against one's will, involuntarily; invito, involuntarie, casu, fortuito.—Gif hwa hwæt ungewealdes gedeð si qui aliquis invito fecerit, L. pol. Cnut. 66: L. Can. Edg. p. 1. Gif hwa his cild ofslīhð to deaðe ungewealdes si quis ipsius infantem percusserit ad mortem fortuito, L. Can. Edg. pœn. 10. Se þe hine ofslōge ungewealdes ille qui eum occiderit invito, L. Eccl. Alf. 13.*
- <sup>o</sup>Un-geweder *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*
- Un-gewemð *pure, L. Ps. 63, 3, v. un-gewæmmed.*
- Un-gewemmed unstained, v. un-gewæmmed.
- Un-gewendendlic *Not to be turned, immovable; non amovendus, Med. ex. Quadr. 1, 4.*
- Un-gewened *Unexpected, unlooked for; non expectatus, insperatus, Bd. S. p. 480, 41.*
- Un-gewerigad *Unwearied; indefessus, Bd. S. p. 568, 14.*
- Un-gewider *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*
- Un-gewiis *unwise, ignorant, uncertain; incertus, Bd. S. p. 547, 16, v. un-gewis.*
- Un-gewille *Contrary to the wish, unwilling, unpleasant; quod voluntati alicujus contrarium est, ingratus, injucundus, Chr. 1120.*
- Un-gewintred *Not having lived winters or years, young, immature; non habens annos, non adultus, immaturus, L. pol. Alf. 25.*
- Un-gewirht, un-gewyrht. *Without merit; immeritum.—Be un-gewirhtum immerito, sine causa,*

*gratis, C. Ps. 108, 2: 118, 161.*

<sup>p</sup>Un-gewis *Unwise, ignorant, unknown, uncertain; nescius, ignotus, incertus, Bt. 11, 2: Elf. T. p. 39.*

Un-gewislic *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, Bt. 7, 2, C.*

Un-gewisnes *Ignorance, unwise-ness; ignorantia, Bd. S. p. 576, 28.*

Un-gewiss *Want of knowledge, ignorance, ignominy; imperitia, ignorantia, ignominia:—Þurh ungewiss þer ignorantia, Lev. 4, 13. Gefyl an-syne heora of ungewisse imple facies eorum ignominia, Ps. 82, 15.*

Un-gewisses; *adv. Of ignorance, ignorantly, unwittingly; per ignorantiam, inscienter, Ben.*

Un-gewitendlice *Unfailingly, perpetually, constantly; non transitorie, perpetuo, constanter, Past. 58, 2.*

Un-gewitfast *Unwise, ignorant; ignarus, Som.*

Un-gewitfastnes *Ignorance; ignorantia, imperitia, Som.*

Un-gewitfull *Unwitty, unskilful, unwise; ignarus, fatuus, Bt. 32, 3.*

Un-gewitfullnes *Want of knowledge, foolishness; stultitia.*

Un-gewitlic *Witless, stupid, foolish; stolidus, Som.*

<sup>q</sup>Un-gewitnigendlice [un, wite punishment] *Free from punishment, freely; impune, Elf. gr. 38.*

Un-gewitnod *Unpunished, unrevenged; impunitus, inultus, Bt. 38, 3.*

Un-gewitt *Without wit, folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, Deut. 28, 28.*

Un-gewittelice *Unwisely, foolishly; stolidè, Dial. 2, 3.*

Un-gewittig *Unwise, foolish, mad, irrational; insipiens, insanus, irrationalis, Bd. S. p. 576, 1: Bt. 36, 5.*

Un-gewittyns *Unwiseness, folly; stultitia, Dial. 2, 31.*

Un-geworht *Unwrought, unformed, unfinished; non formatus, infectus, Cot. 107.*

Un-gewriten *Unwritten; non scriptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Un-gewunelic *Unusual, unaccustomed; insuetus, insolitus, Bt. 7, 2: 31, 1.*

Un-gewunnod *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, inexpertus, Som.*

Un-gewylde *Unsubject, not under authority; non subjectus, Ors. 6, 30: Jud. 16, Thw. p. 161, 35.*

Un-gifre *opprobrious, Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 5.*

Un-gifu *An ungracious act, dis-*

*honesty, vice; defectus gratiæ, improbitas, vitium.*

<sup>r</sup>Un-girian, un-gyrian. *To ungeer, put off; exuere, Bd. S. p. 540, 35.*

Ungl *Fat; adeps, Cantic. Moys. Cot., v. ungel.*

Un-glad *Unglad, sad, sordid; tristis, sordidus, cœnosus, horridus, Bt. 6.*

Un-glaw, un-gleaw. *Unwise, stupid, foolish; inscius, imperitus, stupidus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77: Mk. 7, 18.*

Un-gleawlice, un-gleawlice, un-glewlice. *Unwisely, improvidently; insipienter, Fulg. 19.*

Un-glewnes, *Unwiseness, imprudence, folly, stupidity; insipientia, imperitia, stupiditas, Bd. S. p. 620, 7: Bt. 39, 10.*

Un-gleaw *unwise; un-gleawnes, folly, &c., v. un-glaw, &c.*

Un-god *UN-GOOD, bad; non bonus, malus, Obs. Lun. 3, 2.*

Ungor, ungr *hunger, Ps. 32, 19: 58, 7, v. hunger.*

Un-grene *UN-GREEN; non viridis, Cd. 6.*

Un-grið [grið peace] *A breaking of peace, an offence: pacis violatio, offensio, Chart. Edw.*

Un-grund *Without ground or bounds, immense; sine fundo, immensus, Cd. 167.*

<sup>s</sup>Un-gylð [gild a tribute] *An unjust tax; injustum tributum, Chr. 1000: 1098.*

Un-gyltig *UN-GUILTY, innocent; insons, Ors. 4, 7.*

Un-gymenn, un-gyming. *Want of care, negligence; incuria, negligentia, Bd. S. p. 576, 28: 599, 20.*

Un-gyrian *to ungeer, v. ungi-rian.*

Un-hadian [hadian to ordain] *To degrade; de gradu de-jicere, desecrare, Ben.*

Un-hæl, un-hál. *UN-WHOLE unhal, sick; non sanus, æger, infirmus, L. pol. Cnut. 66: Bt. 11, 1: 39, 9: Mk. 1, 32.*

Un-hælð [un, hælð health] *Want of health, sickness, infirmity; ægritudo, infirmitas, Lk. 5, 31.*

Un-hælu, un-hælo. *Sickness, infirmity, vice, affliction; invalletudo, infirmitas, vitium, afflictio.—Gif he on finde him hwyelne unhalo si ille in inveniat eo quodvis vitium, L. In. 56: Elf. T. p. 43: C. Mt. 8, 7: 4, 24: 16, 24.*

Un-hæmed *Unmarried, she who was never married; innuba, Cot. 169.*

Un-hál *unhal, sick, v. un-hæl.*

Un-halgod *UNHALLOWED, un-*



- consecrated; non consecratus, *L. North. Presb.* 13.
- Un-halwēndlic *Unhealthy, deadly; insalubris, lethiferus, Med. ex Quadr.* 1, 4: *Deut.* 32, 33.
- Un-handworht *Not wrought or made with hands; non manibus factus, Mk.* 14, 58.
- Un-har *Destitute of hair, bald; capillis destitutus, Beo.* 5.
- Un-heanlice *Not basely, valiantly, manfully; non turpiter, fortiter, Chr.* 755.
- Un-heg, un-heh; *comp. m. un-hehera; adj. Un-high, low, humble; non altus, humilis, depressus, brevis:—Unhege sceos low shoes; thalares, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. To unheheran landum ad humiliores terras, *Deut.* 1, 7.
- Un-hela [un-hæl sick] Unhela hrepel *an instrument of torment; instrumentum quodvis ad cruciamentum, equuleus, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- Un-helan; *pp. ed. To UNHELE, to reveal, uncover, discover, betray; revelare, prodere, Lk.* 12, 2.
- Un-helda *an enemy; inimicus, Chr.* 1095, v. un-hold.
- Un-hered *Unpraised; illaudatus, Bt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 6.
- Un - hersumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia, Conf. peccat.*
- Un-hier, un-hiera, un-hiore, un-hyre. *Disobedient, wild, fierce, base; inobediens, indomitus, ferus, sævus, turpis, Cot.* 58, 178: *Cd.* 104, *Th.* p. 138, 5: *Herb.* 1, 1: *Bt. R.* p. 196.
- Un-hired-wist [hired a family, wist food] *Want of familiarity; infamiliaritas, modus vivendi seorsim, vel non in eadem familia, Scint.* 26.
- Un-hiðy *Unhappy, wretched; infelix, miser, Bt.* 26, 1.
- Un-hleow *Unsheltering, unprotected; quod nullum asylum præbet, Cd.* 167.
- Un-hlis, un-hlys. *Disreputable; infamis, Prov.* 14.
- Un-hlisa, un-hlysa. *Disgrace; infamia, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- Un-hlys-bær *Bearing disgrace, disreputable; infamiam habens, infamis, Cot.* 17.
- Un-hlyseadig *Infamous; non fama beatus, Cot.* 155.
- Un-hlys-full full of infamy.
- Un-hneaw *Unsparring, bounteous, large; non tenax, largus, magnus, Cod. Eron.* 18 a, 1.
- Un-hoga, un-hoge. *Anxious, uncareful, without understanding; non sollicitus, intelligentia carens, C. R. Mk.* 7, 18.
- Un-hold; *def. se un-holda [hold faithful, true] Unfaithful, faithless, one on whom there is no hold; non favens, inimicus, infestus, infidus, Mt.* 13, 28, 39: *Cd.* 173: *Bd. S.* p. 515, 11.
- Un-hrād-spræc *Unready or slow in speech; tardiloquus, Ex.* 6, 30.
- Un-hror *Not bent down, erect; non pronus, Bt.* 41, 5.
- Un - hwearfiende *Unchanging, firm, fixed; immobilis, fixus, Bt.* 8.
- Un-hydig *Unheedful, careless; incautus, Lye.*
- Un-hyhst *Lowest; non altissimus, infimus, Som.*
- Un - hyldo *Aversion; defectus favoris, indignatio, Cd.* 33, *Th.* p. 45, 20.
- Un-hyre *fierce, v. un-hier.*
- Un-hyrgan, un-hyrian *to emulate, v. on-hyrgan.*
- Un-hyrgend *A rival, imitator; æmulator, Cot.* 189.
- Un-hyrsum *Unhearing, disobedient; inobediens, Guthl. Vit.* 2.
- Un - hyrsumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia, contumacia, Bd. S.* p. 573, 38.
- Un-iēðe *uneasily, scarcely, v. un-eaðe.*
- Un-iēðnes *roughness, difficulty, Ors.* 4, 1, v. un-eaðnes.
- Un - in-segian *To unseat; resignare, Nic.* 14.
- Un-īucian *To UNYOKE; disjungere, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47.
- Un-lacnigendlic *Incurable; immedicabilis, Herb.* 139, 4.
- Un-lacnod *Uncured; incuratus, Som.*
- Un-læd; *def. se un-læda [un, lad an excuse] Inexcusable, wicked; inexcusabilis, improbus, perditus, Wanl. Cat.* p. 134: *Jdth.* p. 23, 3.
- Un-lædlic *inexcusable, v. un-læd.*
- Un-lægen *Inviolable, firm, unquestionable; inviolabilis, ratus, L. Wilt.* 19.
- Un-læred *Unlearned; indoctus, Bt.* 39, 3.
- Un-læt *Unslow; non tardus, impiger, Ben.*
- Un-laf *A child born after the father's death, and not left or alive at his death; non superstes, posthumus, Som.*
- Un-laga *unlawful, Chr.* 1090.
- Un-lagu *Want of law, injustice, wrong; quod contra legem est, injustitia, iniquitas, Scint.* 7, 55: *Lup.* 6: *L. Cnut.* 11: *L. Cnut. pol.* 14: 57: *Chr.* 1086.
- Un-land-agend *One who has no land, lack-land; non terram possidens, fundo carens, L. In.* 51.
- Un-lar *false doctrine, bad counsel.*
- Un-leaffull *Unbelieving; incredulus, Som.*
- Un-leás *Unfalse, true; non falsus, verus, Solil.* 16.
- Un - leáslice *Unfalsely, truly; veraciter, L. Elf. Can.* 30.
- Un-leasnes *without leasing, truth.*
- Un-leóf *Unloved, hateful; non dilectus, odiosus, Cd.* 64: 112.
- Un-leoðuacnys *Firmness, stubbornness, trouble; inflexibilitas, intractabilitas, molestia, Som.*
- Un-lesan *To UNLOOSE, free; solvere, Chr.* 1086.
- Un-libbe, an [lybban to live.—lib a bewitching] *What destroys life, poison; quod vitam destruit, venenum, L. Can. Edg. pp.* 6: 7.
- Unlibbe-wyrhta *A worker with poison, a witch; veneficus.*
- Un-lichamlic *Without a body; incorporeus, Som.*
- Un-liefed *Unlawful; illicitus, Som.*
- Un-līoðuacnys *firmness, v. un-leoðuacnys.*
- Un-lisp *One who stammereth; balbus, Som.*
- Un-liðe *Unmild, severe, fell; immitis, acerbus, Cd.* 43.
- Un-liðeaw *Unpliant, intractable; inflexibilis, intractabilis, Cot.* 115.
- Un-lófoð *Unpraised; non laudatus, Mor. præc.* 62.
- Un-lond, es; *n. [un, land land] A desert; locus in quo terra non patet, solitudo, Bt.* 18, 1.
- Un-lucan; *p. un-leac, we unlucan. To UNLOCK, open; reserare, aperire, L. Elf. Can.* 11.
- Un-lud *Not loud, soft; non sonorus, blandus, Dial.* 1, 10.
- Un-lust *Without desire or pleasure, weariness, loathing; desiderii absentia, tædium, nausea, T. Ps.* 118, 28: *L. Elf. Ep.* I. 11.
- Un-lybbe, &c. *poison, &c., v. un-libbe, &c.*
- Un-lyfednys [lyfde permitted; pp. of lyfan] *Unlawfulness; res non permissa, Som.*
- Un-lyfigende [part. of lifan] *Unliving, lifeless, dead; non vivens, mortuus, Jdth.* 11: 12.
- Un-lytel *No little, not a few, much, great; non parvus, multus, magnus, longus, Equ. Vern.* 47: *Lup.* 3: *Cd.* 79: *Bd. S.* p. 571, 35.
- Un - mædlice *unkindly, v. unmægðlice.*
- Un-mægle *Unsavory; insipidus, Cot.* 116.
- Un - mægðlice, un - mæðlice [mægðlice wickedly] *Improperly, unkindly, wickedly; improprie,*



- inhumaniter, impie, *Elf. T. p.* 42, 11.
- <sup>a</sup> Un-mæhtiglic *unmighty, weak, v. un-mihtelic.*
- Un-mæl [maala spot] *Unspotted, unstained, pure; immaculatus, Bd. S. p. 640, 42.*
- Un-mæn [man sinful] *Unsinful, pure, sincere; non nefandus, purus, sincerus, L. Athelst. W. p. 64, 4.*
- Un-mænged *unmixed, v. un-menged.*
- Un-mære *Ignoble, mean; inglorius, ignobilis, Bt. 30, 1, C.*
- Un-mærlie *Ignoble, mean; inglorius, Bt. 33, 1.*
- Un-mæte, un-mete [mæte moderate] *Immoderate, UNMEET, immeasurable, immense, enormous; immodicus, ingens, nimius, Bd. S. p. 533, 32: 599, 43: 627, 41: 628, 29: L. Eccl. W. p. 174: Guthl. Vit. 3.*
- Un-mæðlice *unkindly, v. un-mægðlice.*
- Un-mætnys, un-metnys, se; f. *An excess, immensity, violence; immensitas, nimietas, impetus:—Fore un-mætnysse þæs gewinnes ob nimietatem laboris, Bd. S. p. 532, 31. Mid un-mætnesse micles stormes impetu magnæ tempestatis, Bd. S. p. 627, 40.*
- <sup>a</sup> Un-maga *Unpowerful, weak; impotens, debilis, L. Can. Edg. Conf. 3: L. pol. Cnut. 66: Ps. 36, 15.*
- Un - maneg, un - manig. *UNMANY, few; non multi, pauci, Guthl. Vit. 3: Bd. S. p. 544, 9: 636, 18.*
- Un - mann [un-man, ita dicti sunt, vel quod non multi erant, vel quod non meri homines videbantur, Som.] *A hero; hero:—Þa gemunde he þa strangan dæda þara unmanna then remembered he the valiant deeds of the heroes, Guthl. Vit. 2.*
- Un-meagl, un-meahl. *Not powerful, weak, unsavory; insipidus, Som.*
- Un-medeme [medeme worthy] *Unworthy, depraved; indignus, pravius, Past. 2, 7: Bt. 27, 2.*
- Un-medemlic *negligent.*
- Un-medemlice, un-medonlice, un-medumlice. *Without care, negligently, immoderately; negligent, sine debita cura, irreverenter, L. Eccl. 44.*
- Un-medume *unworthy, imperfect, v. un-medeme.*
- Un-men *pure, sincere, v. un-mæn.*
- Un-mendingla *of unawares, Bt. R. p. 187, v. un-myndlinga.*
- Un-menged, un - minged. *Unmixed; non mixtus, Cot. 139.*
- Un-menn *heroes, v. un-mann.*
- <sup>b</sup> Un-mennisclic *Unwarlike, inhuman; inhumanus, Bt. 31, 1.*
- Un-metlic *immoderate, excessive; immodicus, Guthl. Vit. 4, v. un-gemætic.*
- Un-metta *immense, v. un-mæte.*
- Un-metta *from excess; a nimietate, Bt. 37, 1.*
- Un-midlod *unrestrained, Past. 60, v. un-gemidlod.*
- Un-midome *unworthy, v. un-medeme.*
- Un - miht *Unmight, weakness; impotentia, imbecillitas, Bt. 36, 7: 29, 1.*
- Un-mihtelic, un-mihtdic. *Without power, weak, impossible; impotens, impossibilis, Mt. 17, 20: Lk. 1, 37: 17, 1: 18, 27.*
- Un - mihtig *Unmighty, weak; impotens, Num. 11, 23: Jud. 16, 17.*
- Un - mihtignes *Unmightiness, weakness; impotentia, Herb. 132: 147, 2.*
- Un-mild *UNMILD; immitis, Bd. S. p. 503, 7.*
- Un-mildnes *UNMILDNESS, roughness; asperitas, Lye.*
- Un - mildsigendlic, un - miltsigendlic. *Unworthy of compassion; miseratione non dignus, Alb. resp. 4.*
- <sup>c</sup> Un-miltsung *Without pity, cruelty; immisericordia, crudelitas, Ors. 2, 1.*
- Un-môd *Without mind, madness; amentia, Som.*
- Un-modig *Uncourageous, cowardly, humble; pusillanimis, humilis, Past. 32, 1: Solit. 2.*
- Un-moneg, un-monig *few, v. un-maneg.*
- Un-mycel *Small; non magnus, parvus, Dial. 2, 15.*
- Un - myndlice *Unexpectedly; inopinato, Ben.*
- Un-myndlinga, un-myndlunga, un-myndlunge. *Of unawares, unexpectedly, undesignedly; inopinato, insperato, Dial. 1, 12: Ors. 3, 11: L. Edg. sup. 16: Bt. 39, 2.*
- Un-mynegian *To forget; non reminisci, oblivisci, L. North. Pres. 43.*
- Unnan, geunnan; ic an, gean; þu unne; we unnon, unnen, unnan, geunnan; p. uðe, geuðe, we uðon; pp. geunnen; v. a. governs g. [Plat. giunnen concedere ex favore: Dut. gunnen, vergunnen: Ger. gönnen, vergönnen: Ot. gionnan, gionstan, onnan: Not. unnen, Ps. 19, 5, (Eng. Bib. Ps. 20, 4) unne er dir nach dinemo uuillen tribut tibi secundum cor tuum: Dan. unde not to envy or grudge, to grant, permit; ynde to favour, cherish,

befriend: Swed. Icel. unna to favour] *To give, grant, bestow; donare, concedere, largiri:—Þa nolde se cyning him his feores geunnan then the king would not grant him his life, Bt. 29, 2, Card. p. 162, 12. Gif me Drihten an lengran lifes if (the) Lord to me give a longer life, Cd. 89. We willen and unnen nos volumus et concedimus, Pat. 43, H. 3, m. 15. On þa gerad þe ge me unnan mines ea conditione ut vos mihi concedatis meum, L. Athelst. pref. Arist ic an Eadwarde minum eldra suna first I give to Edward my eldest son, King Alf. Will. Þæs ic þe wean uðe that I might give thee trouble, Cd. 128, Th. p. 163, 3. Swa him God uðe as God granted him, Chr. 1087: Ing. p. 291, 17. Gif hy him þæs rices uðon if they would grant him the kingdom, Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 6.*

<sup>d</sup> UNNE, geunne, an. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. gunst n. favour: Ker. anst grace: Ot. enst: Isd. chinisti: Moes. anst gratia; ansts goths gratia dei. Besides gunst favour, the Northern dialects have in Dan. ynde, yndest c. favour grace, affection: Swed. ynnest m. favour, grace: Icel. unnan, unun f. unadr m. deliciæ beneplacitum; yndi n. jucunditas: Heb. הֵנָּה hn, hen favour; הֵנָּה hnn, henen to have pity or mercy, to commiserate, Ade-lung] *Leave, license, permission, grant, agreement; licentia, permissio:—Mid unnan cum venia, libere, L. Edg. sup. 8. Mid his unne with his permission, Chr. 1093. Be Eadredes cinges unnan by agreement of King Edred; Ed. redis regis consensu, Chr. 970. Wið fullan unnan with full leave, Heming. p. 180.*

Un - nedige *Without need, willingly; sine vi, sponte, Bt. 39, 10.*

<sup>e</sup> Un-neh *Not nigh, distant; non propinquus, C. Lk. 15, 13.*

Un - net, un - nyt [nyt useful] *Useless, vain, superfluous, unsuitable, imperfect; inutilis, inanis, Bt. 24, 4: 39, 5: 41, 3: Bd. S. p. 619, 2.*

Un-niedige *willingly, Past. 7, 2, v. un-nedige.*

Un - niðing *not wicked, just, honest; non nequam, probus, fidus, Chr. 1087, v. niðing.*

Un-nyt *useless, Beo. 6, 81: Bt. 24, 4, v. un-net.*

Un-nytnes, un-nytnes. *Useless-*



- ness, unprofitableness; inutilitas, futilitas, *L. Eccl.* 10.
- <sup>f</sup>Un-nytlíc *Useless, vain; inutilis, Obs. Lun.* 21.
- Un-nytlíce *Uselessly, foolishly; inutiliter, futiliter, Bt.* 41, 2.
- Un-nytlícyns *Uselessness; inutilitas, Herb.* 98, 4.
- Un-nytwurð *Useless; inutilis, R. Ben. interl.* 48.
- Un-ofercumen *Un-overcome, unconquered; invictus, indigestus, Cot.* 108.
- Un-oferfære *Not to be passed over; non trajiciendus, Cot.* 108.
- Un-oferswiðed, un-oferswiðod. *Unconquered; invictus, Mon. Angl.* I. 224 b, 1.
- Un-oferswiðedlic, un-oferswiðendlic. *Unconquerable; invincibilis, inexpugnabilis, Bt.* 39, 11: *Bd. S. p.* 483, 16.
- Uh-oferwinnende *Not to be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, Som.*
- Un-oferwunnen *Unconquerable; invincibilis, ineluctabilis, Ors.* 4, 1.
- Un-oferwunnendlic *What cannot be overcome; invictus, invincibilis, Ors.* 3, 7.
- Un-oncyðignes *Want of knowledge; ignorantia, V. Ps.* 24, 7.
- Un-onwendendlic *Unchangeably, constantly; immutabiliter, uniformiter, Bt.* 12.
- <sup>g</sup>Un-orne vigorous, bold, *Th. An.*
- Un-orñlic *Old, worn; vetus, tritus, Jos.* 9, 5.
- Un-pleolic *Not dangerous, safe; non periculosus, Mor. præc.* 29.
- Un-pleolice *Without danger, safely; sine periculo, Som.*
- Un-rad, un-ræd [ræd advice] *Bad counsel or advice, imprudence, error, sedition, hostility; imprudentia, inconsultus error, conspiratio, hostilitas, Ors.* 4, 12: *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 3: 33, *Th.* p. 43, 33: 80, *Th.* p. 101, 15: *L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 6: *Jud.* 3, 14.
- Un-ræden *Bad counsel, a dire deed; pravam consilium, Cd.* 47, *Th.* p. 60, 16.
- Un-rædfæstlice *Unfirmly, inconsiderately, rashly; instabiliter, temere, Som.*
- Un-rædlice *Thoughtlessly, rashly; inconsulto, temere, Cot.* 106: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 15.
- Un-reht *unjust, Bt.* 37, 2, v. unriht.
- Un-rehtnis *Unrightness, injustice; iniquitas, R. Lk.* 13, 25.
- Un-reordian [idem valere videtur particula ista un, quod nostra dis in discourse, &c.] *To converse, speak to, to address; sermocinari, disserere, Cd.* 214.
- <sup>h</sup>Un-ret *uncheerful, sad, v. unrot.*
- Un-ric UNRICH, *poor; non dives, pauper, C. R. Ben.* 59: *L. Edg. sup.* 20.
- Un-riht *Unright, wrong, injustice, injury, hurt, evil; injustitia, pravitas, vitium, L. Pol. Cnut: Bt.* 39, 9: *Lup.* 6: *Lev.* 19, 15: *Deut.* 31, 29: *Bd. S. p.* 494, 21.
- Un-riht UNRIGHT, *wrong, unmeet, unjust, wicked; non rectus, pravus, injustus, L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6: *Bt.* 38, 6: 38, 2, 3: *L. pol. Cnut.* 9: *Bd. S. p.* 633, 33.
- Un-rihtdóm *unrighteousness, Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 7.
- Un-rihte *Improperly, unjustly; non recte, injuste, Bd. S. p.* 623, 12: *Ps.* 105, 6.
- Unriht-fioung *unjust hatred, Bt.* R. p. 191.
- Unriht-gilp *unjust glory, L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 6.
- Unriht-gitsung *Unjust or unlawful desire, covetousness; illicita cupido, avaritia, Bt.* 7, 5.
- Unriht-hæman *To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery or fornication; illicita concubere, mœchari, fornicari, Deut.* 5, 18: *Mt.* 5, 27, 32: *Mk.* 10, 19: *Lk.* 16, 18: *Mk.* 10, 11.
- <sup>i</sup>Unriht-hæmd *Adulterous; adulter, L. With.* 5.
- Unriht-hæmed, es; *Unlawful cohabiting, fornication, adultery; illicitus concubitus, fornicatio, adulterium, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 58: *L. Eccl.* 31: *Bt.* 31, 2: *Mt.* 15, 19: 19, 18: *Mk.* 7, 21: 10, 11: *Gen.* 39, 10: *Jn.* 8, 3, 4: *Mt.* 15, 19: *Mk.* 7.
- Unriht-hæmeda, an; *an adulterer, Ps.* 49, 19.
- Unriht-hæmer, es; *m. An adulterer; adulter:—Unriht-hæmeras adulteri, Lk.* 18, 11: *V. Ps.* 49, 19.
- Unriht-hæmeð *adultery, Mt.* 5, 32, v. unriht-hæmed.
- Unrihtlic *Unright, unjust, wrong; injustus, injurius, Ors.* 1, 10: *Bt.* 7, 3.
- Unrihtlice *Unrightly, unjustly; non rite, injuste, inique, Ps.* 68, 6: *Deut.* 31, 29: *Ps.* 43, 20: *Lup.* 8.
- Unriht-lust *An unlawful desire; illicita, prava cupiditas, Bt.* 7, 5.
- Unriht-wifung *unlawful marriage, Bd. S. p.* 508, 30.
- Unriht-wil [willā a wish] *An unjust wish, injustice; injusta intentio, injustitia, L. Const. W.* p. 148, 3.
- Unriht-willnung, unriht-wil-lung. *An unjust wishing, lust,*
- ambition; prava cupiditas, libido, ambitio, Bd. S. p.* 548, 27: 573, 10.
- <sup>j</sup>Un-rihtwis [riht right, wis wise] *UNRIGHTEOUS, unjust; injustus, iniquus, Ps.* 35, 1: 70, 5: *Lk.* 16, 10: 18, 6, 11: *Mt.* 5, 45: *Deut.* 32, 5: *Ps.* 26, 18: 42, 1: *Bt.* 36, 2: 37, 1.
- Un-rihtwisnes [riht right, wisnes wisdom] *UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, iniquity; injustitia, iniquitas, Bt.* 39, 10: *Ex.* 20, 5: 34, 7: *Ps.* 7, 3: 16, 4: 35, 2, 3: *Mt.* 24, 12: *Jn.* 7, 18: *Lk.* 16, 8, 9.
- Unriht-wyrhta *an unjust worker, a worker of iniquity, Lk.* 13, 27.
- Un-rim, un-rima. *An innumerable multitude, a countless number; innumera multitudo, Bt.* 39, 4: *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 99, 16: 156, *Th.* p. 194, 15: 190, *Th.* p. 236, 21.
- Un-rim *Numberless, infinite; innumerus, infinitus, Bd. S. p.* 472, 25: 628, 4.
- Un-ripe UNRIPE; *immaturus, R.* 60.
- Un-rot, geunrot [rot cheerful] *Uncheerful, sorrowful, sad; non hilaris, tristis, mœstus, Bt.* 3, 4: *Mt.* 26, 38: *Mk.* 14, 34: *Lk.* 18, 24: *Jn.* 16, 20: *Gen.* 40, 6: *Bd. S. p.* 618, 6.
- <sup>k</sup>Un-rotian *to make sad; tristitem reddere, v. geunretan.*
- Un-rotlic *Uncheerful, sad; tristis, C. Mt.* 16, 3.
- Un-rotlice *Cheerlessly, sadly; mœste, Cot.* 57.
- Un-rotnes, se; *f. [rotnys cheerfulness] Cheerlessness, sorrow, sadness, mourning; tristitia, mœstia, luctus:—Unrotnys gefylde eowre heortan tristitia implevit vestra corda, Jn.* 16, 6. Eower unrotnys byð gewend to gefean vestra tristitia erit mutata in gaudium, *Jn.* 16, 20. Pæt is minre unrotnesse se mæsta dæl that is the greatest part of my sorrow, *Bt.* 36, 1: *Jn.* 16, 21, 20: *Lk.* 22, 45: *Bt.* 37, 1. Þe is nu frofre mare þearf þonne unrotnesse there is now more need to thee of comfort than of bewailing, *Bt.* 3, 3.
- Un-rotsian *To be sad, to make sad, to sadden, cast down; contristari, Mt.* 26, 37: *C. Mk.* 6, 50.
- Un-ruh UNROUGH; *non hirsutus, glaber, C. R. Jn.* 19, 23.
- Un-sadelod UNSADDLED; *non ephippiatus, Som.*
- Un-sæd UNSAID; *non dictus, Wanl. Cat.* p. 6.
- Un-sæht *enmity, discord, v. unseht.*



<sup>1</sup> Un-sælan *To untie, unloose*; laxare, *R. Mt.* 21, 2.  
 Un-sælig, un-sælga. *Unhappy, unblessed*; infelix, *Cd.* 30: *Ors.* 5, 1.  
 Un-sælð [sælð happiness] *Unhappiness, misery, adversity*; infelicitas, *Bt.* 10: 38, 4: 39, 2.  
 Un-salt *Unsalty, insipid*; insulsus, *Cot.* 113.  
 Un-samwæd *Unagreed, different, contrary, incongruous*; discors, *Bt.* 36, 3.  
 Un-sar UNSORE, *sound, Past.* 2, 6.  
 Un-sarig UNSORRY; doloris expers, *Som.*  
 Un-sæðful *Innocent, harmless*; innocens, *Past.* 44, 9.  
 Un-sæðfullnes *Harmlessness*; innocentia, *Bt.* 39, 10: *C. Ps.* 40, 13.  
 Un-sæðig, un-sæððig. *Harmless*; innocens, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 43.  
 Un-sæððende, un-sceaððiende, un-sceððende, un-sceððynde, un-sceðynde [scæðan, scæððan to injure] *Uninjuring, innocent, harmless*; innoxius, *C. Ps.* 17, 27: 72, 13: *Bd. S.* p. 487, 40.  
<sup>m</sup>Un-sæððignys, un-sceaððinys, un-sceðignys. *Harmlessness, innocence, integrity*; innocentia, *Ps.* 100, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 522, 7: *Job, Thw.* p. 166.  
 Un-scaðig *innocent, v. un-scaðig.*  
 Un-sceadelice *Unreasonably*; irrationabiliter, *R. Ben.* 31.  
 Un-sceamfæst *Unshamefaced, bold*; impudens, *Ben.*  
 Un-sceapen UNSHAPEN; non formatus, imperfectus, *Som.*  
 Un-scearp *Unsharp, blunt*; non acutus, obtusus, *Som.*  
 Un-scearpnes *Want of sharpness, dulness*; hebetudo, tarditas ingenii, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 7.  
 Un-sceaðfull *innocent, v. un-sceaðfull.*  
 Un-sceaðfullice *Innocently*; innocent, *Som.*  
 Un-sceaðig *harmless, v. un-sceaðig.*  
 Un-sceaððiende *harmless, v. un-sceaððende.*  
 Un-scelleht *Without a shell*; sine concha, *Som.*  
 Un-sceod, un-sceodd, an-scod. UNSHOD; discalceatus, *Deut.* 25, 10.  
 Un-sceomfulnys *Shamelessness, immodesty*; impudicitia, *C. Mk.* 7, 22.  
 Un-sceðfull, &c. *innocent, v. un-sceðful, &c.*  
 Un-sceðignys *innocence, Th. An.*  
 Un-sceððig, &c. *harmless, v. un-sceððig, &c.*  
 Un-sceildig, un-sceyldig. *Guiltless,*

*innocent; non reus, innocens*:—  
 Ne ofseht þu unscildine mannan ne occidas tu innocentem hominem, *Gen.* 20, 4: *Ec.* 23, 7: *Deut.* 27, 25: *Ps.* 9, 30: 93, 21: 105, 35. Mid we-rum unscyldigum cum homine innocenti, *Ps.* 17, 27.  
<sup>n</sup>Un-sceildignys *Innocence, guiltlessness*; innocentia, *Ps.* 7, 9.  
 Un-scirped *Not clothed*; non vestitus, *C. Mt.* 22, 12.  
 Un-scoda *unshod, De var. Cas.* 2, v. un-sceod.  
 Un-scomfulnis *Unshamefacedness, lasciviousness*; impudicitia, *R. Mk.* 7, 22.  
 Un-scomlice *shamelessly, Cd.* 112, *Th.* p. 148, 19.  
 Un-scoren UNSHORN; intonsus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.  
 Un-scorðende *Not failing*; non deficiens, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 33.  
 Un-scrydan *To unclothe, strip*; devestire, *Mt.* 27, 28, 31: *Mk.* 15, 20.  
 Un-scyld *Innocency*; innocentia, *Ps.* 40, 13.  
 Un-scyldig *harmless, v. un-sceildig.*  
 Un-scyldigan *To clear of a crime, to excuse*; culpa eximere, purgare, *Som.*  
<sup>o</sup>Un-scynd *Unstained, honourable*; non ignominiosus, honorificus, *Cd.* 212, *Th.* p. 263, 16.  
 Un-scyðende *innocent, C. Ps.* 23, 4.  
 Un-scytling *extraneous, Scint.* 65.  
 Un-sealt *Unsalty, unsavory*; insipidus, *Mk.* 9, 50.  
 Un-seht [seht friendship, peace] *want of friendship, enmity, discord, Chr.* 1093: 1094: 1106.  
 Un-seldan, un-seldon. UNSELDOM, *not seldom, often*; non raro, sæpe, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*  
 Un-settan *To unset, take down*; deponere, *C. Mk.* 15, 36.  
 Un-sewenlice *Invisible*; invisibilis, *Bt.* 40, 2.  
 Un-sib [sib peace] *Discord, enmity, difference, contention, sedition*; dissensio, inimicitia, seditio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43: *Bd. S.* p. 539, 35: *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 13.  
 Un-sibbian *To be at variance, to disagree*; dissidere, *Cot.* 61.  
 Un-sidefull *Immodest, unchaste*; impudicus, *R.* 90: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.  
 Un-sidefullnys *Immodesty, wantonness*; impudicitia, *Abus.* 5.  
 Un-sidu *Wickedness, vice, impurity*; improbitas, pravitas, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 1: *Chr.* 963.  
 Un-sifer, un-syfer. *Impure, filthy*; impurus, *Cot.* 108.  
 Un-siferens, un-syferens. *Impurity, filthiness*; impuritas, sordes, *L. Eccl.* 5: *Bd. S.* p. 551, 21.

<sup>p</sup>Un-singian *To clear from a fault*; culpa liberare, *Som.*  
 Un-sið *An unfortunate expedition, a misfortune, mishap*; iter infelix, *Som.*  
 Un-slæpig UNSLEEPY, *watchful*; insomnis, *Cot.* 114.  
 Un-slæw UNSLOW, *swift*; impiger, præpes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.  
 Un-sleac UNSLACK, *diligent*; impiger, *Prov.* 6: *Cot.* 112.  
 Un-sleaclice UNSLACKLY, *not slowly, diligently*; impigre, *R. Ben.* 5.  
 Un-sleapig *watchful, Cot.* 114, v. unslæpig.  
 Un-sleaw *swift, v. unslaw.*  
 Un-slitten UNSLIT, *without seam*; inconsutilis, *C. Jn.* 19, 23.  
 Un-slopen *Unloosed, set at liberty*; solutus, *Som.*  
 Un-slyped UNSLIPPED, *loosed*; solutus, *Mk.* 7, 35.  
 Un-smæðe, un-smæðe. UNSMOOTH, *rough, hard, scabby*; asper, salebrosus, *Herb.* 58, 1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.  
 Un-smæðnes UNSMOOTHNESS, *roughness*; scabrities, callositas, *Cot.* 44.  
<sup>q</sup>Un-smoð *unsmooth, v. un-smæðe.*  
 Un-snoter *Unwise*; insipiens, imprudens, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 38.  
 Un-snotorlice *Unwisely*; imprudenter, *Elf. gr.* 33.  
 Un-snotornes *Foolishness, imprudence*; insipientia, *L. Ps.* 21, 2.  
 Un-snyter *Unwise, imprudent*; insipiens, *T. Ps.* 38, 12.  
 Un-snyternes *Folly*; insipientia, *T. Ps.* 21, 2.  
 Un-snytro *Folly*; insipientia, stultitia, *Bt. R.* p. 160.  
 Un-softe UNSOFTLY, *severely, rigorously*; graviter, acerbè, *Jdth.* 11.  
 Un-some *Disagreement, difference, strife*; discordia, *L. Eccl.* 36.  
 Un-soð *Untruth, falsehood*; falsitas, mendacium, *Wulfst. paræn.* 9.  
 Un-soðfæst *Unjust, false*; injustus, infidus, *C. Lk.* 18, 2, 6: *C. Ps.* 5, 5.  
 Un-soðfæstnys *Falsehood, injustice, iniquity*; falsitas, injus-titia, *T. Ps.* 31, 5.  
 Un-soðian *To falsify*; mentiri, *Som.*  
 Unsoð-sagol *One speaking untruth, a liar*; falsidicus, mendax, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.  
 Un-spéd [sped prosperity] *Want, poverty*; inopia, paupertas, *Ps.* 87, 9: *C. R. Mk.* 12, 44.  
 Un-spedig; *comp. ra, re; sup.*



est; *adj.* [spedig rich] *Poor, barren; inops, pauper, Ps. 11, 5: Cd. 46.*

\*Un-spiwol *Stopping vomiting; vomitum sistens, Som.*

Un-spoed *want, v. un-sped.*

Un-spornende *Unspurning; non impingens, offendens, Scint. 60.*

Un-spræcende *Unspeaking, infantine; non loquens, infans, R. 87: Cot. 214.*

Un-stæððig *Unstable, weak; instabilis, infirmus, Elf. T. p. 34.*

Un-stæððignes *Instability, inconstancy; instabilitas, Som.*

Un-stana *UNSTONED; eunuchus, Som.*

Un-staðelfæstnes *instability, unsteadiness, Th. An.*

Un-staðolfæst *Unstable, wavering; instabilis, inconstans, Prov. 2: Mk. 4, 17.*

Un-still *UNSTILL, restless, changeable; inquietus, mobilis, mutabilis, Bt. 35, 6: 39, 6.*

Un-stillian *To make unstill, to disquiet, agitate; inquietare, agitare, Som.*

Un-stilnes *UNSTILLNESS, agitation, commotion, tumult; inquietudo, agitatio, tumultus, Chr. 755: Bd. S. p. 549, 32.*

Un-strang, un-streng. *UNSTRONG, weak, impotent, feeble; infirmus, debilis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74: Bt. 33, 1.*

Un-strangian *To be unstrong, to languish, to be feeble; infirmus esse, languere, Som.*

Un-stranges *Feebleness, languor; imbecillitas, languor, Som.*

Un-streng *weak, v. un-strang.*

Un-styrendlic *Not to be stirred, immovable, heavy; immobilis, intolerabilis, C. Mt. 23, 4.*

Un-styriende *UNSTIRRING, unmoving; immobilis, Bt. 41, 5.*

Un-swælic *Unpleasant; insuavis, immitis, Jdth. 10.*

Un-sweetol *Not open, obscure; non manifestus, perceptus, dubius, Bt. 33, 4.*

Un-swet *UNSWET; insuavis, Cod. Econ. 29 a.*

Un-swica *Security; securitas, Chr. 1048.*

Un-swiciende *Unfailing, perpetual; non deficiens, Cd. 163.*

Un-swicol *Not false, true; non fallax, fidus, Wulfst. paræn. 1.*

Un-sydelice *Disorderly, unhand-somely; incomposite, Som.*

Un-syfer *impure, unsobber; unsyfernes impurity, &c., v. unsifer, &c.*

Un-syngian *To free from a fault;*

*culpa liberare, purgare, L. In. 21.*

\*Un-synnig *UNSYNNING, innocent, guiltless; sine peccato, innocens, L. pol. Alf. 26, 31.*

Un-tæl, un-tælu. *Faultless, praise-worthy; irreprehensibilis, sobrius, Bt. 20, Lye.*

Un-tællice *Blamelessly, commendably; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, Past. 13, 1.*

Un-tælwyrðlice, un-tælwyrðlice. *Blamelessly, commendably; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, Past. 7, 1.*

Un-tælwyrð *Irreproachable, praiseworthy; irreprehensibilis, laudabilis, Past. 8, 1: V. Ps. 18, 8.*

Un-tæslc *Insufficient; incompetens, R. Ben. 48.*

Un-tal [un, til good] *Evil; malum, C. R. Mt. 26, 23.*

Un-talic *undefiled, pure; immaculatus, v. antalic.*

Un-teala, un-tela. *Not well, badly, amiss; non bene, male, Bt. 39, 12.*

Un-tellendlic *Not to be told, unutterable; inenarrabilis, Chr. 1137.*

Un-temed *UNTAMED; indomitus, C. Ps. 32, 17.*

\*Un-temende *UNTEEMING, barren; sterilis.*

Un-teorig, un-tiorig. *Untired, unceasing, constant; indesinens, Bt. R. p. 192.*

Un-þæslc *Uncomely, unseemly, absurd; indecens, incongruus, Elf. gr. 14: Dial. 2, 16.*

Un-þæslcnes *Incongruity; incongruitas, Som.*

Un-þanc *No thanks, ingratitude, rudeness, displeasure; ingratitude, inurbanitas, fastidium, Gen. 31, 29: Past. 15, 1.—*

*The g. is used adverbially; unpances of constraint, without consent, by force; cum aversione, invite, L. Edg. 3: Ex. 14, 5: Jud. 11, 33.*

Un-þancfull *UNTHANKFUL; ingratus, Lk. 6, 35.*

Un-þancfullnes *UNTHANKFULNESS; ingratitude, Som.*

Un-þancwyrð, un-þancwyrð. *Unacceptable, against his will, constrained; ingratus, Bas. Reg. 4, 8.*

Un-þearf [þearf need, advantage] *Disadvantage, loss, detriment, ruin; incommodum, damnum, perniciēs, L. Const. W. p. 148, 1: Bt. 7, 2: Elf. T. p. 41.*

Un-þeaw, es; m. [þeaw custom, manner] *Bad manners, misuse, abuse, a fault, evil habit, vice; vitium, culpa, Bt. 14, 3: 35, 1: 39, 9: L. Eccl. 32: Chr. 1067: Ors. 6, 3: Ps. 30, 22.*

Un-þeaw, es; m. [þeaw custom, manner] *Bad manners, misuse, abuse, a fault, evil habit, vice; vitium, culpa, Bt. 14, 3: 35, 1: 39, 9: L. Eccl. 32: Chr. 1067: Ors. 6, 3: Ps. 30, 22.*

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Un-þeaw, es; m. [þeaw custom, manner] *Bad manners, misuse, abuse, a fault, evil habit, vice; vitium, culpa, Bt. 14, 3: 35, 1: 39, 9: L. Eccl. 32: Chr. 1067: Ors. 6, 3: Ps. 30, 22.*

\*Un-þeawfæst *Unmannerly, in a bad manner; immorigerus, vitiosus, Som.*

Un-þeawfæstlice *Badly, corruptly; vitiose, Abus. 9, Som.*

Un-þeawfull *Full of bad customs or vices; immorigerus, vitiiis plenus, Cot. 3, 185.*

Un-þegenlice *Ungentlemanly, unmanly, basely; non viriliter, turpiter, Lup. 7, MS. Ben.*

Un-þolemodes *Impatience; impatientia, Conf. peccat.*

Un-þrist *Timid, cowardly; non audax, pusillanimis, Past. 32, 1.*

Un-þrogen *Infirm, feeble; infirmus, Elf. Ep. II.*

Un-þrowiendlic *Impassible or that cannot suffer; impassibilis, Hom. Pasch. p. 6, Som.*

Un-þrýsne *Not to be put out; inextinguibilis, Som.*

Un-þurhtogen *Unfinished; non impensus, Past. 44, 8.*

Un-þwær *differing; discors, v. un-geþwær.*

Un-þwærian *to disagree; discordare, v. un-geþwærian.*

Un-þwærnys *discord, strife; discordia, dissentio, Prov. 6, v. un-geþwærnes.*

\*Un-þwogen *Unwashed; illotus, Mt. 15, 20.*

Un-þyldig *Impatient, unable to bear; impatiens, intolerans, Bt. 39, 10.*

Un-þyldlicnes *Difficulty; difficultas, Bd. S. p. 580, 8, MS. Ca.*

Un-tid *Unseasonable; intempestivus, L. Const. W. p. 150.*

Un-tidlic *Unseasonable; intempestivus, Ors. 3, 3.*

Un-tidlice *Unseasonably; intempestive, Bt. 5, 2.*

Un-tigean *To UNTIE; solvere, Lk. 13, 15: 19, 30: Mk. 11, 2, 4, 5.*

Un-tilad *Destitute; non provisosus, Bt. 29, 2, Card. p. 164, 4.*

Un-tima *Unseasonableness; intempestas, Past. 21, 2.*

Un-tinan, un-tynan, an-tynan [tynan to close, hedge in] *to uncloze, to open, Gen. 41, 56: Jn. 9, 30.*

Un-tiogōðad *Untithed; non decimatus, Past. 57, 4.*

Un-todæd *Undivided, individual, inseparable; indivisus, individuus, Bt. 33, 2: 34, 6, 9, 12.*

Un-todædlic *not to be divided, indivisible, Bt. 33, 1.*

Un-tolætendlice *Without letting or hindering, unceasingly; indesinenter, Dial. 2, 8.*

Un-tolýsende *That cannot be loosed; indissolubilis, inextricabilis, Cot. 197, 200.*



<sup>2</sup> Un-tosceacen *Unshaken*; inconcussus, *Som.*  
 Un-toslegen *Unshaken*, not to be shaken; inconcussus, *Solil.* 4.  
 Un-tosliten *Unslit*, unbroken, entire; irruptus, integer, *Cot.* 107, 111.  
 Un-totwæmed *Undivided*; indivisus, *Serm. in Nat.*  
 Un-treowa *Want of faith*, perfidy, falsehood; perfidia, dolus, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 38, 10: *Bt.* 7, 2.  
 Un-treowfast *Unfaithful*; infidelis, *Nic.* 6.  
 Un-treowlice *UNTRULY*; perfide, *Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Un-treowsian *To deceive*; fraudare, decipere, *Past.* 16, 1.  
 Un-treowð, un-tryowð. *UNTRUTH*, deceit; perfidia, *Ors.* 3, 11: *Cd.* 27.  
 Un-triowð *deceit*, v. untreowð.  
 Un-trum [trum strong] *Infirm*, weak, sick; infirmus, æger, *Lk.* 7, 2, 10: *L. Can. Eccl.* 25: *Ps.* 6, 2: *Mt.* 25, 36, 43: 26, 41: *Mk.* 14, 38.  
 Un-trumian *To be or become sick or infirm*; ægrotus esse, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47: *Ps.* 25, 1: 9, 3.  
 Un-trumlic *Infirm*, weak; infirmus, *Num.* 13, 20.  
<sup>2</sup> Un-trumnes *Want of strength*, infirmity, weakness, sickness; infirmitas, ægritudo, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 18: 537, 12: 578, 18: 494, 6, 13, 15, 17: *Ps.* 15, 3: 102, 3.  
 Un-trymig *Weak*, sick; infirmus, æger, *C. Mk.* 16, 18.  
 Un-trymnes *infirmity*, sickness, *Bt.* 39, 9, v. un-trumnes.  
 Un-tryowð *falsehood*, deceit, v. untreowð.  
 Un-twegendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Un-tweo *Without doubt*, a certainty; non dubium, certum, *Cod. Exon.* f. 22 a, 6.  
 Un-tweofeald *Not double*, undivided, sincere; non duplex, indivisus, sincerus, *Bt.* 36, 7.  
 Un-tweogendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 30.  
 Un-twifæld *undivided*, simple, sincere; non duplex, sincerus, *Bt.* 36, 6: 14, 1, v. untweofæld.  
 Un-twilice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Elf. T.* p. 6.  
 Un-twynigende *Undoubting*; indubitabilis, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 292.  
 Un-tyd [tyde inured; p. of tyant] *Unexperienced*; inexpertus, *Bt.* 8.  
 Un-tydrende *Not bearing fruit*, unfruitful, barren; infertilis, sterilis, castratus, *L. M.* 1, 37.

<sup>2</sup> Un-tygða, un-tyða [tiða in possession of] *Not in possession of*; non compos, *Past.* 36, 7.  
 Un-tymende, un-tymynde. *Un-teeming*, barren; infecundus, sterilis, *Gen.* 11, 30: *Lk.* 23, 29.  
 Un-tynan *to unclothe*, open, v. untinan.  
 Un-tyða *not in possession of*, v. un-tygða.  
 Un-undergild [undeor undeor, cheap, of little value, gild price] *Not of little price*, valuable, precious; charus, pretiosus, *Bt.* 13.  
 Un-wælice *UNWEAKLY*, firmly, boldly; strenue, *Cd.* 209.  
 Un-wæder, un-weder. *Bad weather*, stormy weather; intemperies cæli, *Chr.* 1051: *Lup.* 7.  
 Un-wæmmed *unstained*, pure, *Ps.* 100, 1, 7, v. un-wemm.  
 Un-wær, un-war. *UNAWARE*, UNWARY, unexpected; incautus, inopinatus, *Gen.* 19, 35: *Chr.* 1067.  
 Un-wærlic *Unwary*; incautus, *Past.* 15, 1.  
 Un-wærlice *Unwarily*; incaute, *Bd. S.* p. 525, 1.  
<sup>2</sup> Un-wærscype *Want of caution*, inconsideration, imprudence; cautela defectus, inconsideratio, *Serm. in Ass. S. Jn.*  
 Un-wæscen *UNWASHEN*; illotus, *H. Mt.* 15, 20.  
 Un-wæstm *Unfruitfulness*, barrenness; fructuum defectus, sterilitas, zizania, *Lup.* 7: *C. Mt.* 13, 27.  
 Un-wæstmbar *Unfruitful*, fruitless, barren; fructum non ferens, sterilis, *V. Ps.* 112, 8.  
 Un-wæstmbarnes, un-westmbarñys. *Unfruitfulness*, barrenness; sterilitas, infecunditas, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76: *V. Ps.* 34, 14.  
 Un-wæterig *UNWATERY*, dry; inaquosus, *V. Ps.* 62, 3: *Lk.* 11, 24.  
 Un-wandiende *Unceasingly*; incunctanter, indesinenter, *Ps.* 49, 2.  
 Un-war *unaware*, v. unwær.  
 Un-warnod *UNWARNED*; non admonitus, imparatus, *L. North. Pres.* 33.  
 Un-wealra *Steadier*; minus nutans, firmior, *Chr.* 897.  
 Un-weaxen *UNWAXEN*, not full grown; nondum adultus, immaturus, *Cd.* 162: *Chr.* 975.  
 Un-weded *Unclothed*; non vestitus.  
 Un-weder *stormy weather*, *Lup.* 7, v. un-wæder.  
 Un-wederlic *Stormy*; tempestuosus, *Lye.*  
 Un-wederlice *Tempestuously*,

louring; tempestuose, turbide, graviter, *Mt.* 16, 3.  
<sup>2</sup> Un-wedru *Barrenness*; sterilitas, *Som.*  
 Un-weg away, v. on-weg.  
 Unweg-alædnes *a taking away*, v. onweg-alædnes.  
 Un-wemlic *unsullied*, pure, v. un-wemm.  
 Un-wemm, un-wemmed *unstained*, unsplotted, unsullied, pure, *Ex.* 12, 5: *Lev.* 9, 2, 3: *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 30, v. gewemman.  
 Un-wemme *immaculately*, purely.  
 Un-wemming *Purity*; incorruptio, puritas, *Rom.* 2, 7.  
 Un-wen *Unexpected*; insperatus, inexpectatus, *Somm.* 318.  
 Un-wened *Sudden*, unlooked for; insperatus, *Som.*  
 Un-wenlic *Unhoped for*, desperate; insperatus, desperatus, *Ors.* 4, 9.  
 Un-wenunga *Unexpectedly*; inopinato, improvise, *Bt.* 40, 6, C.  
 Un-weod *A weed*, an unprofitable herb; herba noxia, inutilis, *Off. Reg.* 3.  
 Un-weoder *stormy weather*, *C.* *Lk.* 8, 24, v. un-wæder.  
<sup>2</sup> Un-weorð *UNWORTHY*, vile, contemptible; indignus, vilis, nihili, *Bt.* 28: 27, 1, 2: 33, 1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *Ors.* 4, 7.  
 Un-weorðian; pp. geunwurðod. *To dishonour*, disgrace; dehonore, *Past.* 37, 2: *Bt.* 7, 2.  
 Un-weorðlic *Unworthy*, vile; indignus, vilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Un-weorðnes *Unworthiness*; indignitas, *Past.* 37, 2.  
 Un-weorðscipe *Unworthiness*, disgrace; indignitas, dedecus, *Bt.* 27, 2.  
 Un-weoðelnes [weðelhys want] *No want*, abundance; opulentia, *Som.*  
 Un-wer *unaware*, v. un-wær.  
 Un-wered [werian to protect] *Unprotected*, *Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 50, 21.  
 Un-werig *UNWEARY*; indefessus, *Herb.* 1, 17.  
 Un-werod *Unsweet*; insuavis, *Past.* 58, 10.  
 Un-westm, &c. *barrenness*, v. un-wæstm, &c.  
 Un-weðer *bad weather*, v. un-wæder.  
 Un-willa *Reluctance*; repugnantia:—Unwillum, unwillan *with reluctance*, unwillingly; cum reluctatione, invite, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 13: *Bt.* 27, 2.  
 Un-willende *UNWILLING*; non volens, nolens, *Past.* 33, 1.  
 Un-willes *Of unwillingness*, unwillingly, against one's will; invite, ægre:—Unwilles cum



- reluctatione, invite, Hexaem.*  
 17. Heora unwillis eorum  
 dissensu, iis invititis, *L. Edg.*  
*sup. 11.*
- <sup>d</sup>Un-wilsumlice *Unwillingly; non*  
*sponte, invite, Bd. S. p. 634,*  
*20.*
- Un-windan *To UNWIND, untwist;*  
*retexere, Som.*
- Un-wine [wine a friend] *An*  
*enemy; inimicus, Chr. 1075.*
- Un-winna *Unconquerable; in-*  
*vincibilis, Som.*
- Un-wisum, un-wynsum. *Un-*  
*pleasant; injucundus, asper,*  
*Bt. 14, 1: 40, 1.*
- Un-wisumnes, un-wynsumnes.  
*Unpleasantness; injucunditas,*  
*foeditas, R. Bas. 8.*
- Un-wislice *UNWISE, foolish, igno-*  
*rant; insipiens, stolidus, igno-*  
*narus, Deut. 32, 6: Ps. 13, 1:*  
*52, 1: 91, 6: 93, 8: Bd. S.*  
*p. 499, 22.*
- Un-wisdóm *Imprudence, folly,*  
*madness; insipientia, amen-*  
*tia, Ps. 21, 2: Lk. 6, 11: Bt.*  
*40, 7.*
- Un-wislice UNWISELY, *foolish-*  
*ly; insipienter, stolidus, Gen.*  
*19, 26.*
- Un-wisnes UNWISENESS, *folly,*  
*ignorance; insipientia, igno-*  
*rantia, Bd. S. p. 491, 29.*
- <sup>e</sup>Un-wita *An ignorant man; im-*  
*peritus, ignarus, L. Can. Edg. 4.*
- Un-witende UNWITTING, *igno-*  
*rant; inscius, ignarus, T. V.*  
*Ps. 82, 15: Ors. 6, 36.*
- Un-wiðmetendlic *Incomparable;*  
*incomparabilis, Serm. in Ass.*  
*S. Jn. Som.*
- Un-witnigendlice *Without pun-*  
*ishment, quit, scot free; im-*  
*pune, Som.*
- Un-witnod, un-wytnod. *Un-*  
*punished, unrevenged; impu-*  
*nitus, inultus, Bt. 38, 3, 5.*
- Un-witnung *Lack of punish-*  
*ment; impunitas, Scint.*
- Un-wittig *Witless, ignorant; igno-*  
*narus, insensibilis, Som.*
- Un-wittol *Ignorant; ignarus,*  
*Som.*
- Un-witan *To disgrace, deform;*  
*dedecorare.*
- Un-wlite *Deformity, dishonour;*  
*deformitas, Som.*
- Un-wlitegan *To change the figure*  
*of, to disfigure; deformare,*  
*Bt. 39, 8, Card. p. 342, 18.*
- Un-wlitegung *Disfiguring; de-*  
*formatio, Cot. 69.*
- Un-wlitig *Deformed, disfigured,*  
*ill-favoured; invenustus, de-*  
*formis, foedus, Elf. gr. Som. p.*  
*7, 21: Bd. S. p. 611, 17.*
- Un-wlitignes *Deformity; defor-*  
*mitas, inconcinntas, Bd. S.*  
*p. 612, 7.*
- Un-woeder *a storm, Lk. 8, 24,*  
*v. un-wæder.*
- <sup>f</sup>Un-worht *Unfinished, unwrought;*  
*infectus, Text. Roff. p. 46.*
- Un-worðian *to dishonour, R. Jn.*  
*8, 49, v. un-weorðian.*
- Un-wræc *Easily broken, weak;*  
*impotens, invalidus, Chr. 1052,*  
*Gib. p. 166, 41.*
- Un-wrænc, un-wrenc. *Vice,*  
*evil design; vitium, mala ars,*  
*Past. 33, 1: Gen. 39, 16.*
- Un-wræne *Unlustrful; non las-*  
*civus, Som.*
- Un-wræst, un-wrest. *Weak,*  
*frail, base; impotens, infir-*  
*mus, turpis, Chr. 1052, Gib.*  
*p. 168, 4: 1086.*
- Un-wrecen *Unpunished; inul-*  
*tus, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 322, 2.*
- Un-wrenc *vice, v. un-wrænc.*
- Un-wrecon *To uncover, reveal,*  
*declare; detegere, Ps. 36, 5.*
- Un-wrest *frail, weak, v. un-*  
*wræst.*
- Un-wrigan *To unrig, uncover, re-*  
*veal; detegere, L. Ps. 17, 17.*
- Un-wrigednes *An uncovering, a*  
*revelation; explicatio, apoca-*  
*lypsis, R. Ben. interl. 12.*
- Un-wrigennes *An uncovering, a*  
*revelation; explicatio, reve-*  
*latio, Som.*
- Un-written UNWRITTEN; *non*  
*scriptus, Bt. 18, 3.*
- <sup>g</sup>Un-writere *A bad or false writer;*  
*pseudographus, Elf. gr. pref.*
- Un-wriðan *To draw out; dis-*  
*tringere, Cot. 80.*
- Un-wunden UNWOUND; *retro*  
*glomeratus, R. 3.*
- Un-wundod UNWOUNDED; *non*  
*vulneratus, Cd. 9.*
- Un-wuniendlic *Uninhabitable;*  
*non habitabilis, Equ. Vern.*  
*19.*
- Un-wurð, un-wyrð. *Unworthy,*  
*of little value; non dignus,*  
*nullius pretii, vilis, Ors. 2, 5:*  
*Bd. S. p. 566, 8: Bt. 18, 1.*
- Un-wurðian *To dishonour, de-*  
*spise; dehonore, contem-*  
*nere, Wanl. Cat. p. 121.*
- Un-wurðlice UNWORTHILY; *in-*  
*digne, Mk. 10, 14: Ors. 6,*  
*9.*
- Un-wurðnes, un-wyrðnes. *Un-*  
*worthiness, baseness; indigni-*  
*tas, vilitas, Bt. 5, 1.*
- Un-wynsum, &c. *unpleasant, v.*  
*un-winsum, &c.*
- Un-wyrcan *To unwork, destroy;*  
*destruere, Mod. Conf. 1.*
- Un-wyrd *Misfortune, trouble;*  
*infortunium, Bt. 22, 1.*
- Un-wyrð, &c. *unworthy, v. un-*  
*weorð, unwurð.*
- Un-yð *Uneasy, heavy; difficilis,*  
*gravis, Ors. 1, 12.*
- Un-yðlice *Uneasily, hardly;*  
*difficulter, Bd. S. p. 512, 27.*
- Un-yðelicnys *uneasiness, v. un-*  
*eðelicnys.*
- Un-yðian, &c. *un-yðgiende.*

*To trouble, grieve; molestare,*  
*vexare.*

<sup>h</sup>Un-yðnes [yð, eað easy] *Diffi-*  
*culty, uneasiness; difficultas,*  
*Guthl. Vit. 20.*

Uot-swað *footpath, v. fot-swað.*

Up, upp; *adj. Exalted, high; elat-*  
*us;—Neoman upne gefean*  
*to take exalted joy, Cd. 217,*  
*Th. p. 277, 4: Bt. R. p. 185,*  
*v. uplic, uppa.*

Up, upp, uppe; *comp. ufor; adv.*

[*Plat. up, uppe, uff, uf, op: Dut.*  
*op: Frs. up, uppa, oppa, op:*  
*Ger. auf: Old Ger. up, uff:*  
*Ker. oba: Ot. Wil. ufan, uff:*  
*Moes. jup sursum; uf sub:*  
*Dan. op, oppe, opad, paa:*  
*Swed. upp, opp, uppåt, uppå,*  
*på: Icel. upp sursum; uppá*  
*in, supra] Up, upward; sur-*  
*sum, alto, in altum:—Ma up*  
*þonne nyðer more up than*  
*down, Bt. 41, 6. Se wandrað*  
*ufor which wandereth higher,*  
*Bt. 36, 2. Ufor and ufor*  
*higher and higher, Bt. 25.*  
*Site ufor sit higher, Lk. 14,*  
*10. Ne uppe on heofone, ne*  
*niðer on eorðan, Deut. 4,*  
*39. And Abraham besealh*  
*upp, Gen. 18, 2. Þæh he*  
*uppe seo though he be on high,*  
*Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 2. Þær*  
*secað up there tend upward,*  
*Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 4. Up*  
*þonan up from thence, Cd.*  
*227, Th. p. 304, 24. Se Hæ-*  
*lend aras upp, Jn. 8, 10.*  
*Aras he up, Jn. 8, 7. Up*  
*ofer þære burge wallas up*  
*over the city's walls, Bd. S. p.*  
*543, 2. Locan upp on heo-*  
*fon aspectare sursum in cælum,*  
*Bd. S. p. 577, 20. Up to me*  
*sursum ad me, Gen. 4, 10. Up*  
*to þære dune sursum ad mon-*  
*tem, Num. 14, 40.*

<sup>i</sup>Up-aber *bore up, Bd. S. p. 614,*  
*11, v. beran.*

Up-abrecan *To break or boil up;*  
*erumpere, ebullire, Elf. gr.*  
*Som. p. 30.*

Up-abredan, up-abregdan; *pp.*  
*up-abroden, up-abrodden. To*  
*pull or snatch up; efferre, ex-*  
*trahere, eripere, R. Ben. 7:*  
*Past. 16, 2.*

Up-adelfan *To dig up; effodire,*  
*Past. 30.*

Up-adon *to take up, Bd. S. p.*  
*529, 24.*

Up-æthæstan *To break out to;*  
*prorumpere, L. Ethel. Anf.*  
*2, W. p. 104, 28.*

Up-ahæfen *lifted up, Bt. R. p.*  
*186, v. up-ahæbban.*

Up-ahæfenes *A lifting up, pride;*  
*elatio, Past. 58, 5.*

Up-ahafednes, up-ahafennys,  
 up-ahafenys *A lifting up, an*  
*exalting, pride; elatio, ele-*



- vatio, arrogantia, *R. Ben. 4: Ex. 17, 15, v. ahafennes.*
- <sup>k</sup>Up-ahëbban, up-hebban, þu up-ahëfst, he up-ahëfð; *p. up-ahóf, we up-ahófon; pp. up-ahafen; v. a. [hebban to heave] To raise, to lift up; levare, elevare, extollere, exaltare, provehere, Ps. 74, 4: Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 14: Ex. 15, 2: 29, 26: Lk. 21, 28: Jn. 8, 28: Gen. 50, 20: Mk. 1, 30: 9, 27: Jn. 3, 14: 6, 5: Bt. 18, 4: 37, 1: Jn. 12, 32.*
- Up-ahëfe *lift up; exalta, Ps. 7, 6; imp. of up-ahëbban, v. hebban.*
- Up-ahëfednes *an exalting, pride, arrogance, R. Ben. 4, 62: L. Eccl. 21, v. up-ahafednes.*
- Up-aheng *hung up, Jos. 10, 26, v. hon.*
- Up-aræman; *p. de. To rise up; surgere, Cd. 162.*
- Up-aræran; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To rear up, to uprear, excite; erigere, suscitare, excitare, Elf. gr. Som. p. 28: Cd. 158, Th. p. 196, 22: Ors. 5, 9: Bt. 3, 1: Lk. 13, 13.*
- Up-areht *erect; erectus, V. Ps. 19, 9, v. recan to stand up.*
- Up-arisan *To rise or spring up; surgere, oriri, L. Ps. 3, 5.*
- <sup>l</sup>Up-asëttan *to set up, to commence, Chr. 1001: Bd. S. p. 627, 14.*
- Up-aspringan; *p. up-asprang, we up-asprungon. To spring up, to arise, to come up; oriri, exoriri, Mt. 5, 45: 13, 5, 6: Lk. 1, 78: Ex. 12, 30: Mk. 16, 2.*
- Up-aspryttan; *p. up-asprit. To sprout up; germinare, pullulare, Bt. R. p. 196: Gen. 2, 5.*
- Up-astandan; *p. up-astód. To stand up, arise; surgere, Nic. 18.*
- Up-astig, up-stig. [stig *a way, path*] *An ascension, ascent, a vehicle; ascensio, ascensus, vehiculum in quod ascenditur: — Upstig Cristes ascensio Christi, Bd. S. p. 545, 33: L. Can. Eccl. 2: Elf. T. p. 26: Ps. 83, 6: 103, 4.*
- Up-astigan, up-stigan. *To ascend up, to mount; ascendere, Bd. S. p. 628, 20: Ps. 67, 19: Ex. 15, 1, 4: Gen. 28, 12: Jn. 1, 51: Bd. S. p. 628, 16.*
- Up-astignes, up-astigennys. *An ascension, a going up, an ascent; ascensio, via sive modus per quem ascenditur, scalæ, Bd. 629, 15. Vehiculum in quod ascenditur, L. Ps. 103, 4.*
- Up-ateon, up-teon; *p. up-atyhsð, he up-ateah, we up-atugon; pp. up-atogen. To*

*draw up, lift up, draw out; sursum trahere, extrahere, evellere, Bd. S. p. 541, 40: Bt. R. p. 166: Mt. 13, 48.*

<sup>m</sup>Up-äpenian; *p. ode; pp. ed. To stretch out upon, to hang up; sursum extendere, suspendere, Past. 16, 1.*

Up-aweallan *To boil up; ebullire, Elf. gr. Som. 30: Bd. S. p. 628, 25.*

Up-awegan *To lift up, support; in altum evehere, sustentare, L. Const. W. p. 147, § 2: Cot. 79.*

Up-awendan *To turn up; sursum vertere, Lye.*

Up-aweorpan, up-weorpan. *To cast up, cast out; ejicere, Som.*

Up-beseon *To look up; sursum aspicere, Lk. 13, 11.*

Up-bestælan *To steal upon; subducere se, Som.*

Up-comyng *A coming up, a rising; ortus, C. Ps. 84, 12.*

Up-cuman; *p. up-com; pp. up-cumen. To come up, to arise, ascend; sursum venire, ascendere, erumpere, Mk. 4, 17: Ex. 15, 16: Ps. 111, 4: Bd. S. p. 521, 30.*

Up-cund *Well known; notus, Bd. S. p. 595, 39: Lye.*

<sup>n</sup>Up-cyme *A coming up, rising, source; ortus, Cd. 192: Ps. 112, 3.*

Up-ende *A top; vertex, Bt. 39, 13.*

Up-eóde, up-eódon *went up, Gen. 19, 23, v. gan.*

Up-faran *To go up, to ascend; sursum ire, ascendere, Cd. 222, Th. p. 289, 33.*

Up-feax *Bald before; recalvus, Cot. 172: Som.*

Up-fegean *To lift up; sublevare, Past. 58, 6.*

Up-flëring *UPPER FLOORING, an upper chamber, a garret; superna contabulatio, cœnaculum, Som.*

Up-flóre, an; *f. An upper floor, a chamber; superna contabulatio: — Gefeollon of anre upfloran fell from an upper floor, Chr. 978: Jos. 2, 6: Jud. 16, 27.*

Up-flugon *flew up, ascended; ascendebant, Gen. 19, 28, v. fleógan.*

Up-forletan *To lead up, to deduce, divide; sursum ducere, deducere, Ors. 2, 4: Cd. 112.*

Up-gan, up-gangan, up-gongan. *To gang or go up, to raise; sursum ire, ascendere, Bd. S. p. 629, 10: 645, 24, v. gan.*

Up-gang, up-gangang, up-gong. *A going up, rising, an excursion; ascensus, ortus, Bd. S. p. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge after sun's rising,*

*L. Eccl. Alf. 25. Hi namon ænne upgang they took an excursion, Chr. 1009.*

<sup>o</sup>Up-geberan; *p. up-gebær; pp. up-geboren. To bear or carry up; attollere, Bd. S. p. 596, 4.*

Up-gebredan *To upbraid; exprobrare, Som.*

Up-gefaran *to go up, Bt. 7, 3, v. up-faran.*

Up-gelædan, up-lædan. *To lead up; extrahere, educere, Bd. S. p. 596, 4, B.*

Up-geteon *to draw up; subducere, L. Ethel. Anlf. 3, v. up-ateon.*

Up-gewitan *To go up, to go over; ascendere, Bt. 7, 3: 39, 13.*

Up-godas, up-godo. *The gods above; superi, Cot. 195.*

Up-gong *a going up, v. up-gang.*

Upha *Above; super, Lye.*

Up-hafenes *a lifting up, pride, v. up-ahafednes.*

Up-heah *High, aloft; sublimis, Bt. 25.*

Up-hebban *to raise, Ex. 15, 2, v. up-ahëbban.*

Up-hefnes *An exaltation, extacy; elevatio, extasis, Cot. 77.*

Up-heofon *High heaven, heaven above; superum cœlum, Cod. Exon. 22 a, 11.*

<sup>p</sup>Up-hus *An upper room or chamber; superna domus, cœnaculum, Cot. 59.*

Up-lædan *to lead up, v. up-gelædan.*

Up-land *UPLAND, highland, the country; montana terra, rus, villa, Chr. 1087.*

Up-landisc *Uplandish, rural; montanus, rusticus, Som.*

Up-lang *Up along, erect; sursum, erecte, Cd. 158, Th. p. 197, 7.*

Up-legen *A hair pin; discerniculum, acus crinalis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: Lye.*

Up-lic, up-lec, upp-lic; *def. se up-lica; seo, þæt up-lice; adj. [up up, lic like] On high, high, lofty, sublime; supernus, supremus: — Se up-lica wrecend the high avenger, Chr. 978.*

*Seo uplice ar-fæstnys the sublime piety, Bd. S. p. 538, 31: 589, 28.*

*To gefean þære upplican caestre ad gaudia supernæ civitatis, Bd. S. p. 479, 15.*

*Hi agon uplicne ham they shall have a sublime home, Cd. 221, Th. p. 287, 5.*

*Mid þam uplican mihte with the high power, Bd. S. p. 478, 40.*

*Pa uplecæn superiora, T. Ps. 103, 3.*

*Sprecan be þam upplican domum Godes ælmihtiges sermocinari de supernis iudiciis Dei omnipotentis, Bd. S. p. 640, 34.*

Up-locian *To UP-LOOK, to look*



up or upward; sursum aspi-  
cere, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 275, 12.

Up-lyft *The high air, ether, sky;*  
supernus ær, æther, *Som.*

Up-olfersteppan *To go or step*  
*over; supra-transgredi, Bt.*  
*R.* p. 165.

Upp, &c. up, v. up, &c.

Uppa *High, lofty; supernus:—*  
*Offer uppan rodere over high*  
*heaven (sky), Bt. R.* p. 185,  
v. up.

Uppan, upp-on; *prep. ac. d.* [up  
up, on on] 1. UPON; super.  
2. *Beyond, after, against, from;*  
*supra, ultra, post, contra, ab:*  
—1. Uppan þisne stan super  
hunc lapidem, *Mt.* 21, 44.  
Uppan hys heafod super ejus  
caput, *Mt.* 26, 7. Uppan  
tamre assene super miti asina,  
*Mt.* 21, 5. Uppan þam munte  
super monte, *Ex.* 32, 1. Uppon  
anre dune super quodam monte,  
*Gen.* 22, 2. 2. Uppan East-  
ron after Easter, *Rub. Jn.* 10,  
11. Uppon his broðer against  
his brother, *Chr.* 1105. Up-  
pon him genumen hæfde had  
taken from him, *Chr.* 1106.

Uppeland rural; ruralis, *Chr.*  
1086, v. up-land.

Upp-forlet *left on high, Cd.* 70,  
*Th.* p. 84, 29.

Uppian *To rise up; assurgere,*  
*attolli, Past.* 38, 6.

Upp-iornan *to run up, grow up,*  
*C. Mk.* 4, 5, v. up-yrnan.

Upplic high, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. uplic.  
Uppon upon, v. uppan.

Up-rice *The up-kingdom, heavenly*  
*kingdom; supernum, i.e. cœ-*  
*leste regnum, Cod. Exon.* 12 b,  
4, ult.

Up-ridan *To ride up; sursum*  
*equare, in alto eminere, Cd.*  
155.

Up-riht UPRIGHT, erect; ar-  
rectus, erectus, *Gen.* 37, 7:  
*Bt.* 41, 6.

Up-rine, up-ryne. *An up-course,*  
*a rising; ortus, exortus, Bt.*  
25: *Ps.* 106, 3: 112, 3.

Up-roccetan *To belch up; eruct-*  
*are;—Up-roccantæð eructa-*  
*bunt, T. Ps.* 118, 171.

Up-roder, up-rodor. *The firma-*  
*ment above, heaven above; su-*  
*pernus æther, cœlum, Cd.*  
143: 146: 163, *Th.* p. 205,  
2: 169, *Th.* p. 212, 25: *Bt.*  
*R.* p. 195.

Up-siðian *To travel up; sursum*  
*ire, ascendere, Præc. fin. Cd.*  
*Jun.* 3.

Up-sittan *To sit on high; in alto*  
*sedere, Cd.* 227.

Up-sprinc, up-spring. *A spring-*  
*ing or rising up; ortus, Ps.*  
49, 2: *Gen.* 5, 10.

Up-springan *to spring up, v. up-*  
*aspringan.*

Up-sprucen, up-sprugen *sprung*  
*up, M. Ps.* 84, 12; for up-  
sprungen, v. springan.

Up-sprungennes *An un-spring-*  
*ing, a rising, an eclipse; ortus,*  
*ascensus, eclipsis, Bd. S. p.*  
558, 10, B.

Up-spyttan *to sprout up, v. up-*  
*asprittan.*

Up-standan *to stand up, v. up-*  
*astandan.*

Up-stig an ascending, ascent, v.  
up-astig.

Up-stigan *to ascend, get up, v.*  
up-astigan.

Up-teon *to draw up, v. up-*  
*ateon.*

Up-wæg *Up way, on high, above;*  
*sursum, in alto, Menol. F.*  
383.

Up-ware *Inhabitants of heaven;*  
*superi incolæ, Cot.* 19.

Up-weallan *to boil up, v. up-*  
*aweallan.*

Up-weard UPWARD; erectus,  
supinus, *Bt. R.* p. 198: *Bd.*  
*S. p.* 537, 25. Ligan upweard  
*to lie with the face upward;*  
*jacere supinus, Bd. S. p.* 773,  
48.

Upweardes; *adv. UPWARDS;*  
*sursum:—Ors.* 4, 5. Up-  
weardes grewð grows upwards,  
*Bt.* 34, 10.

Up-wegan *to lift up, v. up-*  
*awegan.*

Up-weorpan *to cast up, v. up-*  
*aweorpan.*

Up-wyllan *to boil up, v. up-*  
*aweallan.*

Up-yrn *A rising; ortus, Bd. S.*  
p. 576, 11.

Up-yrnan *To run up, to rise;*  
*sursum currere, oriri, Bd. S.*  
p. 581, 14: 478, 27.

UR [Plat. uross m: *Ger. auer-*  
*ochse, urochse m: Dan. Swed.*  
*uroxe m: Icel. úr, úri m. urus,*  
*bubalus: Grk. ovpos a buffalo.*  
*Adelung observes, that one of*  
*the first and oldest significa-*  
*tions of the word ur, was great,*  
*excellent, in some compound*  
*words; as, urochs, ure, &c.*  
*According to Macrobius VI.*  
*Saturn, c. 4, ur is a Gothic*  
*word. "Necon et Punicis*  
*Oscisque verbis usi sunt veteres,*  
*quorum imitatione Virgilius pe-*  
*regrina verba non respuit, ut in*  
*illo silvestres uri assidue. Uri*  
*enim Gallica vox est, qua feri*  
*boves significantur." A wild*  
*ox, a buffalo; urus, Lye.*  
*Ure; g. pl. of ic. Of us; nostrum*  
*vel nostri:—Ure sum one of*  
*us; nostrum unus, Gen. 3, 22.*  
*Gemiltsa ure miserere nostri,*  
*Ps. 122, 4. God miltsige*  
*ure Deus misereatur nostri, Ps.*  
66, 1.  
*Ure; g. m. n. ures; g. f. ure;*

*adj. pron. OUR; noster, nos-*  
*tra, nostrum:—Fæder ure our*  
*Father; noster Pater, Mt. 6, 9.*  
*Ure yrfweardas nostra hære-*  
*ditas, Mk. 12, 7. On naman*  
*Godes ures in nomine Dei nos-*  
*tri, Ps. 19, 5. Sillað mæðe*  
*urum Gode tribute magnitu-*  
*dinem Deo nostro, Deut. 32, 3.*  
*Urne dæghwamlice hlaf syle*  
*us nostrum quotidianum panem*  
*da nobis, Mt. 6, 11: Lk. 11, 3.*  
*Ure fæderas nostri patres, Gen.*  
46, 34. Ræst eallra urra ges-  
winca rest of all our labours,  
*Bt.* 34, 8. Sealde wedd urum  
fæderum dedit fœdus nostris  
patribus, *Deut.* 5, 3. Forgyf  
us ure gyltas remitte nobis  
nostra peccata, *Mt. 6, 12: Lk.*  
11, 4.

Urig Hoary, grey; canus, *Jdth.*  
p. 24, 27: *Hick. Thes. vol. I.*  
p. 131, 53, v. har.

Urlag fate, v. órlag.

Urnen run; pp. of yrnan.

Urnon ran; cucururent, *Mt.*  
8, 28: *Bt.* 35, 6: *Mk.* 9, 15:  
*Jn.* 20, 4, v. yrnan.

Us; *ac. d. pl. of ic, pron. [Plat.*  
*us: Dut. ons: Ger. uns: Old.*  
*Ger. unsih, d. unsich: Ot.*  
*Ker. uns: Moes. uns: Dan.*  
*os: Swed. Icel. oss]* Us, to us;

us, to us; nos, nobis:—Hæle us heal us;  
salva nos, *Mt.* 8, 25. Offer us  
over us; super nos, *Gen.* 42,  
21: *Ex.* 2, 14: *Mt.* 27, 25.

Us need is need is to us, it is  
necessary for us, *L. Enh.* 30.

God ys us bonum est nobis, *Mt.*  
17, 4. Us ys betere þæt  
nobis est melius ut, *Jn.* 11, 50.

Wel us was bene nobis erat,  
*Num.* 11, 18. Us nys alyfed  
nobis non est permissum, *Jn.*  
18, 31.

USA, wusa, an. [In peopling a  
country, the new comers often  
take the appellatives of the old  
inhabitants for proper names.  
It is thus with the names of  
rivers; hence it is that the  
Britons, at their first coming,  
denominated so many rivers in  
England, Asc, Esc, Isc, Osc,  
and Use, which the English  
altered into Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux,  
Ouse, in Axley, Axholm, Ex-  
mouth, Exeter, Uxbridge.  
This is the varied orthography  
of the same word which among  
the Old Britons signified water,  
as it does now in the Highlands  
and in Ireland, Baxter's Gloss.  
*Brit. p.* 264.] The river OUSE,  
Ose, Use, Isc; the name of many  
rivers, but especially the Ouse  
which rises in Northampton-  
shire, runs through Bedford-  
shire, Cambridgeshire and  
Norfolk, and enters the sea at



King's Lynn; nomen plurimum in Anglia fluviorum: — Andlang Usan along the Ouse, *Chr.* 1010. Betwyx Usan and Trentan betwixt the Ouse and Trent, *Chr.* 1069, *Gib.* p. 174, 31. Betweoh dicum and Wusan between the dike (mound, bank) and Ouse, *Chr.* 905.

\*User, usser nom. m. f. n: g. m. n. usses; f. usse: d. m. n. ussum; f. usse: ac. m. userne; f. usse; n. user: pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user: g. ussa: d. ussum; pron. [Chiefly used by poets for ure our] Our; noster, nostra, nostrum: — User lif our life, *Cd.* 189, *Th.* p. 235, 8: 26. Scyppend usser our preserver, *Cd.* 45: 85. Þa eagan usses modes the eyes of our mind, *Bt.* R. p. 180: 181. Ussum folce to our folk, *Cd.* 98. Ne in usse magæðe, ne on ussum gemanan neque in nostra provincia, neque in nostra communione, *Bd.* S. p. 507, 27. User yldran our forefathers, *Cd.* 188. On þone ecan eard ussa sau-la in the eternal country of our souls, *Bt.* R. p. 184. Mildsa þu saulum ussa leoda pity thou (the) souls of our people, *Bd.* S. p. 537, 31. Oð usse tide to our time, *Bd.* S. p. 519, 37.

\*Usic, usich, usig, usih; pron. [Used chiefly by poets in ac. d. pl. for us, ac. of ic] Us; nos nobis: — Gewearð usic befell us; evenit nobis, *Cd.* 219. Ne forlet þu usic forsake thou not us, *Cd.* 190. Wuna mid usic dwell with us, *Cd.* 130. Ne inleð usih in costume, ah gefrig usich from yfele ne ducas nos in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo, *C. Mt.* 6, 13. Gif þu worpes usig, send usig, &c. si tu ejicias nos, mitte nos, &c., *C. Mt.* 8, 31.

Usse our v. user.

Usser our, v. user.

Usses of our.—ussum to our, v. user.

U't, úte; comp. útor; adv. [Plat. nut; prep. adv. Dut. uit: *Frs.* ut, wt out, without: *Ger.* aus: *Old Ger.* uss, ut: *Moes.* us a, ab, de, ex; ut, uta out, extra, foras: *Dan.* ud ex, extra, foras; *Swed.* ut: *Icel.* út extra, in, ad:

Wend. is: *Pers.* <sup>1</sup> az out: *Ind.*

ut: *Bret.* eus: *Gael.* as out of, from out] OUT, without, abroad; foras, extra: — Gan ut to go out; ire foras, exire, *Gen.* 4, 8. Gang ut go out, *Gen.* 27, 3. He eode ut he

went out; ille exivit, *Gen.* 24, 63. Eodon hig ut an æfter anum exibant alius post alium, *Jn.* 8, 9. Her is þin modor ute, *Mk.* 3, 32. Inne and ute within and without, *Lup.* 4. Wæs ute erat foras, *Lk.* 1, 10. Þe ute synt qui extra sunt, *Mk.* 4, 11. Þe hit ute secð which it seeks without, *Bt.* 35, 1. Hi slepon ute they slept abroad, *Bt.* 15. Ne hi nan wuht magon ne ufor ne utor findan nor can they find any thing over or beyond (it), *Bt.* 34, 12, *Card.* p. 240, 21.

U't-ablāwan, út-blāwan. To blow out; eflare, *Bd.* S. p. 628, 41.

U't-ablegned Filled with blisters; pustulatus, *Som.*

U't-abredan To take out or away; auferre, *Bd.* S. p. 490, 5.

U't-acimen, út-acymen, útan-cumen, e; f. q. [utout, cumen come] A stranger, foreigner; foris veniens, advena, peregrinus: — Ic wæs utacimen ego eram advena, *Ex.* 2, 22. Lætað utacymene hig lesan sinile peregrinum ista colligere, *Lev.* 23, 22. Ge wæron utacymene vos eratis peregrini, *Lev.* 19, 34: 25, 23. Utan-cumene ne geswenc þu afflict not thou a stranger, *L. Alf.* *Eccl.* 33.

U't-acnysan To drive out; expellere, *Ps.* 35, 13.

U't-acund, út-acunda. A stranger; alienus, alienigena, *C. Mt.* 17, 25.

U't-acymen a stranger, *Lev.* 23, 22, v. út-acimen.

U't-adelfan To dig out; effodere, *Elf.* gr. 28.

U't-adon To do or put out; eruerere, ejicere, *Mt.* 7, 4, 5: *Ex.* 21, 26.

U't-adrifan, út-drifan. To drive out; expellere, *Mk.* 3, 23: *Lk.* 19, 45.

U't-adrygan To dry out; abstergere, *Past.* 2, 5.

U't-ærre Outward, utter: exterior, *Som.*

U't-afaran, út-faran. To go out, drive out, to banish; exire, exire facere, expellere, *Cd.* 173, *Th.* p. 216, 14: *Bt.* 5, 1.

U't-afengan To take out, except; excipere, *Cot.* 7, 8.

U't-afléon, út-fléon. To flee out or away; effugere, *Bd.* S. p. 627, 15.

U't-aflowan, út-flowan. To flow out; effluere, *Bd.* S. p. 589, 1.

U't-aflýman To drive out or away; fugare, expellere, *Chr.* 725.

U't-agan gone out, *Mt.* 9, 32, v. gan.

U't-ageotan To pour out; effundere, *Ps.* 21, 12.

U't-aholan To dig out; effodere, *Lye.*

U't-ahræcean To spit out; exspuere, *Som.*

U't-alædan To lead out; educere, *Ex.* 14, 11: *Deut.* 5, 6.

U't-alened, út-alened pulled out, v. ut-alinian.

U't-aletan To let go out; dimittere, *Lye.*

U't-alinian; pp. út-alened, út-alened. To pull or pluck out, to deliver; eruerere, liberare, *Deut.* 32, 39.

U't-alocan, út-alucan. To pull out, to shut out; evelere, excludere, *Ors.* 5, 3: *Ps.* 24, 16.

U't-alýsan To loose from, to deliver, redeem; redimere, *Som.*

U't-alýðian To break out; cum impetu erumpere, fuga evadere, *Lye.*

U't-amæran, úte-amæran; p. de [ut out, a from, meare a boundary] To drive out, to banish, to limit; exterminare, terminos contrahere, *Bd.* S. p. 584, 7: 499, 23.

U'TAN, uton, utun. A word of exhortation, used with the infinitive mood to express a desire or intention, such as let us; verbum hortantis; ut, age, agendum, agite: — Utan biddan þæt let us pray that; agite orare, i. e. oremus ut, *Hymn.* 5. Utan biddan God let us beseech God, *Bd.* S. p. 502, 18: 524, 21. Utan God lufian let us love God, *L. Const.* W. p. 116, 12. Uton beon a urum hlaforde holde let us be always faithful to our Lord, *L. Eccl.* *Cnut.* 20. Uton wirceaþ man to andlicnisse, *Gen.* 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3. Uton gan eamus, *Mk.* 14, 42: *Jn.* 11, 15, 16. Uton gan heonon eamus hinc, *Jn.* 14, 31. Uton faran togædere eamus simul, *Gen.* 33, 12. Uton lætan bion þas spræce let us let be this discourse; mittamus hanc questionem, *Bt.* 34, 7. Uton faran to Bethleem eamus ad Bethleem, *Lk.* 2, 15.

U'tan, útane, úton; adv. [Plat. buten: *Dut.* buiten: *Frs.* buten, buta: *Ger.* aussen: *Old Ger.* uzzana, uzan, uzzæ, utan: *Moes.* uta, utana extra: *Dan.* uden: *Swed.* utom without, beyond; utan unless, except, without: *Icel.* utan] Outwards, without, outwardly; extra, extrinsecus: — Ufan and utan



above and without; supra et extra, *Cd.* 221, *Th.* p. 285, 23. Utan whitige extrinsecus speciosus, *Mt.* 23, 27. Utan ryhtwise extrinsecus justus, *Mt.* 23, 28. Utan cymán ab extra venire, *Mk.* 7, 18.

U't-an, út-on; prep. d. ac. Without, beyond; extra:—Uton hwylercere fare extra quamvis viam, *L. Edg. sup.* 16.

U'tan-cumen, útan-cymen, útan-cuma. *A stranger, foreigner; peregrinus, L. Alf. Eccl.* 33: *Lev.* 19, 33: *Deut.* 10, 19, v. ut-acimen.

U'tan-cymene; adj. [útan without, cumen come] Strange, foreign; peregrinus:—Gif utancymene oxa oðres oxan gewundað, *Ex.* 21, 35. Ne hyrwe ge utancymene man ne injuria afficiatis vos peregrinum hominem, *Lev.* 19, 33.

U'tan-weard OUTWARD; exterior, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

U't-anydan To force out, expel; expellere, *Ps.* 43, 3: 118, 10.

U'tan-ymb about, round about, *Bt. R.* p. 179, v. ymbe-utan.

U'tan-ymbclyppan To clip around, to embrace; complecti, *Bt. R.* p. 164.

U'tan-ymbgan To go round about; circuire, *Som.*

U'tan-ymbhabban To hold around, enclose; comprehendere, *Bt.* 24, 1.

U'tan-ymbhwerfan, úton-hwyr-fan. To turn round about; circum rotare, *Bt.* 39, 3.

U'tan-ymbsetan To set round about; obsidere, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 2.

U'tan-ymbsellan, útan-syllan. To surround about, to encircle; circumdare, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 24.

U'tan-ymbstandan To stand round about, to surround; circumstare, *Bt.* 37, 1.

U't-apycan To pick out; eruerere, *Num.* 16, 14.

U't-aredian To find a way out; liberare, *Bt.* 35, 5.

U't-asceofan, út-scufan. To shove out, to thrust out; extrudere, *Ps.* 36, 9.

U't-asceotan to SHOOT OUT, *Ors.* 3, 7: *Past.* 2, 5.

U't-ascfan to thrust out, v. út-asceofan.

U't-aslean, út-slean. To beat or drive out; excutere, ictu eruerere efflorescere in cute, *Ors.* 4, 5: *Past.* 2, 5.

U't-aspiwan To vomit or spit out; evomere, *Past.* 58, 9.

U't-astingan To pull out; eruerere, *Chr.* 797.

U't-apydan To bear or cast out; egerere, repellere, *L. Ps.* 42, 2.

U't-bær bore or carried out, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 37.

U't-cwalm, út-cwealm. Entire destruction; bellum internecinum, *Som.*

U't-draef *A driving out; expulsion, exterminatio, Swith. Vit.*

U't-draefere *A banisher, destroyer; exterminator, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

U't-dragan To drag out; extrahere, *Ors.* 1, 3.

U'te Out, without, abroad, forth; foras, extra, *Jn.* 18, 16: *Mk.* 1, 45: 3, 32: *Lk.* 11, 40: 1, 10: 13, 25: *Mt.* 26, 69, v. út.

U'te; prep. Without; extra:—Ute cyrican extra ecclesiam, *L. Const. W.* p. 112, 6.

U'temest UTMOST, outmost, most remote; extremus, *Bt.* 19, v. ytemest, in yte.

U'ten-cumen *a stranger, Ors.* 5, 2, v. útan-cumen.

U'tene Without, abroad; foris, *C. R. Ben.* 19.

U'ter, útera, úterra, úterra, úttra m; f. n. útere, útre, úttrre; g. úttran; adj. comp. OUTER, utter; exterior:—Utere ban outer bone, *L. pol. Elf.* 40. On uter mere in the outer sea, *Chr.* 897. For þære úttran geornfulnesse pro exteriori industria, *Bd. S.* p. 632, 8. Þa úttran weore the outer work, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 30. Wurfað on þa utteran þystro ejicite in extremas tenebras, *Mt.* 22, 13: 25, 30, v. yte.

U't-etan To eat out; exedere, *Som.*

U'te-weard The outward part or edge, the margin; exterior pars cujusvis rei, margo, *R.* 29: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

U'te-weard, úte-werd. OUTWARD; externus:—Ofer utewerd Aarones swyðre eare super externa Aaronis dextra aure, *Ex.* 29, 20. From þam muðan utewardum from the outward mouth, *Chr.* 893.

U't-fær *A going out, an issue, an expedition; exitus, L. Ps.* 143, 17.

U't-færan; p. út-för. To go out or forth; exire, *Ps.* 103, 24: *Mt.* 12, 43.

U't-færelð [ut, færelð a way, journey] *A going out; exodus:—*Eðodos on Grecisc, exitus on Lyden, Utfærelð on Englis; *Exodus in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out, in English, Tit. lib. Ex.: Deut.* 24, 5.

U't-far *a going out, R. Ben.* 66.

U't-forlætan To let go out, to cast out; ejicere, *Ex.* 6, 1.

U't-gan, út-gangan, út-gongan.

To go out; exire, *Mk.* 9, 29: *Mt.* 12, 44: 18, 28: 20, 1, 3, 5, 6: *Gen.* 8, 18, v. gan.

U't-gan *A going out, passage; meatus, exitus, Cot.* 132.

U't-gang, ut-gong. *An out-going, passage; egressio, exitus, anus, podex, Ps.* 18, 6: 118, 136: *Bd. S.* p. 598, 11.

U't-gefeht *A foreign war; exterum bellum, Bd. S.* p. 485, 11.

U't-gegan To go out; exire, evacuare, *Som.*

U't-gewendan To depart out, flee away; aufugere, *Chr.* 1009.

U't-gewitan To pass out, go out; discedere ex, egredi, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 18.

U't-gong *a going out, a departure, v. ut-gang.*

U't-gongan to go out, v. ut-gan.

U't-healf The outer half; externa dimidia pars, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

U't-here *A foreign army; exterus exercitus, Chr.* 1006.

uð, -ð [Eng. th: Swed. Dan. Ger. -d, -t: Icel. -ð] forms nouns of the feminine gender; as, geoguð youth; duguð virtue; yrmð poverty; sælð happiness; gesyghð sight; strengð strength; frymð beginning; myrð mirth; treowð troth, a covenant, &c.

h Uðe gave, v. unnan.

Uðe, uðon granted, should grant, *Cd.* 128, *Th.* p. 163, 3: *Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 71, 6, v. unnan.

Uð-geng, út-gangende. Falling, failing, passing away; discedens, transitorius, caducus, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 20.

U't-hleapan To leap out, to escape; exsilire, effugere, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27, 28.

Uðlic Mystical, belonging to high and deep matters; anagogicus, mysticus, *Som.*

Uðwita *A scribe, a wise man; scriba, C. Mt.* 8, 19, v. uð-wita.

Uð-weota *a wise man, an elder, a prince; sapiens, princeps, V. Ps.* 104, 20: 118, 100, v. uð-wita.

Uð-wita, uð-wuta, an; m. [wita a wise man] *A wise man, a scribe, philosopher; sapiens, philosophus, historicus:—Epicurus se uðwita Epicurus the philosopher, Bt.* 24, 3. Ure uð-wita Plato our philosopher Plato, *Bt.* 33, 3. Uðwitan ealle seggað þæt all philosophers say that, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Swa swa uðwiten a gewuna is as is the manner of philosophers, *Bt. R.* p. 34, 4.

Uð-witegung, e; f. Philosophy; philosophia, *Som.*



<sup>i</sup>Uð-witelic *Philosophical*; philosophicus, *Cot.* 8, 97, 181, 197.

Uð - witian *To philosophise*; philosophari, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 25.

Uð-wuta *a philosopher*, v. uð-wita.

U'TIAN; ic útige; *p.* geútode; *pp.* geútoð; v. a. *To out, to put out, to expel*; ejicere, *L. North. Pres.* 22: *L. Const. W.* p. 108, § 4.

U't-lædan *to lead out*, *L. Ps.* 67, 7, v. ut-aledan.

U't-lænde, út-lende. *One who is outlandish, a stranger*; qui extra terram sive regnum degit, *accola*, *Ps.* 104, 21. *Advena*, *Ps.* 38, 17.

U't-lændisc, út-lendisc. OUTLANDISH, *foreign*; peregrinus, extraneus, *Lev.* 24, 22.

<sup>j</sup>U't-lætan, út-letan. *To let out, let down, let loose*; dimittere, *Lk.* 5, 5.

U't-laga, út-lah, an; m. út-lag, es; m. AN OUTLAW, *an exile*; exlex, exul:—Beo he utlah *let him be an outlaw*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 6. Sy se man utlaga *let the man be an outlaw*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 28. Beo seo peof utlah *let the thief be an outlaw*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27. Se þe utlages weorc gewyrce *qui ex legis opus fecerit*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 12. Utlagas, *Chr.* 1070.

U't-lagian; p. út-lagode, geút-lagode. *To OUTLAW, to banish*; exlagare, proscribere, *Chr.* 1052.

U't-land *Land let or hired out*; elocata terra, *Som.*

U't-lic *Foreign*; extraneus, exterus, *Bd. S.* p. 603, 20.

U't-mæst, út-mest. UTMOST,

*last*; extremus, ultimus, *C. Mk.* 5, 23.

<sup>k</sup>U't-niman *To take out, to redeem*; redimere, *L. Lund. W.* p. 65, 6.

U't of Out of; ex, extra, *Jn.* 4, 30: *Mt.* 7, 5.

U't-on *without, beyond*, v. út-an.

Uton *let us*, *Gen.* 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3: *Jn.* 11, 15, 16, v. utan.

U'tor *Beyond*; exterius, *Bt.* 34, 12; comp. of út.

U't-oðberstan *To burst out of, flee away*; clam aufugere, *L. pol. Edg.* 6.

U't-oðfleon *To flee away from*; aufugere, *L. pol. Elf.* 1.

U't-oðrewan *To row out of*; eremigare, *Chr.* 897.

U't-ræcan *To reach out*; porrigere, extendere, *L. pol. Alf.* 5.

U't-ræsan *To rush out*; erumpere, *Chr.* 755.

<sup>l</sup>U'tre outer, v. úter.

U't-ridan *To ride or go out*; ex equitare, exire, *L. Edg. sup.* § 16.

U't-rine *An out-flowing*; effluxus, *Ps.* 106, 35.

U't-roccettan *To belch out, to utter*; eructare, *T. Ps.* 144, 7.

U't-ryne *An out-flowing*, *Ps.* 106, 33, v. út-rine.

U't-scyte *A flowing out*; eruptio, effluxus, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 101, 43.

U't-scytling *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Scint.* 64.

U't-sendan *To send out*; emittere, *Som.*

U't-setl *A public assize*; forin-seca sessio, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 42.

U't-siht *A flowing out*; exitus, profluvium ventris, *Ors.* 6, 7: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

U't-sion; part. út-sionde. *To effervesce, issue out*; effervesce, *Ors.* 1, 7, v. seon.

<sup>m</sup>U't-sið *A departing out, a departure, death*; exitus, obitus, excessus, *Cod. Exon.* 51 a, 16: *L. Ps.* 115, 2.

U't-siðian *To journey forth*; exire, *Cod. Exon.* 12 b, 9.

U't-slean *to beat or drive out*, v. ut-aslean.

U'tter outer, utter, v. uter.

U'ttermæst UTMERMOST; extremus, *Som.* v. yte.

U'tucund *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Som.*

Utun *let us*, *Lk.* 2, 15, v. utan.

U't-wæpnedman *a man from far, a foreigner*, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 18.

U't-wærce *An outward pain*; externus dolor, hæmorrhoids, *L. M.* 2, 56.

U't-weard *outward*, v. úte-weard.

U't-weorpe *Cast out*; ejectus, *L. Eccl.* 9.

<sup>n</sup>U't-wicing *A foreign pirate*; extraneus pirata, *Chr.* 1098.

U't-witan *To go out*; egredi, *Bt. R.* p. 186.

Uuedlice *truly*; profecto, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 15, v. witodlice.

Uuerre, wær. [*Old Dut.* werre contentio, bellum: *Old Ger.*

wer, werra war: *Fr.* guerre f: *It. Sp. Port.* guerra f:

*Bret.* gwarek f. a bow; gwarreger m. an archer, a warrior

who fights with a bow and arrows] War; bellum, *Chr.*

1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.

Uuf *An owl*; bubo, *Cot.* 25, v. uf.

Uulfer *a wolf*, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 15, v. wulf.

Uultor, es; m. A VULTURE; vultur, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Uureide *accused*; accusavit, *Chr.* 1132, v. wregan.

Uuta *a wise man, an elder*; sapiens, *C. Mt.* 21, 23, v. wita.



°Wá, waa *Woe*, sorrow, affliction, misery; dolor, tristitia:—Bið þam men full wa (it) is to men full woe, *Cd.* 30, *Th.* p. 40, 50. Wæs gehwæðeres waa was woe on every side, *Bt.* R. p. 150: *Ors.* 3, 7: *Nic.* 26, v. wea.

Wa *Woe!* alas! interj. hei, eheu, vā, vah:—Wa is me woe is me! hei mihi! *C.* Ps. 119, 5. Wa þam men vā isti homini, *Mt.* 18, 7: *Mk.* 14, 21. Wa þæt þes towyrpð Godes temple, quod iste destruat Dei templum, *Mt.* 27, 40. ¶ Wa la Oh! O if; eheu, utinam, O si! *Mk.* 15, 29. Wala wa well-a-way, well-a-day, alas! heu, eheu, proh dolor! Wa la wa! þæt is sarlic heu! id est triste, *Bd.* S. p. 501, 14: *Bt.* 39, 1.

Waad woad, v. wad.

Waar Sea-weed, reits, wrack, wrack, wore, woore; alga marina, fucus marinus, *Som.*

°W'AC, waac; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. swak, week: *Dut.* zwak, week weak; tender: *Ger.* schwach, weich: *Old Ger.* swach, weih: *Dan.* svag, veeg weak, tender: *Swed.* swag, wek weak, tender; *Icel.* veikr m. infirmus, morbidus. *The Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed.* differ from the *A.-S.* only by prefixing s, z, or sch] W'AEK, infirm, slender, frail, pliable, humble, vile; infirmus, debilis, inutilis, vilis, flexibilis:—Wæter wac and hnesc water weak and unfirm, *Bt.* R. p. 176. Þis wace forlet lif left this frail life, *Chr.* 975. Wac ne gretton weak admitted not; imbecilles non admitterunt, *Cd.* 154. On fif wacum bogum in quinque flexibilibus ramis, *Jos.* 10, 26. Hæfde hire wacran hige metod gemearcod to her (the) Creator had assigned a weaker mind, *Cd.* 28. Wacost manna infirmus hominum, *Elf.* gr. 9, 25, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80. Wac wom a vile spot, *L. Athelst.* W. p. 64, § 7: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.

WACAN [Plat. weken; p. ik wekte; pp. gewekt: *Dut.* weeken to steep, soak: *Ger.* weichen to soak, macerate; p.

ich weichte; pp. geweicht; as a v. n. weich, werden to soften or grow soft, to become soft: *Ker.* uuihhan, keuihhan: *Dan.* væke: *Swed.* wekna to soften, to grow pliant: *Icel.* veikia. — This word is allied to the *Ger.* adv. weich: *A.-S.* wac, waac weak] To become weak, to languish, to be faint; languescere, vacillare, *Chr.* 1003, v. awacian.

°W'ACCOR more wakefully or watchfully; vigilantius. *L. Edg.* sup. W. p. 80, 2.

W'ACIAN, wácigan, on-wacian; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. Dut. waken: *Ger.* wachen to watch, wake: *Ot. Tat. Will.* uuachoron, uuachen: *Moes.* wakan vigilare: *Dan.* vaage: *Swed.* waka: *Icel.* vaka vigilare] To watch; vigilare:—Ne myhte ge nu wacian ane tid mid me, *Mt.* 26, 40: *Mk.* 14, 37. He wolde wacigan, *Mt.* 24, 43. Beod þæt he wacige, *Mk.* 13, 34. Waciað and gebiddað eow, *Mt.* 26, 41. Ic wacie ego vigilo, *Ps.* 62, 1. He wacode vel wacude ille vigilavit, vigilasset, *Lk.* 12, 39: *Bd.* S. p. 513, 39. Waciað, wacigað, wacigeað vigilate, *Mk.* 13, 33: *Mt.* 24, 42: *Mk.* 13, 35. Wacigende vigilans, *Lk.* 6, 12: 2, 8.

W'AClic [wác weak, lic like] Weak, vain, vile; fragilis, debilis, vilis:—Hwæðer þæt nu sie to talianne waclic whether that now is to be esteemed vain, *Bt.* 24, 4: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. W'AClice, wæclice Weakly, foolishly, vilely; imbecilliter, ignave, *Bt.* R. p. 155: *L. Can. Eccl.* 35. W'AC-mod Weak-minded, cowardly, slow; pusillanimis, ignavus, piger, *C.R. Ben.* 47, 48. W'AC-modnes Weak-mindedness, cowardliness; pusillanimitas, imbecillitas, *Fulg.* 24.

W'ACnys, se; f. Weakness, vile-ness; imbecillitas, vilitas, *R. Ben. interl.* 1, 7.

W'ACol, wacul. Watchful; vigil, vigilans, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 8.

W'ACON Watchfulness; vigilantia, insomnium, *R. Lk.* 8: *Bd.* S. p. 513, 41.

W'ACOR [Plat. Dut. wakker: *Ger.* Swed. wacker: *Dan.* vakker:

*Icel.* vakr pernix velox, industrius. *The Plat. and Swed.* signify also, beautiful, fine] Watchful; vigilans, *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 26.

°W'ACORlice Watchfully; vigilant-ter, *Past.* 3, 6.

W'ACSAN; p. wocs, wox; we wocson, woxon; pp. gewæscen; v. a. [Plat. wasken, waschen: *Dut.* waschen: *Ger.* waschen: *Ker.* uuasken: *Tat.* uuasgan: *Ot.* uuasgane: *Not.* uuaschen. Other old writers use twagen, zwagen: *Dan.* vaske: *Swed.* waska: *Icel.* þvagna perlavari] To wash; lavare:—Wacxon hig hira reaf lavent illi eorum vestimenta, *Ex.* 19, 10. Waxan þæt innewerde lavent intestinum, *Lev.* 1, 9, 13. Hira reaf woxon eorum vestimenta laverunt, *Ex.* 19, 14: *Bd.* S. p. 610, 11.

W'AC-scype Weakness, contempt; imbecillitas, vilitas, *L. Edg.* sup. § 8.

°W'AD, waad [Dut. weede f: *Ger.* waid m: *Dan.* vede c: *Swed.* wejde: *Fr.* vouède, guède f: *Fr.* guèsde: *It.* guado m: *Sp.* glasto m: *Lat.* mid. guasdum, gadum, gadum: *The Dut.* wouw f: *Ger.* wau, waude, wied m: *the Eng.* weld or wold; reseda luteola, *Lyn.* which dyes a yellow colour, is often confounded with woad; isatis tinctoria, *Lyn.* which dyes a blue colour, highly valued before the introduction of indigo. *Pliny* calls the woad glastum, corresponding with the *Sp.* glasto. *Brochet* gives as blue as wad] WOAD; aluta, isatis tinctoria, *Lin.*:—*Herb.* 2, 21. Sandyx, glastum, isatis, *Cot.* 166, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

W'ADAN; p. wód; pp. wæden, gewód [Plat. Dut. waden: *Fr.* wada: *Ger.* waten: *Not.* uuaton: *Dan.* vade: *Swed.* wada: *Icel.* vada: *Fr.* guéer: *It.* guadare: *Sp.* Port. vade; all signify, to wade] To WADE, go, proceed, to pervade; vadere, ire, procedere:—On sæ wadan to wade into sea, *Cd.* 38. Wadan ofer wealdas to go over wealds, *Cd.* 139.



Wod on wæg-stream waded into wave stream, *Cd.* 158.

Þe wadað on hiora agenne willan who proceed in their own will; qui procedunt secundum eorum propriam voluntatem, *Bt.* 41, 2. Flod blod gewod blood pervaded (the) food, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 6.

Wad-spitl a woad dibble, an instrument to set woad; instrumentum rusticum ad glastum, vel aliam quamvis plantam, inserendum, *Som.*

Wadung, e; f. *A* going, WADING; incesso, vadatio, *Som.*

Wæald a weald, wood, *Chr.* 938, v. weald.

Wæarh-rod a gibbet, fork; e-queuleus, furca, *Elf. gl.* p. 77, v. wearg-rod.

Wæbb a web, *Bd.* *S.* p. 535, 32, v. web.

Wæbb-tæg Stuff fit for weaving; linum, *Som.*

WÆCAN, wæccan, wæcnian, awæcan; p. wóc, awóc, onwóc; pp. wæced, wæcned, gewæced; v. n. [Plat. upwaken: Dut. opwaken; v. n. to awake: Ger. aufwachen, erwachen; v. n. to awake: Ot. yruwachen, iru-uachen: Dan. vaagne, like the Ger: Swed. wakna; v. n: Icel. vakna æpergiscere] To awake, arise, take origin, to be born, to suffer, to be afflicted; expargiscere, suscitari:—Þu ma woldest wæccan thou wouldst rather awake, *Bd.* 4, 25, *S.* p. 601, 2. He wæs mid þa adle wæced he was afflicted with the disease, *Bd.* 4, 31, *S.* p. 610, 20. Him sunu woce to him a son was born, *Cd.* 57. Of Cames cneorisse woc wer—mægða fela from Ham's family was born many families of men, *Cd.* 79.—Þa onwoc wulf-heort then awoke (the) wolf-hearted, *Cd.* 178. Men onwocan men awoke, *Ors.* 4, 2. He of slæpe onwoc wearð he was awaked from sleep, *Guthl. Vit.* Of þam frumgarum twa þeoda awocan from those patriarchs two nations arose, *Cd.* 124. Awoc of þam slæpe, *Gen.* 9, 24: 28, 5.

Wæccan to watch; vigilare, *Lk.* 12, 37, v. wacian.

WÆCCE, an; f. [Plat. Dut. waak, wake, wacht f: Ger. wache, wacht f: Ker. wachtu: Dan. vagt e: Swed. wåcht, wåkt f: Icel. vakt f. vigilia] WAKE, watch, vigil, a watching; vigilia:—Embe þa feorðan wæccan circa quartam vigiliam, *Mk.* 6, 48. On þære afteran wæccan in secunda vigilia, *Lk.* 12, 38. Þurh

wæccan per vigiliis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 599, 31: *Gen.* 31, 40. On halgum wæccan in sanctis vigiliis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 600, 15.

Wæccea Watchfulness, care; vigilantia, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Wæccende watching, *Cd.* 154; part. of wæccan.

Wæccer Watchful; vigil, *Bd.* *S.* p. 496, 2.

WÆCG, wecg. 1. A WEDGE, mass; cuneus, i. e. massa metalli cuiusvis, scilicet auri, plumbi. 2. A silver coin, about twenty-eight pence; stater argenteus, tetradrachma.

3. Metal; metallum:—1. To anum wecge gegoten melted into one mass, *Bt.* 34, 9. 2. Þu finst ænne wecg on him invenies staterem in eo, *Mt.* 17, 27. 3. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. Berende on wecga orum fecunda in metallorum venis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 473, 23.

Wæcned born, *Cd.* 109, v. wæcan.

WÆD, e; f. [waddemole, wodemel, wodenel coarse stuff, used for covering the collars of cart-horses, Bailey; wadmal a very coarse and thick kind of woollen manufacture, the winter clothing of rustics, Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia: Plat. wad, waad, wede, gewaad n. vestis: Old Dut. wæt, ghewæt vestis: Frs. wed n. vestis: Ger. wand, gewand n: Old Ger. wad, wat any woven stuff, linen, cloth: Ker. kiuuat: Lip. wanda vestimentum. In some provinces of Ger. wat is still used to designate clothes and cloth: Moes. wastja vestis; wasjan vestire: Dan. vadmæl c. a kind of coarse half woollen and half linen cloth used by the farmers in Denmark: Swed. wåd f. cloth of the sail; wadmæl n. coarse cloth: Icel. fad n. vestis, indumentum; vod f. pannus, cloth; vadmål n. pannus vulgaris] Garment, clothing, apparel, weeds; vestis, vestimentum, amictus:—Wist and wæda food and garments, *Bd.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 192, 14. Wiste ne wæde of food nor clothing, *Cd.* 176, *Th.* p. 222, 11. Ungetmete wiste and wæda an excess of food and garments, *Bt.* *R.* p. 187. Wæda ne hæfdon weeds (they) had not; vestes non habuerunt, *Cd.* 40. Ofer wæda mine hi sendon hlyt super vestes meas illi miserunt sortem, *Ps.* 21, 17. Wædum gyrede with clothes provided; vestibus induebat, *Cd.* 45. Mid eallum þam wlitgestum

wædum with all the most splendid garments, *Bt.* 28.—Lin-wæd a linen cloth. Mid þære lin-wæde, *Jn.* 13, 5: 20, 5, 6.

Wæda—leás weedless, without clothes, *Cd.* 207.

Wæd-brec breeches; femorale, lumbare, perizoma, *Gen.* 3, 7, v. bróc.

Wæd-bryce a breach of a covenant, v. wed-bryce.

Wæde Silk; mataxa, *Som.*

Wæde-berge hellebore, v. wed-beorg.

Wæder weather, *Chr.* 1052, v. weder.

Wæder-rap WEATHER-ROPE, cable; rudens, *Som.*

Wæderung, e; f. Weathering, weather; cæli intemperies, *Chr.* 1085.

WÆDL, e; f. also wædle, an; f. Poverty, want, indigence; egestas, inopia, paupertas:—Seo mennisse wædl the human want, *Bt.* 26, 2. Wædl hlafes want of bread, *Dial.* 2, 21. Fleon þa wædle to escape the want, *Bt.* 33, 2. Tilian wædle to fionne to endeavour to avoid poverty, *Bt.* 14, 2. Mid wædle of prycte with poverty oppressed, *Bt.* 11, 1. Hi ne magon eowre wædle eow from adon they are not able to put your poverty from you, *Bt.* 26, 2. Ge ecað eowre wædle ye increase your want, *Bt.* 26, 2, *Card.* p. 146, 8. Sendan to wædlan mitere (alicui) in perniciem, *Lev.* 26, 16. Asendan ælce wædlan immittere omnigenam inopiam, *Deut.* 28, 48.

Wædla, it has only the def. inflection, whether used in the def. or indefinite signification; se wædla; seo, þæt wædle; g. þæs, þære, þæs wædlan; adj. Poor, destitute, the poor; pauper, inops. He wearð wædla, *Lk.* 15, 14: 16, 20, 22: *Jn.* 9, 8. Se mon wædla bið the man is poor, *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 190, 21. Stow wæteres wædla locus aquæ inops, *Bd.* 605, 18. Geðeagt wædlan, *Ps.* 13, 10. Gedon to wædlan to make poor, *Bt.* 13.

Wædle poverty, v. wædl.

Wædlan; p. ode; pp. od. To want, to become poor, to beg; indigere, mendicare:—Me sceamað þæt ic wædlige me pudet ut mendicem, *Lk.* 16, 3. Wædlode mendicavit, *Jn.* 9, 8. Hi wædlan mendicent, *Ps.* 108, 9. Wædlodon indigebant, *C. Ps.* 33, 10. Wædligende mendicans, *Lk.* 18, 35.

Wædlíc Poor; pauper, mendicus, *Lye.*



<sup>2</sup> Wæðlnes, se; *f. Want, poverty; inedia, paupertas*.—For wæðlnisse *præ inopia*, *C. Ps.* 87, 9, v. wæðlnes.

Wæðlung, e; *f. Poverty, want, begging; paupertas, inopia, mendicatio*.—Gefylstan þearfa of wæðlunga *tollere pauperem de inopia*, *Ps.* 106, 41.

WÆFAN *To hide, cover; obvolvere, tegere*, *Ben.*

WÆFELS, wæfels; *m. [Plat. wæf-sel n. woppe f. textura: Old Dut. weefsel textura: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. wueppe, weppi, webbi: Dan. væv c. textura: Swed. wäf m: Icel. veifr m. tela; veifla f. involucrium.—wæfan to cover] A covering, veil, cloak, garment; tegmen, velamen, pallium, amiculum*.—Iosep forlet his wæfels on hire handan, *Gen.* 39, 12, 15, 18: *Elf. gr.* 9, 12: *Gen.* 24, 65: *L. Ps.* 101, 28: *Mt.* 5, 40. On wæfelse fypera þinra *sub tegmine alarum tuarum*, *Ps.* 35, 8. Þas wæfelsan amicu-  
la, *Cot.* 5.

Wæfer; *def. se wæfra; g. þæs, þære, þæs wæfran. Surrounding; circumdans*, *Cd.* 185, *Th.* p. 231, 2.

Wæfer-gang, wæfyr-gang *a weaver's path, a spider's web*, *C. Ps.* 89, 9.

<sup>a</sup> Wæferlic *Of or belonging to the theatre; theatralis*, *Som.*

Wæfernes, wæfer-eornnys, se; *f. A pomp, pageant, show; pompa, ludus, spectaculum*, *L. Eccl.* 13.

Wæfer-stow *A place of show, a theatre; theatrum*, *Som.*

Wæfer-syne, wæfer-synn. *A spectacle, sight, show; spectaculum*.—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77. *Æt þysse wæfersynne*, *Lk.* 23, 48. Fæger wæfersyne *pulchrum spectaculum*, *Bd. S.* p. 525, 38. Ongrislice wæfer-syne *horrendum spectaculum*, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 8.

WÆFLAN [*Plat. wewern: Dut. weffelen: Ger. zweifeln: Icel. vífla confundere; víflan f. confusio: Wel. chwyfio to move; chwyf a motion, moving] To babble, to speak foolishly, to WHIFFLE; blaterare*, *Som.*

Wæflere *A WHIFFLER, babbler; blatero*, *Som.*

Wæflung, e; *f. WHIFFLING, babbling; blateratio*, *Som.*

Wæfran surrounding; *g. def. of wæfer.*

Wæft [*wafian to wonder] A wonder; stupor, admiratio*, *Bt.* 36, 1.

Wæfð *A sight, show; spectaculum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wæfys *a covering, v. wæfels.*

<sup>b</sup> Wæfyr-gang *a spider's web, v. wæfer-gang.*

Wæg *a way*, *Cd.* 6, *Th.* p. 8, 4, v. weg.

WÆG; es; *m. [Plat. wagt f. wave: Frs. wage f. a wave: Ger. wage f: Old Ger. wag, wac: Not. wage: Moes. wegs fluctuatio; pl. wegos undæ, fluctus: Dan. bølge c. wave: Swed. wåg m. wave, flood; wåg f. a balance, scales to weigh with: Icel. vogr m. sinus, maris angustus: Fr. vague f. a wave: Moes. wagan movere, concutere.—Hence the name of the river Wye; Lye says, Ab hac voce wæg aqua, derivatur forsán nomen proprium plurium in Anglia fluviorum, qui hodie etiam WEY sive WYE appellantur] A wave; fluctus, aquarum vis, oceanus:—Gewat ofer wonne wæg went over dusky wave, *Cd.* 72. Wind wið wæge wind with wave, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Þeahte wonnan wæge overwhelmed with a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Sealte sæ wæg-as salt sea waves, *Cd.* 192. Wæg-as burston waves burst, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 208, 15. Mode wæga mæst of proud waves greatest, *Cd.* 167.*

<sup>c</sup> Wæg, wag, A WEY, *a weight of wool, &c. a certain weight; pondus indefinitum, pondo*.—*Elf. gr.* 9, 32. Wæg wulles *a wey of wool*, *L. pol. Edg.* 8. Six pund wæga *sex pondo*, *L. In.* 59. Twentig pund waga *viginti pondo*, *L. In.* 70.—*Mina*, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 20.

Wægan *to bear, carry, v. wegan.*

WÆGAN, wegan; *p. de; pp. ed. [Icel. vaga vagari vel varicare] To deceive, falsify, lie, illude; hence our saying to play the wag; eludere, fallere, mentiri, ludere:—Ne hine nowiht his geleafa wægde neque eum sua fides fecellit*, *Bd. S.* p. 612, 3: *C. Mt.* 5, 11: *Scint.* 24. Wæged, weged *delusus, ludificatus*, *Cot.* 64, 66, 170.

Wæg-bórd *a wave board, the ark*, *Cd.* 67.

Wæg-bræde, wég-bræde. *Way-brede, plantain; plantago herba, cynoglossum, lapatium*, *R.* 40: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

WÆGE, wege, an; *f. [Dut. waag f: Plat. Ger. wage f: Old Ger. Isd. uuagu: Not. uuago: Dan. vægt, vegt c: Swed. wåg f. a balance, scales: Icel. vog f. libra, trutina: Russ. vaga: Bohm. vaha, awaki weight] A balance, a pair of scales; statera, trutina, bilanx:—Hæbbe ælc man rihte wægan habeat unusquisque justam bilancem,*

*Deut.* 25, 15. Habbað emne wæga habete *justas trutinas*, *Lev.* 19, 36. Awegene on anre wagan *examinatus in trutina*, *Job.* p. 167. Lease on wegum *fallaces in trutinis*, *Ps.* 61, 9.

<sup>d</sup> Wægel A GILL; gillo, *vas quoddam ita dictum*, *R.* 26: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

WÆGEN, wægn [*Plat. Dut. Ger. wagen m: Old Ger. uuagan, wagan, uuagon, uuuagono: Moes. waghén: Mons. Glos. isarna pilegita uuagana ferrata carpenta: Lip. radiuuagon currus: Not. reitwagon: Dan. vogn c: Swed. wagn m: Icel. vagn m: Ir. Gael. baighín f. a waggon, chariot, dray: Wel. (g)wain: Bohm. vaha: Sans. waghana] A WAGGON, car; plastrum, carrum, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 9, v. wæn.*

Wæge-tunge *The tongue of a balance; trutinæ examen*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Wæg-faru *A wave road; per fluctus iter*, *Cd.* 158.

Wæg-gedal, weg-gedal. *A cross-way, a division of ways; viæ separatio, compitum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Wæg-gelæte, weg-gelæte. *A going out or meeting of ways, a cross-way; viarum exitus, compitum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

<sup>e</sup> Wæg-hengest *a sea-horse, a ship*, *Cod. Exon.* 52 a, 13.

Wæg-liðende *Wave-faring or sailing; fluctus transfretans*, *Cd.* 69: 71.

Wægner *An enticer, a harlot; leno*, *Cot.* 123.

Wæg-nest, wæg-nyst [*nest food] Food or provision for a journey; in viam stipendium, viaticum*, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 2: 595, 27.

Wægne-þixl *A waggon's beam; plastris terno, arctos*, *Som.*

Wægnian *to delude, v. wægan.*

Wæg-reaf, weg-reaf. *Way plunder, highway robbery*, *L. Ethelb.* 19, 88.

Wæg-ryft *wall clothing, tapestry, v. wag-ryft.*

Wæg-scale, weg-scale. *Weighing-scale; lanx*, *Cot.* 124.

Wæg-stæð *a wave bank, a shore*, *Cod. Exon.* 106 a, 11.

Wæg-stream *a wave stream*, *Cd.* 158.

Wæg-þel *wave timber or house, the ark*, *Cd.* 67: 72.

Wæg-þrea *wave peril*, *Cd.* 73.

Wæg-þreat *a collection of waves, a deluge*, *Cd.* 67.

Wæh bore; *vegetavit; p. of wegan.*

Wæhte *excited v. weccan.*

Wægn *a waggon, v. wægen.*



Wæl, wæll well, plainly, *Chr.* 656, v. wel.

WÆL A whirlpool, in Lancashire still called a WEELE; gurgles, vortex, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Wæl a well, *Chr.* 655, v. wyl.

WÆL, es; n. [*Icel.* valr *m.* strages hominum; valrán *n.* expoliatio cadaverum. Wachter has wal strages seu cadavera cæsorum, and refers to the *A.-S.* wæl and to the compound *Ger.* word walstat (wahlstat) locus stragis. In *Icel.* this word is derived from vel eligo, quasi electi Odini] Slaughter, carnage, death, what is slaughtered, a dead body; cædes, strages, cadaver: — Mycel wæl great slaughter, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 10. On gelicnysses þæs traiscan wæles similitudine tragica cædis, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 30. Of-slean mid grimme wæle to slay with savage slaughter, *Bd. S.* p. 583, 26. On wæl feallan in slaughter to fall, *Cd.* 94. Wæl benna cadavera hominum, *Cd.* 167. Wæl riman cadavera occisorum numerare, *Ors.* 4, 1. — Wæl-bedd slaughter bed, the grave, *Cd.* 48. — Wæl-benna corpses, *Cd.* 167. — Wæl-ceasega slaughter chooser, a raven, *Cd.* 151. — Wæl-clom a slaughter band, bond of death, *Cd.* 97. — Wæl-cyrian the fates, *Lup.* 19. — Wæl-cyrig the goddess of battle, one of the furies; Bellona, Alecto, *Som.* — Wæl-cyrrre [cer a turn] an introducer of slaughter, the goddess of war, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79. — Wæl-deað a violent death, *Beo.* 10. — Wæl-dreor slaughter gore or blood, *Cd.* 48. — Wæl-feld a field of slaughter, *Chr.* 938. — Wæl-fyll, wæll-fyll fatal slaughter, full slaughter, *Cd.* 75: 119. — Wæl-gar a deadly weapon, *Cd.* 93. — Wæl-gifre greedy of slaughter, *Jdth.* p. 24, 25. — Wæl-grim slaughter grim, bloody, fatal, *Cd.* 48: 69. — Wæl-grimlice cruelly, horridly, *Ors.* 4, 2. — Wæl-gryre deadly horror, *Cd.* 148. — Wæl-herige [herige an army] a slaughter band, *Cd.* 93. — Wæl-hreow [hreow cruel] blood-thirsty, cruel, fierce, atrocious; cruentus, crudelis, atrox, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28, 66, 67: *Bt.* 1: *Cd.* 174: *Nic.* 26. — Wæl-hreowlice bloodthirstily, cruelly, horribly, *Bd. S.* p. 539, 14. — Wæl-hreownes, wæl-hriownes slaughter cruelty, savageness, atrocity; crudelitas, *Bt.* 29, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 482, 23. — Wæll-regn fatal rain, *Cd.* 67.

—Wæl-mist death mist, fatal darkness, *Cd.* 166. — Wæl-net a fatal net, *Cd.* 151. — Wæl-nið fatal hate, cruelty, *Cd.* 174. — Wæl-ræs a slaughter rush or attack, *Bt.* 12. — Wæl-reaf slaughter spoil, *Cot.* 130, 211. — Wæl-reow cruel, fierce. — Wæl-rest slaughter rest, death, the grave, *Cd.* 79. — Wæl-seel slaughter shell, a shield, *Jdth.* 12. — Wæl-sliht [sliht murder] dreadful slaughter, *Cd.* 160. — Wæl-stole slaughter seat; cædis locus, *Chr.* 938. — Wæl-stow a slaughter place, a field of battle; cædis locus, *Ors.* 3, 7: *Cd.* 93. — Wæl-stream a death stream, *Cd.* 65. — Wæl-sweg a death stroke, *Cd.* 47. — Wæl-wulf wolf of slaughter, *Th. An.*

Wæla weal, prosperity, *Job.* p. 165, 5, v. wela.

Wæled afflicted; vexatus, *R. Mt.* 15, 22.

Wæledi Wealthy; dives, *Som.*

Wælegian to enrich, *Th. An.*

Wæl-gespryng a well-spring, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 16, B.

Wæl-hwær, wel-hwær, wel-hwer. Every where, in every place, openly; ubique, passim, vulgo, *Cot.* 153: *Bt.* R. p. 166, 194: *Bd. S.* p. 493, 33.

Wælig rich, v. welig.

Wælicse, wælsic, wælsic; *g. m. n.* es; *f. re*; *adj.* WELSH, belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Britannicus: — Ten mittan Wælsces aloð ten measures of Welsh ale, *Chr.* 852. Wælicse menn Welshmen, *Chr.* 1048.

Wælicse Southernwood; abrotonum herba, *Som.*

Wælla a well, fountain, *R. Jn.* 4, 6, v. wyl.

Wællan to wish, to be willing, *C. Lk.* 12, 32, v. willan.

Wælm heat, anger, *Cd.* 47, v. wylm.

Wælsic Welsh, v. wælicse.

Wælt a joint of the back; vertebra, *L. Athelst.* 67.

WÆLTAN [Plat. wältern, weltern, wöltern: *Dut.* wentelen: *Ger.* walzen, wälzen: *Old Ger.* Ot. Tat. uuelzan, uualzan: *Ker.* uualden: *Moes.* walwan volvere, revolvere: *Dan.* vælte: *Swed.* wälta, wältra: *Icel.* vella tolvære, revolvere: *Slav.* waleti: *Ger.* walze *f.* cylin-drus] To roll, WELTER, tumble; volvere, volutare, *Som.*

Wæm a spot, fault, envy, *Ps.* 14, 2, v. wom.

Wæm a corner; angulus, *Job.* p. 165, 34, v. hwom.

Wæmn A weapon; telum, arma: — Buton ælcum wæmne without any weapon, *Elf. T.* p. 14, 1.

Awearp his wæmna cast away his weapons, *Elf. T.* p. 37, 9: *Jdth.* p. 162, 7, 9.

Wæmnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To arm, to supply with weapons; armare, *Som.*

Wæn, es; *m.* [contracted from wægen a waggon] A WAIN, waggon, carriage; plastrum, carrum, carpentum: — On wænes eaxe on a waggon's axle. Byrð eallne þone wæn beareth all the waggon, *Bt.* 39, 7. Carles wæn CHARLES'S WAIN; constellatio sic dicta, ursa major, *Equi. Vern.* 30. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes the axle governs all the waggon, *Bt.* 39, 8. Beod him eac þæt hig nymon wænas, *Gen.* 45, 19, 27. Twegra wæna gang-weg duorum plastrorum via, via trita, lator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67. On wændm in curribus, *Ps.* 19, 8.

Wænan to imagine, suppose, expect, *Bt.* 7, 1, v. wénan.

Wændan to go, depart, change, turn, *Chr.* 1014: *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 22, v. wendan.

Wænere, wægenere. A WAGONER; auriga, *Cot.* 7: *R.* 61.

Wæn-fær a journey in a cart or wain; iter in curru, *Lye.*

Wæng cheek, *Cot.* 135, v. weng.

Wænian to wean, reconcile, accustom, *L. Edg. W.* p. 80, 20, v. wënan.

Wæn-spring A wen or other natural mark or blemish in the body; nævus, *Som.*

Wæn-pól A ram; aries, *Cot.* 6.

Wæn-wyrhta A WAINWRIGHT, wheelwright; carpentarius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.

WÆPN; *g.* wæpnes; *d.* wæpne; *n.* [Plat. *Dut.* wapen *n.* a weapon, arms: *Ger.* waffe *f.* Old *Ger.* uuaphan: *Ker.* Ot. uuaffan: *Lip.* giuuepene arma: *Wil.* geuuffane: *Moes.* wæpna arma: *Dan.* vaaben *n.* arms: *Swed.* wapen, wapn *n.* *Icel.* vopn *n.* arma. — There is of opinion that the original signification of this word was harness or armour, and whatever covers and shelters the body; and hence it might be related to the *Icel.* veipa *f.* coarse woven cloth] A WEAPON; telum, ferrum: — Wæpnes ege with weapon's edge, *Cd.* 89: *L. pol. Alf.* 34. Mid eallum his wæpnum cum tota ejus armatura, *Ex.* 14, 24. Wæpna weapons, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66. Wæpna hus a house of weapons, an armoury, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66. Gesyllan wæpna ge-



weald to give power of arms, *Cd.* 143. Wæpna onfon weapons to take, *Cd.* 94. Niman wæpn sumere arma, *Ex.* 32, 27. Gegripan wæpn prehendere arma, *Ps.* 34, 2. Wæpnu syllan to give arms, *Bt.* 3, 1. Mid wæpnum acwellan armis conficere, *Jos.* 10, 37, 40.

Wæpn, wæpn-gecynd. *A reed, &c.; calamus, veretrum, Cot.* 163: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Wæpn-bora, wæpn-bora a weapon-bearer, a soldier, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Wæpnd Male, masculine; veretrum habens, masculus, *Jos.* 6, 21.

Wæpnde weeping, *Bd. S.* p. 480, 37: 627, 14, v. wepan.

Wæpned, wæpned, wepned. *A male; veretrum habens, mas:—God hig geworhte wæpned and wimman, Mk.* 10, 6. Gebletsode metod alwihta, wif and wæpned blessed (the) Lord of all things, female and male, *Cd.* 10: 131. Ælc wæpned unusquisque mas, *Lk.* 2, 23.

Wæpned, wæpned; *adj. Masculine, male; masculus:—Wæpned bearn a male infant, Bd. S.* p. 493, 14. Wæpned cild a male child, *Ex.* 1, 17, 18. Wæpned man masculus homo, *vir, Ex.* 23, 17: 34, 23. Du scealt wæpned men wesian on gewealde thou shalt to man be in subjection, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 29. Frumcenned wæpned cynnes primogenitus masculini generis, *Ex.* 34, 19. Gehwylc wæpned cynnes each of the male kind, *Cd.* 106: 107. Swa hwæt swa wæpned hades quicunque masculini sexus, *Ex.* 1, 22: *Num.* 1, 2.

Wæpn-geface, wæpn-tace [wæpen a weapon, tæcan to teach] *A WAPENTAKE, or hundred, a division of a county, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms; wapentachium, nomen jurisdictionis hundredo analogæ, in quibusdam Angliæ comitatibus occursit; datum, ut nonnulli volunt, quod homines intratalem circuitum commorantes, in usu et exercitio armorum temporibus præstitutis instructi essent, L. Edg. sup. W. p. 80, 55: L. North. Presb.* 57.

Wæpn-hus *A weapon-house, an armoury; armamentarium, Cot.* 11.

Wæpnlíc Manly, male; virilis, *Cot.* 40.

Wæpn-præc *A weapon's force,*

power, war; armorum robur, bellum, *Cd.* 104.

Wæpn-wifestre Male and female, an hermaphrodite; mas-fœmina, hermaphroditus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Wæpn-man a male, man, *Deut.* 22, 5: *Mt.* 19, 4, v. wæpned.

Wæpn weapons; wæpna weapons, of weapons, *Ex.* 32, 27: *Cd.* 93, v. wæpen.

Wæpned a male, v. wæpned.

Wæpned-wifestre an hermaphrodite, v. wæpn-wifestre.

Wæpn-gewrixl a vapouring of arms, a fighting, *Lup.* 13.

Wæpn-leas weaponless, unarmed; inermis, *Som.*

Wæpnung, e; *f. Armour; armatura, Som.*

Wæpun a weapon, arms, *Ps.* 56, 6, v. wæpen.

WÆPS, wep [Plat. waps, weps, wespf: *Dut. wespf: Ger. wespe f: Old Ger. uesso: Mons. Glos. uussun vespæ: Dan. hveps c: Fr. guepe, guespe f: It. vespa: Sp. avispa f: Port. bespa, vespa f: Bret. gwespeden f. According to Wachter, from the Old Ger. uesso or wesso a sting; Mons. Glos. uuassi aculei. This opinion is more or less confirmed by the Sp. avispa for spur, drive with the spur. Bilderdyk refers to the Dut. and Ger. gespe a buckle, or rather, as he pretends, the tongue of a buckle; the Lat. fibula; so that vespa is wep or gespfly the sting-fly: Dut. gespflyeg. The Dut. gespen or gispen is, to sting.] *A WAPSE, WASP; vespa, R.* 22: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.*

Wær a man, *Chr.* 560, v. wer.

Wær the price of a man's life, *L. In.* 21, v. wer, were.

WÆR, e; *f. [Plat. ware, wære, were cautela, pactio: Ger. gewährf: Old Ger. uuara fœdus; Schw. geuuer possessio: Ot. giuuario true, certain: Moes. gawairthi paz: Fr. garantie, garantie f: It. Sp. garantia f: Lat. mid. guaranda: Frs. warand m. security, warrant] A caution, compact, covenant, agreement; fœdus, pactum:—Wære gemyndig mindful of a compact, Cd.* 107. Habban wære mid habere fœdus cum, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 34. Ic þa wære forð soðe gelæste I the compact still will truly execute, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 10. Þa Abraham Abimelehe wære sealde then Abraham to Abimelech gave a covenant, *Cd.* 136, *Th.* p. 171, 20. On Godes wære in God's covenant, *Menol. F.* 432.

Wær; *comp. ra, re; adj. [Scot. wer, war aware, wary: Dut. ware f: Old Ger. wer cautio et cautus: Ot. wara protection: Dan. varsom, vaersom wary: Swed. warsam cautious, wary; war aware: Icel. var cautus] 1. WARY, cautious, provident; cautus, astutus, vafer. 2. Prepared, ready; paratus, promptus:—1. Beo [þu] wær æt þam þæt, &c. esto tu cautus de eo quod, &c. Gen.* 24, 6: *L. Can. Eccl.* 21. Wærum wordum with cautious words, *Cd.* 32. Wærra more prudent, *Prov.* 15. 2. Beo ge wære estote vos parati, *Lk.* 12, 40. Hig sint wære illa sunt promptæ, *Ex.* 1, 19.

WÆR, wer, es; *m. [Plat. ware, währ a place in a river, separated by poles, to catch fish; warde f. guard: Dut. ware f. protection; warand f. a park, warren: Ger. wehr n. a wear, dam; weiher, weier m. a fishpond: Ot. Wil. wiar vivarium: Dan. værn n. a fence, bulwark: Icel. ver n. mare piscosum, piscina stagnum] 1. An enclosure, also a hedge or fence; septum, sepimentum, retinaculum. 2. A fishpond, a place or engine for catching and keeping fish, a WEAR; septum piscatorium, vivarium, piscina, captura. 3. A fragment; clasma, frustum defractum:—1. To anes æceres bræde on weal-stilling, and to þære wære, gebirgeað xvi hida ad unius jugeri latitudinem, in munimenti oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent sexdecim hide, Hick. Dis. Epist. p. 109, 8, v. weal-stilling. 2. Mon. Angl. i. p. 260, 42: *C. Chr.* 656. On þam wære þara fixa, *Lk.* 5, 9. 3. *Cot.* 50.*

Wær war, v. uuerre.

Wæran to defend, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 20, v. werian.

Wær-bæra *A fishpond, a wear; piscina, Mon. Angl.* p. 260, 7.

Wær-boda a herald to denounce war or peace; belli nuncius, fecialis, *Som.*

Wær-borh, wer-borh. *A pledge or surety for the payment of the were or fine for slaying a man; fidejussor, sponsor, L. Edw. Guth.* 12, *W.* p. 53, 47: *L. pol. Edm.* 7.

Wære pain, *C. Mt.* 24, 8: *Bd. S.* p. 589, 31, v. weore.

Wærdian to defend, *Chr.* 1087, v. weardian, werian.

Wærdon were; erant, *Ors.* 4, 10; for wurdon, v. weorðan.

Wære wast, eras; were, erant, essent, v. wesian.



- \* *Wære of a covenant*, v. *wær*.  
*Wæred an army, a multitude*, Chr. 1052, v. *werod*.  
*Wærellice anxiously, cautiously*, Bt. 32, 1, v. *werelice, wærellice*.  
*Wæren vere; erant*, Bt. R. p. 159; *for wæron*, v. *wesan*.  
*Wær-fæhðe deadly feud; capitalis inimicitia*, L. In. 46, 54.  
*Wær-fæst covenant keeping, faithful, righteous; foederis vel pacti tenax*, Cd. 86: 121: 122.  
*Wærg, werg weary, cursed*, Hymn: Bd. S. p. 580, 40: Cd. 42, v. *werig, wereg*.  
*Wær-geapnis a pretty allusion to a thing, also a cunning device; argumentum*, Som.  
*Wær-genga, wer-genga A stranger, ranger; advena*, Cd. 208.  
*Wærgian to curse*, R. Mt. 5, 11, v. *wirgian*.  
*Wærging a curse*, v. *wirginis*.  
*Wærgolnes a curse*, Conf. pecc. v. *wirginis*.  
*Wærg-rod a gallows, fork*, v. *wæarh-rod*.  
*Wærgð A curse; maledictio*, Cd. 215.  
*Wær-ham [Asser. Flor. Werham: Hunt. Warram.—wær an enclosure, ham a dwelling, a fortified dwelling] WARHAM; locus in agro Dorsetensi*, Chr. 978: 980.  
\* *Wærian to defend*, Ors. 5, 7, v. *werian*.  
*Wæring a wall, bank*, v. *wering*.  
*Wæring-wic [Hunt. Hood. Warewic: Brom. Wyrengewyke: Kni. Warwyth, Warwyk.—wering a bulwark, wic a dwelling, a fortified dwelling; aggere munitus vicus] WARWICK. Suspiciatus est autem Gibson in Camd. hoc fuisse oppidum Romanorum Præsidium dictum, ubi præfectus equitum Dalmaticorum stationem habuit*, Chr. 913.  
*Wæringwicscir WARWICKSHIRE; comitatum hunc, una cum Wigorniensii, Staffordiensii, Salopiensis parte Cissabrina, et Cestrensi, incolabant antiquitus Cornavii*, Chr. 1016.  
*Wærlæht Forewarned; præmonitus*, Som.  
*Wærlan, biwærlan; p. de. To pass by; præterire*, C. In. 9, 1.  
*Wær-leás faithless; qui pactum non servat, infidus, perfidus*, Cod. Exon. 91 b, 12: Cd. 4.  
*Wær-lic Cautious, wary, provident; cautus*, L. pol. Alf. 1.  
*Wærlice WARILY, cautiously, safely; caute, tuto:—Farað wærellice ite caute*, Jos. 2, 16: L. Eccl. Cnut.: Mk. 14, 44.

- \* *Wærlicnys, se; f. WEARINESS, caution, circumspection; cautio, Som.*  
*Wær-loga, wer-loga A belier or breaker of his agreement or pledge; foedus vel fidem fallens, foedifragus, hypocrita*, Jdth. p. 22, 22: Lup. 19: Cd. 64.  
*Wær-lot a cautious lot, cunning, deceit*, Cot. 92, 18.  
*Wærm warm, v. wearm.*  
*Wærmung WARMING; calefactio:—Betwih þa wærmunge inter calefactionem vel calefaciendum, i. e. dum se calefaceret*, Bd. S. p. 540, 34.  
*Wærnian to beware, take heed*, Bt. 41, 3, v. *warnian*.  
*Wærnung, e; f. [wyrnan to deny] A denying, refusal; denegatio*, L. Athelst. 3, tit.  
*Wærod an army, a host*, Chr. 998, v. *werod*.  
*Wæron were; erant, essent*, Bt. 1, v. *wesan*.  
*Wærra worse, v. wyrs.*  
*Wærra more cautious; comp. of wær.*  
*Wærsa worse*, Chr. 978, v. *wyrs*.  
*Wær-sagol cautious or wary in speech; cautus sermone*, Off. Reg. 15.  
*Wær-scipe wariness, caution, prudence; circumspectio*, Bt. 27, 2: 34, 6.  
\* *Wærst worst*, Chr. 1087, v. *wyrst*.  
*Wærstlic Belonging to bodily exercise; palæstricus*, Cot. 158, 202, Lye.  
*WÆRTER, es; m. [Ger. wärter m. a keeper: Old. Ger. wart.—Lye says, Huic affinis est vox Al. wart a place; and adj. wart present, nec non A.-S. and-weard present] One possessing a place, a dweller; locum possidens, incola:—Wærteras be morum dwellers by (the) moors*, Chr. 560.  
*Wærd worthy, notable, famous*, Bt. R. p. 194, v. *weorð*.  
*Wær-þeod a nation*, Menol. F. 252, v. *wer-þeod*.  
*Wær-word a word of caution, a forewarning.*  
*Wæs was; eram, erat; p. of wesan.*  
*Wæs Water; aqua*, Lye.  
*Wæsc, wesc. A washing; lotio, R. Conc. 2.*  
*Wæscan; pp. awæscen to wash; lavare*, Bd. S. p. 610, 11, MS. T, v. *wacsan*.  
*Wæscere A WASHER; lotor, Som.*  
*Wæsc-ern a washing-place, a wash-house; lavatorium*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.  
*Wæsc-hus a wash-house, laundry; lavatorium*, Som.

- \* *Wæscing A WASHING; lotio, ablutio*, Som.  
*Wæsend, wasend, es; m. The WEASAND, windpipe; gurgulio, rumen*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70.  
*Wæsp a wasp, v. wæps.*  
*Wæst west, v. west.*  
*Wæsten a desert, waste*, Gen. 13, 12, v. *westen*.  
*Wæst-ern a desert place*, C. R. In. 6, 3, v. *weste*.  
*Wæstling A sheet, blanket, covering; lodix*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.  
*WÆSTM, westm, es; m. [Icel. vist f. mansio domestica, cibus; vistir f. pl. commeatus, alimentum] 1. Fruit, increase; fructus. 2. Gain, usury; quæstus, usura. 3. Offspring, young; proles, fœtus. 4. Form, stature, strength; incrementum, aucti corporis statura, robur:—1. Landes wæstmas terre fructus*, Deut. 1, 25: 28, 4, 18, 42: 32, 13: Jos. 5, 11. *Teoðe þæs gearlices westmes tenth of the yearly fruit*, L. Athelst. pref. 2. *Bringand godne wæstm producere bonum fructum*, Mt. 3, 10: Lk. 3, 9: 12, 16. *Etan wæstmas edere fructus*, Lev. 25, 22: 26, 20. *Treow wæstm wircende arbor fructum producens*, Gen. 1, 11, 12. *Þæra wæstma tid fructuum tempus*, Mt. 21, 34. *Þæs monðes tid niwra wæstma mensis tempus novorum fructuum*, Ex. 23, 15. *Wæstmum gewlo with fruits adorned*, Cd. 85. *Butan wæstmne sine fructu*, Mt. 13, 22: Mk. 4, 19. *Don medemne wæstm þære dædbote dare dignum fructum poenitentia*, Mt. 3, 8. 2. *Of wæstmne he alyseð sawla heora ex usuris redimet animas eorum*, Ps. 71, 14. 3. *Innoðes wæstm uteri fructus*, Deut. 28, 4, 18: Lk. 1, 42. *Nytena wæstm junmentorum proventus sive proles*, Deut. 28, 4, 18. 4. *Wynlic wæstm beauteous form*, Cd. 14. *Stranglic on wæstmne strong in form*, Elf. T. p. 33. *Lytel on wæstmum parvus in statura*, Lk. 19, 3. *Be wæstmum wig curon by (his) strength chose (each) warrior*, Cd. 155.  
\* *Wæstm-bære, wæstm-berende. Fruit-bearing, fruitful; frugifer, fecundus*, Ex. 33, 3: Num. 13, 19: Bt. 23: Bd. S. p. 476, 34: 493, 2.  
*Wæstm-bærnys, se; f. Fruitfulness; fertilitas, fecunditas:—Landes wæstm-bærnys terre fertilitas*, Bd. S. p. 483, 15: 493, 8.  
*Wæstmian To bring forth fruit, to fructify; fructificare*, C. R. Mk. 4, 28.



<sup>x</sup> Wæstm-leās *fruitless, unfruitful*, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.  
 Wæstm-sceat [sceat money, tribute] *Gain by money, usury; usura*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58: *C. Ps.* 54, 11.  
 Wæstm-seten *A planting; plantation*, *R. Mt.* 15, 13, *Lye*.  
 Wæt, hwet; *adj.* WET, moist; humidus, liquidus, udus:—*Bt.* 33, 4. Wætan hrægel aset-tan *adam vestem deponere*, *Bd. S.* p. 631, 24.  
 WÆTA, wæte, an; *m. f.* [Dan. væde, vædske, vaadhed c: *Swed.* wäta f: *Icel.* wæta f. humor, aqua] WET, moisture, drink, liquor, water; humor, humiditas, liquor:—*Hwylum* flíht se wæta þæt dryge *sometimes the wet flies the dry*, *Bt.* 39, 13. Æt and wæt food and drink, *R. Ben.* 43, 49. Halig wæt holy water, *L. Can. Edg.* 43. Wætan næfde humorem non habebat, *Lk.* 8, 6. Drift þone wætan expellit humorem, *Bt.* p. 195. Wætan wið hunige menga to mix liquor with honey, *Bt.* 15. He bæp þa wætan þære uncystan portavit humorem vitii, *Bd. S.* p. 495, 26.  
<sup>y</sup> Wætan, gewætan, gewetan; *p. te; pp.* gehweted. To wet; irrigare, humectare:—Of tearum minum ic wæte lachrymis meis irrigo, *Ps.* 6, 6. He wætte humectavit, *Guthl. Vit.* 20.  
 WÆTER, es; *pl.* wæteru, wætru, wætro; *n.* [Plat. Dut. water n: *Frs.* weter, wetir n: *Ger.* wasser n: *Tat.* uazazar: *Isd.* uazazar: *Ot.* uazazar: *Moes.* wate: *Dan.* vand n: *Swed.* watten n: *Icel.* vatn n. aqua, lacus: *Slav.* voda: *Sans.* oud'ha, va: *Mehratt.* oudak. According to Plato in his *Cratylus*, the Greek *ὕδωρ* water, is of Phrygian origin, Wachter] WATER; aqua:—And þæt wæter asceortode þe was on þam buteruce, *Gen.* 21, 15. Halig wæter holy water, *L. In.* 78. Flodes wæter rivi aqua, *Ex.* 7, 17, 18. An drinc cealdes wæteres haustus frigida aquæ, *Mt.* 10, 42. Calic full wæteres calix plenus aquæ, *Mk.* 9, 41. Æt þam wætere apud aquam, *Ex.* 2, 5. Of wætere ex aqua, *Ex.* 2, 10: *Mt.* 3, 16. Manega wætro multæ aquæ, *Jn.* 3, 23. Totwæman þa wæteru fram þam wæterum dividere aquas ab aquis, *Gen.* 1, 6, 7.—Wæter-adl water disease, the dropsy.—Wæter-ædra a water-drain, water-course, waterfall, *Ps.* 41, 9.—Wæter-

ælfæ water-elf, a nymph; aquæ nympha, Naiades, *Cot.* 142.—Wæter-bere water-bearer; lixa.—Wæter-boh a water bough, a succulent shoot, a sprig; surculus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.—Wæter-bolla a dropsical man; hydropicus.—Wæter-bora a water-bearer.—Wæter-buc a water-bucket, a pitcher, *Lk.* 22, 10.—Wæter-buca a water-spider; aquatica aranea, tippula, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.—Wæter-byden a water-barrel, a butt, hog'shead; dolium.—Wæter-croc, wæter-crog a water-crock, water-pot; olla, lagena, *Cot.* 176.—Wæter-cruse a WATER-CRUISE; hydria, urceus.—Wæter-fæsten a water fastness; aquarium munimentum, *Chr.* 894.—Wæter-fæt, wæter-fæt a WATER-VAT, a flagon; hydria, canalis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Jn.* 4, 28: *Ex.* 2, 16.—Wæter-flaxa a WATER-FLASK, a flagon; lagena, amphora, *Mk.* 14, 13.—Wæter-flod a water-flood, an inundation, *Ors.* 1, 6.—Wæter-full full of water, dropsical.—Wæter-fyrhtnys water fright, hydrophobia; aquæ metus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.—Wæter-gelad a water way, a conduit; aquæ ductus, *Cot.* 1.—Wæter-ge-wæsc a water-wash, a muddy stream; aquarum alluvies, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.—Wæter-gyte a pouring out of water, a sign in the zodiac, *Æqu. Vern.* 7.—Wæter-leās WATER-LESS, dry, *Gen.* 37, 24.—Wæter-mele [mele a vessel, cup] a water vessel, a bason, *Elf. gl.* Wæter-nædre a water-snake, a serpent.—Wæter-ordal water ordeal, a trial by water, *L. In.* 77.—Wæter-pund Norma, *R.* 62; libella aquatica.—Wæter-pytt a water-pit, a pit, pool; puteus aquæ, cisterna, *Gen.* 16, 14: 21, 19: *Ex.* 7, 19, 24.—Wæter-sceat, wæter-scyte a water-sheet, a towel; mappa, lintoolum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.—Wæter-scype a body of waters, the sea; aquagium, *Jud.* 15, 18.—Wæter-scyte a towel, a sign in the zodiac; aquarius signum, *Æqu. Vern.* 7.—Wæter-seað a water cistern or well; aquæ cisterna, puteus, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.—Wæter-seoc WATER-SICK, dropsical; hydropicus, *Lk.* 14, 2.—Wæter-seocnys water-sickness, dropsy; hydrops.—Wæter-sol a water-pool, a pool; piscina, *H. Jn.* 5, 2.—Wæter-sprync, wæter-sprync a WATER-SPRING, *Cd.* 192.—Wæ-

ter-steal a water place, a lake, marsh; aquæ locus, stagnum, palus, *Guthl. Vit.* 3.—Wæter-peote a canal of water, a cataract, *L. Ps.* 41, 9: *Gen.* 7, 11: 8, 2.—Wæter-bruh a canal, a passage for water; canalis, aquæ ductus, *Cot.* 31.—Wæter-weg a water way, cross-way; aquosa via, trames, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.—Wæter-wryte a vessel measuring hours by the running of water, the ancients using water, as we do sand, for hour-glasses; clepsidra, *Cot.* 52.—Wæter-wyrt water-wort, the plant maidenhair; callitrichon herba, *Herb.* 48.  
 Wæterian, gewæterian, gewætrian; *p. ode; pp.* gewæterod; *v. a.* To water, moisten; adquare, irrigare:—Orf wæterian pecus adquare, *Ex.* 2, 16. Wæterode hire heorde adquavit ejus gregem, *Gen.* 29, 10. Wæterode hig adquavit eos, *Ps.* 77, 18: *Gen.* 29, 3. To wætrienne neorxnawang ad irrigandum *Paradisum*, *Gen.* 2, 10. Wætriende ealre þære eorðan brādnyssse irrigans universæ terræ superficiem, *Gen.* 2, 6.  
<sup>c</sup> Wæterig; *adj.* WATERY; aquosus:—Wæterig æcer a watery field, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.—wæða, in composition denotes a leader, general; dux:—Here-wæða a leader of an army. Þæs here-wæðan heafod ducis caput, *Jāth.* p. 23, 17.  
 Wæðan To hunt, rout, drive; venari, fugare:—Wæðan mid hundum to hunt with hounds, *Bt.* *R.* p. 172. Wide wæðde wildly drove, *Cd.* 167.  
 WÆTL A swathe, bandage; fascia, *L. M.* 2, 22.  
 Wætlinga-stræt [Flor. Wætlingastrete: *Dunel.* Wætlingastrete: *Hunt.* Watlingastrete, Watlingstreet: *Hovd.* Wathlingstrete, Watlingastrete, Wathlingestrete: *Kni.* Watlyngstrete. *Flor. An.* 1013, p. 614, dicit, Strata quam filii Watlæ regis ab orientali mare usque ad occidentale per Angliam straverunt: sed, interprete Somnero, medicorum via a wædla the poor, stræt a way, ab egenis scilicet ut fieri assolet mendicandi gratia frequentata; vel quod liberrimus per eam, etiam mendicissimis, transitus pateat] WATLING-STREET, a Roman road leading from Dover to Cardigan, *Chr.* 1013; Una ex quatuor viis celeberrimis, totam Angliam a diversis plagis percurrentibus, admirando Romanorum opere



constratis. *Lelandus in Itin.* vol. vi. p. 120, edit. Oxon. 1744, ita hanc viam describit: Secunda via principalis dicitur *Watelinstreale*, tendens ab euro-austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim a Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantiae, juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstapulum, Stratfordiam, Towncestriam, Littleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Walliae, usque Cardigan.

<sup>d</sup> Wæto wet, v. wæta.

Wætrung, e; f. A WATERING; adaquatio, Som.

Wæwærðlice, wæwyrðlice. *Fro-wardly, severely*; proterve, morose, *Wulfst. Paræn.* 9.

Wæx grew, *Chr.* 656; for weox, v. weaxan.

Wæx þæs, *Ps.* 96, 5, v. weax.

Wæx-bred, wex-bred a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table; cerea tabula, tabula pugillaris. — *Lk.* 1, 63. Stænene wæx-breda lapideæ tabule, *Ex.* 31, 18.

WAFIAN; ic wafige; p. ode; pp. od. [*North Count.* waffle to wave, fluctuate, *Brockett.* p. 226: *Plat.* sweben: *Dut.* zweven: *Frs.* swiwa: *Ger.* schweifen, schweben: *Icel.* vofa spectrum, manes; vofi, at vofa yfir ingruere, imminere; at vofaz spectri instar ferri; to hover like an apparition; vafi m. dubium, dubitatio; vafa supereminere] To hesitate, be astonished, amazed; vacillare, obstupescere, stupore admirari: — Hwa ne wafað þæs who is not astonished at this, *Bt.* 39, 3: *Bt. R.* p. 192, 193: 14, 2. Hæleð wafedon people were amazed, *Cd.* 146. Eowre fynd wafiað eowre vestri inimici obstupescunt de vobis, *Lev.* 26, 32: *Deut.* 28, 34: *Bt.* 22, 1. Fluctuare, hæsitare, *Cot.* 120: *R. Mt.* 12, 20.

<sup>e</sup> Wafol, waful. Hesitating through astonishment, doubting; propter stuporem fluctuans, vacillans, *Lye.*

Wafung, e; f. 1. Amazement, dread, horror; stupor, exstasis. 2. A spectacle, sight; spectaculum: — 1. Hæfð ge-eced mine wafunga hath increased my amazement, *Bt.* 39, 2. Mid wafunge gesloh stupore percussit, *Bd. S.* p. 575, 7. Mid swiðlice wafunge cum magna ecstasi, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *R.* 101: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wafung-stede, wafung-stow a place for a sight, a theatre;

spectaculi locus, theatrum, *R.* 55: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

<sup>f</sup> WAG, wah, es; m. [*Plat.* vacke, vack, fak n. interstice, partition, the wall or partition of a house: *Dut.* vak n. an empty place or space: *Frs.* fech f. wach m. a wall: *Ger.* fach n. in its signification of partition, wall: *Dan.* fag n. partition, story; væg c. wall, roof, partition: *Swed.* wägg m. a wall, partition: *Icel.* veggr m. paries, cuneus] A wall; paries, murus: — Studu þæs wages the studs of the wall; posta parietis, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 29.

Huses wah a wall of a house, *Bt.* 36, 7. Seo studu gefestnad to þam wage destina adfixa parieti, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 32, 36. Wrat in wage wrote on (the) wall, *Cd.* 210. Binnan wagum within walls, *L. Edw. Guthr.* 1: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 2.

Wag a weight, *L. In.* 70, v. wæg.

Wagele WAYLEIGH or WHALEY, *Lancashire, Chr.* 664.

Wag-hrægel wall-clothing, tapestry, a veil, *C. R. Mk.* 15, 38.

<sup>g</sup> WAGIAN; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* wegen: *Dut.* Ger. bewegen: *Old Ger.* uuagon, uuechan, bebegen, pewegen, bewigen moovere: *Moes.* wagan, gawagan agitare, concutere: *Dan.* bevæge: *Swed.* beweka, wagga to waddle; wika to turn, move: *Icel.* vaga or vaggra vagari, varicare. This word, *Adelung* says, is the mother of a very numerous progeny, to which belong, *Ger.* weg way, away; wagen waggon, balance; wagen to hazard; wiegen to rock; woge a wave; wackeln to waggle. It is visibly allied to the *Grk.* ἀγέω, and the *Lat.* agere] To WAG, shake, move to and fro; vacillare, labare: — Se wuda wagode the wood shook, *Bt.* 35, 6. His teð ne wagedone þus dentes non vacillabant, *Deut.* 34, 7.

Wag-rift, wah-rift wall-clothing, tapestry, *Mt.* 27, 51: *Mk.* 15, 38.

Wag-pearl a wall; paries, *L. Ps.* 61, 3.

Wagung, e; f. A WAGGING, shaking; vacillatio: — Wagung toða a shaking of teeth, *Herb.* 97, 2.

Wah a wall, *Ors.* 5, 15: *T. Ps.* 79, 13, v. wag.

Wah-mela herba ad vomitionem promovendam, *L. M.* 2, 52.

Wah-rift tapestry, v. wag-rift.

Wah-þyng wall-boarding; tabulatorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67, v. þiling.

Wa-la! oh if! v. wa, &c.

<sup>h</sup> Walan WALES, marks of stripes or blows; vibices, *Som.*

Walan riches, *C. Mt.* 13, 22; for welan, v. wela.

Walas *The Welsh, Britons*; Walli, *Britanni*: — Unrim Walena innumerable Welsh; magnus numerus Britannorum, *Chr.* 607, *Ing.* p. 30, 2, 8, v. wealh.

WALCA; an, m. g. A veil; velum, peplus, *Gen.* 38, 14.

Walch A stranger; peregrinus, barbarus, *Cot.* 29; perhaps for walh, v. wealh.

Wal-crigge the goddess of war, &c. v. wæl-cyrig.

WALD [*Plat.* walt, waldt f. power: *Dut.* geweld n. violence, force: *Frs.* wald m. power: *Ger.* gewalt f. power: *Ker.* kiuuualdi: *Isd.* chiuualdi: *Ot.* giuualt, walt: *Wil.* geuu-alt, giwalt, kiwalt: *Moes.* waldufni potestas: *Dan.* vælde c. völd c. gevalt c. power: *Swed.* wælde, wöld n: *Icel.* valld, veldi n. potestas: *Wel.* glew-der, glewddid, glewyd courage, strength: *Bohm.* wlda, wlada: *Lat.* validitas strength, v. wealdan] Power, dominion; potestas, dominium. Used in composition to signify a ruler, governor, lord; as, Ethelwald a noble ruler, v. gewæld.

<sup>i</sup> Wald a weald, wood, forest, *Jdth.* p. 24, 25, v. weald.

Waldan, anwaldan. To rule, govern, command; dominari, gubernare, imperare: — Weorulde waldeð governs (the) world, *Bt. R.* p. 185: 177: 179: 182: 196, v. wealdan.

Walde would; for wolde; p. of willan.

Waldend, es; m. [*part.* of waldan to govern] A ruler, governor, lord; imperator, gubernator, dominus: — Unc is mihtig God waldend wrað-miht with us is mighty God (the) ruler, angry, *Cd.* 38, Th. p. 50, 25. Icom se waldend I am the Lord, *Cd.* 100. Se ælmihtiga waldend the almighty Lord, *Bt. R.* p. 197. Waldend usser our ruler, *Cd.* 85. Lifes waldend Lord of life; vitæ dominus, *Bt. R.* p. 180: 182. Wuldres waldend Lord of glory, *Cd.* 173. Hehsta heofones waldend heaven's highest ruler, *Cd.* 16: 32. Rodora waldend ruler of skies, *Cd.* 60. Engla waldend angels' ruler, *Cd.* 217. Gasta waldend ruler of spirits; spirituum dominus, *Cd.* 99. Sigora waldend lord of triumphs, *Cd.* 6. Weroda waldend ruler of hosts or armies, *Cd.* 190. Ealra gescefta wyrhta and waldend



of all creatures creator and ruler, *Cd.* 226. Wyrd wal-dend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. Waldendes word the Lord's words, *Cd.* 126, *Th.* p. 161, 22. Gewit þu þinne eft waldend secan go thou again thy lord to seek, *Cd.* 104.

Waldend, es; *adj.* Ruling, powerful, supreme; imperans, gubernans:—Waldend God supreme God, *Cd.* 26. Pagodan bioð simle waldende the good are always powerful, *Bt.* 36, 3. Wald-mora a parsnip, v. weal-mora.

Walg, walhg entire, sound, whole, v. on-walg.

Walh *A* harrow; occa, *Cot.* 143. Walh a stranger, v. wealh.

Wal-habuc a falcon, v. wealh-hafor.

Walh-færeld a journey of strangers, a passage, passing; peregrinorum iter, transitus, *Hem.* p. 32.

Wal-hnut, walh-hnutu. A WAL-NUT, a foreign nut; peregrina nux, *Som.*

Walh-stod an interpreter, *Bd.* S. p. 526, 2, v. wealh-stod.

Walic [wa woe, lic like] Woe-lie; tristis, luctuosus, *Cd.* 215.

Walingeford Wallingford, *Chr.* 1126, v. Wealingaford.

Wall a wall, *Cd.* 186: *Bd.* S. p. 481, 23, v. weal.

Wallende raging, *Bd.* S. p. 509, 22; for weallende; part. of weallan.

Waller-wente Foreign men, strangers; peregrini, i. e. Britanni ita dicti a Saxonibus, *L. North.* Pres. 51, *Lye.*

Wal-reaf slaughter, spoil, *L. In.* sub finem, v. wæl-reaf.

Wal-præd a wall-thread; perpendiculum; ita dictum propter frequentem ejus in exstruktionem murorum usum, *Cot.* 180.

Wal-tun [wall, weal a wall, tun a dwelling; ad aggerem villa] WALTON, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.

Walwian to wallow, *Bd.* S. p. 533, 40, v. wealwian.

Wal-wyrt WALLWORT, dwarfelder; ebulus, sambucus humilis, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 66.

Wam a spot, fault, *L. Eccl.* 30, v. wom.

WAMB, e; f. [Plat. wamm, wampe f: Dut. wam, wamstuk f. the belly part of fish: Frs. wamb n: Ger. wampe f: Old Ger. wambe uterus, venter: Lip. wambon utero: Tat. speaking of Jonas, in thes uueles uuambu in the whale's belly: Rab. Maur. huauamba

venter: Moes. wamba venter: Dan. vom c: Swed. wamb, wamm f: Icel. vömb f. venter infimus; vanbi m. ventricosus; vembill m. abdomen] 1. The womb; uterus. 2. The belly, stomach; venter:—1. Wæstm wambe fructus uteri, *C. Ps.* 126, 4. Of wambe moder minre ab utero matris mea, *C. Ps.* 21, 9. 2. Gæð on þa wambe cedit in ventrem, *Mt.* 15, 17, 12. His wambe gefyllan ejus ventrem implere, *Lk.* 15, 16: *L. Eccl.* 45. Seo inre wamb interior venter, *alvus*, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 71. Seo utre wamb exterior venter, *id.*—Wamb-ablawung the puffing up or a swelling in the bowels.—Wamb-adl disease of the bowels, belly-ache.—Wamb-be-coðe a disease of the bowels, *Som.*—Wambe-fræcnys gluttony, ravening; ingluvijs, voracitas, *Som.*—Wambe-heardnys costiveness; ventris durities, *L. M. Som.*—Wamb-wræc pain of the bowels; ventris dolor, *Lye.*

Wamm a spot, v. wam.

Wan, wann, wanna Wan, pale, livid, dusky, dark; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 72: *Bt. R.* p. 155: *Jdth.* p. 24, 25: *Cd.* 93, v. wonn.

Wan laboured, v. winnan.

Wana, an; m. [Plat. wan, waan: Dut. waan, wan, only in compound words: Old Dut. wan defectus, indigentia: Frs. wan, won n. defectus, diminutio: Ger. wahn empty: Old Ger. wan: Ot. uuan: Ker. uuan, uuesan deesse; uuan ist deest; uuan sint desunt: Moes. wan deficientia, inopia, opus habere, indigere; wanan quod deest: Dan. van an inseparable preposition, signifying a defect, as vanære dishonour: Swed. wan accustomed, wont; but wan, in compound words, like the Dan. signifies a defect: Icel. van n. defectus, quod infra justum modum est; vapn inops: Ir. Gael. ban vacant, waste: Arab. وني wny, wane he waned and languished; torpuit languitque, Weston's Oriental Lang. p. 234. The Lat. vanus is nearly related to wana: Sans. wana empty] A deficiency, want, lack; deficientia, inopia:—Sumes pinges wana a want of something, *Bt.* 34, 9. Ænies willan wana a want of any wish, *Bt.* 11, 1: 26, 1: 29, 1. Æniges willan and æniges godes wana a lack of

any wish and of any good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Nanes godes wana a deficiency of no good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hlafes wana panis inopia, *Gen.* 47, 13.

Wana, wona; *adj.* (It has only the def. form, whether used definitely or indefinitely.) Deficient, wanting, lacking, imperfect, void; deficient, imperfectus, expers, absens:—Sum þing wana something wanting, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hwæt is me gyt wana quid mihi adhuc deficiens est, i. e. deest, *Mt.* 19, 20. An þing þe is wana uua res tibi deest, *Mk.* 10, 21: *Lk.* 18, 22. Wæs eow ænig þing wana eratne vobis ulla res deficiens? *Lk.* 22, 35. Naht wona bið nihil deest, v. *Ps.* 33, 9. Anes wana twentig twenty wanting of one, nineteen, *Bd.* S. p. 614, 21. Anes wona twentig, *Bd.* S. p. 563, 15.

Wana-beam Spindle-tree; fusanum arbor, *Cot.* 88, 165.

WANCOL, woncol; *def.* se wanca; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. wankel unstable, wavering: Dan. vankelmodig: Swed. wankelmödig: Icel. vanki m. vertigo] Unstable, unsteady, WANCLE; instabilis, lubricus, vacillans:—Þu hæfst ongyten þa wancan or woncan truwa þæs blindan lustes thou hast understood the unstable promises of the blind desire, *Bt.* 7, 2: 20.

Wand wound, bended, wheeled, *Cd.* 23, v. windan.

Wand A colour made of ceruse and ruddle burnt together; sandyx, cerussa, *Som.* v. wād.

Wand A mole; talpa, *Som.*

WANDIAN; ic wandige; p. ode; pp. od. To fear, blench, to fear with love or reverence, to be afraid, to be awe-struck, to omit, neglect; vereri, præ metu sive reverentia alicujus, omittre, negligere, differre, personam accipere, iniquus esse:—Ic wandige vereor, *Elf.* gr. *Som.* p. 27. For hira feonda yre ic ne wandode propter eorum inimicorum iram ego non veritus sum, *Deut.* 32, 27. Soðes ne wanda veritatem ne negligas, *Ex.* 23, 2: *Deut.* 15, 10: 23, 21. Ne wanda þu for ricum ne iniquus sis propter divitem, *Deut.* 16, 19. Þu ne wandast for nanum menn tu non vereris vel personam accipis, propter nullum hominem, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Lk.* 20, 21. Ne wandað he for ricum non personam accipit ille propter divitem, *Deut.* 10, 17: *Gen.* 19,



16. Wandode se wisa *the sage was awe-struck*, Cd. 202.
- <sup>o</sup> Wandigende; *adj.* Fearful, slow, neglectful; negligens, remissus, tardus: — Wandigende æt ælcum weorce negligent at all work, *Past.* 20.
- Wandlung, e; *f.* A changeableness, moving; instabilitas, mutabilitas: — On heora wandlunga in their changeableness, *Bt.* 7, 2.
- Wandodlice Slowly, sparingly; tarde, parce, *Som.*
- WANDRIAN; ic wandrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat. Old Dut.* Ger. wandern, wanderen to wander: *Dan.* vandre: *Swed.* wandra: *Icel.* (without the w) andrapedentim vel lente gradior; *Slav.* wandrowati: *It.* andare: *Sp.* Port. andar: *Ind.* anduare: *Lat.* vadere. Wandrian is related to the *Dut.* Ger. &c. wandelen to go, walk] To WANDER, vary, stray, err; errare, vagari: — Se wandrað ofer oðrum steorran which wander over other stars, *Bt.* 36, 2: *Bt.* R. p. 185. Hi læs reccað hu sio wyrd wandrige they care less how fortune varies, *Bt.* 39, 7: 39, 6.
- Wand-wurpe, wand-wyrpe. A mole, want, or moldwarp; talpa, R. 59: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- <sup>p</sup> Waneng, waning a lessening, weeping, v. wanung.
- WANG, wong, es; *m.* [*East. Ang.* wong, *Forby's Vocab.* p. 379: *Dan.* vænger c. fields or meadows surrounded with hedges] A plain, field, wong, land; planities, campus: — Unstacel wongas secan to seek fixed plains (lands) for us, *Cd.* 91. Wongas blostmum blowað fields blow with blossoms, *Menol. F.* 178. Grene wongas green plains, *Cd.* 80. Wlitig is se wong beautiful is the field, *Cod. Exon.* p. 56 a, 2. On wonge wibed settan in (the) plain an altar placed, *Cd.* 90. Sæl wongas fertile fields, *Cd.* 64. Stan wongas stony fields, *Cod. Exon.* 130 a, 15.
- Wang cheek, jaw, v. weng.
- Wang-beard the beard; maxillaris barba, *L. M.* 2, 16.
- Wangere, wongere. A place for the cheek, a pillow or bolster; cervical, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Bd. S.* p. 580, 16.
- Wang-toð, wong-toð a jaw-tooth, a grinder; maxillaris, caninus vel molaris dens, *L. pol. Alf.* 40: *C. Ps.* 57, 6.
- Wan-hæfnes Want; deficientia habendi, inopia, *L. Ps.* 43, 27.

- <sup>q</sup> Wan-hælf a deficiency in health, weakness, *Scint.* 12.
- Wan - hafa, wan - hafol. Poor, needy; qui non habet, inops, egenus, *Bas. R.* 4.
- Wan-hafnes Want, poverty, need; inopia, *Ps.* 33, 9.
- Wan-hal Deficient in health, unsound, sick, maimed; non sanus, invalidus, ægrotus, mancus, *Mt.* 18, 8: *Mk.* 9, 43: *Lk.* 14, 13, 21.
- Wan-halhys Deficiency in health, weakness; in valetudo, imbecillitas, *C. R. Ben.* 50.
- Wan-help a deficiency in help, weakness.
- Wan-hlytne Without part, free, absent from; exsors, *Cot.* 79, *Som.*
- WANIAN, gewanian, awanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat. dwanen* to fade away: *Frs.* wania, wonia, wonna to diminish: *Icel.* vana imminuere] 1. v. a. To diminish, take away, cut off, lessen; minuere, auferre, demere, amputare. 2. v. n. To WANE, decrease, become less, waste, decay; minui, decrescere, deficere: — 1. Þu wanodest hine minuisti eum, *Ps.* 8, 6. Wanige his weorðscype diminishes his dignity, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 103. Ne ge wanian or waniað of þam neque vos detrahite de eo, *Deut.* 4, 2: 12, 32. 2. Siððan hit wanian ongind after it begins to decay, *Bt.* 34, 9. Þa wætera begunnon to wanigenne, *Gen.* 8, 3. Hyt gebyrað þæt ic wanige oportet ut ego decrescam, *Jn.* 3, 30. Ne wexð ne wanað neither waxeth nor waneth, *Bt.* 42. Þa wætera wanedon aquæ minuebantur, *Gen.* 8, 5.
- <sup>r</sup> WANIAN [*Plat. Dut.* wenen: *Frs.* wena: *Ger.* weinen: *Ot.* &c. weinan, weinon: *Moes.* qweinson, queinan: *Dan.* væne: *Swed.* hwina, wina to whine: *Icel.* veina, qveina lamentari] To deplore, lament, bewail, WHINE; plorare, ejulare: — Wanende lamenting, *Cod. Exon.* p. 22 b, 6: *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 12.
- Waniendlic, wanigendlic. Diminutive, little; diminutivus, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 5.
- Waning A WANING, lessening; diminutio, *Lye.*
- Wann wan, dusky, v. won.
- Wannan To be WAN or pale; palllescere, *Som.*
- Wann-hale sick, v. wan-hal.
- Wanniht Black and blue, wan; lividus, *Cot.* 119.
- Wan-scrydd deficiency in clothing, badly clothed, *Som.*

- <sup>s</sup> Wansian To lessen, diminish; minuere, *Chr.* 656.
- Wansið, es; *m.* Misfortune, *Th. An.*
- Wan-speda Poverty, want; defectus opum, inopia, *Ors.* 3, 7.
- Wan-spediga Less happy or rich, poor; minus felix vel dives inops, *Lev.* 25, 25.
- Wanung a diminution, lamenting, bewailing; diminutio, lamentatio, tumultus, *Cot.* 69: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. *gr.* 48: *C. Mk.* 5, 38, v. wonung.
- Wan-wagende suffering a decrease, decreasing.
- Wapean to waver, to be astonished, v. wavian.
- WAPELIAN, wapolian [*Icel.* vappa ægre pedes movere; *vapp n.* infantum primus usus pedum, avium gressus] To burst out, to bubble, WABBLE; scaterere, ebullire, effervescere, *Cantic. Habac. Prov.* 15.
- Wapul pompholix, *Som.*
- W'AR [*North Count.* ware sea-weed; alga marina: *Scot.* ware, wair fucus vesiculosus: *Dut.* wier n. sea-weed; zostera marina, which in some parts of Holland is used to make and repair the dikes, and also to stuff mattresses] Sea-weed; alga, *Cot.* 11.
- <sup>t</sup> WAR [*Plat. war:* *Dut.* gewaar: *Ger.* gewahr sciens, providens: *Dan.* vær, var: *Icel.* var cautus; *vari m.* cautela] AWARE; admonitus, præsciens, *Chr.* 1140.
- Wara of inhabitants, v. waru.
- Warað sea-shore, *R. Mt.* 13, 2, v. waroð.
- Ward worthy, *L. With.* 1, v. weorð.
- Ward towards, *Chr.* 1106, v. weard.
- WARE; *pl.* waru [*North Count.* ware; *as,* white ware, brown ware: *Plat.* ware *f.* *Dut.* waar *f.* *Frs.* Hettema wera *f. pl.*; *G.* Japix, waren *f. pl.*: *Ger.* waare *f.* *Dan.* vare *c.* *Swed.* wara *f.* *Icel.* vara *f.* merx; *varning m. pl.* merces] WARE, merchandise; merx, *L. Conc. Enh.* 1.
- Ware ora, portus, *Lye.*
- WARE Heed, caution, care; cautio, cautela: — On ware with caution, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, § 1. Butan ware without caution, *Ors.* 4, 4.
- Warena of inhabitants, v. waru.
- Waranian, gewarëanian to beware of, to defend one's self, *Bt.* 29, 3: 7, 2, v. warnian.
- Warian, bewarigan, bewarëanian, bewarigan; *p.* bewarode; *pp.* od. [*Plat.* waren: *Old Dut.* waeren cavere; *Frs.* waria cavere: *Ger.* bewahren; *Ot.*



<sup>u</sup> uuara: *Isd.* uueran: *Dan.* vare: *Swed.* wara, bewara: *Icel.* at varaz cavere: *Bohm.* waro-wati cavere] To BEWARE, guard, ward off; cavere, vitare, defendere:—Behead þæt wit unc wite warian sceolden bade that we ourselves from pain should guard, *Cd.* 38: *L. Can. Edg.* 38: *Cd.* 13. Þæt þu meaht wite bewarigan that thou mayest ward off punishment, *Cd.* 27.

Warint *Full of sea-weed*; algosus, *Cot.* 8, *Lye.*

Warnian, warnigean, wearnian, gewearnian, bewarnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a. [For the sense of cavere, *v.* warian: *Plat.* warschüen: *Dut.* waarschuwen, waarschouwen to warn: *Frs.* warna to deny, prevent: *Ger.* warnen to warn: *Ot.* *Not. Wil. &c.* uarnon: *Dan.* advare to warn: *Swed.* warna to warn: *Icel.* vara præmonere; varna prohibere. Perhaps all these words, signifying to warn, may be referred to wýrnan] 1. To take care, to beware; cavere, vitare. 2. To warn; monere, *v.* wýrnan:—1. Warna þæt þæt leofn þe þe on is, ne syn þýstru, *Lk.* 11, 35. Warna þæt ic ne cavit ut ego non, vel cave ne ego, *Ex.* 10, 28. Warnode he hine þý læs cavit sibi quo minus, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 39. Warniað or warnigeað fram cavete ab, *Mt.* 16, 6, 11, 12: *Mk.* 8, 15: 12, 38: *Mt.* 9, 30: 18, 10: 24, 6: *Mk.* 13, 23, 33. Warniað eow sylfe cavete vobis ipsis, *Mt.* 13, 9. 2. Warnian on ær monere prius, præmonere, *Gen.* 6, 6.

<sup>v</sup> Warnung, e; *f.* A WARNING; monitio, monitum, *Gen.* 41, 32.

WAROÐ, warað, weroð, wearð. The sea-shore, coast; littus:—On þam waroðe in littore, *Mt.* 13, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 11. Be sæ waroðe by shore of sea, *Bt.* 32, 3. Warað, *R. Mt.* 13, 2. Warð, *C. Mt.* 13, 48. Weroð, *Bt.* 15. Wearoð, *Bt.* 151. Wearð, *C. Mt.* 13, 2.

War - scipe Wariness, caution; cautela, *Som.*

Warð sea-shore, *v.* waroð.

Warden were; fuerunt, *Chr.* 640; for weorðon, *v.* weorðan.

Waru; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. e, u, an*; *g. a, ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [wer a man] Used in composition, and signifies people, inhabitants; habitatores, incolæ:—Heofon-ware inhabitants of heaven, *Ors.* 3, 5, *Bar.* p. 94, 26. Helles-waren hell inhabitants, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 25. Hie-

rosolim - ware, Hierosolim-waru, *Mt.* 2, 3: 3, 5: 11, 20: *Lk.* 10, 12. Wolde helwarum would to hell's inhabitants, *Cd.* 222. Þa wearð eall seo burg-waru onstýred and cwædon, *Mt.* 21, 10. Eall seo burh-waru wæs gegaderod to þære duran, *Mk.* 1, 33. Seo wudewe wæs þar, and mycel menegu þære burhware mid hyre, *Lk.* 7, 12. Þa eode eall seo ceaster-waru togeanas þam Hælende, *Mt.* 8, 34. Eal here burh-warena the whole multitude of citizens, *Cd.* 115. Sigel-wara land Ethiop's land, *Cd.* 146. Ofer burh-ware over inhabitants, *Cd.* 181, *v.* burh-waru.

<sup>v</sup> Waru wares; merces, *v.* ware.

War-wic Warwick, *v.* Wæring-wic.

Was Was; eram; for wæs; *p.* of wesan.

Wasan Satyrs, *v.* wude-wasan.

Waskan The inhabitants of Gascony in France; Vascones, Gascones, *Ors.* 1, 1.

WASE [Plat. wase *f.* faggots to secure the dikes: Old Dut. Flanders. Kil. wase limus: Ger. wasen *m.* cespes, gleba: Isd. aerduhuasan moles, terræ: Mons. Glos. uuaso gleba: Dan. vase *c.* mound, bank: Swed. wase *m.* sheaf: Icel. veisa *f.* cloaca, palus, putrida: Slav. wuza a marsh, morass: Lat. mid. guaso: Fr. gazon *m.*] Dirt, mire, mud; cœnum, limus:—Was sæ cœnum maris, finis, littus, *Chr.* 1137. Was-es scite qui cœnum spargit. Piscis ita dictus apud Saxones; apud Latinos autem, Sepia; quod atrum cruorem instar atramenti per aquam effundens, insequentibus iter sepi, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wasend the weasand, *v.* wæsend.

Wast knowest; scis, *Cd.* 42, *v.* witan.

Wāt know; scio, scit, *v.* witan.

WATTEL, es; *m.* A WATTLE, hurdle, covering; virgœum, crates, teges, tegula viminea:—Þurh þa watelas per tegulas, *Lk.* 5, 19. Mycelne ad gesomnode on watelum, &c. plurimam congeriem advenit in virgeis, &c., *Bd. S.* p. 542, 23.

Water-trog a water-trough; canalis.

WAD, es; *m.* A wandering, flight, straying; vagatio, fuga, volatus:—Wide waðe wide wandering, *Cd.* 208. Of waðe cwom came from wandering, *Cd.* 208, *Th.* p. 257, 26.

Flettwaðas habitationes vagabundæ sive temporaria, *Cd.* 130.

<sup>x</sup> Waðema Wandering, flowing, that which flows, the sea; vagabundus, volutans, fluctus:—Waðema stream flowing stream, *Cd.* 166. Under waðeman sub oceano, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 17.

Waðol Wandering, straying; vagabundus, erraticus:—Mona waðol luna erratica, *Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 192, 16.

Watul a hurdle, a covering, a blanket, *Som.* *v.* watel.

Waur sea-weed; alga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Wawa, an; *m.* Woe; miseria, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 30, 12, *v.* wea.

Waxan to wash, *v.* wacsan.

Wax - georn Voracious; edax, *Col. Mon.*

We; *g.* ure, user; *d. ac.* us. We; nos:—Hwæt sculon we don to þam þæt we mægdon cumon to þam soðum gesælðum? Hwæðer we scylon biddan þone godcundan ful-tum, ægþer ge on læssan, ge on maran, swa swa ure uð-wita sæde Plato? what should we do so that we may come to the true riches? shall we, as our philosopher Plato said, ask the divine help as well in little as greater (things), *Bt.* 33, 3, *Card.* p. 196, 19.

<sup>y</sup> WEA, waa, wá, wawa, an; *m.* [Plat. Dut. wee *n.* *Plat. Ger.* wehe *n.* *Ot.* wewa, uue: *Moes.* wai *væ*: *Dan.* vee *c.* *Swed.* wen: *Icel.* vá *f.* terror, periculum; *vo f.* damnum, periculum: *Bohm.* auwe: *Wel.* gwae: *Grk.* óval: *Chald.* 𐤕𐤍 uui,

wui] Woe, affliction, evil, trouble, sorrow, misery, malice; miseria, damnum, calamitas, malitia:—Wea wæs aræred woe was raised up, *Cd.* 47. Wean on wenum with affliction in (my) thoughts, *Cd.* 49. For hwon wast þu wean why knowest thou sorrow, *Cd.* 42. Ic fleah wean I flee from evil, *Cd.* 103. Þæs ic þe wean uðe that I might give thee trouble, *Cd.* 128. Þe habbað micelne wean who have great misery, *Bt.* 38, 3, *Card.* p. 308, 6. Susel þrowian wean torment endure in woe, *Cd.* 213. For wean þara eardiendra propter malitiam inhabitantium, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 22. Ic þe wið weana gehwam scylde I will shield thee from all evils; ego te contra malorum quodvis tuebor, *Cd.* 99.

Wea; *adj.* Woeful, hostile; miser, hostilis:—Seo wea laf



*misera reliquia*, *Bt. R. p.* 150. Mid wealandum winnan *with hostile nations to contend*, *Cd.* 128. Wea dæda maligna facta, *Hickes's Thes. I. p.* 192, 17.

<sup>a</sup> Weacen *A watching, a watch; vigilia:—*æt ic halwendum weacenum ætfeole ut ego salutaribus vigiliis incumbam, *Bd. S. p.* 601, 3.

Wea-cwanian *to mourn woefully*, *Cd.* 220.

Weafod an altar, *L. Can. Edg.* 31, v. weofod.

Wea - gesið *a companion in wickedness.*

Weagian *to wag*, *T. Ps.* 21, 6, v. wagian.

Weaht WET, *moistened; humectatus:—*Wætrum weaht *with waters moistened*, *Cd.* 91.

Weahxað, *for weaxað increase*, *Gen. 9, 1, v.* weaxan.

WEAL, wealh, wiel, wyl, es; *m. A slave, servant; servus, mancipium:—*Ðæs weales hlaforð illius servi dominus, *Mt.* 24, 50. Ða genam Abimelech oxan and scep, wealas and wynla, *Gen.* 20, 14: 21, 25: *Ex.* 14, 5. Ne we ne underfon oðres wealh *neither receive we another's servant*, *L. Ethel. Anl. 7, W. p.* 105, 30. ¶ Weala win slaves or servants' wine, common wine; crudum vinum, servorum vinum, vilis scilicet quale mancipiis potum dabatur, nisi mavis Wallorum vinum, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 61.

<sup>a</sup> Weal *a whirlpool*, v. wæl.

Weal *a wall*, *Bd. S. p.* 481, 8, v. weall.

Wealan, wealas *the Welsh*, *L. Wal. 2, W. p.* 125, 27, 37: *Chr.* 473, v. wealh.

Wea-land *hostile land*, *Cd.* 128.

Wealc [Hence perhaps welkin *for the sky or clouds in a continued revolution*] *A revolving, revolution of the heavenly bodies; revolutio, v. wolcen.*

WEALCAN; *part.* wealcende; *p.* weolc [q. *hence to walk; ambulare, Som.*—*Ger.* walgen, walgeren *to roll a thing with one's hands: Plat. Dut. Ger.* walken *to beat a soft stuff in a cylindrical motion: Dan.* walke: *Swed.* walka: *Icel.* volka, velkia *volvare, conrectare. Related to A.-S.* wæltan: *Ger.* wälzen *volvare*] *To roll, turn, tumble, revolve, turn up and down, to return often; volvare, revolvere, effervescere:—Past.* 21, 3: *Dial.* 2, 20. Weolc *revolvit, effervescebat*, *Guth. Vit. 2.*

Wealcende, wealcynde; *part.* *Rolling, raging, dashing; volvens, effervescens:—Weal-*

*cynde ea rolling water, a wave, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 76. Gebrec þæs wealcendan sæs *noise of the raging sea*, *Bd. S. p.* 614, 4, *MS. C.*

<sup>b</sup> Wealcere, es; *m. A fuller; in Lanc. a WALKER; fullo, Som.*

WEALD, wald, es; *m. [Plat. wold, wold m: Dut. woud n: Old Dut. wald, which is still preserved in compound words, i.e. wald-horn n. a French horn: Frs. wald n: Ger. wald m: Ker. uwald: Ot. wald, uwald, uuitu wood: Dan. ved c. wood, but particularly fuel: Swed. wed n. m. wood, also fuel: Icel. vidr m. arbor, sylva] A forest, wood, grove, WEALD, WILD, WOLD; saltus, sylva, nemus:—Him se weald oncwæte to them the wood resounds, Bt. 25: R. p. 168. Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, Cd. 40. Oð þone wealde unto the weald, Chr. 893. Uton gan on bysne weald let us go into this weald, Cd. 39. Togengdon on þone grenan weald went into the green wood, Cd. 39. Wadan ofer wealdas to pass over wealds, Cd. 139.*

Weald; *adv. [potest, possibile est, a wealdan posse, Lye.] Perhaps, possibly; forsan:—Weald hwæt heom betide possibile est ut, vel siquid forte, iis accidat, Off. Episc. 3. Weald beah possit tamen ut, forsan, Nic. 19: Wanl. Cat. p. 15, Lye.*

<sup>c</sup> WEALDAN; *ic* weald, þu weald-est, weltst, he weald, wealdeð, wealt, welt, wylt; *p.* weold; *sub.* wealde; *pp.* gwealden. [Plat. walden, weldigen: Frs. walda: Ger. walten: Isd. uuaden: Ot. uualtan: Moes. waldan, gawaldan dominari: Dan. valte to govern: Swed. förwalta, walta to govern: Icel. vallda *efficere, in causa esse; velldi n. imperium: Finl. wallitsema: Lithuan. waldyti: Russ. wladeti, all three signify to govern*] *To rule, govern, command, WIELD, sway, direct, conduct, to exercise power or authority, to possess; regere, gubernare, dominari, imperium exercere, potestatem habere in, potiri:—He let hine wealdan he let him rule, Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 2. Þonne lete he his hine lange wealdan then had he let him long possess it, Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 12. God wylt þisse worulde God governs this world, Bt. 5, 3. Þu wyldst tu dominaris, Ps. 88, 10: L. Edw.*

*Guth. 9. Ic sylfa weold I myself would sway, Cd. 219. Þu wealdeð thou rulest, Bt. R. p. 173. Þu weltst, Bt. R. p. 33, 4. God wealdeð Iacobus Deus dominatur in Jacobum, Ps. 58, 15. Se wealdeð heofonas and eorðan who governs heaven and earth, L. Can. Edg. Conf. 9. He wealt ealles he governs all, Bt. 35, 3: 39, 2. Ælc mon bið wealdend þæs þe he welt, næfð he nanne anweald þæs þe he ne welt every man is a ruler so far as he rules, he has no power so far as he rules not, Bt. 36, 3. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wanes the axle governs all the waggon, Bt. 39, 8. Gelefst þu þæt seo wyrd wealde þisse worulde believest thou that chance governs this world, Bt. 5, 7. Þu sædest þæt þu ongeate þæt God weolde þisses middangeardes, ac þu sædest þæt þu ne mihte witan humeta he his weolde, oððe hu he his weolde thou saidst that thou perceivest that God governed this world, but thou saidst that thou couldst not discover in what manner he governed it, or how he governed it, Bt. 35, 2, Card. p. 246, 1. Swegl-siðe weold the sail's course directed, Cd. 147. Eal-dormen wealdað hyra þeoda principes dominantur in eorum gentes, Mt. 20, 25: Lk. 22, 25. His gesceafta mid-to wealdanne to govern his creatures with, Bt. 35, 3.*

<sup>d</sup> Wealdend, es; *m. [part of wealdan to rule] A ruler, governor; gubernator, dominus:—Wið þone hehstan heofnes wealdend against the highest ruler of heaven, Cd. 14. Se wealdend welt the governor guides, Bt. 39, 12. Se wealdend heofones and eorðan the ruler of heaven and earth, Bt. 21: 39, 2: Cd. 215. He is ana staðolfæst wealdend he only is steadfast ruler, Bt. 35, 3. God wolde þæt men wærañ ealra oðra gesceafta wealdendas God would that men were rulers of all other creatures, Bt. 14, 2, Card. p. 68, 23.*

Wealdende, es; *adj. Ruling, powerful; potens, gubernans:—Anweald ne mæg his wealdend wealdendne gedon power cannot make his possessor (ruler) powerful, Bt. 16, 3. Ðæs cýninges anweald ne mæge ænigne mon gedon wealdendne the king's power cannot make any man powerful, Bt. 29, 1.*



**Weald-genga**, an; *m. A wood robber, a robber by the highway, a thief, robber; qui per sylvas grassatur, latro, Elf. T. p. 35, 9: p. 36: 37.*

**Weald-geuge** *Robbery, thieving; latrocinium, Som.*

**Weald-leðer**, es; *n. A directing leather, a rein, bridle; regiminis lorum, habena, frænum: —Gerum his weald-leðeres room (space) of his bridle, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3. Se gemetgað þone bridel, and þæt weald-leðer ealles ymb-hweorites heofenes and eorðan who regulates the bridle and the rein of all the circumference of heaven and earth, Bt. 36, 2: Elf. T. p. 36, 16.*

**Wealdung**, e; *f. A government, rule; regimen, gubernatio, Chart. Edu.*

**Weale**; *g. a; d. um, on, an. Wales, the Welsh; Wallia, Walli, Chr. 1094: 1095: 1097, v. Engle in concluding quotations.*

**Weal-fæsten** *a wall fastness, Cd. 157.*

**Wealg** *sound, whole, v. walg.*

**Weal-gat** *a wall or rampart gate, v. weall-gat.*

**Weal-geweorc** *wall work, Elf. gr. 5.*

**WEALH**; *g. es; pl. Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, Wealan; m. [Old Dut. Old Ger. wale m: Ger. wale m. a foreigner, but particularly an Italian] A foreigner, stranger, one from another country, a Welshman, Welsh; peregrinus, alienigena, extraneus, barbarus, Wal-lus, Brito. Britannienim a Saxonibus fugati, quasi sibi extranei, Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, appellati sunt, Chr. 465: 473: 477: 485: 597: 607: 658, &c. Ii interim qui in Cambriam se receperant, Bryt-wealas, qui vero in Cornubiam, Corn-wealas, North-wealas, aquilonares Britanni, Chr. 828. West-wealas, occidentales Britanni, Chr. 835. Twa þusendo Weala two thousand of Welsh, Chr. 614. Weala cyning king of the Welsh, Chr. 710. Weala gefeoht a fight of the Welsh, Chr. 823: L. In. 23, 24: L. Wall. 2, 3, 5. Wealh gerefa a Welsh governor, Chr. 897: L. In. 74.*

**Wealh** *a servant, L. Ethel. Anl. 7, W. p. 105, 30, v. weal.*

**Wealh-baso** *Vermillion, a red colour; vermiculum, color rubens, Cot. 199.*

**Wealh-hafoc** *A foreign hawk, a falcon; peregrinus accipiter,*

*falco, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.—Erodius, Ps. 103, 19.*

**Weal-hreow** *bloodthirsty, cruel, v. wæl-hreow, in wæl, &c.*

**Wealh-stod**, es; *m. A translator, interpreter, explainer; interpres, explicator: —Wealh-stod þisse bec translator of this book, Bt. pref. Wealh-stodas interpreters, Bd. S. p. 486, 23: Cd. 169.*

**Wealh-þeod** *Welsh nation; Wallica gens, L. Wal. pref.*

**Wealinga** - ford, Waling-ford [*Flor. Walingaforda: Hunt. Wallingford, Walinford: Gerv. Wallyngford: Kni. Wallyng-ford, Wallyngfort. —Gallorum, i. e. Attrebatum trajectus sive vadum, Baxt. Glos. p. 61] WALLINGFORD, Berks; oppidum est in agro Berche-riensi ad Thamesin, Chr. 1006: 1126.*

**WEALL**, wall, es; *m. [Plat. wall m. a rampart, bank; Dut. wal m. id: Frs. walle f. id: Ger. wall m. vallum: Dan. val c. a bank, shore; völd c. a rampart: Swed. wall m. rampart, bank: Slav. wal: Wil. gwal, gwawl a wall, trench: Ir. balla m. a wall, rampart: Gael. balladh, balla m. a wall, a rampart] 1. A WALL, rampart; murus, paries, maceries. 2. A cement for making walls, mortar; intritum: —1. And þæt wæter stod on twa healfa þære stræte, swilce twegen hege weallas, Ex. 14, 22: Jos. 6, 5. Adun of þam wealle down from the wall, Bd. S. p. 481, 22: Ps. 17, 31: 79, 13. Stan weall lapideus murus, C. Ps. 61, 3. Holm weall astah sea wall arose, Cd. 166. Þæs wealles geat the wall or rampart gate, Jðth. p. 23, 31. Gewrohte he weall mid turfum, and bred weall þær on ufon he wrought a rampart with turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, Chr. 189, Ing. p. 9, 11. Wealle belocene with wall enclosed, Cd. 209: Jos. 2, 15. Binnan þære cyricean weallum within the church's walls, Bd. S. p. 641, 43. 2. Hæfdon tyrwan for weallum habuerunt bitumen pro intrito, Gen. 11, 3.*

**Weall** *a well, fountain, v. wyl.*  
**WEALLAN**; *he wylð, wealleð; p. weoll, we weollon; pp. beweallen, geweallen; v. n. [Dut. wellen: Frs. walla: Plat. Ger. wallen: Ot. Not. uallon: Dan. vælde: Swed. wälla, wällaupp, uppwälla: Icel. vella ebullire, fervere] To spring up, to boil, to flow,*

*rage, to be hot, to be fervent; fervere, æstquare, effervescere, ebullire, scatere, furere: —Hire on innan ongan weallan wyrmes geþeapt began within her (the) serpent's counsel to boil, Cd. 28. Bryne þe wealleð on helle a burning which rages in hell, L. Eccl. Cmut. 6, pol. sub fin. Weoll him on innan hyge thought boiled within him, Cd. 18. Þa yða weollan undæ furebant, Bd. S. p. 541, 39, 42. Weollon wælbenna corpses rolled, Cd. 167. Weallende fyr boiling fire, Cd. 119. Flor attre weol floor with venom boiled, Cd. 220. Land þe weoll meolce and hunie terra quæ scatuit lacte et melle, Num. 16, 13. Wylð of þam beorgum seo ea the water flows from the hills, Ors. 1, 1.*

**Weall-dor** *a wall door, a door; in muro janua, Cod. Exon. 12 b, 8.*

**Wealle** *Starwort; amellus, Lye.*

**Wealled** **WALLED**; *muratus, Som.*

**Weallende**, es; *part. [weallan to boil] Boiling, warm, raging; fervens: —Weallende on geleafan fervens in fide, Bd. S. p. 524, 17. Gebrec þæs weallendes sæs noise of the raging sea, Bd. S. p. 614, 4. Se het þone apostol on weallendum ele baðian he commanded the apostle to bathe in boiling oil, Elf. T. p. 32, 11.*

**Weall-fæsten** *a rampart, Cd. 50.  
**Weall-gat** *a rampart gate, Jðth. p. 23, 26.**

**Weall** - gebrec *a breaking or crashing of a wall, Ors. 3, 9.*

**Weallian**; *ic weallige; p. ode; pp. od [wealh a stranger] To go abroad, to travel, to be banished, to live in exile; peregrinari, exulare: —Of earde weallige wide he shall travel far from home, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 46. Weallige berfot wide he shall travel far abroad barefoot, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 10, W. p. 94, 52.*

**Weal-lim** *wall-lime, mortar, Som.*  
**Weallisc** *Welsh; Wallicus, Som.*  
**Weall** - steap *wall steep, lofty walled, Cd. 86: 100.*

**Weall-stow** *a slaughter place, Chr. 1025, v. wæl-stow, wæl, &c.*

**Weall-wyrhta** *A maker of a wall, a mason, bricklayer; murorum opifex, camentarius, R. 9: Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

**Weal-mora** *A parsnip; daucus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

**Wealowigan**, wealowian *to dry up, fall to decay; exarescere, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 13, v. wealwian.*



<sup>j</sup> Wealowigan *To roll round; volvere, circumferri*:—Hi ealunga wealowigen on eorðan they wholly roll upon earth, *Bt.* 39, 7, v. wealwian.

Weal-reaf *wall clothing, tapesstry, v. wall-reaf.*

Weal-stilling, weal-stylling, e; f. [weal a wall, bulwark; stylan to climb] *A scaling of a wall, or the opposing a fortified place; valli scansio, sive munimenti oppugnatio*:—To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære were gebirgeað xvi hida, gif ælc hid byð be anum men gemannod, þonne mæg man gesettan ælce gyrde mid feower mannum. Þonne gebyreð to twentigan gyrdan on wealstillinge hund-eahta hida, and to þam furlange gebyrgeað oðer healf hund hida and x hida ad unius acra latitudinem, in valli oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent xvi hida (sive stationes). Si singula hida sit uno homine occupata, tunc poterit aliquis instruere unamquamque gyrdam quatuor hominibus. Tunc pertinebunt ad viginti gyrdas, in valli oppugnatione, lxxx hida, et ad furlongum pertinebunt clx hida, *Hicke's Diss.* p. 109. Ex hac denique formula colligitur, quatuor gyrdas unam confecisse acram; quadraginta vero gyrdas, i. e. decem acras, unum furlongum. Si itaque acra Anglo-Saxonica nostræ esset æqualis, idem etiam utriusque furlongus, et gyrda proinde Anglo-Saxonica nostro radio, sive rood æqualis, *Lye.*

<sup>k</sup> Weal-stod *an interpreter, v. wealh-stod.*

Wealt governs; gubernat, v. wealdan.

Wealt *A cloud; nubes, C. Ps.* 17, 13.

Wealt *A trap, snare; decipulum, laqueus, Som.*

Wealt-ham, Weald-ham [*Hovd.* Waltheam: *Gerv. Brom. Kni.* Waltham.—weald a wood, weald, ham a dwelling] WALTHAM, Hampshire; plurium oppidorum in Anglia nomen, *Chr.* 1001.

Wealtian *To reel, stagger; nutare, titubare, Som.*

Wealwian, wealuwan, wealowigan. *To dry, ripen, to dry up, to decay; exarescere*:—Wealuwað, wealwað, *Bt. R.* p. 164: *Bt.* 21.

WEALWIAN, bewealwian; p. ode; pp. od. *To roll, wal-low; volvere, volutare*:—Stan wealwiende of þam mun-

te a stone rolling from the mountain, *Bt.* 6, *Card.* p. 22, 11. Bewealwiað þær on (swine) wallow therein, *Bt.* 37, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 19.

<sup>l</sup> Weal-wyrt wallwort, also endive, *Herb.* 93, v. wal-wyrt.

Wea-metta [wea malice] *Enmity, anger; inimicitia, iracundia*:—Ræde weametta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 22.

Wea-mod *Angry-minded, angry, testy, wayward; iracundus, Off. Reg.* 15: *Hymn. Mor. præc.* 48.

Weamodnes, se; f. *Anger, rage, sorrow; furor, iracundia, luctus, Past.* 40, 5.

Weaps a wasp, v. wæps.

WEAR, wearr [*Old Dut.* weer, wier nodus, callus: *Plat.* wruk, wruuk a piece of wood full of knobs and protuberances, a clownish fellow] *Hardness of the hands or feet, caused by labour, a knot; callus, nodus, Cot.* 32, 33: *Med. ex Quadr.* 7, 2: *L. Ethelb.* 62.

Wear *A cup, ewer, water-pot; poculum, aqualis, L. M.* 2, 24, v. hwer.

<sup>m</sup> Wearc work, *L. Conc. Ænh.* 21, v. weorc.

-weard, -weardes [*Eng.* -ward: *Plat.* -warts, -wert versus, like the A.-S. only met with at the end of compound words, as date-wert downward; -wert is rather antiquated, and -warts is more used: *Dut.* -waarts: *Ger.* -wärts, werts versus: *Moes.* -wairth, -wairths versus (vobis in compositione postpositum, et respondet Latino versus, contra, Jun.): *Icel.* -verdr e regione, oppositus, usitatum in compositis; ofan-verdr superne; nedan-verdr inferior; framan-verdr obversus, adversus] Used in composition expresses situation, direction, toward, towards; in compositione, versus:—Pider-weard thitherward, *Jos.* 10, 7: *Gen.* 19, 27. Pider-weardes thitherward, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 14: *Chr.* 894. Ham-weard homeward, *Gen.* 24, 61. Ham-weardes, *Chr.* 894.

WEARD, es; m. [*Plat.* warde f: *Dut.* bewaarder m. custos: *Frs.* were f. household, house-keeping: *Ger.* warter m: *Ot.* Not. uuart, wart f. custos, defensor: *Moes.* wardjans custos; wardja, wards custos; daurawards custos portæ: *Dan.* vare, wårde c. guard, watch: *Swed.* wårde m. custos; wårde f. custodia: *Icel.* vördr m. excubitor, custos; varda f. meta,

scopus; vardhallsmadr m. custos, excubitor; vard engill m. angelus custos] A WARDEN, WARD keeper, guardian, watchman; custos, dominus, solus possessor:—Heofonrices weard guardian of heaven's kingdom, *Cd.* 83. Engla weard angels' guardian, *Cd. Th.* p. 2, 20. Lifes weard life's guardian, *Cd.* 8. Gumena weard guardian of men, *Cd.* 184. Mere-flodes weard sea-flood's guardian; oceani dominus, *Cd.* 167. Banhuses weard a bone house or body's guardian, the spirit; osseæ domus custos, incolæ, mens, *Cd.* 169. Ða weardas wæron afyrhte, *Mt.* 28, 4, 11: *Cd.* 131: *Mt.* 27, 66. Settan weardas ofer præficere custodes, *Jos.* 10, 18.

<sup>n</sup> Weard, e; f. *A guard, guardianship, watch, vigilance; custodia, vigilantia*:—Healdan wearde tenere custodiam, *Lev.* 8, 35. Besettan mid wearde cingere custodia, *Jud.* 16, *Thw.* p. 161, 12. On wearde cum vigilantia, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, 13.

Weard, for weard was; erat; p. of weorðan.

Weard-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [*Flor.* Weadbyrig: *Hunt.* Wardebirh: *Brom.* Wardburyh.—weard a watch, burh a city, fort] Warburton; locus ubi Æthelfleda, Merciorum domina, exstruxit arcem: hodie fortasse Wardborough in agro Oxoniensi; Camdenus tamen, cum Asser. et *Flor.* Wig. legit Wead-byrig, i. e. Wedsborough in agro Staffordensi. Lambardus autem Warerdsbury, hodie Waysbury inter Windsoram et Stanes, *Chr.* 913.

Weardian, beweardian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [weard a guard] 1. To WARD, guard, watch; custodire, curare, tueri, vigilare. 2. To dwell, inhabit; habitare, incolere, v. eardian:—1. Ðære cægean weardian the key to guard, *L. pol. Cnut.* 74. Seth weardode Seth guarded, *Cd.* 56. Weardode wide rice protected wide empire, *Cd.* 208. Beweargende, *Ps.* 30, 7: 11, 8. 2. Sceal weardigan on eorðan shall dwell on earth, *Bt. R.* p. 180. Þone wudu weardað inhabits the wood, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 9. Westen weardað inhabits a desert, *Cod. Exon.* 58 a, 13. In scade weardað dwells in shade, *Cod. Exon.* 58 a, 18.



° Weard-man a watchman, guard, *Elf. T. p. 36, 15, 16.*

Weard-setl a place to keep watch in, a watch-tower, *Cot. 194.*

Weard-stal, weard-steal a watch-tower, a peeping hole, sights; specula, conspicillum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77. Spectacula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*

Wearg, es; m. A wretch, villain, *Th. An.*

Wearg, wearg wicked, *Menol. F. 572, v. werig.*

Wearg-bærend, wearg-bærend, for weargrod-bærend. A slave who bears his gallows, a villain; furcan ferens, furcifer, *Som.*

Wearg-bræde, wearg-bræde A ringworm, tetter, mole, freckle; nævus serpens, impetigo, *R. 71, 80: Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*

Wearg-rod a fork, gallows, v. wearh-rod.

Wearh a hardness of the skin, a knot, wart, v. wear.

Wearlice cautiously, v. wærllice.

WEARM; m. n. es; f. re; adj. [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. warm: Ker. uuarum: Ot. Not. uuarum: Moes. warmjan calefacere: Dan. varm: Icel. varmr tepidus; varmi m. calor] WARM; tepidus, calidus: — On sumera hit bið wearm in summer it is warm, *Bt. 21: 33, 4. Peah þe wel lyste wearms mustes though thou be desirous of warm must, Bt. 5, 2: Lev. 6, 21.*

° Warmian, gewearmian; ic wearmime; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To become or grow warm; calere, calescere:—Ic wearmime caleo, *Elf. gr. 26, 2: c. 35. Ic onginnetowearmigenne I begin to grow warm, Elf. gr. 35.*

Wearmic; adj. Warm; tepidus:—Wearmic wolcna scur a warm shower of clouds, *Cd. 191.*

Wearne A contrariety, resistance, an obstacle, impediment; repugnantia, obstaculum, *C. R. Ben. 78, Som.*

Wearn-mælum [worn a number] by companies, *Som.*

Wearn-wistlic Difficult; arduus, difficilis, *Som.*

Wearn-wistlice Arduously, with difficulty; difficile, *Cot. 62.*

Weard, wearoð sea-shore, v. waroð.

WEARP The WARP or thread at length, through which the woof is cast in weaving, a twig; stamen textorium, vimen, *Som.*

Wearp east; jactavit, *Bt. 16, 2. v. weorpan.*

Wearp-fæt A warp vat or basket to put yarn and other like stuff in, also a basket, because

woven of twigs; qualus textorius ad stamen continendum, *Som.*

° Wearp-stic A shuttle-stick, a dart; radius textorius, telum, *Som.*

Wearr hard skin, a knot, v. wear.

Wearrhithnes, se; f. Hardness, knottiness; callositas, nodositas, *Cot. 44, Som.*

Wearrig, wearriht. Knotty, rough, hard as the hands or feet with labour; callosus, nodosus, *Som.*

WEART [Plat. waart, waarte f: Dut. wrat f: Old Dut. weer, wier f. nodus, callus: Ger. warze f: Dan. vorte c: Swed. wårta f: Icel. varta f. verruca: Fr. verrue f: Sp. Port. verruga f. v. wear] A WART; verruca, *Som.*

Weartene heap impurity, lustfulness; satyriasis, *Ben.*

Wearter an inhabitant, v. wært-ter.

Wearð was, was made, has become, v. weorðan.

° Wearð sea-shore, v. waroð.

WEAS; adv. [Perhaps the Old Plat. wes, was, for the Ger. etwas something, is related to this word] By chance, accidentally, by accident or misfortune; casu, fortuito:—Nis nauht þæt mon cwið, þæt ænig þing was gebyrige; forþam ælc þing cymð of sumum þingum, for þy hit ne bið was gebyred; ac þær hit of nauhte ne come, þonne were hit was gebyred it is naught that men say, that any thing happens by chance; because every thing comes from certain things, therefore it has not happened by chance; but if it had come from nothing, then it would have happened by chance, *Bt. 40, 5, Card. p. 368, 11: 40, 6: 37, 1: 39, 2.*

Weast-Centingas men of West Kent, *Chr. 999, v. West-Centingas.*

WEAX, wæx, es; n. [Plat. wass n: Dut. was n: Frs. Swed. wax n: Ger. wachs n: Old Ger. wahs, wuhs: Wil. vuahs: Dan. vox, voks n: Icel. vax n: Pol. Bohm. vosk: Russ. voska. The Lat. viscus seems related to this word. Adelung is doubtful whether it is of Slavonic origin, or whether it is derived from Old Ger. week soft] WAX; cera, *Cod. Eron. 22 b, 3: Ps. 96, 5.*

WEAXAN, geweaxan; þu wyxt, he wyxð, weaxað; p. weox, aweox, geweox, we weoxon; pp. weaxen, geweaxen; v. n.

[Plat. Dut. wassen: Frs. waxa: Ger. wachsen: Tat. Ot. Ker. uuahsan: Mons. Glos. kauuahsan vegetata; uuohs crevit: Moes. wahsjan crescere; p. wohs: Dan. vox: Swed. wåxa: Icel. vaxa crescere] To wax, grow, increase; crescere, invalescere, nasci, oriri, fieri: —Lætad weaxan sinite crescere, *Mt. 13, 30. Wex cresce, Gen. 35, 11. Ic gedo þæt þu wyxt faciam ut crescas, Gen. 17, 6. Hyt wyxð crescit, Mt. 13, 32. Þær þær gold wixt ubi aurum nascitur, Gen. 2, 11. Seo wyrt weox herba crevit, Mt. 13, 26. Þæt cild weox puer crevit, Gen. 21, 8. Seo adl dæghwamlice weox the disease daily increased, Bd. S. p. 609, 25: 627, 12. On þam dagum syððan Moises ge-weox, Ex. 2, 11. Hyt gebyreð þæt he weaxe oportet ut ille crescat, Jn. 3, 30. Ic do þæt ge weaxað faciam ut vos crescat, Lk. 26, 9. Þa þornas weoxon spinæ ortæ sunt, Mt. 13, 7. Geweaxen grown, *Cot. 182.**

° Weax-brad a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table, *C. R. Ben. 45, 55, v. wax-bred.*

Weax-candel WAX-CANDLE; cereus, *Cot. 87.*

Weax-gescet WAX-SHOT or tar; pecunia in ceram vel cereos collata, *Lye.*

Weax-hlaf WAX-LOAF; collyra cerea, *L. M. 1, 35.*

Weaxnes, se; f. An increase, growing; crementum:—Cyr-ican weaxnes a church's increase, *Bd. S. p. 506, 38. Þæs monan leot and þæs sæes flodes weaxnes an increase of moonlight and of the sea-flood, Bd. S. p. 616, 16.*

WEB, wæb [Plat. wäbb, wäbbe, web, wöbbe, woppe n. wevel n: Dut. web, webbe, weefsel n: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. uuabbe, uueppi: Not. Ps. 89, 10, uuuppen der spinna cobweb: Dan. væv c: Swed. wäf m: Icel. veifr m. tela: Wel. gwe a web of cloth, a covering] A WEB; tela, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Webba A weaver; textor, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Web-beam The WEB-BEAM, a weaver's beam; jugum textorium, liciatorium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 a. Insubula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 b.*

Webbestre A female weaver; textrix, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

Web-gereðru; q. a web of cloth; fura, *R. 111. Tara, Elf. gl.*



Som. p. 79; forsan, arma *textoria*, *Lye*.  
 t Web-gerode a web of cloth; tela, Som.  
 Web-hoc a web-hook, stay of a weaver's beam; textorius uncus, pecten, apidiscus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.  
 Web-hus WEB-HOUSE, weaver's shop; *textrina*, Som.  
 Weblic Belonging to a weaver; textorius.  
 Web-tawa Flax, thread; linum, *Lye*.  
 Webung A stage, pavilion; scena, Som.  
 Wecca A WEEK; septimana, *Lye*.  
 Wecca, an. A WICK, a candle-wick; ellychnium, *Cot.* 40.  
 WECCAN, weccan; v. a. [Plat. Dut. wekken: Ger. wecken: Ot. Not. Wil. ueegken, uee-chen, ueecken: Dan. vække: Sued. wacka: Icel. vekja excitare, expegefacere. *Adelung* says, wecken is the intensivum of the Ger. verb wegen, bewegen to move strongly, the action required to awake one from sleep] To arouse, to call from sleep, to bring forth, to excite, light; excitare, suscitare:—Unræd weccan evil council arouse, *Cd.* 1, Th. p. 3, 5. Hys broðor sæd wecce, *Mk.* 12, 19. Þe flod weccað which water bringeth forth, *Cd.* 10. Ongan seled weccan began fire to light, *Cd.* 140, v. aweccan.  
 u Weccan watches; vigiliæ, *C. R. Ben.* 20, v. wæcce.  
 Weced, Wecedport [Hunt. Wecheport: *Hovd.* Wesedport: *Brom.* Weceport] WATCHET; navium statio in agro Sumer-setensi, *Chr.* 918: 997.  
 Weeg a wedge, a mass of metal, v. wæcg.  
 Wegan, wecgan to arouse, agitate, to bring forth, *Bt. R. p.* 191: *Cd.* 192, Th. p. 240, 19, v. weccan, aweccan, wagian.  
 WED, wedd; g. weddes; d. wedde; n. [Plat. Old Dut. wedde f. sponsio, pignus; Frs. wed f. promissum: Dut. wedde f. salary, pension: Ger. wette f. a bet, wager: Old Ger. wad pignus; Lat. mid. wadia, wadium, vadium: Dan. veddemaal n. a bet, wager: Sued. vad n. a bet: Icel. ved n. pignus, fidejussio: Arab. واد, wd, wed friendship, love] A pledge, earnest, sign, promise, agreement; pignus, fedus:—Gif þu wed nime æt þinum næstan, *Ex.* 22, 26. Ic þe sealde to wedde I gave thee in

pledge, *Cd.* 106, Th. p. 139, 13. Þis bið þæt tacn mines weddes, *Gen.* 9, 12, 13, 17. Beo min wedd on eowrum flæsce on eum wedde, *Gen.* 17, 11, 13, 19, 21. Ga hider near and uton syllan wedd, þæt freondscipe sig betwux unc, me and þe, *Gen.* 31, 44. Þa astah ic on þone munt, and bæc þa stænenan bредu, on þam wæs þæt wedd þe Drihten wið eow gecwæð, *Deut.* 9, 9: 31, 16: *Lev.* 26, 15.  
 v Wed a garment, *Cot.* 171, v. wæd.  
 WEDAN; ic wedde, he wet; p. wedde, awedde; we weddon; v. n. [Plat. wuden: Dut. woden: Ger. wüthen: Not. uuoten to rage, to be in a fury: Icel. vada uppa invadere, infestare: Wil. gywth wrath, anger.—wod mad] To rave, to be mad, to rage; infestare, insanire, furere, æsturare:—He wet insanit, *Jn.* 10, 20. Wendon hi þæt þe wedde putabant illi quod insaniret, *Bd. S. p.* 517, 11. Garsecg wedde ocean raged, *Cd.* 167. Þa yða weddan fluctus furebant, *Bd. S. p.* 541, 39.  
 Wed-beorg hellebore, an antidote against madness; in vesaniam tutamen, helleborus, Som.  
 Wed-broðer a pledged brother, a Christian brother; confrater, is scilicet qui eodem fœdere seu sacramento (v. gr. baptismi) cum alio astringitur, *Chr.* 656.  
 v Wed-bryce a breach of a pledge or covenant, *L. Alf. pol.* 1.  
 Wedd a pledge, v. wed.  
 WEDDIAN, beweddian; ic weddige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. Old Dut. wedden certare pignore: Dut. wedden to bet, to lay a wager: Frs. weddia, wedda to promise, pledge: Ger. wetten: Old Ger. wæten: Mons. Glos. uuatun junxerunt; gapun uueti dederunt manus suas: Ot. Krist. l. ii. cxviii. 10; uuio ther uuizod, alten liutin gibot sicut lex, antiquis præcepit: Ker. wizzi punishment: Moes. gawath conjunxit; withan conjungere: Dan. vedde, vædde: Sued. wädja to bet; wad n. a bet, appeal; slä wad to bet: Icel. vedia pignore certare, deponere a ved n. pignus, fidejussio, sponsio: Boxhorn in *Lex. Ant. Brit.* dyweddio jugare, conjugare, conjugio dare; cydwedd conjux] 1. To bargain, promise, vow, make a contract; pacisci, promittere, spondere. 2. To

WED, give to wife, betroth; spondere, dare in uxorem.  
 3. To marry; ducere in uxorem:—1. Weres weddian capitis æstimationem spondere, *L. pol. Edm.* 7. Weddige se brid-guma the bridegroom vows, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp.* 2. Him weddedon feoh to sylenne ei pacti sunt pecuniam dare, *Lk.* 22, 5. 2. Weddian heora magan to wife to betroth their relation to wife, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp.* 6. 3. Mæden oððe wif weddian virginem sive uxorem ducere, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp.* 1.  
 v Weddunge, e; f. A pledging, WEDDING; pactio, sponsio, pactio matrimonialis, matrimonium, *Nic.* 7.  
 Wede-berge an antidote against poison, *Cot.* 71, v. wed-beorg.  
 Wede-hund a mad hound, a mad dog, v. wedende.  
 Wedende; g. m. n. es; f. re; part. [wedan to be mad] Raging, insane, mad; insaniens, rabidus, versanus:—Weden-de hund a mad hound, *Bt.* 37, 1. Hwa mæg þam weden-dan gytsera genoh forgifan who can to the mad and covetous give enough, *Bt.* 7, 4. For wedendre heortan þæs cyninges propter vesaniam mentem regis, *Bd. S. p.* 524, 1, B.  
 Weden-heort insane, mad; insanus mente, Som.  
 Weden-heortnes Raging in heart, madness; insania mentis, vesania, rabies, *Bd. S. p.* 507, 3: 524, 1.  
 v WEDER, wader; g. wederes, wedres; n. [Plat. Dut. weder, weer n: Ger. wetter n: Ot. uetuar: Wil. uetere: Dan. veir, veyr n: Sued. wäder n: Icel. vedr n. ær, æris temperies: Slav. witr, weter: Ir. Gael. athar m. air, firmament, sky, atmosphere. Grk. αἰθήρ: Lat. æther: Ind. widara, wad, waia, waihu: Pers. واد, wad, for باد bad air, wind, weather] 1. WEA-THER, the temperature of the air, the air; cæli temperies, ær. 2. A storm, tempest; tempestas:—1. Smylte weder serena cæli temperies, *Mt.* 16, 2: *Bt.* 6. Hreoh weder, *Mt.* 16, 3: *Chr.* 1052. Styrmende weder stormy weather, *Bt.* 7, 3. Micle þy fagenra liðes wedres multo eo lætior (propter) serenam tempestatem, *Bt. R. p.* 166. Wedere gelicost to the weather likest, *Cd.* 191. Wederes abad waited the weather; cælum serenum



expectavit, *Chr.* 1094. 2. *purh weder gelet hindered by storm; per tempestatem adversam impeditus, Chr.* 1097. *Wærnian hine wið þæt weder to guard himself against the storm, Bt.* 41, 3. *Holme-gum wederum with raging storms, Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 185, 6.

Weder a wether, v. weðer.

Weder-cyn a male kind; masculine, *Som.*

Weder-feste weather-fast; tempestata detentus, *Chr.* 1046.

Weder-rap WEATHER-ROPE, a cable; rudens, *Cot.* 177.

Weder-wolcen a weather cloud, a cloud, *Cd.* 146.

Wedewe a widow, *Job.* p. 164, v. wuduwe.

Wedla poor, the poor, v. wædla.

Wed-lac [lac a gift] A pledge; pignus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wedlian to want, beg, v. wædlian.

Wed-loga [loga a liar] faithless; fidem fallens, *Lup.* 19.

Wedlung want, v. wædlung.

Wedrian q. To weather; tempestatem sortiri serenam vel turbidam, *Ben.*

Wedyn-heortniss madness, *C. Ps.* 39, 6, v. weden-heortnes.

WEFAN; pp. gewefen [*Plat. Dut.* weven: *Ger.* weben: *Ot. Not.* ueban, uepan: *Mons. Glos.* uenepente texentes: *Tat.* gi-ueban contexta: *Dan.* væve: *Swed.* wäwa: *Icel.* vefa tæxere: *Grk.* ὑφαίω] To WEAVE, form, or contrive; texere, fabricare: —Unræd wefan evil counsel to weave, *Cd.* 1. Hrægel wefað weave clothes, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 16. Þenne gewefen, picce gewefen thinly woven, thickly woven, *R.* 63.

Wefels a covering, v. wæfels.

Wefersyne a spectacle, show, v. wæfersyne.

Wefian to astonish, *Cod. Exon.* 60 b, 17, v. wafian.

Wefi claudica vel claudica, *Cot.* 34, inter textrinalia, *Lye.*

Wefi a weevil, v. wifel.

Wefia panucla, *Ben.*

WEFT, wefta. The woof or WEFT, the threads crossing the warp in weaving; deponile, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 19. Textorium, *Cot.* 61, 16, i. e. subtegmen vel subtemen apud textores, *Som.*

WEG, es; m. [*Ers.* wei f: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* weg m: *Old Ger.* wec: *Isd.* vuegh: *Ot.* weg: *Moes.* wigs iter: *Dan.* vei, vey c: *Swed.* wäg m: *Icel.* veigr m. via, semita] A WAY; via, iter: —To sehealdenne þone weg to þam lifes treowe, *Gen.* 3, 24. Weg swiðe rum via valde

spatiosa, *Mt.* 7, 13. Neara and angsum weg stricta et angusta via, *Mt.* 7, 14. Swa swa se weg lið sicut via jacet, *Num.* 21, 22. Hæfdon sumne dæl weg-es gefaren aliquam partem viæ processerant, *Deut.* 44, 4: *Bd. S.* p. 485, 30. Þurh þone weg per istam viam, *Mt.* 7, 13: 8, 28: *Num.* 21, 4: 22, 23: *Gen.* 48, 7: *Mt.* 13, 4, 19. On þam ylcan wæge in eadem via, *Lk.* 10, 31: *Gen.* 35, 19. Godes weg-as Dei viæ, *Deut.* 32, 4. Smeðe weg-as planæ viæ, *Lk.* 3, 5. Weg-as syndon dryge (the) ways are dry, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 195, 28. Þæra wega gelæte viarum exitus, compita, *Gen.* 38, 21: *Mt.* 22, 9. On þa weg-as in vias, *Mt.* 22, 10. On eallum þam wegum in omnibus viis, *Deut.* 1, 21. ¶ Ealne weg always; semper, *Bt.* 13: 15: 27, 4: 30, 1: 33, 4: 38, 4: 40, 5.

WEGAN; p. wæg, wæh, awæh, we wægon; pp. gewegen; v. a. To bear, carry, move, to WEIGH; hence, to weigh anchor; vehere, portare, levare, trutinare, levare anchoram: —He moste wæpen wegan he must bear arms, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 7. Wegan swatig hleor to bear a sweaty countenance, *Cd.* 43. Wegan fealwe linde to bear a fallow linden, *Cd.* 94. Ic tacen wege I a token bear, *Cd.* 42. Þe on breostum wæg byrnende lufan who in (his) breast bore burning love, *Chr.* 975. Wæg mid hine twig-egged hand-seax portavit apud se bicipitem sicam, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 15. We cwædon þæt he weg sylf þa fæhðe decrevimus quod ille ferat ipse odium, *L. Edm.* pol. 1. Þe þanc wege bear thee thanks, *Cd.* 107. Randas wægon shields bore, *Cd.* 95. Beado-searo wægon warlike engines moved, *Cd.* 170. Ymb hine wægon about him moved, *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 189, 5. Abraham þa awæh feower hund scillinga seolfres be fullon gewihte, *Gen.* 23, 16.

Weg-bræde, way-bræde, plantain, v. wæg-bræde.

Wegc a wedge, v. wæcg.

Wege a balance, *Ps.* 61, 9, v. wæge.

Wege-gang a foot-path; semita, *L. With. W.* p. 12, § 12.

Wege-læton trivium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Weg-faran to take a journey, to wayfare, to journey.

Weg-fereld A journey; iter, *Som.*

Weg-ferende wayfaring, *Mt.* 27, 39: *Mk.* 15, 21.

Weg-fore A going; profectio, iter, *Lye.*

Wegg a mass, *Bt.* 34, 9, C., v. wecg.

Weg-gedal a crossway, a turning aside, v. wæg-gedal.

Weg-gelæte a crossway.

Weg-gesiðan way companions, guards.

Weg-gewendan to depart from the way; de viâ movere, *Som.*

Wegi All kinds of cups, a drinking pot; poculum, *Som.*

Weg-leás WAYLESS, out of the way; sine via, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Weg-least A going out of the way; deviatio, invium, *Ps.* 106, 40.

Weg-nest, weg-nyst food for a journey, *Bd. S.* p. 634, 33, v. wæg-nest.

Weg-reaf way plunder, v. wæg-reaf.

Weg-scala a weighing scale, v. wæg-scala.

Weg-twiflung a division of a way; viæ divisio, diverticulum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wei woe, alas, *Bt.* 35, 6, C., v. wa.

Weie a way, *Chr.* 656, v. weg.

WEL, well; comp. bet; sup. betst; adv. [*Plat.* well, wol bene, quidem, equidem: *Dut.*

wel: *Ger.* wohl: *Ker.* Ot. wola, wela, woll: *Moes.* waila bene, pulchre: *Dan.* Icel. vel:

*Swed.* wäl: *Wel.* gwell better; gwellla to better. The Lat.

belle and the *Grk.* καλὸς may claim a relationship to this word; also the *Sans.* bala,

bali strength, power] WELL, much, enough, truly; bene,

probe, vere, satis, pene: —Swiðe wel very well, *Bt.* 41,

4. To wel too well, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Wel þu spræcst bene loqueris, *Deut.* 1, 14: *Lk.* 20, 39: *Jn.*

4, 17. Gyf ge wel doð þam þe eow wel doð si bene facia-

tis eis qui vobis bene faciunt, *Lk.* 6, 33. Wel Cristen truly

Christian; vere Christianus, *Bd. S.* p. 565, 31. Gyf ic well

spræce, *Jn.* 18, 23. ¶ Wel neah, neh WELL NIGH; prope,

pene, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 42.

Wel hwar, gehwær for the most part; pene ubique, pas-

sim, plerumque, *Bt. R.* p. 166: 194: *Bd. S.* p. 493, 33.

Wella well alas, *Oh, Bt.* 34, 8.

WE'LA, wæla, an; m. [*Plat.* weel, wehl f. petulance, wan-

tonness, voluptuousness: *Dut.* weelde f. luxury, voluptuous-

ness: *Ger.* wohl n: *Dan.* vel n: *Swed.* wäl n: *Wel.* hwy-

lucus prosperous, right, dexterous, well in health] 1. WEAL,



wealth, prosperity, happiness, bliss; abundantia, opulentia, prosperitas, felicitas. 2. In the *pl. Riches*; opes, divitiæ: —1. Eall þises middaneardes wela all of this world's wealth, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 23.* Onceosan welan and wawan to choose of weal and wode, *Cd. 23.* Sege me nu hwæðer se þin wela swa deore seo say to me now whether this thy wealth is so dear, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 3.* Strynan welan and wiste to acquire wealth and food, *Cd. 46.* Forgifan wiðbradne welan to give widespread bliss, *Cd. 30, 2.* Welan þisses middangeardes riches of this world, *Bt. 13: 26, 1.* Gepenc nu hwæt þines agnes seo ealra þissa woruld-æhta and welena think now what is thy own of all this world's possessions and riches, *Bt. 13.* Weorðian mid miclum welum to reward with much riches, *Bt. 28.*

Wela *Rich*; dives, felix: —Botl wela a rich dwelling, *Cd. 86, v. welig.*

Wela - hord wealth hoard, a treasury; gazophylacium, *Cot. 204.*

Weland, Welond, es; *m. Weland, the Vulcan of Northern mythology; Welandus*: —Hwær sint nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, þæs goldsmiðes þe wæs geo mærost where are now the wise Weland's bones, the goldsmith that was of yore most eminent? *Bt. R. p. 162, 25.* Hwæt sint nu þæs wisan goldsmiðes ban Welondes? what are now the bones of the wise goldsmith, Weland? *Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 16.*

Wel-besceawod well seen, considered; spectatus, consideratus, *R. Ben. 64.*

Wel-boren well-born, noble, gentle; bene natus, ingenuus, nobilis, *C. R. Lk. 19, 12: Deut. 1, 15.*

Welcn the welkin, sky, v. wolcen.

Weldæd A good deed, benefit; benefactum, beneficium, *Vit. Swith: Ps. 77, 14.*

Wel-don to do well; benefacere.

Wel-eað-ben that may be easily entreated; deprecabilis, *Som.*

Weleg rich, *Bt. 7, 4, v. welig.*

Welegian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

WELER, es; *m. [Frs. wara f. a lip; Icel. vara labium] A lip; labium*: —Tostencð Driht ealle weleras facnfulle disperdat Dominus universa labia dolosa, *Ps. 11, 3, 4: 30, 21:*

62, 6: 119, 2: 139, 3. Mid welerum weorðan cum labiis honorare, *Mt. 15, 8: Mk. 7, 6.*

Wel-ga Go well, go to; eja, *Som.* Welga, for welega rich, v. welig. Wel-geboren well-born, noble, v. wel-boren.

Wel-gecweme [gecweme pleasant] well pleased, acceptable, pleasant; beneplacitus, gratus, *Ps. 118, 108: 146, 12.*

Wel-gecwemedlic well pleasing, *Ps. 149, 4, v. wel-gecweme.*

Wel-gehende well nigh, near at hand; admodum prope, *Som.*

Wel-gehwær for the most part, v. wel, &c.

Wel-gelican to be well pleased, *Mt. 17, 5.*

Wel-gelicwirðe well pleased, acceptable; beneplacitus, acceptus, *V. Ps. 118, 108.*

Wel-gelicwirðnes Good pleasure; beneplacitum, *V. Ps. 140, 7.*

Wel-gewlite well favoured, very beautiful.

Wel-gewlitegod well adorned, *Elf. gl. v. wel-gewlite.*

Wel-hæwen well hued or coloured; boni coloris, cæruleus, *Ben.*

Wel-hreow bloodthirsty, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-hwær every where, v. wæl-hwær.

Weli, for weleg, welig rich, *Ps. 48, 2.*

WELIG, weleg; *g. m. n. es; f. re; def. se weliga; seo, þæt welige; adj. [Plat. Frs. welig petulant, wanton, luxurious: Dut. weelderig luxurious, voluptuous: Ger. wohligh comfortable, pleasant] Rich, bountiful; dives, abundans*: —He wæs swiðe welig, *Lk. 18, 23.* Abram soðlice wæs swiðe welig on golde, *Gen. 13, 6.* Sum welig man quidam dives homo, *Mt. 27, 57: Lk. 16, 1, 19.* Sumes weliges mannes æcer cujusdam divitis hominis ager, *Lk. 12, 16.* Þone welegan wædlum gelice ef-mærne gedeð maketh the rich alike equal with poor, *Bt. R. p. 162: Lk. 14, 12.* Se welega gæð on Godes rice, *Mt. 19, 23, 24.* Gear welige anni abundantes, *Gen. 41, 26, 29.* Wa eow weligum vae vobis divitibus, *Lk. 6, 24.* He geseh þa weligan asperxit divites, &c. 21, 1. Welegre richer, *Ors. 2, 4.* Welegast, welegost richest, *Ors. 3, 5: Bt. 26, 1.*

WELIG A WILLOW; salix, *Cot. 165.*

Weligian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

Welinga - ford Wallingford, v. Wealinga-ford.

Welisc Welsh, Heming. p. 101, v. Wælic.

Well a well, fountain, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76: Bd. S. p. 625, 23, T: Bt. 15: Bt. R. p. 158, 72, v. wyl.*

Well-don to do well.

Wel-la alas, v. wel, &c.

Wellere A hollow, bosom, gulf; sinus, *Som.*

Wellian; p. ode. To boil, rage, to be hot; fervere, æstuarere, ebullire, furere: —Ic welle ferveo, *Elf. gr. 26, 5.* Welode æstuaavit, *Guthl. Vit. 2, v. weal-lan.*

Wel-licung WELL LIKING, well pleasing; beneplacitum, *T. Ps. 68, 16.*

Well-willende, wel-willende wishing well, kind, benevolent, *Elf. gr. 14: Jud. 6, 14.*

Well-willendlice, wel-willendlice benevolently, kindly, lovingly, *L. Ps. 50, 19.*

Well-willendnes, wel-willendnes good-will, benevolence, kindness, *L. Ps. 51, 3.*

Welm heat, fire, *Cd. 213, v. wylm.*

WELM Sole of the foot; planta pedis, *Ben. v. fot-welm.*

Welmes-ford [Brom. Wilmesford] WALMSFORD; vicus in agro Northantunensi ad fluvium Nen, *Chr. 656.*

Wel-neah well nigh, near, v. wel, &c.

Welond a famous smith, v. Weland.

Welor a lip, v. weler.

Welp a whelp, dog, *R. Mt. 15, 27, v. hwelp.*

Weir a lip, *R. Ren. pref. v. weler.*

Wel-reow bloodthirsty, cruel, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-spreng a well-spring, a well, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Welt rules; weltst rulest, v. wealdan.

Weluc a wilk, cockle, *R. 102: Elf. gl. Som. p. 77, v. weoloc.*

Wel-willende wishing well, v. well-willende.

Wem, wemm a spot, blemish, v. wom.

Weman To persuade, entice; suadere, allicere, *R. Ben. 61.*

Wemde defiled, v. wemman.

Wemere A defiler, harlot; leno, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.*

Wem-leas spotless; immaculatus, *Som.*

Wemman; p. wemde to spoil, corrupt, *Ps. 88, 31, v. gewemman.*

Wemman A woman, female; femina, *H. Mt. 19, 4.*

Wemmednys, se; f. A defiling; foedatio, foeditas, *Ben.*



**WEN**; *g. wenne; f. also wena, an; m. [Plat. Dut. waan m. opinion, conjecture: Ger. wahn m. opinion, fancy, conjecture: Old. Ger. wan, won spes: Ker. uuan spes: Ot. ana uuan sine dubio: Moes. wen spes: Dan. wæn f. chance, hope: Icel. von, vænd f. hope] A hope, an expectation, a thought, weening; spes, expectatio, opinio:—Ac is wen, þæt hit sie þy mare but a hope is, that it is the greater, Bt. 40, 3, Card. p. 364, 6. Wenne, Beo. 11, 48. Him seo wen geleah him that hope deceived, Cd. 4. On wenum in thoughts, Cd. 49. Wi-ges on wenum in hopes of battle, Cd. 151. On wenum set in expectation set, Cd. 128. Se leasa wena tiohhie þæt se anweald sie þæt hehste god the false opinion supposes that power is the highest good, Bt. 27, 3, Card. p. 154, 10. Se wena nis þe soðre the opinion is not the truer, Bt. R. p. 193. Ætes on wenan in hopes of food, Cd. 151.*

**Wen**; *adv. [wen a hope] There is a hope, perhaps, by chance; probable est, forte, forsan:—Wen is þæt ge cuðon minne Fæder forsan Patrem meum sciretis, Jn. 8, 19.*

**WENAN**, *gewenan; p. wēnde; pp. wēned, gewened [Plat. Dut. wanan to ween: Frs. wena to imagine, think: Ger. wānen to mean, presume, imagine: Old. Ger. uuannen, uuanen, wenen opinari, conjecere, sperare: Ker. uuanne æstimet; uuani in inan spera in eum; faruuanan desperare: Lip. uuandos existimasti: Moes. wenjan putare, expectare: Icel. vona sperare; vana sperare, insimulare. The Ger. wānen to mean, from the old wānen: Ot. uuahen to mention, relate] To WEEN, think, expect, hope, imagine, suppose, perceive, judge, esteem; existimare, putare, sentire, conjectare, sperare, expectare:—Hwæs mæg ic elles wenan what can I else think? Bt. 34, 9. Nelle ge wenan þæt nolite existimare quod, Mt. 5, 17. Hwam wene ic þæt hit beo gelic cuinam existimem ego quod est simile, Lk. 13, 18, 20. Hwæt wenst þu quidnam existimas tu? Mk. 4, 41: Bt. 16, 2. Wenst þu hwæt is þes sentis ne tu quis est hic? Lk. 8, 25. Ic wolde witon hwæðer þu wendest þæt I would know whether thou thoughtest that, Bt. 34, 9. He wende þæt existimauit quod,*

*Gen. 38, 15. Peah ge nu wenen þæt though ye now expect that, &c. Bt. 19. Hi wenað þæt illi existimant quod, &c. Mt. 6, 7. Hig wendon þæt existimarunt quod, &c. Mt. 20, 10: Mk. 6, 49: Lk. 2, 44: 3, 23, &c.: Jn. 11, 13. Gewened ic eom æstimatus sum, Ps. 87, 4.*

**WENAN** [*Plat. Dut. wennen, gewinnen, afwennen to accustom: Frs. wena, gewöhnen: Ger. entwöhnen to wean: Old. Ger. wōnen: Not. kiuuonen solere; intuuenan ablactare: Dan. vænne to accustom; afvænne, vænne fra to wean: Swed. wänja to accustom; afwänja to wean: Icel. vana solere; venia assuefacere; venia barn af briosti ablactare infantem; venia f. consuetudo] To WEAN; ablactare, R. Ben. 7.*

**Wen-byl** *A wenible, a bile; carbunculus, Som.*

**Wencl** *A maid, daughter; ancilla, Som.*

**Wend** *A turn, change; vicis, Bt. 38, 2.*

**WENDAN**, *bewendan, gewendan; ic wend, þu wenst, he went, we wendað; p. wende, bewende, gewende; pp. wended, gewended; v. a. [Hence our went; p. of to go: Plat. Dut. Ger. wenden to change, turn: Frs. wende to turn, return: Old. Ger. uuentan: Moes. wandjan, gawandjan, uswandjan uertere, mutari, reuerti: Dan. vende: Swed. wända: Icel. venda uertere; at vanda til baka reuerti, redire] 1. To go, WEND, proceed, come, return; ire, venire, redire. 2. To turn, convert, translate, change, interpret, to be turned; uertere, convertere, mutare, mutari:—1. Wendan hider and pider ire huc et illuc, Deut. 16, 19. Wende he on scype agen ibat ille in nauem rursus, Lk. 8, 37. Wendon fram Hierusalem uenerunt ab Hierosolymis, Mk. 3, 22. Ne went he on bæc ne redeat, Lk. 17, 31. Gewende to hyre huse, Lk. 1, 56. Wendon to Hierusalem redierunt ad Hierosolymas, Lk. 24, 33. 2. Wend oðer conuerte alteram, Lk. 6, 29. Of Ledene on Englisc wende translates from Latin into English, Bt. pref. Wendon on hi sylfe conuertebantur in se ipsos, Jud. 16. Se Hæ-lend bewende hyne, Mt. 9, 22: Mk. 5, 30: Lk. 22, 32. Ic wolde þæt wit unc wendon I would that we turn ourselves, Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 21.*

*He wende hine lit-hwon fram him avertēbat se aliquantum ab iis, Gen. 42, 24. Pu wendan ne miht thou mayest not interpret, Cd. 212. Wende hine þanon turned him thence, Cd. 25. Pu wenst hig tu mutabis eos, T. Ps. 101, 28.*

**Wende** *turned, v. wendan.*

**Wēnde** *weened, expected, v. wēnan.*

**Wende** *laboured, Bd. S. p. 511, 5, v. winnan.*

**Wendel-sæ** *The Adriatic sea, also the Mediterranean sea; Vindelicum sive Adriaticum mare, Ors. 1, 1. Mare mediterraneum, speciatim uero Tyrrhenum, Chr. 885: Bt. 38, 1.*

**Wending**, *wendung, e; f. A turning, change, exchange; versio, mutatio, permutatio:—Scint. 11. Buton wendinge without a change, Bt. R. p. 157.*

**WENG**, *wang, geweng [Bailey, wanga a jaw-bone with teeth, hence Chau. wang - tooth jaw-tooth: Dut. wang f. a cheek: Ger. wange f. Tat. uanga: Ot. in uuangon in genis: Icel. vangi m. maxilla, mala, gena; It. guancia f. the cheek] The jaw-bone, the cheek; maxilla, gena:—Gif hwa þe slea on þin swyðre wenge si quis te caedet in tua dextera maxilla, Mt. 5, 39: Lk. 6, 29.*

**Wenian** *to accustom, v. wēnian.*

**Wenlic**; *adj. [win friendly] Comely, beautiful; dilectus, Elf. T. p. 33, 16.*

**Wenn** *A wen, tumour; verruca, struma, L. M. 4, 142.*

**Wenre** *Except, saving, but; nisi, Som.*

**Wen-seoc** *Troubled with the falling sickness; comitiali morbo laborans, Som.*

**Wen-seocnes** *The falling sickness; morbus comitialis, Som.*

**Wen-spyng** *A wen-spring, a bile, blotch; nævus, Cot. 138.*

**Wenst** *thinkest, v. wēnan.*

**Wensum**, *wensumlic pleasant, Prov. 5, v. winsum.*

**Wente** *A stranger; peregrinus:—Swa micel wente swa, &c. so many strangers as, &c. L. North. Presb. 52, 53, v. wal-ler-wente.*

**Went-sætas** *The people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardigan-shire; Ventæ, Guentæ, sive Demetæ, i. e. occidentalis partis Walliæ australis incolæ, Demetæ sive Dimetæ, Lye.*

**Wenunga**, *wenunge; adv. 1. Perhaps, by chance; forte, forsan. 2. Scarcely, with difficulty; vix, ægre:—1. Lk. 20,*



13. *De læs wenunga ne forte, Lk. 14, 8.* 2. *Wenunge purhteah viz impetravit, Bd. S. p. 587, 39.*
- <sup>P</sup> *Wen-wyrt the herb wart-wort; verrucaria, scilicet herba, L. M. 1, 20, 58.*
- Weobed, weobedd an altar, R. Mt. 5, 23: Cd. 137, v. wibed.*
- Weoc [Dan. væge c. a wick, myxus: Swed. weke m: Gael. buaic, buaichd f. the wick of a candle or lamp: Ir. buaic f. the wick of a candle] A wick, a glow-worm:—Candel-weoca funalia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69 b. Cicindela, Cot. 40, 164, 195.*
- Weoc A WEEK; septimana, Som.*
- Weoce A flag or rush, also the paper made of it; papyrus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61: Dial. 1, 5.*
- Weocs increased, Jud. 13, 24, for weox; p. of weaxan.*
- Weocsan washed, Bd. S. p. 496, 5, v. wacsan.*
- WEOD, wiod [Plat. woden, woen the green stalks and leaves of plants whose roots are eatable: Wel. gwydd trees, shrubs] 1. A herb, grass; herba. 2. A WEED; herba noxa:—1. Æceres weod agri herba, Mt. 6, 30. 2. Atio of ealle þa weod or wiod draws out all the weeds, Bt. 23. Zizanium, R. Mt. 13, 29, 30.*
- <sup>q</sup> *Weodewe a widow, Gen. 38, 11, v. wuduwe.*
- Weod-hoc A WEED-HOOK; sarculum, Cot. 174.*
- Weodian [Plat. wöden, weden, ween to weed: Dut. wieden to weed] To weed; sarrire, eruncare, Som.*
- Weod - monaþ [Franc. Carl. Mag. arnmonet, aranmanoth: Swed. skortant: Dan. hestmanet: Icel. hewanna-manudr.—weod weed, monaþ a month] The weedy month, so called because weeds and noxious herbs then abound, August; mensis Augustus:—Weod-monaþ, forþam þe hyg on þam monðe mæst geweaxað, Hickes's Thes. vol. I. p. 108: Menol. F. 273.*
- Weodo weeds, clothing, C. Mk. 11, 8, v. wæd.*
- Weodung, e; f. A WEEDING; runcatio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.*
- Weoduwe a widow, L. Ps. 108, 8, v. wuduwe.*
- WEOFOD, wiofod, es; n. [wi-bed, wig-bed, wig an idol, bed a bed, place of rest] An altar; altare:—Þæt weofod þe gehalgað þa offrunge, Mt. 23, 19. On þæs weofodes swið-ran healfre in altaris dextra parte, Lk. 1, 11. Bringan lac to weofode adferre munus ad altare, Mt. 5, 23. Uppan þæt weofod super altare, Ex. 24, 6: 29, 20: Lev. 2, 2: 8, 24. Towyrpan weofodu deicere altaria, Ex. 34, 13.—Weofod-bót an altar compensation, L. pol. Cnut. 39.—Weofod-sceat altar clothing; altaris pallium, L. Can. Eccl. 32.—Weofod-þegn, weofod-þen a minister or attendant at the altar; altaris minister, L. pol. Cnut. 38.—Weofod - þenung altarservice, L. North. Presb. 2.*
- Weofung, e; f. WEAVING; textura, Cot. 172.*
- Weogowa - ceaster Worcester, v. Wiger-a-ceaster.*
- Weoh Perversity, error, also perverse; perversitas, pravitas, pravius, Cod. Exon. 66 a, 10, v. wo.*
- Weohlas The jaws, chops; fauces, molæ, i. e. dentes molares:—God forbriteð weohlan Deus conteret molas, T. Ps. 57, 6.*
- Weohlere a soothsayer, v. hwelere.*
- Weohse increased; crevit, Vit. Guthl. 11; for weox; p. of weaxan.*
- Weoh-steall a vestry, a place where holy things are laid; saccrarium, L. Can. Edg. 46.*
- Weol boiled, Cd. 220, v. weal-lan.*
- <sup>s</sup> *Weolan riches; divitiæ, Bd. S. p. 579, 8; for welan, v. wela.*
- Weolc a wilk, cockle, v. weoloc.*
- Weolc-basu-hewen embroidered with purple; vermiculatus, Som.*
- Weolcen-read a scarlet dye, a scarlet colour; coccineus, Mt. 27, 28.*
- Weolcen the sky, v. wolcen.*
- Weolc-scyllc A WILK-SHELL, a shell-fish, especially that from which purple dye was made; conchylium, conchyliia, Bd. S. p. 473, 17. Murex, Som.*
- Weolc-tælg A purple dye: coccinea tinctura, Cot. 49.*
- Weold ruled, Cd. 69, Th. p. 83, 9, p. of wealdan.*
- Weoleg rich, R. Lk. 18, 23, v. welig.*
- Weoll-basu A scarlet or purple colour; vermiculum, Cot. 199.*
- Weoll, weollon boiled, v. weal-lan.*
- Weolm heat, fervour, zeal; calor, zelus, Cod. Exon. 14 a, 14, v. wylm.*
- WEOLC, weoluc, weluc, es; m. A WILK, cockle, shell-fish; cochlea, conchylium, murex, Bd. S. p. 473, 19.*
- Weoloc-read of a scarlet or crim-son colour; coccineus, Cot. 183: Bd. S. p. 473, 19.*
- <sup>t</sup> *Weoloc-wurm a cockle, shell-fish, purple dye; cochlea, conchylium, murex, Cot. 39, 129, 161.*
- Weoluc a cockle, v. weoloc.*
- Weolud [Flor. Welund] The river WELLAND; fluvius agri Northantunensis, Chr. 921.*
- Weonod-land The south shore of the Baltic, between the Oder and Vistula, inhabited by the Wendians or Vandals; Vendorum terra:—Weonodland him wæs on steor-bord, and on bæc-bord him wæs Langeland, and Læland, and Falster, and Scon-eg, and þas land eall yrað to Dene-mearcan Weonodland was on his right, and Langland, Laland, Falster, and Sconey, on his left, all which land is subject to Denmark, Ors. 1, 1.*
- Weop wept, v. wépan.*
- Weor a man, Bd. S. p. 623, 41, v. wer.*
- Weorad, weorod, weorud a multitude, host, an army, Bd. S. p. 570, 1: 523, 27, v. werod.*
- <sup>u</sup> *WEORC, weorc, worc, es; n. [Plat. wark, werk n: Dut. Ger. Swed. werk n: Ker. uue-rah opus: Wil. wercho: Ot. uuerk: Ot. Krist. 1. iii. c. 20, v. 150, ther sùlih uuerk uuirkit qui tale opus facit, Ger. der solch werk wirkt: Moes. waurkjan, waurstwa operari opera, Jn. 9, 4: Dan. værk, verk n: Icel. verk n. verki m. opus, officium] 1. WORK; opus, factum, labor. 2. Grief, pain, anguish; dolor, cruciatus, anxietas:—Þæt ys Godes weorc, Jn. 6, 29: 9, 3. Geswican his weorces cessare ab ejus labore, Gen. 2, 3. Ne hie wiht weorces wiston nor they aught of labour knew, Cd. 37. Ut-færð man to weorce his egreditur homo ad laborem ejus, Ps. 103, 24. An weorc ic worhte unum opus feci, Jn. 7, 21. Wirc ealle þine weorc fac omne tuum opus, Ex. 20, 9. Weorc þæt þu worhtest opus quod operatus es, Ps. 43, 2. Manega gode weorc multa bona opera, Jn. 10, 32. For hwylcum þære weorca propter quodnam istorum operum? Jn. 10, 32. Ealle hyra weorc hi doð omnia eorum opera illi faciunt, Mt. 23, 5. Gelyfað for þam weorcum credite propter opera, Jn. 14, 11. 2. Cwæð þæt him wære weorce on mode said that to him was grief in mind, Cd. 94. Wæs Abrahame weorce on mode was to Abraham grief in mind,*



*Cd.* 134. Ðat wæs weorc  
Gode that was grief to God,  
*Cd.* 173.

*W*eorcan to work, labour, make,  
do, *Bt.* 41, 3, *Card.* p. 378,  
25, v. wyrcan.

*W*eorc-dæg A WORK-DAY; ope-  
ris dies, *Som.*

*W*eorc-ern a work-place, work-  
house, shop; operis domus,  
opificina, *Cot.* 211.

*W*eorc-full workful, laborious;  
operis plenus, operosus, *Scint.*  
53.

*W*eorc-gerefa a governor of work,  
an overseer; operis praefectus,  
*Ex.* 5, 10, 13.

*W*eorc-hus A WORK-HOUSE;  
ergasterium, opificina, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 78, 79.

*W*eorc-man A WORKMAN; ope-  
rarius, *C. R. Mt.* 10, 10: *Bt.*  
17.

*W*eorc-nyten work or labouring  
cattle; jumentum, *L. Elf.* 3.

*W*eorc-stan hewed stone; lapis  
dolatus, *Jos.* 10, 18, 27.

*W*eorc-sum [weorc pain] bring-  
ing pain, hurtful, IRKSOME,  
*Cd.* 28.

*W*eorc-þeow, worc-þeow a work  
servant; operarius servus, *Cd.*  
103.

*W*eorð fortune, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. wyrd.  
*W*eorðeð, weorðon if he be, be  
made, become, *L. Ethelb.* 35:  
39: *Bt.* 34, 10, v. weorðan.

*W*eorð an army, v. werod.

*W*eorð Cattle, a young ass; pe-  
cus, jumentum, *R.* 20. Asel-  
lus, *L. Wall.* 7, v. orf.

*W*eorða mola asinaria, *Cot.* 133.

*W*eorht wrought, made, done, v.  
wyrcan.

*W*eorðman to cherish, *Cot.* 86,  
v. wearmian.

*W*eorðnian To pine away, decay,  
fade; marcescere, tabescere:  
—Ic weorðne tabescebam, *Ps.*  
118, 158.

*W*eorod a company, v. werod.

*W*eorod, wered; adj. Sweet;  
dulcis:—Wered to drincanne  
dulcis ad bibendum, *Ex.* 15,  
25. Þy weorodra the sweeter,  
*Bt.* 23.

*W*eorold the world, *Ps.* 17, 52;  
for weorold and its compounds,  
v. woruld, &c.

*W*eorpan, wurpan, wyrpan, be-  
wyrpan, he wyrpð; p. wearp,  
bewearp, we wurpon; pp.  
worpen, beworpen; v. a. [Plat.  
*Dut.* werpen: *Frs.* werpa,  
wrpa: *Ger.* werfen: *Old Ger.*  
uuerfan, *Tat.* 28, 3, inti  
uuirph sie fon thir et projice  
eam a te: *Moes.* wairpan mit-  
tere, projicere: *Dan.* varpe to  
warp or tow a ship: *Swed.*  
warpa to warp or tow a ship:  
*Icel.* varpa jacere, mittere:

*Lat. mid.* werpire, guerpire]  
To throw, cast; jacere, jactare,  
projicere:—Ic hit het weor-  
pan on fyr I commanded to throw  
it into fire, *Ex.* 32, 24. Ðæt  
hio sceolde weorpan that she  
should cast, *Bt.* 38, 1. Driht-  
en cwæð: wurp hig on þa  
eorðan, and he wearp, and  
heo wæs gewende to næddran,  
*Ex.* 4, 3. Weorpað hit hun-  
dum, *Ex.* 22, 31. Nis na  
god þæt man nime þara be-  
arnahlaf, and hundum weorpe,  
*Mk.* 7, 27. Ða com an earm  
wuduwe, and wearp twegen  
stycas, *Mk.* 12, 42. Ofer  
mine reaf hig wurpon hlot,  
*Mt.* 27, 35. Hine on helle  
wearp cast him into hell, *Cd.*  
16: *Gen.* 39, 20. Gif þin eage  
þe swicað weorp hit ut, *Mk.*  
9, 47. Sealc weorpan hine to  
handa shall cast him to hand,  
i. e. restore him, *L. In.* 74, W.  
p. 26, 8. To duste þu wyrpst  
ad pulverem redibis, *Gen.* 3,  
19. Worpene beon to be cast,  
*Bd. S.* p. 627, 40. On pytt  
beworpen, *Gen.* 40, 15. On  
þa ea worpene wæron were  
cast into the water, *Bd. S.* p.  
625, 6.

*W*eorð wort, wurt, herb, v. wyrt.  
*W*eorð-eard wort-yard, garden,  
v. ort-geard.

*W*EOÐ, wurð, wyrð, es; n.  
[Plat. weerd, weerde f: *Dut.*  
waarde f: *Frs.* werthe f:  
*Ot. Tat.* uuerd, uuerdi: *Moes.*  
wairths dignus: *Dan.* værd,  
værdie n. pretium, valor: *Swed.*  
wärde n. pretium, valor: *Icel.*  
verd n. pretium, merci pretium:  
*Wel.* gwerth price, value;  
sometimes also, state, condition:  
*Pol. wart.* The *Ger.* würde  
f. dignity, honour, is of the  
same root. *Lat.* virtus f: *Fr.*  
vertu f: *It.* virtù f: *Sp.* vir-  
tud f: *Port.* virtude f.] 1.  
WORTH, price, value; pretium,  
valor. 2. Honour, dignity;  
honor:—1. Peniges weorð a  
penny's worth, *L. Ethelst. W.*  
p. 64, § 9. Ofer feower pen-  
ig weorðe over four pence  
worth, *L. pol. Cnut.* 22. Twelf  
penig weorð twelve pence  
worth, *L. Lund. W.* p. 70,  
§ 7. Efen weorð even price  
or wage; æquale pretium,  
salarium, *L. Can. Edg.* 50.  
Undeor weorð cheap price, *L.*  
*pol. Alf.* 28. Nanes wurðes  
onfon nullum pretium accipere,  
*Gen.* 23, 6. Geseald to mic-  
lum wyrðe venditus magno  
pretio, *Mt.* 26, 9. Gildan  
wurð solvere pretium, *Ex.* 21,  
34. Todælan þæt wurð par-  
tiri pretium, *Ex.* 21, 35. Mid

weorðe forgeldan to recom-  
pense with a price, *L. Ethelb.*  
33: *Bd. S.* p. 527, 15: *Ps.*  
43, 14. 2. To wurðe in ho-  
norem, *L. Conc. Enh. pref.*  
On wyrðe beon in honore esse,  
*Bd. S.* p. 545, 6.

*W*eorð, wurð worth, worthy,  
honourable, *Bt.* 28, v. wyrðe.

*W*EOÐAN, wurðan, gewe-  
orðan, gewurðan; part. we-  
orðende; ic weorðe, wurðe,  
þu wyrst, he wyrð, wirð, we-  
orðeð, wyrðeð, we weorðað,  
weorðe; p. ic wearð, þu wur-  
de, he wearð; we wurdon:  
sub. ic, þu weorðe, he weorð,  
weorðe, weorðeð, weorðeð,  
we weorðon, wurðon; p.  
wurde, wurdon: imp. weorð  
þu, weorðað ge, weorðað ge:  
pp. worden, geworden; v. n.  
[Plat. weerden, pronounced  
commonly, weren: *Dut.* wor-  
den: *Ger.* werden: *Dan.* vor-  
de: *Swed.* warda: *Icel.* verða  
fieri, cogi: *Moes.* wairthan  
fieri esse] To become, to come  
to, to be made, to be, to come  
to pass; fieri, evenire, esse:  
—Bidon to hwon þis þing  
weorðan sceolde expectabant  
ad quod hæc res vertere futura  
esset, i. e. quem exitum habe-  
ret, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 31. Is  
mæge weorðan of watere ice  
can be made of water, *Bt. R.*  
p. 193. Hit gewyrð, *Mt.* 18,  
19. Gewyrðeð to duste shall  
become dust, *Bas. R.* 3. We-  
arð druncen factus est ebrius,  
*Gen.* 9, 21. Hit gewearð it  
came to pass, *Ex.* 16, 13: *Cd.*  
228, *Th. p.* 306, 24. Þelæs  
to mycel styrung wurde, *Mt.*  
26, 5. Hwæðer æfre gewur-  
de þus gerad þing, *Deut.* 4,  
32. Hi wurdon afyrhte or  
afyrhte, *Gen.* 20, 8: 42, 28.  
Hig wurdon gefryrd, *Lk.* 23,  
12. Wurdon deade were  
dead; facti sunt mortui, *Ex.*  
7, 21. Gif þeoh gebrocen  
weorðeð if the thigh be broken.  
Gif he healt weorð if he be  
lame, *L. Ethelb.* 64. Gif feax  
fang geweorð if hair be taken  
hold of; si comæ prehensio  
sit, *L. Ethelb.* 34: 35: 36.  
Gif eaxe gelæmed weorðeð  
if a shoulder be lamed, *L.*  
*Ethelb.* 39: 42: 43: 45. Gif  
gængans geweorðeð si gravi-  
dæ fuerit, *L. Ethelb.* 83. Ðæt  
þas stanas to hlafe gewurðon,  
*Mt.* 4, 3. Gif fot of weorðeð  
if a foot be made or cut off,  
*L. Ethelb.* 68. Weorðan or  
wyrðan to naughte to come to  
naught, *Bt.* 21: 34, 1. Se  
æwehn mæg weorðan to ea  
the fountain may become a



*river; fons possit fieri in fluvium, Bt. 34, 1. Is weorðeð to wætre ice becomes water, Bt. R. p. 193. Wearð to næddran became a snake, Ex. 7, 10. Wirð to næddran convertetur in draconem, Ex. 7, 9. Þe wurðe to sare tibi cedet in dolorem, Ex. 14, 1. Ic wille wurðan I will be, Cd. 15, Th. p. 19, 15. Weorðan on won to be in error, Bt. 39, 9. Ic wurðe geomriende ero contristatus vehementer, Gen. 42, 38. Wearð-gehefedod erat aggravatus, Ex. 8, 32: 9, 7. Wearð wrað erat vehemens, importunus, Gen. 39, 10. Wearð swiðe yrrer erat admodum iratus, Gen. 39, 19: 40, 2. Ne wyrð her nan to lafe non erit hic nullus relictus, Ex. 10, 26. Weorðað bereafode ælcra are were bereaved of all honour, Bt. 29, 2. Eacen worden been increased, Cd. 102, Th. p. 135, 2. Hwæt ys geworden quid factum est, Jn. 14, 22.*

<sup>z</sup> Weorð-full full worthy, honourable, venerable, *L. Can. Edg. 58, W. p. 86, 34.*

Weorð-fullice full worthily, honourably, *Bt. 17: Ors. 6, 30.*

Weorð-georn desirous of honour, *Bt. R. p. 162: 40, 4.*

WEORÐIAN, wurðian, wurðgean, geweorðian, gewurðian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od, ad, geweorðod, geweorðad, gewurðod; v. a. [Plat. warden, warden, werderen: Dut. waarden: Frs. werthera: Ger. würdigen: Old Ger. giwerdan, werdan: Dan. vær-dige: Swed. wårdera: Icel. varda æquivalere, æstimare.—weorð honour]* 1. To worship, adore, revere, venerate, observe, esteem, distinguish, adorn; colere, adorare, venerari. 2. With mid, To enrich, reward, honour, endow, adorn; honorare, decorare cum, donare, ditare:—1. Ealle we scylan sænne God lufian and weorðian all we ought one God to love and worship, *L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 110, 19. Ne willað wurðgean will not worship, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 24. Circan weorðian to venerate the church, L. Const. W. p. 149, 24. Þat he ne wolde wurðian that he would not revere, Cd. 18, Th. p. 23, 1. Dagas drihtne weorðian dies domino observare, Lev. 23, 2. Wurða pinne fæder and modor, Mt. 15, 4: Mk. 7, 10: 10, 19. Hine weorðode ho-*

*noured him, Bt. 28. Hu hine man wurðian scyle, Ex. 18, 20. Ge wurðodon hit vos coluistis id, Deut. 9, 16. Þa þing þe hig wurðiað res quas illi colunt, Ex. 8, 26. Guman God wurðedon men worshipped God, Cd. 187, Th. p. 232, 14. Þe hira fæderas ne wurðedon quos eorum patres non coluerunt, Deut. 32, 17. Golde geweorðod with gold adorned, Cd. 171, Th. p. 215, 9. Seðes eafora wæs gaste geweorðad Seth's son was with spirit honoured, Cd. 56, Th. p. 69, 10. Ðæt ænig mæg beon geweorðod that any may be honoured, Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 70, 10, 11, 12. 2. He hi wolde weorðian mid ece rice he them would reward with an eternal power, Bt. 41, 3. Wurðode Israhela bearn mid para Egiptiscan gestreone ditavit Israelitarum filios Egyptiorum opibus, Ex. 12, 36. Weorðode his deorlingas mid miclum welum enriched his darlings with much riches, Bt. 28. He mid wuldre geweorðode he with glory honoured, Cd. 146, Th. p. 183, 4.*

<sup>a</sup> Weorðig, worðig, wurðig, worð, es; *m. q. [Hence the names of places beginning or ending in worth, worthy; as, Bosworth, Wandesworth, Holdsworth, Wortham, &c.]* 1. A field, portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate; prædium, agellus, fundus. 2. A street, public way; vicus, platea:—1. Ceorles weorðig a countryman's land; rustici prædium, *L. In. 40. Be ceorles weorðige of a countryman's land, id. 2. Se weorðig full the street full, Bd. S. p. 528, 18: R. Mt. 6, 5: 12, 19. Fram Cetriht worðige a vico Cataractone, Bd. S. p. 539, 42. Lam worðigna mud of streets; lutum platearum, C. Ps. 17, 44. Of wurðigum de plateis, C. Ps. 54, 11, Lye.*

Weorðlic, wurðlic, wyrðlic; *adj. Worthy, honourable, famous; dignus, honorandus, celebris:—Weorðlice dædbote wæstmas digni penitentia fructus, Lk. 3, 8. Weorðlice gifa honourable gifts, Bt. 33, 4. Eallra þinga weorðlicost of all things most famous, Bt. 33, 1.*

Weorðlice, wurðlice, wyrðlice; *adv. Worthily, honourably, excellently; digne, honorifice, egregie, Ex. 10, 9: Bd. S. p. 563, 33.*

<sup>b</sup> Weorðlicnes worthiness, honour, estimation, *v. weorðnes.*

Weorð-mynd, weorð-mynt, wurð-mynd, wyrð-mynd, es; *m. [weorð honourable, mynet a coin] Honour, dignity, glory, authority; honor, dignitas, gloria, dignitatis insignia:—Byð þe wyrðmynt erit tibi reverentia, Lk. 14, 10. Be næman þæs wurðmintes privare honore, Num. 24, 11. Gode to wurðmynte Deo in honorem, Ex. 35, 2. Wurðmyndum spræc with dignity spake, Cd. 156.*

Weorðnes, wurðnes, se; *f. Honour, dignity, worship; honor, dignitas:—Ps. 44, 10: Bd. S. p. 539, 30. Gearnunge wurðnys meritum dignitas, Bd. S. p. 540, 10. Þysse worulde wurðnysse hujus mundi dignitas, Bd. S. p. 577, 2.*

Weorðscipe, wurðscipe, wyrðscipe, es; *m. WORTHSHIP, worship, worthiness, dignity, glory, honour, estimation, benefit, good; gloria, honor, dignitas, estimatio:—Biscoplice wurðscipe episcopal dignity, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. Weorðscipes wyrðe worthy of honour or estimation, Bt. 24, 4. Benumen weorðscipes deprived of honour, Bt. 7, 3. Næbban nænne weorðscipe nullum habere honorem, Jn. 4, 44. On wurðscipe beon in honore esse, Ps. 48, 21. Butan weorðscype or wurðscype sine honore, Mt. 13, 57: Mk. 6, 4. Wyrðscipas the states; dignitates, comitia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

<sup>c</sup> Weorðung, wurðung, wyrðung, e; *f. Honouring, veneration, supplication, worshipping, celebration; honoratio, cultus, celebratio, solennitas:—Weorðung Eastrena celebratio Pascharum, Bd. S. p. 545, 2. Ealra haligra weorðung a celebration of all saints, L. Alf. pol. 39. To weorðunge or wurðunge in honorem, L. Can. Edg. 39: Lev. 2, 2.*

Weorðung a farm, manor, *v. weorðig.*

Weort-tun an enclosure for herbs, a garden, *C. R. Ben. 58, v. wyrt-tun.*

Weorud a company, swarm, *v. werod.*

Weoruld, &c. the world, with its compounds, *v. woruld, &c.*

Weoruld-bisg worldly occupation, *Bt. pref.*

Weosende, for wesende being; part of wesan.

Weosnian to wizen, dry up; arescere, *Cot. 5, v. wisnian.*



**W**eosul *a weasel*, v. *wesle*.

**W**eota *a wise man*, *sage*, *Ors.* 4, 10, v. *wita*.

**W**eotan; *pp.* *weotod to know*, *decree*, *Cd.* 228: *Bd. S.* p. 507, 21, v. *witan*.

**W**eoðel *a swathe*, v. *weðel*.

**W**eoðel *needy*, *poor*, v. *wæðla*.

**W**eoðelnes *want*, v. *weðelnes*.

**W**eoðerweard *contrary*, *adverse*, v. *wiðerweard*.

**W**eoðo - ban *a collar-bone*, v. *wiðo-ban*.

**W**eoðo - bend *WITHE - BIND*, *wood-bind*, *a sort of wild convolvulus*, *wrapping itself about plants*; *cyclamen*, *convolvulus*, *L. M.* 3, 8.

**W**EOtoma, *weotuma. A portion*, *dowry*; *dos*, *Cot.* 66: *L. Eccl. Alf.* 12.

**W**eoX *increased*, *Gen.* 21, 8; *p.* of *weaxan*.

**W**Epan; *he wépð*; *p.* *weóp*, *bewoop*; *pp.* *wépen*, *bewopen* [*Frs.* *wepa to cry out*, *to cry for assistance*.—*from wop a cry*]

1. v. n. *To WEEP*, *mourn*; *flere*. 2. v. a. *To lament*, *bewail*; *de-flere*, *plorare*:—1. *Ongan he wepan cæpit ille flere*, *Mk.* 14, 72. *Hwi wepst þu*, *Jn.* 20, 13, 15. *He weop ofer hig*, *Lk.* 19, 41. *Hwi wepað ge*, *Mk.* 5, 39. 2. *Wepan dead-ne mann deflere mortuum hominem*, *Gen.* 50, 3. *Weop his sunu deflevit ejus filium*, *Gen.* 37, 34.

**W**ependlic; *adj.* *Mournful*, *lamentable*; *flebilis*, *luctuosus*:—*Wependlic tid a mournful tide*, *Chr.* 1087.

**W**epman *a male*, v. *wæpman*.

**W**epn, *wepna*, *wepnn weapons*, v. *wæpen*, *wæpn*.

**W**epned *a male*, *for its compounds*, v. *wæpened*, &c.

**W**epnian *to arm*, *The An.*

**W**ER, *es*; *m.* [*Icel.* *ver m. vir*, *maritus*: *Old Ger.* *wer*, *war*, *waer*, *bar*, *baro m. vir*, *homo*, *bellator*; *Moes.* *wair vir*; *wairos viri*: *Wel.* *gwr a man*, *husband*: *Ir. Gael.* *fear*; *pl.* *fir m. a man*, *an individual*, *one*: *Sp.* *varon m. a man*, *a man of respectability*, *a baron*: *Pers.*

**W**ir *a friend*, *reason*, *intellect*; *an old word*, *Weston's Oriental Lang.* p. 255: *Sans.* *virah. The Icel.* *ver vir*; *pl.* *verar*, *veriar viri habitatores*, *proprie*, *defensores*; *from the Icel.* *veria defendere*, *tegere*, *vim hostilem propulsare*] 1. *A man*; *vir*, *homo*, *mas*. 2. *A husband*; *maritus*, *vir*:—1. *Se halga wer the holy man*, *Cd.* 138, *Th.* p. 173, 21. *Wældreor weres blood of man*, *Cd.*

52. *Gelic þam wisan were similis sapienti viro*, *Mt.* 7, 24. *Of were genumen de viro sumpta*, *Gen.* 2, 23. *And Abraham geseah þri weras*, *Gen.* 18, 2: *Jos.* 6, 21: *Lk.* 9, 30. *Fiftig rihtwisra wera quinquaginta iustorum virorum*, *Gen.* 18, 26. *Wer and wif he gesceop hii*, *Gen.* 5, 2. 2. *Hire wer ejus maritus*, *Mt.* 1, 19: *Bd. S.* p. 594, 44. *Þæs wifes wer istius feminae maritus*, *Ex.* 21, 22. *Marian wer Mariæ vir*, *Mt.* 1, 16. *Under weres anweald sub mariti dominium*, *Gen.* 3, 16. *Mid weres egsan with fear of husband*, *Cd.* 43. *Heo leofode mid hyre were illa vixit cum ejus marito*, *Lk.* 2, 36. *Ealle þa wif þe weras hæfdon omnes feminae qui maritos habuerunt*, *Num.* 31, 17.

**W**ER, *were*, *wera*, *es*; *m.* [*Frs.* *weregeld n*: *Ger.* *wehrgeld n*: *Old Ger.* *wer*, *were*] *A fine for slaying a man*, *the price or value of a man's life*; *capitis æstimatio* *sive pretium quo vita cujusque apud Anglo-Saxones pro vario suo statu, ordine, et conditione censebatur*. Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were*, and whoever took his life was punished by having to pay this *were* to the family or relations of the deceased. *The were* was therefore the penalty by which his safety was guarded and his crimes prevented or punished. If he violated certain laws, it was his legal mulct; if he were himself attacked, it was the penalty inflicted on others. Hence it became the measure and mark of a man's personal rank and consequence, because its amount was exactly regulated by his condition in life:—*Gif his wer bið twelf hund scil if his were be 1200 shillings*, *L. In.* 19. *Gif his were bið*, &c. *if his were be*, &c., *L. In.* 32. *Gilde þone wer*, *butan wite pay the were*, *without wite*, *L. Alf. pol.* 32. *Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scylynga*. *Twyhyndes mannes wer is twa hund scill a twelve hundred man's were is 1200s.* *A two hundred man's were is 200s.* *L. Edw. Guth.* 12, *W.* p. 53, 41. *Þæs weres frumgyld first payment of the were*, *L. pol. Edm.* 7. *Weres scyldig guilty of were*, *L. Athelst.* 17, 20: *L. Cnut. pol.* 14, 80. *Weres weddian or*

*beweddian weram promittere, spondere*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12. *To eacan þam riht were in additamentum debita weræ*, i.e. *præter justam capitis æstimationem*, *L. Wiht. W.* p. 13, § 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. *Betan wer or were to pay were*, *L. pol. Alf.* 34. *Gyldan wer or were to pay were*, *L. Alf. pol.* 26, 32, 38. *Gyldan twa his were to pay twice his were*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 80. *Betan or gebetan mid were to recompense with a were*, *L. pol. Alf.* 2: *L. Edw. Guth.* 3, 4. *Betan be fullan were emendare juxta plenam weram*, *L. pol. Alf.* 23. *Gyldan be his agenum were solvere juxta ipsius propriam weram*, *L. In.* 30. *Forgildan be healfan were compensare per dimidium weram*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 57. *Be his agenum were geladian hine juxta ejus propriam weram purgare se*, *L. In.* 30.

**W**er *an enclosure*, *a fence*, v. *wær*.

**W**ERAN *to wear*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 35: *Ex.* 29, 29, v. *werian*.

**W**er - beamas *lofty warriors*; *hominum robur*, *vires*, *Cd.* 167. *Lye says*, *Suspicio tamen legendum omnino wen- vel wæn-beamas, i. e. curriculum trabes, et narraturum in hoc loco poetam quod in Ex. 14, 25, memoratum legitimus.*

**W**er - borh *a were pledge*, v. *wær-borh*.

**W**erc *a work*, *deed*, *Cd.* 214, v. *weorc*.

**W**erc *a dwarf*; *nanus*, *Cot.* 140.

**W**ercan *to work*, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. *wýrcan*.

**W**erdan, *werdian. To injure*, *corrupt*, *spoil*, *forbid*; *corrumper*, *spoliare*, *vetare*, *Bt.* 16, 2: *R. Ben. pref.*: *R. Lk.* 18, 16, v. *wýrdan*, *awerdan*.

**W**ere *a fine* or *were*, v. *wer*.

**W**ered *sweet*, *Ex.* 15, 25, v. *weo-rod*.

**W**ered *a multitude*, *Lk.* 2, 13, v. *werod*.

**W**eredan *to grow sweet*, *Bt.* 22, 1, *C.* v. *werodan*.

**W**erednes, *se*; *f.* *Sweetness*, *pleasantness*; *dulcedo*, *Dial.* 1, 3.

**W**ere-fæhðe *a deadly feud*, v. *wær-fæhðe*.

**W**ereg *wicked*, *accursed*, *Cd.* 216: *Bt.* 22, 1, v. *wereg*.

**W**erelic, *werilic*, *werlic*; *adj.* *Manly*, *masculine*, *worthy of a man*; *virilis*, *masculus*:—*Werlic cynn male kind*, *Elf. gr.* 6. *Werlic on nebbe manly in countenance*, *Elf. T.* p. 33. *Sint þæt werilice welan pisses middangeardes are the*



riches of this mid-earth worthy of a man, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 9.

<sup>h</sup> Were-wulf *A man-wolf, a sorcerer destroying men; vir-lupus, lycanthropos, L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.

Werg wicked, accursed, *Cd.* 42, 229, v. werig.

Werg *A curse; execratio:—Susel þrowian wean and wergum torment endure in woe and curses, Cd.* 213.

Wergan to defend, *Chr.* 921, v. werian.

Werg-cwædan to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, *V. Ps.* 54, 12.

Wergean to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, *V. Ps.* 104, 14.

Wer-geld fine of the were, money paid as a compensation for the loss of life; weræ solutio, *L. In.* 33: 54: *L. Ethelb.* 32, *W. p.* 4.

Wergend, es; m. [part of werian to defend] *A defender; protector, Gen.* 15, 1: *Cd.* 92.

Wer-genga a ranger, v. wærgenga.

Wergian to curse, *L. Ps.* 108, 27, v. wirgian.

Wergnes a curse, malediction, *Cot.* 33, v. wirginis.

Wergð *A curse; maledictio, Cd.* 83.

<sup>i</sup> Wergung, e; f. Misfortune, misery, distress, a curse; miseria, maledictio, *T. Ps.* 87, 19.

Wer-gyld fine-money, v. wer-geld.

Wer-gyld-peof a thief that may be redeemed by paying his were, *L. In.* 72.

Wer-hád Manhood, the male; virilis sexus, *Gen.* 1, 27: 17, 12, 14, 27.

Wer-ham Wareham, v. Wærham.

Werh-brede a ringworm, v. wearg-bræde.

Werhta a workman, v. wyrhta.

Wer-hyrde the keeper of a wear or place for fishing; septi piscatorii (weræ dicti) custos, v. wær.

Weri weary, v. werig.

Weria the wicked, *Bd. S. p.* 549, 4, v. werig.

WERIAN, werigean, bewerian, gewerian; p. ode, ede; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. Dut. weren: Frs. wara, waria, weria: Ger. wehren: Ker. weren: Dan. væрге: Sweð. wårja: Icel. veria defendere, tegere, vim hostilem propulsare.—From Moes. wair, A-S. wer a man, or wer a fine for slaying a man, hence a guard, protection] 1. To wear, put on, bear; induere, gerere, vestes gerere. 2. To fortify,

protect, defend; munire, defendere, tueri:—1. Reaf werige gehwa swa his hade gebyrige, þæt se preost ne werige munuc-scrud, ne læwðra manna, þe ma þe se wer werað wifmanna gyrlan wear clothing such as becomes his condition, that the priest wear not a monk's clothing, nor of laymen, more than the man wear women's garments, *L. Can. Eccl.* 35, *W. p.* 158, 56: *Jud.* 7, 8: *Gen.* 28. 20. He moste wæpen werian he must wear arms, *Bd. S. p.* 517, 7, B. þæt hi for neode wæpn moton werian that they of necessity must wear or bear arms, *L. Elf. ep.* 50, *W. p.* 171, 13. 2. Ic wylle þæt Æðelnoð arce-biscop werige his land-are I will that archbishop Ethelnoth fortify (protect) his landed property, *Chart. Cnut. Hickes's Thes.* vol. I. p. 163. Hreagle hine mid to werianne to defend himself with clothing, *L. Alf. Eccl.* 36. Ne mihton under bord-hreoðan werigean might not underboard bucklers defend, *Cd.* 154. Lif and land werian to defend life and land, *L. Ethelr. Const. W. p.* 110, § 6: *L. Edw.* 7: *L. Cnut. pol.* 24. Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, *Cd.* 40: *Elf. T. p.* 13.

<sup>j</sup> Werian to beware, *L. Edm.* III. 9, *W. p.* 76, 20, v. warian.

Werian; ic werige; p. ode; pp. gewerigad, gewergod [Plat. Ger. langwieren to tire, fatigue: Icel. vare durare] 1. To WEARY; fatigare, conterrere. 2. To grow weary; lassescere:—1. þæt willen werige ut volens conerant se, *L. Edg. pn.* 10. 2. *Bd. S. p.* 533, 31: 494, 15.

WERIG; adj. [Plat. Ger. langwierig tedious, fatiguing: Dan. langvarig: Sweð. långwarig: Icel. langvaranlegr diutinus, tæðiosus] WEARY, fatigued, tired, depressed, humble; fatigatus, defessus, confectus, depressus:—Werig gegan defessus eundo, *Jn.* 4, 6. Arn oð þæt he werig becom to anum wifmen cucurrit usque dum fatigatus venisset ad quandam mulierem, *Jud.* 4, 17. Handa wæron werie manus erant fatigatæ, *Ex.* 17, 12. Frofer eallra werigra moda comfort of all weary minds, *Bt.* 22, 1. Werig ferhðe depressus animo, *Jdth.* p. 25, 34.

WERIG, wereg, werg; def. se weriga; seo, þæt werige; adj. Wicked, vile, accursed; ma-

lignus, infestus, execrabilis:—Se weriga gast the wicked spirit, *Bd. S. p.* 497, 14, 19, 26. Werige gastas malignant spirits, *Cd.* 5. Pa werigan gastas the wicked spirits, *Bd. S. p.* 536, 36, 40. Se ealdr þara weriga gasta the chief of the wicked spirits, *Bd. S. p.* 633, 11. Ongunnon þa werigan gastas reordian began the wicked spirits to discourse, *Cd.* 229.

<sup>k</sup> Werigan, werigean to curse, *Past.* 36, 7, v. wirgian.

Werg-cwæðan to speak evil, to blaspheme; maledicere, *Som.*

Werige, for werigende defending, *L. In.* 28.

Werige weary, v. werian.

Werignes, werines, se; f. WEARINESS; lassitudo:—Hwæt elles is to secanne nymðe wið werigynsse reste quid aliud est querendum nisi contra lassitudinem requies? *Bd. S. p.* 494, 17: 533, 39.

Wering *A dam, wall or bank, an arch or bay made of boards or planks and piles to bear off the force of the water from the side of a wharf or haven, a bulwark, rampart; agger, pila, Som.*

Werlame - ceaster The ancient Verulam, now St. Albans; Verulamium oppidum. Fanum S. Albani, in agro Hertfordiensi, *Bd. S. p.* 479, 4.

<sup>l</sup> Wer-leas Marless, without a husband; marito orbata, *L. Ethel. Const. W. p.* 109, § 4: *L. pol. Cnut.* 71.

Werlic manly, *Elf. T. p.* 3, v. werelic.

Werlice; adv. Manfully, boldly; viriliter:—Werlice do þu, *Ps.* 26, 20.

Wer-loga a breaker of his compact, v. wær-loga.

Wer-mægð a tribe of men, *Cd.* 79: 80.

Wer-mete Men's meat; hominum cibus, staurum, *Cot.* 16.

Wermington WARMINGTON, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.

Wermod; m. WORMWOOD, southernwood; absinthium:—*Cot.* 6. Suðerne wermod australe, i. e. Romanum sive Ponticum absinthium, *L. M.* 2, 33. Se fula wermod olidum absinthium, *L. M.* 3, 8, v. suðerne-wudu.

Wern *A squirrel; sciurus, v. acwern.*

Wernan to warn, v. wyrnan.

WEROD, wered, werud, weorod, es; n. [most likely derived from weor, wer, a man; pl. weoras, weras. Related to this word



are the *Wel. aer, aerawd, aer-gad a battle, skirmish, fight; the Gael. and Ir. arradh m. an armament, v. Wachter, p. 1867, sub. wer]* A company, people, tribe, multitude, host, army, troop; cœtus, turba, populus, exercitus, turma, cohors:—Eall werod þæs folces tota multitudo populi, *Lk. 1, 10. Þa com þæt werod, Lk. 22, 47. Eall þæt werod þæra halgena all the multitude of the saints, Nic. 24. Wærleas werod a faithless tribe, Cd. 4. Werod was gefyсед the host was set in motion, Cd. 154. Werodes aldor the people's prince, Cd. 62. Mycelnes heofonlices weredes multitudo exercitus celestis, Lk. 2, 13. Worn þæs werudes a band of the host, Cd. 175. Se þam werude geaf mod and mihte who to the multitude gave courage and might, Cd. 173. Hyne mid ealle his weorude adyldode eum cum toto ejus exercitu delevit, Bd. S. p. 523, 27. Weoroda ealdor exercituum princeps, Cod. Exon. 11 a, 15.*

<sup>m</sup>Werodan To grow sweet; dulcescere, *Bt. 22, 1.*

Werodnes, se; *f. Sweetness, pleasantness, nectar; dulcedo, L. Ps. 30, 23. Nectar, Elf. gr. 9, § 16.*

Werold the world, *v. woruld.*

Weroð sea-shore, *v. waroð.*

Werpan to cast down, *Cd. 214, v. weorpan.*

Wēr-scipe, es; *m. Manhood, fortitude, valour; virilitas, fortitudo, Chr. 1086.*

Werse worse, *v. wyrse.*

Werst worst, *v. wyrrest.*

Wert WORT, unfermented beer; mustum, *Som.*

Wert a herb, *v. wyrt.*

Werð worthy, *v. weorð.*

Wer-peod, e; *f. The human race, a nation, people, country, region; in pl. men, mankind; humanum genus, gens, natio, regio; pl. wer-peoda, gentes, homines:—Þu þas wer-peode feorran gesohtest thou this nation soughtest from far, Cd. 114. On þas wer-peode into this country, Cd. 135. On þisse wer-peode in this nation, Cd. 127. Þa ongannan wer-can wer-peoda spell then men began to work spells, Bt. R. p. 190: 195. Wer-peoda ge-weald sway of nations, Cd. 161.*

Wērðnes worship, honour, *v. weorðnes.*

Wer-tyhtla An accusation for the were, or for murder, or some such capital offence; weræ

(non solutæ) accusatio, *L. In. 71.*

<sup>n</sup>Werud a host, army, *Cd. 175, v. werod.*

Weruld the world, *v. woruld.*

Weryd a multitude, host, *v. werod.*

Wes, for west the west, *Cd. 175.*

WESAN; *part. wesende; ic eom, þu eart, earð, he, seo, hit is, ys; we, ge, hi synd, syndon: p. ic, he wæs, þu wære; we, ge, hi wæron: sub. ic, þu, he sy, seó, sig; we, ge, hi, syn; p. ic, þu, he wære; we, ge, hi wæron: imp. wes þu; we-sað, wese, ge: pp. gewesen, wesen; v. n. [Plat. wesen: Dut. wezen: Frs. wesa, weisa: Ger. seyn: Al. geseyn: Ot. sin, uesin: Isd. Ker. uuesan: Moes. uuisan: Dan. være: Swed. wara: Icel. vera, v. Adelung in seyn] To be; esse, existere, fieri:—Nellen ge wesan swylce lease-licete-ras nolite vos esse tanquam hypocritas, Mt. 6, 16. Ic mæg wesan I may be, Cd. 15. Ic eom genog wel I am enough well, Bt. 23, 3. Þu eart gesælig thou art happy, id. Hwæt is þæt what is that, id. Hu wunderlic þu earð how wonderful thou art, Bt. 33, 4. On fruman wæs word and þæt word wæs mid God, and God wæs þæt word, Jn. 1, 1. Ealle þing wæron geworhte þurh hyne, Jn. 1, 3. Hig synt of Gode acennede, Jn. 1, 13. Þæt ge sin eowres Fæder bearn, þe on heofonum ys, Mt. 5, 44, 45. Wes us fæle freond be to us a faithful friend, Cd. 130. Hal wes þu sanus sis tu, ave, vale, Mt. 27, 29: Mk. 15, 18. Þæt wese ut esset, fiat, Bt. R. p. 193. Wesað hale be whole; estote sani avete, valete, Cot. 170. Hale wese ge, id. Mt. 28, 9. Cniht wesende puer existens, dum puer esset, Bd. S. p. 518, 36.*

<sup>o</sup>Wesan To macerate, soak; macerare, *Herb. 2, 19, Lye.*

Wesan commessatores, *Prov. 28.*

Wesað be; estote, *Cot. 170, v. wesan.*

WESEND [*Icel. visundr m. urus*]

A buffalo, wild ox; urus, bubalus; taurus bison *Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Twegen wesend hornas duo bubali cornua, Wynfl. Test. in Hicke's pref. p. 22, 29.*

Wesende being; *part of wesan.*

WESLE [*Plat. wesel n. f: Dut. wezel n: Ger. wiesel n: Dan. vesel c: Swed. wesla f. vas-* kill *m. mustela*] A WEASEL;

*mustela vulgaris Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 59: Cot. 132.*

<sup>p</sup>Wesline A rough coat; læna, *R. Ben. interl. 55.*

Wesp a wasp, *Cot. 160, v. wæps.*

WEST [*Plat. Dut. west f: Ger. west m. the west wind; westen m. occidentis: Old Ger. westroni: Not. westere: Dan. west, westen c: Swed. west, wester m: Icel. vestr n. occidentis*] The WEST; occidentis:—West faran to go west, *Cd. 174. Þæt he west and norð wyrcean ongunne that he west and north would begin to work, Cd. 15, Th. p. 18, 18. Foron þa west onbutan iverunt occidentem versus, Chr. 918. Þæt is prittiges mila lang east and west, Bd. S. p. 1, 3. Be westan Sæferne by the west of Severn, Bd. S. p. 646, 21. Be westan Hai, Gen. 12, 8.*

West, western; *adj. West, WESTERN; occidentalis:—Westan wind from a west wind; ab occidente ventus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63. On westan healf þære cyrican on the west half of the church, Bd. S. p. 543, 29.*

West, westan; *adv. Westernly, from the west; occidentem versus, Bt. 39, 13, Card. p. 356, 16: Cd. 38.*

<sup>q</sup>WESTAN [*Plat. wüsten: Dut. verwösten: Ger. wüsten, verwüsten: Old Ger. ostan, uostan: Fr. devaster, devastare: Sp. Port. devastar*] To WASTE, to lay waste; vastare, *Ors. 1, 10.*

Westan-wudu; *g. d. -wuda* [west west, wudu wood] WESTWOOD, Wiltshire; occidentalis sylva, sedes olim episcopalis occidentuorum Saxonum, *Chr. 709.*

West-Centingas Men of west Kent; incolæ occidentalis plagæ Cantii, *Chr. 999.*

West-dæl west part, the west; occidentalis pars, plaga, occidentis, occasus, *Gen. 13, 14: 28, 14: Deut. 3, 27: Mt. 24, 27: Ps. 67, 4: Ex. 10, 19: Lk. 13, 29: Bt. 39, 13.*

WESTE; *g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [Dut. woest: Plat. Ger. wüst: Old Ger. uuost, uuost: Mons. Glos. vuosti sola, vuostin solitaria]* WASTE, desert, barren, empty; desertus, incultus, inutilis, vacuus:—Stow weste locus desertus, *Mt. 14, 15: Mk. 1, 35: 6, 31, 32, 35: Lk. 4, 42: 9, 10. Hus weste forlæten domus deserta relicta, Mt. 23, 38. Eall þæt on eallum þeodum westes ligeð all that in all regions lieth waste, Bt.*



- 18, 1: *Ps.* 68, 30. On westum lande in deserta terra, *Deut.* 32, 10. On westere stowe in deserto loco, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mk.* 1, 45. Weste hola an empty hole, *Bt.* 7, 4.
- <sup>r</sup>WESTEN, wæsten, es; n. [*Dut.* woestyn, woesteny f: *Plat.* Ger. wüste f: *Ot. Not. &c.* uasti, uosti, uuoosti, uuas-tin: *Slav.* paust, paustina] *A* desert, WASTE; desertum, eremus, solitudo:—Andlang þas westenes per desertum, *Jos.* 8, 16. To þam westene ad desertum, *Gen.* 21, 14: *Num.* 20, 1. To Sinai westene ad Sinai desertum, *Ex.* 19, 1. On þæt westen, on westen in desertum, *Ex.* 4, 27: 5, 3: 8, 27: *Mt.* 4, 1. þurh þæt westen per desertum, *Ex.* 3, 18: 15, 22. Tодаelda mid mistlicum westenum separated by various deserts, *Bt.* 18, 2.
- Westen-setl *A* desert habitation, a hermitage; in eremo habitatio, eremitorium, *Som.*
- Westen-setla *A* desert, settler, a hermit; in eremo habitans, eremita, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.
- Western *Western*; occidentalis:—þurh þone smyltan suðan-western wind by the mild south-western wind, *Bt.* 4, v. west; adj.
- <sup>s</sup>West-ern *a* desert place.
- Weste-weard, west-weard, west-werd. WESTWARD, westwardly, *Bt.* 16, 4: 18, 1: 29, 3.
- West-healf the west half or part, *Num.* 3, 23.
- Westig Desert, waste; desertus, *R. Mk.* 6, 35.
- West-lang along the west, *Chr.* 893.
- Westm fruit, *Bt.* 39, 13, v. wæstm.
- West-mest westmost; quam longissime occidentem versus, *Bt. R. p.* 170.
- West-moringa land [*Hag.* Westmariland: *Ric. Hovd.* Westmeriland: *Brom.* Westmerland.—west west, moring, mor a moor, heath; land land] WESTMORELAND; occidentaliū montanorum terra, comitatus in Anglia, *Chr.* 966.
- West-mynster [*The* west minster or monastery, so called from being on the west of London] WESTMINSTER; occidentale monasterium, ad flumen Thamesin; ubi, diruto Appollinis templo, ecclesiam construxit Sebertus orientaliū Saxonum rex, *A. D.* 610; cui nomen a situ, Londinium versus, inditum est, ut et toti plagæ circum-
- jacenti West-minster, *Chr.* 1040.
- <sup>t</sup>Westnes, se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, *C. Lk.* 21, 20.
- West-north-wind *q.* *A* vehement southern wind; circius, *Som.*
- West-rice The west kingdom; occidentale regnum, scilicet Francorum, *Chr.* 885. Imperium occidentis, *Ors.* 2, 1.
- West-riht right west, westward, *Bd. S. p.* 504, 26.
- Westringe *A* vessel; vas ita dictum in Charta Edgari R., *Bd. S. p.* 776, 47.
- West-Seaxe The West Saxons, who occupied Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; occidentales Saxones, *Chr.* 449, &c., v. Seaxan.
- West-suð-wind the south-west wind; Africus, *Som.*
- West - Wealas The people of Cornwall; occidentales Walli sive Britanni, scilicet Cornubienses, *Chr.* 813.
- West-weard westward, v. weste-weard.
- West-wind the west wind; favonius, zephyrus, *Bd. S. p.* 639, 20.
- Wet wet, v. wæt.
- Wet rages; insanit, *Jn.* 10, 20, v. wedan.
- <sup>u</sup>Wet-edre *A* vein; vena, *Som.*
- Weter water, *Chr. Gib. p.* 2, 23, v. wæter.
- Weterise WATERISH, moist; aqueus, humidus, madidus, *Som.*
- WEDE Sweet, soft, pleasant; suavis, mollis, lenis, jucundus:—Sweg þæs weðan sanges a sound of the sweet song, *Bd. S. p.* 630, 23, *MS. O. T.* Ic þe lædan sceal wegas þe sindon weðe I shall lead thee ways that are pleasant, *Cod. Exon.* 32 b, 7.
- Weðel poor, needy, v. wædla.
- Weðel *A* swathe, swaddling-band; fascia, *Som.*
- Weðelnes, se; f. Want, poverty; inopia, egestas:—þurh weðelnyssse agyltað propter inopiam delinquant, *Bd. S. p.* 490, 9. For weðelnyssse woruld-goda præ inopia sæcularium bonorum, *Bd. S. p.* 581, 9.
- WEÐER, es; m. *A* WETHER, ram; vervex, aries:—*Ps.* 28, 1. Weðres bearn vervecis pulus, aries tenellus, *Cot.* 21. Tyn weðeras decem verveces, *L. In.* 70.
- Weðer weather, v. weder.
- Wetmor [*Asser.* Wædmor: *Flor.* Weadmor: *Mat.* West. Wadmor.—mor a moor] *A* wet moor, WEDMORE; humidus

- mons, palus: vici nomen in agro Sumersetensi, *Chr.* 878.
- <sup>v</sup>Wex wax, v. weax.
- Wexan to increase, *Cd.* 10, v. weaxan.
- Wex - bred *a* writing-table, v. wæx-bred.
- Wexen WAXEN, made of wax; cereus, *Som.*
- Wexing *A* WAXING; incrementum, *Somn.* 27, 79, 204.
- Wex-sealf WAX-SALVE, cerate, sear-cloth; cereum unguentum, ceratum, *Cot.* 209.
- Wexð increases, *Bt.* 32, 1, v. weaxan.
- While *a* while, *Chr.* 837, v. hwil.
- Whilum for a time, a while, *Bt.* 39, 10, v. hwilum.
- WIBBA *A* worm; vermis:—Se glisigenda wibba *a* shining or glow-worm, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- Wibban-dun [*Gale.* Wilbando-num] WIMBLEDON, Surrey, *Chr.* 568.
- Wi-bed, wi-bod an altar, *Cd.* 85: *Bd. S. p.* 555, 14, v. wig-bed.
- Wibil *a* weevil, v. wifel.
- Wi-bora *a* standard-bearer, v. wig-bora.
- <sup>w</sup>Wic, wyc [*Plat.* wik f: *Dut.* wyk f: *Frs.* wic f: *Ger.* weichbild n. *a* town with its jurisdiction: Old Ger. wik wick, weich *a* town, castle, monastery, bay: *Dan.* vig, viig c. *a* cove, bay: *Swed.* wik m. like the *Dan.* Icel. vik f. sinus brevior et laxior; vik n. recessus, secessus, motio vel actio parva, breve spatium] 1. *A* dwelling-place, habitation, village, street; habitatio, vicus, platea. 2. *A* particular dwelling, as for holy men, hence *a* monastery, convent; monasterium. 3. For soldiers, hence *a* camp, station; castra. 4. For security, hence *a* castle, fortress; castellum. 5. *A* place of security for boats, hence *a* bay, creek, formed by the winding bank of *a* river or the shore of the sea; portus, sinus maris:—1. On cuðe wic into *a* known habitation, *Cd.* 90. On waste wic into *a* wasted dwelling-place, *Cd.* 98. Butan þa wic extra vicum, *Mk.* 8, 23. Dælan wuldor fæstan wic to divide *a* glory-fast village, *Cd. Th. p.* 2, 30. Ga on wic þisse ceastre ito in vicos urbis, *Lk.* 14, 21. On wycum in plateis, *Mt.* 6, 2. Secean wynleas-ran wic to seek *a* more joyless dwelling-place, *Cd.* 43. 2. On his wican in his monastery, *Elf. ep.* I. 31. Of his



wicum from his minster, *Bd. S. p. 606, 9.* 3. *Pa* wæs feorðe wic then was a fourth station, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 186, 4.* Hlyn wearð on wicum a din was in the camp, *Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 12.* 4. For of þam wican went from the fortress; decessit ab isto castello, *Chr. 878.* 5. Smylta wic tranquilus portus, *Bt. R. p. 181.*

<sup>x</sup>Wic, as a termination, signifies a dwelling, station, village, castle or a bay, according to the different situation of the places; hence the present -wich, -wick; as, Alnwick the dwelling or village on the Aln; Berwick, Beornica wic the Bernicians' dwelling; Greenwich, Grene wic Green village; Harwich, Here wic the army station; Ipswich, Gypes or Geapes wic from the curving of the river Gipping; Norwich, Norð wic the north village or dwelling; Sandwich the sand residence or port, &c.

Wic a week, v. wic-dæg.

Wican To yield, give way, depart; labare:—Wicon weall-fæsten wall-fastenings yielded, *Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 14.*

Wicca-ræd advice or consultation of witches, *Deut. 18, 11, v. wicce.*

<sup>y</sup>Wicce, an; f. [*Plat. wikkerske f. a witch; wikkier m. a sorcerer: Dut. wigchelaarster f. a sorceress; wichelaar m. a sorcerer: Frs. wikke f. a witch; saga: Lat. mid. vegius m. a sorcerer*] A WITCH; incantatrix, saga, venefica:—Wiccan cræft the craft or art of a witch, *L. pol. Cnut. 5.* Wiccan sagan, incantatrices, *L. Edw. Guth. 11: L. pol. Cnut. 4.* Onfon wiccan to receive witches, *L. Eccl. Alf. 30.*

Wicce-cræft WITCHCRAFT; incantatio, veneficium, *Lev. 20, 27: L. North. Presb. 48.*

Wiccan; p. ode; pp. od. To use witchcraft, to bewitch; veneficiis uti:—Gif hwa wicige if any one bewitch, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 41.*

Wicung-dóm Witchcraft, magic art; incantatio, ars magica, *Cd. 178.*

Wic-dæg a week-day, *Bd. S. p. 527, 9.*

Wice a week; septimana, *L. Eccl. 41, v. wuce.*

Wice [*v. Brocket, p. 177, Jamieson's Scot. Dict. in roun-tree: Plat. quitsche, (q) witsche, quitse f. sorbus aucuparia Lin. nunc, pyrus aucuparia: Ger. quitze f. eberäsche f: Dan.*

rönne, rön, rönnetræ n: *Swed. rön f. According to Ihre, it received its name from runa incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts. The Ger. wünschelrute f. virgula divinatoria: Plat. wikk-rode f. being made from the roun-tree, evidently belong to this word*] A WITCHE, mountain-ash, roun-tree, roan-tree, rowan-tree; cariscus arbor; sorbus vel pyrus aucuparia *Lin:—Cot. 165.* Opulus, *Som.*

<sup>z</sup>Wicelian To move, stagger, wag; movere, vacillare, *Som.*

Wiceng a pirate, v. wicing.

Wig, es; n. A horse; equus, *Beo. 3, 92, Th. An.*

WICGA A kind of worm or fly, a beetle; blatta:—Eor-wicga EAR-WIG; forficula auricularis *Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

Wigan-beorch [*Asser. Wiggam-beorg: Flor. Wigganbeorh: Hunt. Winbeorn*] WENBURY or WEMBURY, Devonshire, *Chr. 851.*

Wic-gerefa a chief officer of a town, a tax-gatherer; vici, oppidi præfectus, *L. Hloth. Eadr. 16.* Publicanus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wicung, e; f. Incantation, witchcraft; magia, divinatio, *Cot. 99.*

<sup>a</sup>Wician, wicgean, gewician; p. ode; pp. od [*wic a dwelling*] 1. To dwell, abide, remain; mansionem habere, manere. 2. To be stationed, to encamp; castrametari:—1. Hi comon to Genesar and þar wicedon, *Mk. 6, 53.* Niht-weard sceolde wician a night-watch must remain, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 3.* 2. Iosue wicode þreo niht wið þa ea, *Jos. 3, 1.* Hig wicodon æt Etham, *Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4, 19.* Israhelisce folc gewicod hæfde, *Ex. 14, 5.* Ymb wicgean to encamp about, *Cd. 146, Th. p. 181, 22.*

Wicing, wiceng, es; m. A heathen, pirate, viking; barbarus, piratus:—Micel here ægþer ge þæs land-heres ge þara wicinga a great army as well of the land force as of the pirates, *Chr. 921.* Gegadrode an hloð wicinga assembled a band of pirates, *Chr. 879: 885.*

Wicinga-mere WIGMORE; villa in agro Herefordiensi, *Lye.*

Wicing-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate; pirata, *Cot. 155.*

Wicnere, es; m. A steward, bailiff, servant; villicus, dispen-

sator, minister:—*Pa cwæð se wicnere, Gen. 24, 5, 10.* To þam wicnere, *Gen. 43, 19.*

<sup>b</sup>Wicnian to dwell, to divine, bewitch, *R. Ben. 66, v. wician, wiccian.*

Wic-steal [steal a stall, place] a place of encamping, a camp; castrorum locus, castra, *Cd. 146.*

Wic-stow [stow a place] A place for a camp, a camp, station; castrorum locus, castra, statio, *Gen. 32, 2: Ex. 33, 7, 11: Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17: 10, 4: Num. 11, 32: 12, 15.*

Wic-þen A WEEK-THANE, a weekly servant; servus hebdomadarius, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wic-þenung weekly service, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wid with, *Bd. S. p. 499, 38, v. wið.*

Wid, wyd; g. m. n. es; f. re: def. se wida; seo, þæt wide; adj. [*Plat. wyed: Dut. wyd: Ger. weit: Mons. uito: Tat. uuit, 40, 9; breið ist phorta inti uuit weg lata est porta et spatiosa via: Dan. vid, vidt: Swed. wid: Icel. vidr amplius, vastus: Fr. vuide empty*] WIDE, broad, far, extensive, famous; latus, spatiosus, late patens, celebris:—Geond widegne grund through wide earth, *Cd. 189.* Hu wid and sid how wide and long, *Cd. 228.* To widan aldre to age remote, *Cd. 48.* Gesetton sidne and widne occupied spacious and wide, *Cd. 80.* Sceop wide siðas decreed far journeyings, *Cd. 42.* In þære widan byrig in the wide city, *Cd. 208.* On widum westene in spatioso deserto, *Deut. 32, 10.* Geat is swiðe wyd, *Mt. 7, 13.*

<sup>c</sup>Wid-brad wide-spread; late latus, *Cd. 30.*

Wid-cuð far known, public, renowned; ubique notus, *Bt. 11, 1.*

Wide; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Widely, wide, far, abroad, on every side, every where; late, ample, undique, passim:—Wide under wolcnum widely under (the) skies, *Cd. 92.* Side and wide far and widely, *Cd. 6.* Feor and wide far and widely, *Bd. S. p. 604, 2: 628, 3.* To wide too widely; nimis late, *Nic. 17: Mt. 24, 7.* Wop was wide wail was on every side, *Cd. 144.* Þy widor the farther, *Cd. 215.* Widost baron widest carried, *Cd. 178.*

Widewe a widow, *Deut. 27, 19: L. Can. Eccl. 8, v. wuduwe.*

Wid-farend a wide wanderer,



*vagabond*; *vagabundus*, *Past.* 43, 7.

<sup>d</sup> *Widgal A wanderer*; *vagus*, *vagabundus*, *Past.* 49, 4.

*Widgalnys*, se; *f. A largeness, extent, wandering*; *amplitudo, vagatio*:—*Widgalnys modes a wandering of the mind*, *Dial.* 2, 3.

*Wid-gangul wandering*; *excurrens, vagus*, *Past.* 49, 4.

*Widgille, widgielle*; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re: def. se widgilla*; *seo, þæt widgille*; *adj. Wide, large, spacious*; *latus, amplus*:—*Iosue gewylde eall þæt widgille land*, *Jos.* 11, 16. *On þam widgillan lande*, *Num.* 21. 25: *Ex.* 3, 8. *Hu widgille þæs heofones hwealfa bið how spacious the expanse of the heaven is*, *Bt.* 19.

*Widgilnes*, se; *f. Largeness, immensity*; *amplitudo, profunditas*:—*Widgilnys þæs westenes immensity of the desert*, *Guthl. Vit.* 3: *Bt.* 32, 2.

*Widgyle spacious*, *Ps.* 30, 10, v. *widgille*.

*WIDL Filth, pollution*; *illuvies*:—*Ide se mid wide besmitan virginem illuwie polluere, i. e. stuprare*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 12: *Cd.* 64.

<sup>e</sup> *Wid-last wide course, far*; *lato, extenso gressu, procul*, *Cd.* 48.

*Widlian, gewidlian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To contaminate, defile, profane*; *polluere*, *C. Mt.* 15, 11.

*Wid-mære far-famed*; *late celebris*, *Bt.* 24, 2: *Cd.* 79.

*Wid-mærsian, gewid-mærsian*; *p. ode, ude*; *pp. od, ud*; *v. a. [wid wide, mærsian to celebrate] To publish, celebrate, divulge, spread abroad, defame*; *divulgare*:—*He ongan wid-mærsian þa spræc. Ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode*, *Lk.* 1, 65: *Mk.* 1, 45: *Gen.* 45, 16.

*Widnes*, se; *f. WIDENESS*; *latitudo, amplitudo, Som.*

*Wid-nyt A dart, sling*; *jaculum, funda*, *R.* 18, *Som.*

*Wido-ban collar-bone*, *L. Ethelb.* 52.

*Widor wider*, v. *wide*.

*Widor the weather*, v. *weder*.

*Wid- scriðele, wid- scriðole, wid-scriðule. Wandering*, also *a sort of nuns who wandered about at their pleasure*; *late vagans, erraticus, vagabundus*, *Prov.* 7: *R. Ben.* 1, *Som.*

*Widuwe a widow*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 8, v. *wuduwe*.

*Widwan widows*, *L. Eccl.* 44, v. *wuduwe*.

*Wiebed an altar*, *T. Ps.* 83, 4, v. *wibed*.

<sup>f</sup> *Wiel a servant, slave*, *Ex.* 21, 5: 20, 32, v. *weal*.

*Wielm heat*, v. *wælm*.

*Wiergian to curse*, v. *wirgian*.

*Wierrest worst*, v. *wyrrest*.

*Wierse worse*, v. *wyrse*.

*Wiese wise*, v. *wise*.

*Wieta a wise man*, v. *wita*.

*Wietan to know*, *Past.* 15, 4, v. *witan*.

*Wir, es*; *n. [Plat. wief n: Dut. wif n: Frs. wif n: Ger. weib n: Old Ger. uuib, uuiþ, wyb: Tat. 221, 2, uuib uuaþ uuoþis? mulier quid ploras: Mons. uuiþheit sæxus: Box. uuiþ mulier; hwswi materfamilias: Dan. viv c: Icel. víf n.] 1. A woman, female*; *mulier, fœmina*. 2. *A wife, uxor*:—1. *þæt wif andwyrde*, *Gen.* 3, 2. *þæt wif wæs gehæled*, *Mt.* 9, 22.

*Were and wif mas et fœmina*, *Gen.* 5, 2. *Wif and wæpned female and male*, *Cd.* 10.

*Sume wif quædam mulieres*, *Lk.* 8, 2: 24, 22. *Manega wif multæ mulieres*, *Mt.* 27,

55. *Betwyx wifa bearnum inter mulierum filios*, *Mt.* 11,

11: *Lk.* 7, 28. 2. *Abrames wif Abrahami uxor*, *Gen.* 11,

29: 16, 1. *Æw wif legitima uxor*, *L. pol. Alf.* 38. *We*

*biddað þæt ænig cristen man ne gewifige on his wifes neh-magon we command that a Christian man shall not marry with his wife's near relations*, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 7. *Geþeodan to his wife adhærere ejus uxori*,

*Gen.* 2, 24: *Mt.* 19, 5: *Mk.* 10, 7. *Eorer wifa ear-hrin-*

*gas vestrarum uxorum inaures*, *Ex.* 32, 24: *Bt.* 24, 3.

<sup>g</sup> *Wif-cild a female child, a girl*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 16.

*Wif-cynn woman's kind or race, feminine gender*, *Bd. S.* p. 474, 22.

*WIFEL [Plat. wevel m: Old Dut. weuel, weuelworm m: Frs. wefel m: Ger. wiebel, kornwiebel m: Mons. uuibil: Wel. chwíl, chwílen a beetle, may-bug, chafer: Bret. c'houil m. a beetle] A WEEVIL; scarabæus; curculio granarius*

*Lin*:—*Cot.* 160. *Cantharus*, *Cot.* 32.

*Wife-sælig happy with a wife, happily married*; *uxore fortunatus*, *Som.*

*Wif-fæst wife-fast, married*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 51.

*Wif-fæx a woman's hair, hair; cæsaries*, *Cot.* 162.

*Wiffende Breathing*; *spirans*, *Lye*.

*Wif-freond a female friend*, *C. Lk.* 15, 9.

<sup>h</sup> *Wif-gal, wif-galende unchaste*; *mulierum amans, libidinosus, venereus*, *Past.* 40.

*Wif-gemædla mulierum menstrua*, *L. M.* 3, 57.

*Wif-gemana mulieris consortium, concubitus*, *Med. ex Quadr.* 2, 19.

*Wif-giornis mulieris amor, adulterium*, *C. Mt.* 15, 19.

*Wif-hád Womanhood, the female sex, a female*; *mulieris sexus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *Gen.* 1, 27.

*Wifian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od [wif a wife] To take a wife, to marry*; *v. ceorlian to take a husband*; *uxorem ducere, matrimonium inire*:—*On þære þriððan cneorisse oððe on þære feorð-*

*an wifian in the third genera-*

*tion or in the fourth to marry*, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 7. *Þysse*

*worulde bearn wifiað*, *Lk.* 20, 34. *Hig ætun and druncon and wifodon illi edebant et bibebant et uxores*

*ducebant*, *Lk.* 17, 27. *Ne wif-*

*iað hig non uxores ducunt illi*, *Mt.* 22, 30: *Mk.* 12, 25: *Gen.* 11, 29. *Manige habbað gesæ-*

*lilice gewifod many have hap-*

*pily married*, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.*

p. 48, 11. *Ne fremað to wifienne non expedit uxorem*

*ducere*, *Mt.* 19, 10. *Wifigende uxorem ducens*, *Mt.* 24, 38.

*Wif-lac a female gift, marriage, wedlock*; *matrimonium, nuptiae*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 44.

<sup>i</sup> *Wiflic Womanlike, womanly, feminine*; *muliebris, fœmineus*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 6: *Bd. S.* p. 521, 24.

*Wiflice*; *adv. Womanishly, like a woman*; *muliebriter*, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 38.

*Wif-man*; *g. -mannes*; *m. [man a man, one of the human kind] A wo-man, fe-male, a wife*; *fœmina homo, fœmina, mul-*

*lier, uxor*, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Deut.* 22, 5: *Gen.* 2, 22.

*Wif-man a man who might marry, a layman*; *laicus*, *Som.*

*Wif-men warlike women, Amazons*, *Som.*

*Wif- myn woman-love*, *Cd.* 89, v. *myn*.

*Wif-scrud a woman's clothing*; *muliebris vestis*, *Wulf. Test.*

*Wift the west or cross-threads*, v. *west*.

*Wif-þegn a female servant, a lewd woman*; *fœmina serva*, *item qui fœminas ministerio suo comparat*, *leno*, *Cot.* 122.

*Wif-ping cum muliere res, coitus, Hymeneus*, *Cot.* 102.

*Wifung, e; f. A WIFING, wedlock, marriage*; *connubium, matrimonium*:—*Be his suna wifunge de ejus filii matrimonio*,



Gen. 24, 9. Forbudon wi-  
funga forbade marriages, *Elf.*  
ep. I. 30. Mid wifungum  
libban to live in wedlock; con-  
nubiis, i. e. statu connubiali  
vivere, id. 32.

<sup>1</sup>Wig a way, v. weg.

Wig, es; m. [*Plat.* wienge, wi-  
ginge consecration: *Dut.* wy-  
ding, wying f. consecration: *Frs.* wigena, wiese f. conse-  
cration: *Ger.* weihe f: *Old*  
*Ger.* uuiho sanctus, sacer:  
*Ker.* uuihe fatere sanctos pa-  
tres; der uuihun Drinissu  
sanctæ Trinitati: *Not.* prand-  
on din uuielus incenderunt  
tuum sanctuarium: *Ker.* uuihi  
benedictio: *Dan.* vielse c. con-  
secration; vie to consecrate:  
*Swed.* wigning, wigsel f. con-  
secration; wiga, wiga in to  
consecrate; *Icel.* vigdr conse-  
cratur; vigia consecrare, in-  
augurare: *Moes.* weiha, weihis  
sanctus; weihan sanctificare]  
What is sacred, an idol, a  
temple; sacrum, consecratum  
aliquid, idolum: — *Hickes's*  
*Thes.* I. p. 113. Hie þæs wiges  
withe ne rohton of this idol  
they recked not aught, *Cd.* 182,  
*Th.* p. 228, 12. Pysne wig  
wurðgean to worship this idol,  
*Cd.* 182.

<sup>k</sup>Wig, es; n. [*Frs.* wige, wiche  
f. dissension, quarrel: *Old*  
*Ger.* wig: *Mons.* uuih: *Lip.*  
wige praelium; wigand m. a  
hero: *Icel.* vig n. caedes, læ-  
sio; vígr bellicosus: *Moes.*  
wigans war] 1. War, warfare,  
battle; mavors, bellum, pug-  
na, praelium. 2. Military  
force, armies; bellicus appar-  
atus, copia militaris, militare  
robur, militia, armatura, vis,  
jurgium:—1. Wiges on we-  
num in hopes of battle, *Cd.*  
151. Cene to wige keen for  
battle, *Jðth.* p. 162, 30. Sen-  
de to þam wige misit ad præ-  
lium, *Num.* 31, 6. Mid wige  
acwellan prælio interficere, de-  
lere, *Jos.* 10, 30, 37. Gewin-  
nan mid wige subigere prælio,  
*Jos.* 11, 23. 2. Wearð wig  
gífen martial force was given,  
*Cd.* 173. Wiges heard a  
leader of a force, *Bt.* R. p.  
188. Ferde mid wige pro-  
fectus est cum copiis, *Jos.* 8,  
10: 10, 29.

Wiga, an; m. 1. A warrior, sol-  
dier, conqueror, hero; miles,  
bellator, heros, victor. 2. A  
nobleman, man; homo, vir,  
præsertim vero præstantior  
aliquis:—1. Wigan on heape  
soldiers in a heap or body, *Cd.*  
158. He þær wigena fand  
xviii he there 18 of warriors

found, *Cd.* 94. Ut alædde  
wigan æghwilcne led out every  
warrior, *Cd.* 151. 2. Iung  
wiga juvenis homo, tyro, *Elf.*  
gl. *Som.* p. 56.

<sup>1</sup>Wigan, wiggan [wig war] To  
carry on war, to fight, contend;  
bellum gerere, præliari, con-  
tendere, contumaciter resis-  
tere:—Gif he wigie if he fight,  
*L. Edw. Guth.* 6.

Wigar, es. [wig battle, gar a  
spear] A military spear, a  
lance; militare telum, lan-  
cea, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 63.

Wig-bed, wi-bed, es; n. The  
table or bed of an idol, the  
altar; sacra mensa, ara, al-  
tare:—In suð-healfe þæs  
wigbedes on the south side of  
the altar, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 3:  
594, 5. Lac to wigbedum  
bringan oblationem ad altare  
ferre, *Bd. S.* p. 488, 38.

Wigbed-hrægl the altar clothing,  
*Bd. S.* p. 498, 9.

Wigbed-wiglere a diviner from  
the altar, a soothsayer; ex al-  
tari divinator, aruspex, *Elf.*  
gl. *Som.* p. 56.

Wig-blac war pale, *Cd.* 151.

Wig-bora bearing war, martial;  
bellum gerens, belliger, *Elf.*  
gr. *Som.* 8.

<sup>m</sup>Wig-bord war-board, a camp,  
also a shield; militaris casa,  
castra, clypeus, *Cd.* 166.

Wig-craeft WAR-CRAFT, the art  
of war, an army; belli ars,  
peritia, militaris apparatus,  
exercitus, *Ors.* 4, 1, 2: *Elf.*  
ep. I. 50.

Wig-cyng A war king, a pirate;  
belli rex, i. e. in quovis con-  
flictu bellico dominatum ve-  
luti exercens. Quum vero  
prisci Danorum reges eo-  
rumque posterum piraticam  
semper exercuissent, inde  
fuit ut ad istam præsertim  
referretur. Pirata, *Elf.* gr.  
*Som.* 7. Et inde forsan vox  
ista wicing, idem prorsus  
significans, et in aliis monu-  
mentis Anglosaxonis ple-  
rumque occurrens, *Lye.*

Wig-cyrm a war cry, *Cd.* 93.

Wig-lere, wig-lere, es; m. [wig  
an idol, lær, lar learning] A  
soothsayer, conjurer, wizzard.  
He was the wizzard as wicca  
was the witch; ex sacris di-  
vinator, augur, incantator:—  
*Elf.* gr. *Som.* 9, § 22: *T. Ps.*  
57, 5. Wigeleras, wigleras  
arioli, &c., *L. Edw. Guth.* 11:  
*L. Conc. Ænh.* 4: *L. pol.*  
*Cnut.* 4.

Wiglung incantation, augury,  
*Abus.* 9, v. gewiglung.

Wigend, wiggend, es; m. [part  
of wigan, wiggan to fight,

carry on war; wig battle] A  
warrior, soldier; bellator, mil-  
les:—Gelædde þa wigend a  
warrior then led, *Cd.* 71. Þe  
þone wiggend aweccan dorste  
who durst awake the warrior,  
*Jðth.* p. 25, 13: 26, 6.

<sup>n</sup>Wigende; part. Fighting; mil-  
itants:—Meniu wigendra  
manna multitudo militantium  
virorum, *Num.* 26, 2: *Bt. R.*  
p. 189.

Wigera-ceaster, Wigor-ceaster,  
Wigra-ceaster [*Hunt.* Wire-  
ceastre: *Hovd.* Wirecestre.—  
Wic-wara-ceaster *Wicciorum*  
civitas] WORCESTER; Wigor-  
nia, comitatus ejusdem nomi-  
nis urbis primaria, nec non  
sedes episcopalis:—*Chr.* 992:  
1130.—Wigera-ceaster-scir,  
Wigra-ceaster-scyr *Worces-*  
*tershire*, *Chr.* 1038.

Wigga a worm or fly, *Cot.* 207,  
v. wigga.

Wigga-beorh Wenbury, v. Wic-  
gan-beorh.

Wiggebed an altar, *Cot.* 18, v.  
wig-bed.

Wiggend a warrior, v. wigend.

Wig-heap a war troop, *Beo. K.*  
7, 43.

Wig-heard bold in war, *Th. An.*

Wig-hus A war-house, a tower,  
castle, fortress; bellica do-  
mus, turris, propugnaculum,  
*Ors.* 2, 4, *Bar.* p. 69, 6: *Elf.* gl.  
*Som.* p. 63.

<sup>o</sup>Wigian to war, fight; pugnare,  
*Som.* v. wigan.

Wigice, for wiglice valiantly;  
bellicose, *L. Const.* § 3.

Wig-leoð a war song, *Cd.* 154.

Wig-lere a soothsayer, v. wige-  
lere.

Wighian To conjecture, guess,  
divine; ariolari, divinare,  
*Æqu. Vern.* 23.

Wiglic Warlike; bellicosus, *Cd.*  
154.

Wiglice In a warlike manner,  
valiantly; bellicose, *Off. Reg.*  
3: *Cot.* 207.

Wiglung soothsaying, v. wige-  
lung.

Wig-man a warlike man, war-  
rior, soldier; bellicus homo,  
miles, *Off. Reg.* 3: *L. Const.*  
§ 3.

Wignoð Warfare, war; militia,  
*Cot.* 129.

Wigole-fugelas Birds that fore-  
bode by singing, chirping, or  
the like; oscines aves, *Elf.*  
gl. *Som.* p. 66, *Lye.*

Wig-plega war-play, battle, *Th.*  
*An.*

Wig-rod a war-road; milita-  
ris profectio, expeditio, *Cd.*  
96.

Wig-sigor war victory; in præ-  
lio victoria, *Cd.* 93.



**Wig-sið** *a war-path; militaris profectio, expeditio, Cd. 96.*  
**Wig-smið** *awar-smith, a warrior; belli fabricator, bellator, Cd. 128.*  
**Wig-spear, wig-spere** *a war-spear, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*  
**Wig-steal** *a let or hindrance, a bulwark; propugnaculum, obstaculum, Som.*  
**Wig-strang** *war-strong; bello potens, Cot. 27.*  
**Wig-telgode** *A doublet; diplois, M. C. Ps. 108, 28.*  
**Wig-trod** *a war-path, warfare; militia, Mann.*  
**Wigur** *a lance, v. wigar.*  
**Wig-wægen, wig-wægn** *a war waggon; militare plaustrum, covinus, Ors. 1, 7.*  
**Wig-wæpna** *Chains, bracelets or jewels, such as captains of old gave their soldiers; bellicæ armillæ, quales olim imperatores militibus dederunt, Som. Lye.*  
**Wihga** *a warrior, soldier, Bd. S. p. 483, 16, v. wiga.*  
**Wih-gyld** *a false god, an idol; idolum, Cd. 181.*  
**Wih-hus** *a fortress, Ors. 4, 2, v. wih-hus.*  
**Wihra-cester** *Worcester, v. Wigeraceaster.*  
**Wih** *a creature, wight, animal, thing, any thing, Bt. 41, 6: L. In. 40: Bd. S. p. 514, 3: Jdth. 12, 23, v. wuht.*  
**Wiht** **WEIGHT**; *pondus, Som.*  
**Wiht, Wihthland** [*Hunt. Witland*] **WIGHT**, *the Isle of Wight; Vecta, Vectis insula:—Þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht that is the tribe which now dwelleth in Wight, Chr. 449. Hi geselaldon hiora twam nefum, eall Wilte þæt ealond they gave to their two nephews all the Isle of Wight, Chr. 534.*  
**Wiht-full** *weightfull, heavy; gravis, Chr. 1000.*  
**Wihthgara-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig** [*Asser. Guuithgaraburh; Hunt. Witgaresburh; Dunel. Withgaraburh.—Withgari castellum*] *Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight; Whitgari castellum, in insula Vecti, Chr. 644.*  
**Wiht-sætan** *inhabitants of the Isle of Wight; Vectis incolæ, Bd. S. p. 483, 22.*  
**Wiht-ware** *men of the Isle of Wight, Chr. 449.*  
**Wiisc** *A WISH; optio, Bd. S. p. 638, 40.*  
**Wilan** *To couple, join together; copulare, connectere, Scint. Ben.*  
**Wi-la-wei** *well away, Bt. 35, 6, v. wa, &c.*

**Wil-boda** *A good messenger; gratus nuncius, Cod. Exon. 51 a, 2.*  
**Wil-cuma, an; m. [wel well, good; cuma a comer]** *A good comer, one received with gladness, a welcome, WELCOME; qui optatus et gratus advenit:—Þu eart leof wilcuma thou art, friend, (a good or acceptable comer) welcome, Bd. S. p. 577, 22. Ge sind wilcuman ye are welcome, Cd. 227, Th. p. 303, 22. Gesegan wilcuman to give a welcome, Cod. Exon. 15 b, penult.*  
**Wilcume** *Welcome! euge! Elf. gl. Som. p. 80: C. Mt. 25, 23.*  
**Wilcumian; p. gewilcumode.** *To WELCOME, to salute, greet; adventum felicem gratulari alicui, salutare:—Se casere hig gewilcumode the emperor welcomed them, L. Elf. ep. 23. Gif ge þæt an doð, þæt ge eowre gebroðra wilcuniað si vos id solum faciatis, ut vos vestros fratres salutetis, Mt. 5, 47.*  
**WILD; comp. m. ra; f. n. re; adj. [Scot. wuld wild: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. wild: Old Ger. wildi: Tat. 13, 11, sin muos uwas wildi honug cibis ejus erat mel sylvestre: Dan. vild: Icel. villr sylvestris, errans: Wel. gwyllt wild, untamed, savage]** **1. WILD;** *ferus, indomitus, sylvestris. 2. Powerful; potens:—1. Wild deor fera bestia, Gen. 37, 20, 33. Wild bar a wild boar, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Se wilda fugel the wild fowl, Cd. 72. Gemonð þæs wildan gewunan remembers the wild manner; recordatur antiqui moris, Bt. 25. Wilde, wildu deor wild beasts, Bt. 39, 1: Cd. 10: 192. Wildera deora teð teeth of wild beasts, Deut. 32, 24. 2. Wildra more powerful, Ors. 4, 1: Deut. 28, 43.*  
**Wil-dæg** *desiderata dies, Cod. Exon. 14 b, 2.*  
**Wild-deor, es; n. [wild wild, deor a beast; hence perhaps with nesse, or -nes, our Eng. word WILDERNESS]** *A wild beast; fera, bellua, Lev. 26, 6: Ex. 22, 13: 23, 11: Lev. 26, 22: 79, 14: Bt. 38, 2: Bd. S. p. 554, 24: Gen. 31, 39.*  
**Wild-deoren** *Pertaining to wild beasts; ferus, Som.*  
**Wild-deor-lic** *like wild beasts, fierce, cruel; fera similis, ferinus, ferus, Bd. S. p. 533, 7.*  
**Wildeorlice, willdeorlice; adv.**

*Beastly, wildly; bestialiter, Bd. S. p. 554, 25.*  
**Wildera, for wildra; g. pl. of wild wild, Deut. 32, 24.**  
**Wildro** *wild beasts, Ex. 22, 31, v. wild-deor.*  
**Wile, es [Icel. villa f. error] A** *wile, craftiness; astutia, Chr. 1128.*  
**Wile will, wishes; vult, v. wylan.**  
**Wileg, wilig** *a willow; salix, v. welig.*  
**Wilege, wylege, wilige, wile, an; n. q. [Plat. Dut. wilge mand f. a basket or hamper of willow twigs.—welig a willow]** *A vessel made of willow or twigs, a basket; sporta, cophinus, quippe ex viminibus saligneis contextus:—Hu fela wilegena or wyligena quam multos cophinorum? Mt. 16, 9, 10: Mk. 8, 19, 20. Twelf wilgean fulle duodescim cophini pleni, Jn. 6, 13: Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*  
**Wil-fægen** *that hath its will, wish, mind, or desire; voti compos, Cot. 192.*  
**Wil-gifa** [*gyfa a giver*] *a giver of what is desired; voti largitor, Cod. Exon. 15 b, 10.*  
**Wil-hremig** *that hath its will or desire; voti compos, Cot. 50.*  
**Wilian, willian; part. willigen** *de; v. a. To roll; volvere:—He het wilian stanas, Jos. 10, 18. Willigende volvens, decurrens, Guthl. Vit. 19.*  
**Wilie** *a basket, Mt. 15, 37: Mk. 8, 8, v. wilege.*  
**Wilig** *a willow, v. welig.*  
**Wilige** *a basket, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. wilege.*  
**Wilisc, Wylisc** *Welsh, belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Cambrius, L. Wal. 4: 5: 8. Wilisc man a Welshman, L. Wal. 6: L. In. 32, 54: L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 13, v. Wælic.*  
**Will** *a well, Bd. S. p. 649, 3, v. wyl.*  
**WILLA, an; m: also will, es; m. [Plat. Dut. will, wille m: Ger. wille m: Old. Ger. uilllo, uuille: Tat. 34, 6, si thin uilllo fiat voluntas tua: Moes. wilja voluntas: Dan. villie c: Swed. wilje m: Icel. villi, vilie m. vild f. voluntas, gratia; vil n. beneplacitum: Gael. aill f. will, pleasure: Ir. aill will: Slav. wolia, wola. The Lat. voluntas is nearly related to this word]** **1. WILL, mind, understanding, disposition, affection, wish, consent, intention; volitio, animus, intellectus, desiderium, consensus. 2. Strong desire, lust, sensual pleasure; cupido, libido:—**



1. Se gesceadwislica willa *the rational will*, *Bt.* 14, 2. Me bið willa to me *is a wish*, *I wish*, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 30, *B.* Gewurðe þin willa *fiat tua voluntas*, *Mt.* 6, 10: 26, 42: *Lk.* 11, 2. Þurh þone willan *through the will*, *Bt.* 36, 7, *Card.* p. 286, 20: *Gen.* 45, 8. Þe hys hlaforðes willan wiste *qui ejus domini voluntatem novit*, *Lk.* 12, 47, 48. His agenes willes of his own will, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn.* 38. Be þinum agenum willle, *Gen.* 31, 30. His agenum willum *with his own wishes*, *Bt.* 34, 11. 2. Ne of fæscæces willan, ne of weres willan *neque ex carnis libidine, neque ex viri libidine*, *Jn.* 1, 13. Þurh ungelyfedne willan *per illicitam libidinem*, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 29.
- Willan to will, wish, *Bt.* 34, 10: 35, 5: 36, 4, 7: *Lup.* 1: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 11: *Bt.* 39, 11: *Gen.* 32, 17, v. wyllan.
- Willle-burne a well - brook, a well-spring, *Cd.* 69.
- Willle-cerse *Well-cess, water-cess*; rivorum, *i.e.* aquaticum nasturtium, *Herb.* 39, 3: *Cot.* 166.
- Willende *Willing, wishing*; volens, *Cd.* 27.
- Willendlice; *adv.* *Willingly*; libenter, optato, cum omnium desiderio, *Bd. S.* p. 561, 22.
- Willes; *adv.* [as if the g. of will of his will; voluntatis] *Willingly*, of his own accord; sponte, ultro, *L. Edw.* 8: *L. Athelst. W.* p. 63, § 8.
- Will-fægen that hath its will, v. will-fægen.
- Will-floed a well-flood, overflowing of wells; fontium inundatio, *Cd.* 71.
- Will-gebroðor brothers-german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) suscepti fratres, germani fratres, *Cd.* 47.
- Will - gesiððas voluntary comrades; voluntarii comites, *Cd.* 93.
- Will-gesteall companions; animi propositum, *Cd.* 98.
- Will - gesweostor sisters - german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) susceptæ sorores, germanæ sorores, *Cd.* 123.
- Will-geðofta *A confederate*; consilii particeps; federatus, devotus cliens, *Cd.* 94.
- Willian to desire, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. willnian.
- Willce *Willingly*; voluntarie, libenter, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, § 3.
- Willnung, wilnung, gewilnung, e; f. *Will, wish, purpose,*

choice, appetite, pleasure, desire, lust; cupido, desiderium, concupiscentia, libido:—Gebrosnunglicumlicre willnunge corruptio carnalis concupiscentiæ, *Bd. S.* p. 532, 36. Seo gesceadwisnes sceal wealdan þære wilnunga the reason ought to take the rule of the appetites (wishes, will), *Bt.* 33, 4. Heora willnunge habban to have their will, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 2. On þisse worulde willnunga in desires of this world, *Bt.* 41, 3. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnude etan mid eow þas Eastron, *Lk.* 22, 15. Oðra gewilnunga, *Mk.* 4, 19.

\*Will-sið a voluntary journey; desideratum iter, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 36.

Will-spring a well-spring, fountain, v. wyll-spring.

Will-sum, wil-sum, gewil-sum; def. se will-suma; seo, þæt will-sume; *adj.* *Wished for, desired, desirable, voluntary, devoted*; desiderabilis, desideratus, exoptatus, gratus, voluntarius, devotus:—Will-sume weorc desideratum opus, *Bd. S.* p. 625, 33. Ren wilsumne asyndrigende pluuiam exoptatam dispergens, *Ps.* 67, 10. Mynster Gode willsumra fæmna monasterium Deo devotarum virginum, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 2. Se wilsumesta devotissimus, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 4.

Will-sumlic, wil-sumlic. That is of one's own will or accord, voluntary, desirable, amiable, devoted; voluntarius, desiderabilis, devotus, *Bd. S.* p. 488, 18: *Ps.* 118, 108.

Will-sumlice, wil-sumlice. *Willingly*, of his own accord, devotedly; voluntarie, sponte, libenter, *Bd. S.* p. 529, 44: 634, 19.

Willsumnes, wilsumnes, se; f. The fixed state of the will, devotion, a vowed service; devotio:—Wilsumnes modes, modes wilsumnys devotio mentis, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 11: 533, 15. Mede his arfæstre wilsumnesse premia ejus pia devotio nis, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 14. On willsumnesse haligra gebeda in devotione sanctarum orationum, *Bd. S.* p. 606, 33.

Willung a will, wish, v. willnung.

Will-wong a desired or pleasant plain; amœnus campus, *Cod. Ezon.* 57 a, 11.

WILN *A wish, desire*; votum, desiderium, cupiditas:—Wilna gæd a goad of desires; cupiditatis stimulus, *Cd.* 13. Wilna gehwilces of every wish,

*Cd.* 80: 103. Wilna wæstmum in fruits of wishes, *Cd.* 92: 80. Wilna geniht fylfilment of wishes, *Cd.* 90, *Lye.*

Wyln a maid-servant, v. wyln.

Wilnian, wilnian, gewilnian; p. ode; pp. od, gewinod, gewilned [The Ger. wollen to will, per synecdochen generis significat, cupere, desiderare, optare, et similia: Icel. vilna (at vilna einum) favorem exhibere; vilnan f. favor, probably from vilia to will.—wyln a desire]

1. To desire, hope, to be desirous of, to covet, wish, seek, require; desiderare, cupere, sperare, concupere, expetere.

2. To tend, to be inclined; spectare, tendere ad:—1. Hwæt he wilnian sceal what he ought to desire, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 9. Willnian þæs þe he næfð to desire that which he has not, *Bt.* 36, 3. Ne wilna þu ne concupiscito tu, *Ex.* 20, 17. He wilnað, wilnað ille cupit, desiderat, exoptat, &c., *Bt.* 18, 1: 34, 11: 36, 7.

Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begittan every mind desires to obtain true good, *Bt.* 24, 2. He wilnoð hine ge-seon he desired to see him, *Lk.* 23, 8. He wilnoð cupiebat, *Lk.* 23, 8. To hwi wilnige we anigre oðre sage ad quod desideramus nos ullum aliud testimonium? *Mt.* 26, 65.

2. Sege me hwelces endes ælc angin wilnige tell me to what end does every beginning tend, *Bt.* 5, 3. Þu nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnoð thou knewest not to what end every beginning tended, *id.*

Wilnað to eorðan tends to earth, *Bt. R.* p. 197.

Wilniendlic *Desirable*, to be wished for; desiderabilis, *Som.*

Wilnung a wish, desire, v. willnung.

Wiloc a cockle, v. weoloc.

Wiloc-sceall a shell-fish, v. weolcscealle.

Wilong soothsaying, v. gewiglung.

Wil-sæte, wyl-sæte. *People of Wiltshire*; Wiltunensis agri incolæ, *Chr.* 799: 878.

Wilsce Welsh, v. Wilsce.

Wilsum desired, v. willsum.

Wilsumlic desirable, v. willsumlic.

Wilsumlice willingly, v. willsumlice.

Wilsumnes devotion, v. willsumnes.

Wilt wilt, v. wyllan.

Wiltun [olim Caer Guiloü, *i.e.* Salicum oppidum, Willow -



*Town*] WILTON; Carvilium oppidum, agri Wiltunensis antehac primarium:—Chr. 871: 961.—Wiltun-scir WILTONSHIRE, *Wiltshire*; Wiltunensis ager, Chr. 870: 898.

<sup>a</sup> Wil-weorðung *Well* or fountain worship; fontium cultus, *L. Can. Edg.* 16.

Wiman, wimman, nes; *f.* [i. e. wif-man] A WOMAN, female; mulier, femina:—Seo wimman mid hire hwile bewreah hine, *Jud.* 4, 18, 22: *Mk.* 10, 6. Wimmen women, *Gen.* 20, 18: *Jud.* 16, 27. Wlitige wimmen *formosae mulieres*, *Job.* p. 168. 33.

W'N, es; *n.* [*Plat.* wien, wyne *m.*: *Dut.* wyn *m.*: *Ger.* wein *m.*: *Old Ger.* uuin, uuine: *Tat.* 11, 6, uuin noch ci-diri trinhit vinum et siceram non bibit: *Moes.* wein vinum, weina basi uua: *Dan.* viin, vin *c.*: *Swed.* win *n.*: *Icel.* win *n.*: *Wel. Bret.* Armor. gwin *m.*: *Ir. Gael.* fion *m.* wine, rarely truth: *Fr.* vin *m.*: *It.* Sp. vino *m.*: *Port.* vinho *m.*: *Wend.* vinu: *Slav.* wino: *Grk.*

oiwos, φου-ov: *Per.* وین win

black grapes, wine: *Heb.* יין

iin, yin, vin wine, the expressed

juice of grapes; from ינה ine

to press, squeeze] WINE; vi-

num:—Du geheolde þæt gode

win oð þis, *Jn.* 2, 10. Ne

hig ne doð niwe win on ealde

bytta, gif hi doð, þa bytta

beoð tobrocene, and þæt win

agoten, and þa bytta forwur-

dað, *Mt.* 9, 17. He brohte

hlaf and win, *Gen.* 14, 18.

Sylle þe God of heofenes

deawe and of eorðan fætnisse

and micelnysse hwætes and

wines, *Gen.* 27, 28. Don win

on bytta immittiere vinum in

utres, *Mt.* 9, 17: *Mk.* 2, 22:

*Lk.* 5, 37, 38. Drincan of

þam wine bibere de vino, *Gen.*

9, 21.

WIN, winn, gewin, es. [*Old Ger.* winn, winne bellum, pugna: *Mons.* in strite, in gauinne in conflictu; from which originated, *Plat. Dut.* *f.* *Swed.* winst *m.* gain, profit: *Ger.* gewinn, gewinst *m.*: *Dan.* gewinst *c.*: *Icel.* vinna *f.* opus, labor, winning *f.* victoria] Labour, contest, war, sorrow; labor, bellum, calamitas:—Gemæne win onfengnan to undertake a common labour, *Bd. S.* p. 2, 2: 502, 9. Winn uphebban to raise war, *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 14. Sceolde he þa

worc þæs gewinnes gedælan then must he share the work of war, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 23. On gewinne, *Lk.* 22, 44. On gewin dagum in days of sorrow, *Cd.* 208, *Th.* p. 254, 24. ¶ Hence proper names in win; as, Alwin all in war, conquering all. Baldwin bold in war. Eadwin happy in war. Godwin good in war, *Lye.*

<sup>b</sup> Win-ærn, win-ern a wine-place, a cellar; vini apotheca, *Gr.* 1, 9.

Wina-leás joyless, *v.* wyn-leás.

Win-beam A wine-tree, a vine; vitis arbor, *Lye.*

Win-belg a wine-bag or bottle; vini uter, *R. Mt.* 9, 17.

Win-berie, win-berige [berga a berry] A wine-berry, a grape; uva, *Deut.* 32, 32: *Mt.* 7, 16: *Gen.* 40, 11: *Lk.* 6, 44.

Win-bog a wine-bough, vine-bough; palmes, *Num.* 13, 24.

Win-brytta A dispenser of wine, an innkeeper; vini dominus, custos, tabernarius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Win-burh; *g.* -burge a beloved city; dilecta urbs, bellica arx, urbs, *Cd.* 174: 205: *Cod. Exon.* 83 b, 6.

Win-burn [*Hunt.* Winburn-minster, Winburnhamminster.—win, burne a brook, river] WINBURN, or Wimborne, Dorset; nomen vici in agro Dorsetensi, olim Vin-dogladia dicti:—Winburnan mynster Winburnæ monasterium; quod quidem a Cuth-burga sorore Inæ regis conditum ante A. D. 705, *Chr.* 718.

<sup>c</sup> Win-byrel [byrel a butler] A wine-seller, vintner; vini promus, tabernarius, *Cot.* 50.

Wince A WINCH, a reel to wind thread upon; trochlea, gyrgillus, *Som.*

Win-ceaster Winchester, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27, *v.* Wintanceaster.

Wincel A corner; angulus, *Som.*

Wincel-comb [wincel a corner, comb a low place; in angulo vicus] WINCHELCOMB, WINCHCOME, Gloucestershire, *Chr.* 1053.

Winceles-ea [wincel a corner, ea water; aqua angularis] WINCHELSEA, Suffolk, *Lye.*

Win-cester a wine measure, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, *v.* win-sester.

WINGIAN [*Plat. Dut.* wenken, winken: *Ger.* winken: *Ot. Not.* winken, winchen: *Dan.* vinke: *Swed.* winka] To WINK, to wink at; nivere, connivere:—Ic wincige conniveo, *R.* 18, 49: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

<sup>d</sup> Wincle WINKLE; cochlea, *Lye.* *v.* weoloc.

Winclo Children, offspring; nati, liberi, proles, *Ec.* 21, 4, 5.

Win-clyster a cluster of grapes; botrus, racemus, *Scint.* 47.

Win-cole a wine-cooler, brewing-vat, *Cot.* 126.

WIND, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* *Swed.* wind *m.*: *Ker. Tat.* uuint: *Dan.* vind *c.*: *Icel.* vindr *m.* ventus: *Moes.* vinds: *Wel.* gwynt the wind, a gale, savour, smell, being carried through the air: *Sans.* vayu, vata.—*Ger.* wehen to blow; part. wehend blowing, contracted, wind; *v.* Wachter, sub wind, also Adelung, Junius, Merian] WIND; ventus:—God asende wind ofer earð, *Gen.* 8, 1. Oft þone to smylton sæ þæs norðan windes yst onstyreð oft the north wind's tempest stirs the too tranquil sea, *Bt.* 9, *Card.* p. 40, 9. Þa geswac se wind, *Lk.* 8, 24. And þa wæs mycel yst windes geworden, *Mk.* 4, 37. Sende Drihten micelne wind misit Dominus magnum ventum, *Ex.* 14, 21: *Mt.* 8, 27: *Mk.* 4, 41. Bleowun windas flaverunt venti, *Mt.* 7, 25, 27: *Ps.* 17, 12: 103, 4. He bebyt windum præcepit ventis, *Lk.* 8, 25: *Ps.* 134, 8: *Mk.* 13, 27.

<sup>e</sup> Wind-æddre The wind-pipe, an artery; aspera arteria, bronchus, trachea:—R. 72. Wind-æddran arteria, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.

WINDAN; he wint; *p.* ic wand, gewand, we wunden; *pp.* wunden; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* winden: *Ker.* wintan, winten: *Dan.* vinde: *Swed.* winda: *Icel.* vinda glomerare, torquere] 1. To WIND, bend, twist, twine; plectere, torquere, glomerare. 2. To roll, revolve, wheel, whirl, surround, to move or be borne in a winding course; revolvare, gyrare, circumagi; gyrante cursu movere, ferri; in orbem rapi. 3. To cast, throw about, to brandish; with of, to cast or cut off with a whirling motion; prosilire, projici:—1. Wand him imbutan þone deaðes beam twined himself about the tree of death, *Cd.* 25. Wundon cynehelm of þorum contexuerunt coronam de spinis, *Mt.* 27, 29: *Jn.* 19, 2. 2. Gear twelf gif he wint if he revolve twelve years, *Obs. Lun.* 4. Windan on wolcne to revolve in cloud; gyrare in aere, *Cd.* 22. Se lig gewand



the flame rolled, *Cd.* 186, *Th.* p. 231, 22. Wand him up þanon wheeled up from thence, *Cd.* 23. Þæt smeru wand ut adeps globulis emanavit, *Jud.* 3. 22. 3. Þæt him þæt heafod wand forð on þa flore ut ei caput projiceret, vel proiceretur in pavementum, *Jdth.* p. 23, 8. Windan of gyrante motu prosilire, vel circumacto brachio abscondere. Him wand þæt heafod of ei prosiliit caput, vel ei absceidit caput, *Ors.* 5, 2.

<sup>f</sup>Winde-craeft the craft or art of twining or embroidering; contextendi, plectendi ars, *Som.*

WINDEL; g. windles; d. windle; m. [*Lancashire* windle: *Plat.* windel, windels f: *Dut.* windsel, windel n. a band, fillet, ligature, a swaddle: *Ger.* windel f. swathing-band: *Dan.* windel c. a handful of wool or flax spun; pensum: *Icel.* vindill m. pensum, manipulus] Anything twined, a basket; contextum quid, corbis, canistrum, sporta, arca: — Nam heo anne wircenne windel acceptit illa (scirpis) factam arcam, *Ex.* 2, 3. Þa heo geseah þone windel on þam rixum quum illa uidit arcam in alga, *Ex.* 2, 5, 6: 29, 23. Þri windlas tria canistra, *Gen.* 40, 16, 18.

Windle-locas Twisted locks, a pair of compasses; torti capilli, circinni, *Cot.* 34.

Windle-stan A curled stone, a fossil shell; tortus lapis, cochlea fossilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Windle - streowe WINDLE - STRAW, straw for platting; calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportæ, *Cot.* 41, *Lye.*

Windle-treow WINDLE - TREE, a tree from which baskets were made, a willow; arbor ex cuius viminibus contextuntur sportæ, oleaster, salix, *Lye.*

Wind-fon, wind-gefon. A WIND-FAN, a fan; ventilabrum, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 17.

<sup>e</sup>Wind-hladen rough with wind; vento turbidus, ventosus, *Obs.* in *kal. Jan.*

Windi, windig; def. se windiga; adj. WINDY; ventosus: — Windi yst ventosus turbo, *Lk.* 8, 23. Windiga sele a windy hall, *Cd.* 216.

Windle to a basket, v. windel.

Windle-ofra, Windles - oure, Windles-ora [*Flor.* C. Windleshora: *Malm.* Windlesores: *Hunt. Hovd.* Windleshores, Winleshores: *Hovd.* Windeshores, Windesoure: *Gerv.*

Windlesores, Windlesores, Winlesores: *Brom.* Windesoure, Wyndesore: *Kni.* Windesour, Wyndosor. — windan to wind, ora a shore. *Gibson* says, *Chr. Nom. Locorum*, *Expli.* p. 50, Quod autem nonnunquam scribitur Windlesofra et Windlesoure, id deducendum esse vocabulum suadet ab ofer, d. ofre a bank, quod paulatim liquefactum fuit in oure, indeque in ora] WINDSOR, Berks; flexuosa ripa; qualis Thamesina ista, ad quam situs est vicus inde dictus, Windsors, Windsor: — Her æfter to Pentecosten was se cyng on Windlesoran hereafter, at Pentecost, was the king at Windsor, *Chr.* 1095: 1097: 1105: 1107.

Windong What can be twined, twigs; viminalis quodvis, *Som.*

Wind-ras a storm of wind; venti irruptio, impetus, procella, *C. Mk.* 4, 37.

<sup>h</sup>Win-druncennys Wine-drunkenness, drunkenness; vinolentia ebrietas, *Som.*

Wind-scohl WIND - SHOVEL, a fan; pala ad ventilationem tritici: — *Cot.* 172. Winduscohl, *R. Mt.* 3, 12.

Wind-swingel A wind beating, a fan; pala, ventilabrum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

Windu-mær An echo; ventosa nymppha, echo, *V. Wachter* in voce mære: *A.-S.* etiam fuit mær; incubus, ephialtes, ut et, nymppha, lamia, &c., v. wudu-mær.

Windung a fanning, chaff, *C. Lk.* 3, 17, v. winnung.

Windwian To WINNOW, blow away; ventilare, *C. T. Ps.* 43, 7.

Windwig windy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65, v. windi.

WINE, es; m. [*Old Ger.* winn, winne socius, also adversarius: *Dan.* ven; *pl.* venner m. amicus: *Swed.* wän m. amicus: *Grk.* oäv to please, delight] A friend, disciple, one beloved, a dear darling, also a man; amicus, dilectus, et per synecdochen, homo, vir: — Wine min Adam Adam my beloved, *Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 51, 10. Leofan gingran winum his beloved disciples, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 24. Heht him wine ceosan told him to choose friends, *Cd.* 90. Wine frod an old man, *Cd.* 59, *Th.* p. 72, 29. Wine Ebreia a man of Hebrews, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 20. Wine uncude men unknown, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 110,

32. Ellor secan winas uncude elsewhere to seek men unknown, *Cd.* 130, *Th.* p. 165, 18.

<sup>i</sup>Win-eard, win-geard, es; m. [win wine, eard soil, region; or geard an enclosure or yard] 1. A vineyard; vinea. 2. A vine; vitis: — Ic geseah win-eard, *Gen.* 40, 9: *Ex.* 23, 11. Wingeardes hlaford vinea dominus, *Mt.* 20, 8: 21, 40: *Mk.* 12, 9: *Lk.* 20, 13. Fictreow geplanted on hys win-gearde ficus plantata in ejus vinea, *Lk.* 13, 6. Wingeardas vinea, vineas, *Num.* 16, 14. 2. Ic eom wineard, and ge synt twigu, *Jn.* 15, 5. Hira wineard is of Sodomwara winearde, *Deut.* 32, 32: *Lk.* 22, 18.

Wineda-land the Vandals' land, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Wine - leas friendless; amicis destitutus, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 1: *Cd.* 203.

Wine-mag [wine a friend, mæg a relation] A kinsman, *Cd.* 48: 124.

Win-ern a wine-cellar, v. win-ærn.

Wine-scepe A society of friends, a fraternity; hominum cœtus, sodalitium, *Som.*

Winestre the left, v. wynstre.

<sup>j</sup>Wine-winel, an a pervinkle; pl. wine - winclan winks; cochlea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, v. wincle.

Win-fæt a wine-vat or vessel; vinarium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

Win-full, win-fullic full of labour, laborious; laboris plenus, laboriosus, *Som.*

Win-gal wine - drunken; vino hilaris, vinosus, ebrius, *Cd.* 178.

Win-geard a vineyard, a vine, *Mt.* 20, 8, v. win-eard.

Wingeard-bogas tendrils of a vine; capreoli, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wingeard - næm The vintage; vindemia, *Som.*

Win-gedrinc wine-drinking; vini potato, *Cd.* 121.

Win - getredd a wine-press, v. win-tredda.

Win-god The wine god, Bacchus; vini numen, Bacchus, *Som.*

Win-gyrd a vineyard, v. win-eard.

Win-hus a wine-house; vini apotheca, cenopolium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78: *Elf. ep.* I. 48.

Win-iærd a vineyard, *Chr.* 1137, v. win-eard.

Winlic; adj. Winelike, belonging to wine; vino similis, vinosus: — He wæter awende to



winlicum drence *he turned water to a winelike drink, Elf. T. p. 27, 7.*

<sup>k</sup> Win-mere *a brewing-vat, v. win-cole.*

Winn labour, war, *Cd. 14, v. win.*

Winna, gewinna, an. *A rival, fighter, an enemy; bellator, Ors. 2, 35: 6, 35.*

WINNAN, awinnan, gewinnan; *he winð, we winnað; p. ic wan, won, wann, we wunnon; pp. wunnen [Plat. Dut. winnen: Frs. winna to take in possession, to win: Ger. gewinnen, (A.-S. gewinnan) erwinden, überwinden: Old. Ger. winnen, winnan, uuinnan, aruinnan laborare, acquirere, certare: Dan. vinde to obtain: Swed. winna to gain: Icel. vinna laborare: Moes. winnan pati, tolerare] 1. To labour, endeavour, strive; laborare, niti. 2. To labour with grief or pain, to struggle, to be weighed down; laborare præ dolore, premi. 3. To obtain by labour, to toil, win, acquire, obtain, conquer, subdue; labore consequi, obtinere, subjugare. 4. To make war, to fight, contend, rebel; bellum gerere, pugnare, rebellare contra:—1. Þu winnan scealt thou shalt labour, *Cd. 43. Ælc winð þæt each labours that, Bt. 41, 4. Won and worhte laboured and wrought, Cd. 75. He þy ma mid his handum wonn and worhte he the more with his hands laboured and wrought, Bd. S. p. 567, 30: Bt. 40, 4. 2. Hit eall winð on þam yðum þisse worulde it all struggles in the waves of this world, Bt. 4. Þære ylcan hefignesse adle unablinndlice won eadme molestia morbi incessanter laboravit, Bd. S. p. 595, 18. 3. Hwæt seal ic winnan why should I toil? Cd. 55. Þu þæs cwealmes scealt wite winnan thou for this murder shalt obtain punishment, Cd. 48. 4. Wið God wunnon against God warred, Cd. 169. Monige wraðe winnað many shall fiercely war, Cd. 104. Þeod winð ongan þeode gens pugnat contra gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mk. 3, 26. Ge wunnon ongan Drihten vos rebelles fuistis contra Jehovah, Deut. 9, 7: Mt. 5, 39. He wann wið heofnes waldend he warred with heaven's ruler, Cd. 16. Won wið hine rebellavit adversus eum, Bd. S. p. 521, 7.**

Winnung, e; *f. WINNOWING, chaff, tares; ventilatio, palea, R. Lk. 3, 17. Zizania, C. Mt. 13, 25.*

WINPEL [*Plat. Dut. f. Ger. Swed. wimpel m: Dan. vimpel c. all signifying a streamer or flag: Lat. mid. gimpla, impla, implex: Fr. guimpe f. a neck-handkerchief for nuns: Wel. gwimpl, wimpl a veil, a hood, a mantle, a woman's robe*] *A cloak, a sort of clothing; ricinum, R. 4. Anaboladium, R. 28: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*

Win-sade filled or satiated with wine, *Jdth. p. 22, 21.*

Win-sel [wyn pleasure] *a pleasant dwelling, joyous hall, Cd. 215.*

Win-sester *A wine measure; vini sextarius, cantharus, R. 24.*

Winstre the left hand, *Gen. 13, 9, v. wynstre.*

Winsum pleasant, *Bt. 34, 5, v. wynsum.*

Winsumian, wynsumian; *p. ode; pp. od. To rejoice, exult, to be merry; lætificari, gaudere, exultare:—Winsumiað exultate, gaudete, C. Ps. 2, 11: C. Mt. 5, 12. Winsumedon exultaverunt, Bd. S. p. 582, 37.*

Winsumlic, wynsumlic Pleasant; jucundus, *Som.*

Winsumlice Pleasantly, sweetly, willingly; suaviter, jucunde, *Bas. R. 8. Voluntarie, Ps. 53, 6, v. wynsumlice.*

<sup>m</sup> Winsummes pleasantness, delight, *Gen. 2, 10, v. wynsummes.*

Wint winds, twists, rolls, *v. windan.*

Wintan-ceaster, Wintecaster, Winceaster [*Ingul. Winchester: Hunt. Kni. Wincestre: Kni. Wynchestre*] WINCHESTER, Hampshire; Wintonia, urbs et sedes episcopalis; antiquis Venta Belgarum, *Chr. 648: 703: 744: 754: 755: 897.*

WINTER; *g. wintres; d. e, a; pl. nom. ac. winter; g. wintra, wintre; d. um; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. winter m: Old Ger. uuintar: Ker. uuintre hieme; Moes. wintrus hiems: Dan. vinter c: Icel. vetr m. hiems] 1. WINTER; hiems. 2. A year; the A.-S. and other northern nations reckoned by winters instead of years; annus, per hiemes enim annos numerabant Anglo-Saxones. 3. With numerals prefixed, such as twi-, pri-, twelf-, &c. it denotes two, three, twelve, &c. years old; duos, tres, duodecim, &c. annos*

natus:—1. Hit ware wintres tid erat hiemis tempus, *Bd. S. p. 549, 26. On wintra in hyeme, Mt. 24, 20: Mk. 13, 18: Bt. 21: 39, 3, 13. To þam middanwintra to the mid-winter (Christmas), Chr. 1013. 2. Seð was hund wintre and fif, þa he gestrynde Enos, Gen. 5, 6. Se frum-gara fit and sixtig wintra hæfde the patriarch five and sixty winters (years) had, Cd. 58. Twelf winter per duodecim annos, Mk. 5, 25. Ymb þritig winter about thirty years, Bt. R. p. 192. Fewer hund wintra and þritig wintra quadringentos annos et triginta annos, Ex. 12, 40. On life was wintrum yldre in life was in winters (years) elder, Cd. 123. 3. Wæs twelf wintre erat duodecim annos natus, Mk. 5, 42. Wæs on ylde swylce þritig wintre erat in ætate quasi triginta annorum, Lk. 3, 23. Þu ne eart fiftig wintre tu non es quinquaginta annos natus, Jn. 8, 57. Fram twywintrum cilde, and binnan þam a duos annos natis infantibus, et infra, Mt. 2, 16. Þri-wintre hwyðer, ramm, gat triennis vitulus, aries, caper, Gen. 15, 9.—Winterburne a winter brook, C. Jn. 18, 1.*

<sup>n</sup> Winter-dag Winter-day; hiemis dies, *Bt. 4.*

Winter-fylleð The month October. Mr. Turner observes, "The full moon in October was the commencement of the A.-S. winter season, and winter-fylleð was intended to express the winter full moon," *Hist. of A.-S. vol. I. p. 232. October; sic dictus quod hyemalia tempora incipiebant. Menssem quo hyemalia tempora incipiebant (inquit Beda) winter-fylleð appellabant; composito novo nomine ab hyeme et plenilunio, quia a plenilunio ejusdem mensis hiems sortiretur initium, Lye.*

Winter-læcan; *p. -leohte. To approach to winter; appropinquare ad hiemem, Æqu. Vern. 12: Chr. 1006.*

Winter-lic Winter-like, winterly, hiemalis, brumalis, *Bd. S. p. 567, 42.*

Winter-seld *A winter seat or dwelling, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Winter-setl *A winter seat or dwelling, winter quarters, Ors. 4, 8, 10: Chr. 866.*

Winter-steal *A horse colt of a year old; unius hiemis, i. e. anni pullus, L. Wal. 7.*



° Winter-stund *a winter's space*; anni spatium, *Cd.* 19.  
 Winð labours, contends, *v.* winnan.  
 Win-þege *a wine taking or bibbing*, *Cd.* 173.  
 Win-tifer [tiber *an offering*] *an offering of wine*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.  
 Wintre *to winter, of winters, v. winter.*  
 Win-tredda *A wine-press*; torcular, *Som.*  
 Wintreg, wintrig; *adj.* WINTRY; hyemalis, *Bt.* 5, 2: *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Win-treow *a wine-tree, a vine*; vitis arbor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65: *C. Ps.* 127, 3.  
 Wintrig wintry, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v.* wintreg.  
 Win-trog *A WINE-TROUGH*; torcular, *C. Mt.* 21, 33.  
 Win-tryndel *a war circle, a shield*; ancile, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.  
 Win-tun *a wine tavern, a tavern*; vini taberna, *L. Can. Eccl.* 30.  
 Win-twig *a vine twig*; vitis palmes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.  
 Win-wealtian *to stagger with wine.*  
 Win-wed *Threads*; fila, *Som.*  
 Win-wringa *WINE-WRINGER, a wine-press*; torcular, *Mt.* 21, 33.  
 ° Wiod *weed, grass, v. weod.*  
 Wiofof *an altar, L. Hloth. Eadr.* § ult. *v.* weofod.  
 Wiolec, wiolec-tæf *scarlet dye*, *Cot.* 49, *v.* weolc, weolc-tælg.  
 Wioold ruled, *Bt. R.* p. 160; *for* weolde, *v.* wealdan.  
 Wiooloc, wiooloc-read *a shell-fish, scarlet colour, v. weoloc, weoloc-read.*  
 Wiooloc-scel *a shell-fish, v. weoloc-scyll.*  
 Wiorþigend *A usurer*; fœnerator, *T. Ps.* 108, 10.  
 Wiorðmynt *honour, v. weorð-mynd.*  
 Wiota *a wise man, Chr. 755: L. Athelst.* 26, *v.* wita.  
 Wipian *TO WIPE, cleanse*; tergere, *C. R. Ben.* 47.  
 Wir *A myrtle-tree*; myrtus, *Som.*  
 Wircan, wircean *to work, do, make, build, celebrate*, *Ex.* 20, 4: *Gen.* 37, 3, *v.* wyrcan.  
 Wirest *workest, Ex.* 31, 15, *v.* wyrcan.  
 Wirest, se wiresta *worst, the worst, Deut.* 1, 35, *v.* wyrrest.  
 Wirg-cwydel *evil speaking, evil-tongued*; maledicus, *Bd. S.* p. 602, 11, *B.* *v.* wyrig-cwydol.  
 Wirgian, wirian, wyrgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [werg *a curse*] *To curse, execrate, malign*; maledicere, malignari, execrari:—Wirig *God execute Deum*, *Job.* p. 166, 35. De þu wyrgdest quam tu ex-

cratus es, *Mk.* 11, 21. Pæt þu wirige or wyrge ut execeris, maligneris, *Num.* 23, 27: *Ps.* 36, 8. Se man þe wirigð homo qui execratur, *Lev.* 24, 16: *Gen.* 27, 29. Ic ondrede þæt he wirige me timeo ne execretur me, *Gen.* 27, 12. Wirigde hine execratus est eum, *Lev.* 24, 11. Þa þe wyrgað qui malignantur, *Ps.* 36, 9.  
 ° Wirginis, wirignys, wirinis, wyrines, se; *f.* [werig *accursed*] *A curse, imprecation*; maledictio, execratio:—Sig seo wirignys ofer me sit maledictio super me, *Gen.* 27, 13. Ic sette beforan eow bletsunga and wirginissa or wirinisse propono vos benedictiones et maledictiones vel maledictionem, *Deut.* 11, 26, 28: 30, 19.  
 Wir-græfa *A grove of myrtle*; myrtetum, *Cot.* 133, *Som.*  
 Wir-heal [Matt. West. Wirhale: Brit. gwyr *a curve, heal a corner*] WIRHALL, Cheshire; chersonesus in agro Cestrensi, *Chr.* 894.  
 Wirian *to curse, Gen.* 12, 3, *v.* wirgian.  
 Wirignys *a curse, Gen.* 27, 13, *v.* wirginis.  
 ° Wirof, wig-rof. *A warrior*; bel-lator clarus, *Som.*  
 Wirpð casts, *Ex.* 21, 18, *v.* weorpan.  
 Wirt *a herb, Gen.* 1, 12, *v.* wyrft.  
 Wirð is made, *Ex.* 7, 9, *v.* weorðan.  
 Wir-treow *A myrtle-tree*; myrtus arbor, *Cot.* 131, 165.  
 Wirtruma *A root, the bottom of any thing*; radix, *Num.* 22, 4: *Mk.* 4, 6, *v.* wyrtruma.  
 Wis; *def.* se wisa; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* [Plat. wises: Dut. wys, wyze: Ger. weise: Isd. Ot. uuisse, uizua, uuisa: Dan. vis: Swed. wis: Icel. vis sapiens, prudens: Sans. wid] WISE, prudent; sapiens, prudens:—Ælc wis mon every wise man, *Bt.* 40, 3. Nan wis man no wise man, *Bt.* 40, 3. Gelic þam wisan were similis prudenti homini, *Mt.* 7, 24. Wisse wisne wordwide knew wise utterance; novit sapientem facundiam, *Cd.* 202. Ceose him sumne wise man eligat sibi aliquem sapientem virum, *Gen.* 41, 33. Wise men sapientes, prudentes, gnari homines, *Ex.* 18, 21: *Deut.* 1, 13, 15. Wise boceras sapientes scribæ, *Mt.* 23, 34. Hwar sæg ic wisran findan ubi possum ego sapientiores invenire? *Gen.* 41, 39. Se wisesta on woruld-ricc the

wisest in the world's realm, *Cd.* 162. Þa wisestan or wisustan witan the wisest men, the magi, *Bt.* 16, 4: *Gen.* 41, 8.  
 -wis wise, is a termination which forms many adjectives, as, rihtwis *rightwise, just*; unrihtwis *unrightwise, unjust*.  
 ° Wisa, an; *m.* [Plat. wise *m.* a queen-bee, as the leader of the swarm: Dut. wyzer *m.* a pointer, shower: Ger. weiser *m.* a pointer, leader, also queen-bee, but commonly called weisel: Old. Ger. uuisa, uuiso, uuisi dux: Dan. viser *c.* a leader, pointer, queen-bee: Swed. wisare *m.* a pointer, shower; wise *m.* a queen-bee: Icel. visari *m.* monstrator, visir *m.* index, monstrator; rex.—wis wise; *def.* se wisa the wise] *A sage, philosopher, wise man, a leader, guide, director*; sophista, philosophus, director, rector, dux:—Wandode se wisa the sage was awe-struck, *Cd.* 202. Swa bið þæs wisan med þy mare so is the philosopher's meed the more, *Bt.* 40, 3. Þu hæleðum eart weard and wisa thou to men art guardian and leader, *Cd.* 202. Weorces wisan work's directors; operis directores, *Cd.* 80: 57: 60.  
 Wisan to be; esse, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 2, *v.* wesan.  
 Wisan Plants; plantaria, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.  
 ° WISCAN, gewiscan; *p.* wiscte; *pp.* gewisced. *To wish, to adopt*; optare:—Ic wisce ego opto, utinam, *Gen.* 17, 18: *Deut.* 32, 29: *Bd. S.* p. 635, 7. He wiscte ille optavit, *Ors.* 6, 3. We wisceað nos optamus, *Num.* 14, 3.  
 Wiscendlice *As one would wish or desire*; optato, *Som.*  
 Wiscere *A wisher*; optator, *Som.*  
 Wiscing *A wishing*; optatio, *Lye.*  
 Wisdóm, es; *m.* [wis wise, dóm judgment] WISDOM; sapientia, prudentia, philosophia, notitia:—Philosophus is se þe lufað wisdom a philosopher is he who loveth wisdom, *Elf. gr. Som.* 36, 20. Se wisdom mæg us eallunga ongitan, forþam se wisdom is God wisdom can us entirely comprehend, for wisdom is God, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 8: *Mt.* 11, 19: 12, 42: 13, 54: *Mk.* 6, 2: *Lk.* 7, 35. Godes wisdom Dei sapientia, *Lk.* 11, 49. Salomones wisdom Salomonis sapientia, *Mt.* 12, 42: *Lk.* 11, 31. Gefilled mid wisdomes



gaste repletus sapientiæ spiritu, Deut. 34, 9.

<sup>u</sup>Wise, an; f. [Plat. wise f: Dut. wyze, wys f: Ger. wise f: Old Ger. Isd. uuiß: Tat. uuiß, uuißa: Mons. uui-sun modis: Ker. andaruuis aliter: Dan. vis c: Icel. wis n. visa f. carmen, mos, consuetudo: Wel. gwis mode, custom: Fr. guise f: It. Sp. Port. guisa f.] 1. Wise, way, manner, habit, nature, custom; modus, mos, consuetudo, natura ex consuetudine. 2. A thing, an affair; res, negotium. 3. Reason, cause; res, causa. 4. In the pl. Manners, morals; mores:—1. On þas wisan on this wise, Elf. gr. Som. 38: L. Eccl. 29. On þa wisan þæt in the manner (wise) that, L. Edm. 3, 1: L. Alf. Guth. 5. On þa ylcan wisan eodem modo, Ex. 12, 5. Hit is ælcas modes wise it is every mind's way (habit), Bt. 5, 3. Se þe awent of Ledene on Englisc, æfre he sceal gefadian hit swa þæt þæt Englisc hæbbe his agene wisan, elles hit bið swiðe gedwolsom to rædenne þam, þe þæs Ledenes wisan ne can he who translates from Latin into English, should ever arrange it so that the English have its manner (idiom), else it will be very erroneous to read by those who know not the Latin manner (idiom), Pref. Hept. p. 4, 8. On oðre wise in another manner, or OTHERWISE, Gen. 42, 12: Bd. S. p. 492, 3, 6: L. Can. Eccl. 18: Bt. 39, 10. Feor on oðre wisan far otherwise; longe aliter, Bd. S. p. 539, 45. On ænige wisan in any wise; ullo modo, L. Ethelr. Const. W. p. 116, § 1: L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Þær seo wise on tweon cyme ubi res in dubium perveniret, Bd. S. p. 474, 21. Þonne þe þin wise licie quando tibi tua res placuerit; cum bene erit tibi, Gen. 40, 14. Hine acsade hwanon he þa wisan cuðe asked him whence he knew the thing, Bd. S. p. 600, 39. On þam ende þara wisena in the end of the things, Bd. S. p. 482, 41. 3. Bi þisse wisan for this cause, hence, Bd. S. p. 496, 12. Of hwylcere wisan from which cause, whence, Bd. S. p. 496, 35. For þysse wisan for this cause, therefore, Bd. S. p. 491, 27. For þære wisan for the reason, wherefore, Bd. S. p. 491, 18: 583, 32: 587, 3. 4. Ealdlice wisan antiqui mores,

L. Const. W. p. 148, § 2. Acsa hine his wisena ask him of his manners (morals), L. Edg. Conf. 2. Wisan begyman to regard morals, L. Elf. ep. 1, 36.

<sup>v</sup>Wis-fæst firmly wise, most wise; sapientia firmus, sapientissimus, Menol. F. 122. Perfectus, R. Mt. 19, 21: C. R. Lk. 1, 17.

Wis-hydgid wise, heed; sapien-ter cautus, Cd. 86.

WISIAN, wissian, gewisian, gewissian; p. ode, ade; pp. gewisod; v. a. [Plat. wisen to show, instruct: Dut. wyzen to point, direct: Frs. wisa to show, point: Ger. weisen to show, instruct: Old Ger. uuison, uuisen: Dan. vise to show, to point out: Swed. wisa like the Dan: Icel. wisa monstrare, ostendere] To instruct, show, inform, direct, govern; docere, monere, monstrare, regere, dirigere:—Þe hi wislice and werlice wisian cunnan who know how to instruct them wisely and warily, L. Const. W. p. 152, § 2. Ic þe wisie I will show thee, Cd. 27, Th. p. 35, 32. He þe wissað ille te dirigit, dirigit, Gen. 24, 7. Buton me God wisige nisi me Deus doceat, Gen. 41, 16. Swa him God wisode or wisode sicut ei Deus monstravit, Gen. 24, 11: 35, 6: Num. 9, 1: 23, 8. Se Ebrisca eorl wisade the Hebrew earl directed, Cd. 112, Th. p. 147, 23. An wisode one led, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 84. Ðu gewissa þa sacerdas, Jos. 3, 8. Ladmenn þæt þe wegas wissigeon conductores qui tibi vias monstrant, Gen. 33, 15. Gewissod, Elf. T. p. 40.

<sup>w</sup>Wisle The river Vistula; Vistula fluvius:—Ors. 1, 1.—Wisle-land a part of Poland, called Little Poland, where the river Vistula takes its origin; ad Vistulam regio, Polonia, ib.

Wis-lic Wiselike, wise, prudent; sapiens, prudens:—Wislic wærscepe a wise caution, L. Const. W. p. 148, § 2: Bd. S. p. 485, 31.

Wislice wisely, prudently, decently, Mk. 12, 34, v. gewislice.

Wisna of courses or ways, Cd. 26; for wisena; g. pl. of wise.

Wisnian, weosnian. To WIZZEN, to dry up; arescere, C. R. Jn. 15, 6.

Wisse, wisson knew; novit, noverunt, Bt. R. p. 192: Cd. 201; for wiste, p. of witan.

<sup>w</sup>Wissian to show, instruct, Elf. T. p. 35, 17, v. wisian.

Wisse knew, was conscious; scivit, Bt. 38, 1.—Wisston knew; sciverunt, Bt. 38, 1, v. witan.

Wissung, gewissung, gewisung, e; f. A making wise, instruction, command, a governing; gubernatio, instructio:—Be Godes agenre wissunge by God's own instruction, L. Elf. ep. 1, 20, 36. Be Gedeonis wissunge per Gideonis gubernationem; imperante Gideone, Jud. 8, 28.

WIST, e; f. [Old Ger. uuißt cibis: Ot. Krist. 1. ii. c. 22, v. 22, ioh ouh gíbit thír thia uuißt thu hángiru nirstirbist et dat tibi cibum, fame ne pereas: Icel. vist f. domus, cibis] Food, a meal, repast, feast; victus, cibis, prandium, epulae, deliciae:—Wist and wæda food and clothing, Bt. 33, 2. Ne wiste ne wæde neither of food nor clothing, Cd. 176. Don wiste oððe feorme facere prandium aut cænam, Lk. 14, 12. Wiste genagdon with food approached, Cd. 148.—Wista dapes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Wiste knew; novi, scivi, Bt. 36, 1.—Wistest shouldest know; nosses, Bt. 41, 4, v. witan.

Wist-full, wist-fyll feast-full, plenty of food; frugibus ad victum abundans, Beo. 11: Chr. 1112.

<sup>w</sup>Wist-fullian, gewist-fullian, wist-læcan. To feast, rejoice, to be glad; epulari, lætari, Elf. gr. Som. 25: L. Ps. 41, 5: Lk. 15, 23, 24.

Wist-fullice; adv. Deliciously, sumptuously, costly; delicate, sumptuose, Cot. 186.

Wist-fulnys, se; f. Fine eating, dainties, good cheer; cupedia, deliciae, dapes, Bas. R. 8.

Wist-gifend rich, plentiful; opulentus, Som.

Wist-læcan to approach food, to banquet; epulari, v. wist-fullian.

WISTLE A whistle, an oaten pipe; fistula, avena, Cot. 88, 172.

Wistlian To whistle; sibilare, Som.

Wistlung, e; f. Whistling; sibilatio, Som.

Wiston knew; sciverunt, Deut. 29, 6, v. witan.

Wis-wyrda wise in speech; sapiens verbis, Som.

WIT, wyt; nom. g. uncer; d. ac. unc; pron. We two; nos duo; voi, vq. This has been considered the dual form of



ic I; as, gyt you two; g. inc; d. a. inc, the dual form of þu thou. But it is questioned, whether this fragment of a dual can be considered as the real dual number, since there is no other appearance of a dual in the A.-S., and since we and ge are commonly used when two are signified. Ic forgeaf eow I have given you, Gen. 1, 29. Ge ne æton ye shall not eat, Gen. 3, 3. The plural is used in Greek, as will be evident from the following quotations from Scripture. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddað; mage gyt drincan þone calic þe ic to drincene hæbbe? Ða cwædon hig, Wyt magon. Οὐκ οἶδατε τι ἀτείσθε; δύνασθε πινειν το ποτηριον, ὃ ἐγὼ μελλω πινειν; λεγουσιν ἀντῶ, Δυναμεθα, Mt. 20, 22. Hwæt wylle gyt þæt ic inc do? Τι θελετε ποιησαι με υμιν, Mk. 10, 36, 37, 39. Ðæt hi synan swa wyt syn an. Ινα ὁσιν ἐν καθως ημεis ἐν ἐσμεν, Jn. 17, 22. He unc behead, þæt wit unc wite warian sceolden he bade us, that we us from pain should guard, Cd. 38, Th. p. 49, 31. Wit lifiað bu we both live, Cd. 103. Wit him butu sprecað we both to him speak, Cd. 27. Wit lædan sculon we must lead, Cd. 91.

<sup>z</sup>WIT mind, wit, understanding, Bt. R. p. 159, v. ge-wit.

Wita, wiota, wuta, an. [wit understanding] A wise man, an elder, counsellor, senator, chief of the state, a nobleman; sapiens homo, sophista, consiliarius.—pl. optimates, proceres, primores civitatis vel regni:—Wita and geþeahtere þæs papan an elder and counsellor of the pope; presbyter et consiliarius papæ, Bd. S. p. 638, 14. Witenan nan none of wise men, Bt. R. p. 172.—Angel-cynnes witan Anglice gentis optimates, L. Alf. Guth. pref. Ge gehadode ge læwede witan both ordained and lay counsellors, L. Ethel. Const. 1. Æþelred cyng and his witan gerædd habbað Etheldred king and his counsellors had determined, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 117, 1. Se cyng and his witan habbað gecoren the king and his nobles have chosen, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 113, 47. Cwæð to þam wutum dixit primoribus, Lk. 22, 52. Sende to Egipta wisustan witan misit ad Egyptiorum sapientissimos

magos, Gen. 41, 8. Wið þam Romaniscum wutum against the Roman senators, Bt. 1. Witenan gemot assembly of the wise; sapientium conventus, Elf. gr. 8: Bd. S. p. 527, 23, v. gemot, for an account of the witenan gemot.

<sup>a</sup>Wita-cyn A cage to punish bondmen in, or rather to sell them upon; supplicii genus quodvis, catasta, &c., Som.

WITAN; part. witende; ic wát, þu wást, he wát; we witon, witan, wite; p. wiste, wisse, wiste; we wiston, wiston; pp. witen; v. a. [Brockel. North Country words, wit, wite, wyte to know: Plat. Dut. weten: Frs. wita: Ger. wissen: Old Ger. uuißsan, uuißzan, uuißan, uuißzen: Moes. witan scire: Dan. vide to know: Swed. weta: Icel. vita scire] To wot; p. wist; to know, perceive, understand; scire, noscere, intelligere, percipere, agnoscere:—Hu mag ic hit witan quomodo possum ego id scire? Gen. 15, 8. Ge ne magon witan vos non potestis discernere, Mt. 16, 3. Ic wat I wot; ego scio, Gen. 12, 11: 20, 6: Ex. 18, 11: Mk. 1, 24: Lk. 4, 34: Jn. 4, 25: 5, 32, &c. Hwanun wat ic unde scire? Lk. 1, 18. Ðu wast tu scis, Gen. 16, 2: Jn. 21, 15, 16, 17. Wite þu scito tu, Gen. 15, 13: Jud. 6, 14. We witon noscimus, Mt. 22, 16: Mk. 12, 14: Jn. 9, 20, 24, 29, 31. Wite ge scitis vos, Mt. 20, 25: 26, 2: Mk. 10, 42. Witað scite, scitote, Ps. 4, 4: Mt. 24, 43: Lk. 10, 11. Ic wiste hira sar novi eorum dolorem, Ex. 3, 8: Cd. 38. Ða he wiste þæt quum scivit quod, Gen. 29, 10. Witende witting, knowing; sciens, Bd. S. p. 491. 37. Ge beoð þonne englum gelice, witende ægþer ge god ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5: Ps. 35, 11. Ne behydd, þæt ne sy witen, Lk. 12, 2. Is witoð þæt it is known that; est notum, manifestum, quod, Bd. S. p. 495, 27, B: L. Const. p. 149, § 2. ¶ From witan is formed to witanne, and hence the phrase, Ic do eow to witanne I do you to wit; facio vos scire, scire licet, videre licet. Hence also, To wit; scilicet, videlicet.

WITAN; pp. witoð; v. a. [Plat. witen, verwiten, verwieten: Dut. wyten, verwyten: Ger. weisen, verweisen: Ot. Not. uuißan, firuuißan, ituuißan

exprobrare; eduiit ituuiß, it-weiss, ytweiss opprobrium: Moes. idweitan exprobrare; idweit opprobrium: Swed. förwita to wit: Icel. vita reprehendere, punire.—wite punishmen] To blame, reproach, impute, ascribe to, to decree; imputare, ascribere, præstare, exprobrare, impropere:—Are witan honorem impendere, ascribere, Bd. S. p. 521, 29. Ðu meahst hit me witan thou mayest reproach it to me, Cd. 38, Th. p. 51, 9. Ne wite ic him I will not reproach him, Cd. 29. Hwæt wist þu us why blamest thou us? Bt. 7, 5. Þe is gedal witoð lices and sawle to thee a parting is decreed of body and soul, Cd. 43.

<sup>b</sup>Witan To depart; discedere:—Seo deorce niht witeð the dark night departs, Cod. Exon. 57 a, 18. Ut witan to go out, Bt. R. p. 186.

WITE, es; n. [Chau. wite a fine, blame: Plat. wite, wiete f. reproach, blame, punishment: Frs. wite f. punishment: Swed. wite n. a fine: Icel. viti n. culpa, pœna: Old Ger. eduiit, ituuiß, etweiss, ytweiss: Moes. idweit opprobrium] 1. Affliction, torment, woe, infliction, evil, calamity, plague; cruciatus, tormentum, plaga, calamitas, injuria, malum. 2. Punishment, torture; plaga, i. e. supplicium, pœna. 3. A fine, forfeiture; pœna civilis, multa. In A.-S. the wite was a penalty paid to the crown by a murderer. The were was the fine a murderer had to pay to the family or relatives of the deceased, and the wite was the fine paid to the magistrate who presided over the district where the murder was perpetrated. Thus the wite was the satisfaction to be rendered to the community for the public wrong which had been committed, as the were was to the family for their private injury:—1. Wæs þæt wite to strang the infliction was too strong, Cd. 86. God sealde gumena gehwilec welan swa wite God gave to every man weal and woe, Cd. 208. Of þam wite gehæled ex ista plaga sanatus, Mk. 5, 29. He gehælde manega of witan sanavit multos a plagis, Lk. 7, 21. 2. Wites clom bond of torture, Cd. 215. Wites wyrðe worthy of punishment, Bt. 38, 6: 39, 2, 9.



Heo wæs to þam wite ge-  
lædd illa erat ad supplicium  
ducta, *Gen.* 38, 25. Sloh þæt  
folc mid swiðe micelum wite  
percussit populum valde magna  
plaga, *Num.* 11, 35. Sennara  
wite *Shinar's punishment*, *Cd.*  
210, *Th.* p. 261, 17. Ic sende  
eall min wito immittam omnes  
meas plagas, *Ex.* 9, 14. 3.  
Wites scyldig guilty of a fine;  
multæ reus, *L. In.* 28: *L.*  
*Wal.* 6. Gyldan wite to pay  
a fine; solvere multam, *L.*  
*Edw. Guth.* 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9. Cy-  
ning age þæt wite rex habeat  
multam, *L. Ethelb.* 9. Betan  
be wite compensare per mul-  
tam, *L. Edw. Guth.* 4. On-  
sacan be wite purgare se per  
multam, *L. In.* 28.

<sup>c</sup>Wite-broga dread of torment,  
*Cd.* 2.

Wite-clofe Trifles, toys; nuga-  
mentum, nugæ, *Som.*

Witedlice for, because, truly, *Ps.*  
15, 16: 34, 23, v. witedlice.

Wite-dóm, es; m. The know-  
ledge of judgment, prediction,  
prophecy; scientia decreti,  
prophetia, præsagium:—Wite-  
domes gast prophetiæ spiri-  
tus, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 15: 606,  
20. Æfter Esaiaas witedom  
juxta Esaia prophetiam, *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 554, 22.

Witedomlic Prophetical; prop-  
heticus, *Guthl. Vit.* 10.

Wite-fæst detained or fast by  
fine; multæ detentus, *Test.*  
*Æthelst. Pr.*

WITEGA, witga, an; m. A  
wise man, prophet, soothsayer;  
propheta, interpres:—Ionas  
tacen þæs witegan Jonæ sig-  
num propheta, *Mt.* 12, 39: *Lk.*  
16, 4. Swa awriten is on  
þæs witegan bec ut scriptum  
est in propheta libro, *Mk.* 1, 2.  
Gecweden þurh þone witegan  
dictum per prophetam, *Mt.* 1,  
22: 2, 15, 17, 23: 3, 3. Æ  
and witigena bebod lex et pro-  
phetarum præceptum, *Mt.* 7,  
12. To þæs witgan foron to  
this came soothsayers, *Cd.* 174.  
Witgum sinum to his sooth-  
sayers, *Cd.* 179.

Witegestre, wite-gystre, an; f.  
A prophetess; prophetissa,  
*Lk.* 2, 36.

Witegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.  
To prophesy, predict; pro-  
phetare, prædicere:—He wite-  
geode ille prophetavit, *Num.*  
23, 8: *Lk.* 1, 67: *Jn.* 11, 51.  
Him witgeode wyrda geþinga  
to him foretold (the) councils  
of (the) fates, *Cd.* 202: *Mt.*  
7, 22. Hig witegiað illi pro-  
phetant, *Num.* 11, 27. Ealle  
witegan and æ witegodon

omnes propheta et lex pro-  
phetarunt, *Mt.* 11, 13.

<sup>d</sup>Witegung, witgung, e; f. A  
prophecy, divination; prophe-  
tia, vaticinium, divinatio:—  
*Mt.* 13, 14. Awrat on his  
witegunge wrote in his pro-  
phesy, *L. Elf. ep. I.* 17.  
Þurh deaðes witgung per  
mortem vel mortuum divinatio,  
necromantia, *Col.* 142.

Wite-hus a torture-house; sup-  
plicii domus, *Cd.* 2.

Witel a coarse cloak; sagum, *C.*  
*R. Ben.* 67, v. hwitel.

Wite-lac an expiatory offering,  
inflictions; supplicium expia-  
torium, piaculum, *Cd.* 110.

Wite-leás Without punishment  
or fine; wite-tæ experts, *L.*  
*pól. Cnut.* 71.

Wite-leaste Impunity, want of  
punishment; impunitas, *Som.*

Witen known, *Lk.* 12, 2.—Wite-  
tende knowing, v. witan.

Witena gemot assembly of the  
wise, v. wite, gemot.

Witendlice Knowingly; scien-  
ter, *Lye.*

Wite-ræden; g.-rædenne. The  
law of fine; multæ-lex, con-  
ditio, pœnæ sive multæ ratio  
habita, remissio:—Bebead be  
wite-rædenne præcepit sub  
multæ conditione, jussit sub  
pœna, *Bd. S.* p. 581, 11.

Wite-saga A sage in fines or  
punishment, a prophet; pro-  
pheta, *Som.*

Wite-screaf a pit of torment;  
supplicii antrum, orcus, *Cd.*  
228.

<sup>e</sup>Wite-steng A prick of punish-  
ment, a sting; aculeus, *Som.*

Wite-stow a place of punish-  
ment; supplicii locus, ge-  
henna, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 41.

Wite-swing a whip of punish-  
ment, *Cd.* 89.

Wite-þeow a penal slave, a free-  
man reduced to slavery by the  
penalties of the law; libertate  
multatus servus, *L. In.* 24,  
48, 54.

Wite-tol A tool or instrument of  
punishment; puniendi instru-  
mentum quodvis, *Som.*

Witga a prophet, v. witega.

Witgian to prophesy, v. witegian.

Witgung a prophecy, v. wite-  
gung.

WID; prep. g. d. ac. [*A.-S.* mid,  
and mið: *Dan. ved.* Swed. wid:  
*Icel.* vid ad, apud, juxta, &c.]  
1. Against, opposite; contra,  
in, adversus. 2. Near, about,  
by, before, by the side of,  
along; juxta, prope, apud,  
coram, ad, circa. 3. Towards,  
with, for, instead of, through;  
erga, versus, cum, pro, pone:  
—I. Gyf þin broðor syngað

wið þe, *Mt.* 18, 15, 21. Syn-  
ne wið gewyrcan peccatum  
contra facere, *Ex.* 32, 34.  
Gylt wið wyrcan, id; *Gen.*  
50, 17. Wið þinum willan  
opposite to thy will, *Bt.* 14, 2.  
Feower ciningas wið fif cy-  
ningas oð þæt hig comon to  
gefehte, *Gen.* 14, 9: 16,  
12. 2. Wið þone or anne  
pytt juxta puteum, vel quen-  
dam puteum, *Gen.* 29, 2: *Ex.*  
2, 15. Wið þone munt ad,  
juxta montem, *Num.* 20, 22.  
Wið þene mere juxta, ad  
lacum, *Lk.* 5, 1, 2. Wið þa  
stowe ad locum, *Lk.* 10, 32.  
Wið þæs Hælendes fet ad  
Jesu pedes, *Lk.* 10, 39. Aleat  
wið þæs engles pronus coram  
angelo, *Num.* 22, 31. Scyl-  
dig wið þe reus apud te, *Gen.*  
44, 32. 3. Ðu dest unriht-  
lice wið me tu facis inique  
erga me, *Gen.* 16, 5. Hwi  
dydest þu swa wið us quare  
fecisti tu ita erga nos? Wið  
hire up-rynes towards his  
rising, *Bt.* 25. Spræcan wið  
loqui cum, colloqui, *Gen.* 42,  
8, 30. Standan wið stare  
cum, adstare, *Lk.* 24, 4. Sen-  
dan wið mittere cum, *Gen.* 38,  
20. And Drihten let rinan  
hagol wið fyr gemenged, *Ex.*  
9, 24: *Mt.* 27, 34. Syllan  
wið dages weorce to give for  
a day's work, *Mt.* 20, 2. Syl-  
lan wið life dare pro vita, *Ex.*  
21, 30. Syllan lif wið life,  
eage wið eagan, toð wið teð  
reddere vitam pro vita, oculum  
pro oculo, dentem pro dente,  
&c., *Ex.* 21, 23, 24, 25. Syl-  
lan wið feo dare pro pecunia,  
vendere, *Gen.* 23, 9: 37, 28:  
*Ex.* 22, 3. Wið þam dom-  
setl ic sitte pone tribunal sedeo,  
*Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 67, 13.

<sup>f</sup>Wið-æftan [æfter after] behind,  
after; pone, post, *Mt.* 9, 20:  
*Mk.* 5, 27.

Wit-ham WITHAM; nomen vici  
in agro Essexiensi, *Chr.* 913.

Wið-bleowan To strain out; ex-  
colare, *Past.* 56, 4.

Wið-cist rejects; reprobat, *T.*  
*Ps.* 32, 10, v. ceosan.

Wið-compian [companion to fight]  
To fight against; contra bel-  
lum gerere, *Bd. S.* p. 602, 9.

Wið-coren Not chosen, cast out,  
reprobate, wicked; non elec-  
tus, reprobatus, improbus,  
*Bd. S.* p. 482, 41.

Wið-corennes, se; f. [corennes  
a choice] Reprobation; repro-  
batio, *Som.*

Wið-cwædenys a contradiction, *C.*  
*Ps.* 105, 31, v. wið-cwedenys.

Wið-cwæðan, wið-cwæðan; p.  
wið-cwæð, we wið-cwædon;



pp. wið-cweden [wið against, cwæðan to speak] To speak against, contradict, deny, forbid, oppose; contradicere, contra-ire, resistere, oppugnare, *Bt.* 10: 34, 1: 35, 4: *Lk.* 21, 15: *Jos.* 1, 18: *Lk.* 2, 34.

Wið-cwedenys, wið-cwedynys, wið-cweðenes, se; *f.* A speaking against, a contradiction, gainsaying; contradictio, *C.* Ps. 30, 26: 54, 9.

Wið-cwedolnys, se; *f.* A gain-saying; contradictio, *Som.*

Wið-cwið opposes, *Jos.* 1, 18, v. wið-cwæðan.

Wið-cyosið rejects; reprobatur, *C.* Ps. 32, 10, v. ceosan.

Wiðer- [*Plat.* wedder contra, iterum: *Dut.* weer, contracted from weder, like the *Plat.*: Ger. wider contra, adversus; wieder iterum, vicissim: Old Ger. uuidhar, uuidar contra, iterum. The distinction in modern Ger. of writing the preposition wither contra, and the adverb wiede iterum, was not known before the sixteenth century. The Dan. veder, and the Swed. weder are used only in compound words: *Moes.* withra adversum, contra. — from the *Icel.* prep. viðr: Ger. wider: *A.-S.* wið against] Against, contrary to, opposite; contra, adversus: — as, wiðer-sacu (sacu contention) contradiction; wiðer-sacian (sacian to strive) to strive against, oppose, contradict, &c. For the compounds in wiðer-, not here given, v. wið-, &c.

Wiðer-braca, wiðer-breca, wiðer-breoca, wiðer-broca, wiðer-bruca, an; *m.* [breacan to overcome, move] An adversary, enemy, the enemy Satan; contra pugnans, adversarius, Sathanas ita dictus:—Wiðerbreca wera an adversary of men, *Cd.* 104: 202: *C.* Mt. 12, 26. Se wiðerbroca, *C.* Ps. 73, 11: *Cod. Exon.* 36 b, 20. Þu forbriccest wiðerbreacan tu conteris adversarios, *Ex.* 15, 7.

Wiðer-brocian To resist, cross, to contend against; adversari, rebellare, *C.* Ps. 34, 22.

Wiðer-cora An apostate, a runaway; rebellis, apostata, *R.* Ben. 62.

Wiðer-coren [coren chosen] not chosen, reprobate, wicked; reprobatus, improbus, *Bd.* S. p. 482, 41, B, v. wið-coren.

Wiðer-corennes reprobation, &c. v. wið-corennes.

Wiðer-cwedung A speaking against; contradictio, *Ps.* 51, 4.

Wiðer-cwidan to speak against, to resist, *L.* Ps. 16, 9.

Wiðer-cwide [cwide a speech] A speaking against, resistance, rebellion; contradictio, resistencia, rebellio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56: *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 110, § 2.

Wiðer-dune geat a narrow gate; angusta porta, *R.* Mt. 7, 14.

Wiðer-flhta [flhtan to contend] a contender against, an opposer; adversarius, *Ors.* 2, 1.

Wiðer-hlinian to strive against, to resist; contra niti, *Cot.* 115, 155.

Wiðerian, wiðrian; *p.* ode; pp. od. To resist, oppose; adversari, resistere, recalcitrare:—Ic wiðerige adversor, *Elf. gr.* 25, 37: *Deut.* 32, 15. Wiðer-riende opposing, *Ps.* 3, 7.

Wiðer-lean [lean a reward] A recompense, reward; recompensatio, *Som.*

Wiðer-lecan To deprive; privare, *T.* Ps. 83, 13.

Wiðerling, es; *m.* An opposer, enemy; adversarius, inimicus:—Þu forbriccest wiðerlingas tu conteris adversarios, *Ex.* 15, 7.

Wiðer-mal [mal a speech, an assembly] A speaking against, a dispute, a council; disceptatio, placitum, judiciale decretum, convocatio, concilium, *Chr.* 1052.

Wiðer-medo An aversion; quod contrarium est præmio, simulas, *Cd.* 30.

Wiðer-metan to measure against, to equalize; comparare, comparando æquare se, *Cot.* 181: *R.* Mt. 18, 23.

Wiðer-mod An opposing mind, rough, churlish, austere; contrarius animo, durus, asper, intractabilis, *Som.*

Wiðer-modnes, se; *f.* Roughness, adversity; asperitas, durior rerum status, adversa, *Past.* 14, 3.

Wiðer-name a taking away, v. name.

Wiðer-ræde an adversary in opinion, an adversary, offence; contrarius, offendiculum, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38: *Mt.* 16, 23.

Wiðer-rædlic opposite or contrary to; adversus, contrarius, *Som.*

Wiðer-rædnes opposition, discord, variance, adversity; contrarietas, *Elf. gr.* 47: *R.* Conc. 11.

Wiðer-riht a recompense; hostimentum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wiðer-saca, an; *m.* [saca an opposer, sacian to oppose, strive] An adversary, opposer, a betrayer, an apostate, enemy;

adversarius, inimicus, proditor, apostata, profugus:—Þæs Caseres wiðersaca Cæsaris inimicus, *Jn.* 19, 12. Iudas Scarioð, þæt is, wiðersaca Judas Iscariotes, i. e. proditor, *Mk.* 14, 10, 43. Se wiðersaca, *Mt.* 26, 14. Wiðersacan apostate, profugi, *L. pol. Cnut.* 4: *Nic.* 7.

Wiðer-sacan to be opposed to, to contend against, oppose, contradict, blaspheme, *Nic.* 10: *Lk.* 12, 10.

Wiðer-sacu [sacu contention] opposition, contradiction, *Deut.* 32, 51: *Ps.* 105, 31.

Wiðer-sacung, e; *f.* A speaking against, blasphemy; contradictio, blasphemia, *Nic.* 10.

Wiðer-sæc [sæc warfare] contention, v. wiðer-sacu.

Wiðer-sægan to speak against, contradict.

Wiðer-sprac [spræc a speech] an opposing speech, a contradiction, *L.* Ps. 30, 26.

Wiðer-stæg, wiðer-stægre steep, hard or dangerous to be got upon; præruptus, *Cot.* 157, *Som.*

Wiðer-stal, wiðer-steal [steal a stall] A resistance, contrariety, bar, bolt; resistencia, *Serm. Pass. Dni.* Obex, *Cot.* 144.

Wiðer-standan, wyðer-standan to stand against, resist, *Ps.* 16, 9.

Wiðer-tihle [tihle a charge] A recrimination; contraria accusatio, recriminatio, *L. pol. Cnut.* 24.

Wiðer-trod [trod a path] a contrary path, a return, retreat; contrarius gressus, regressus, *Cd.* 96.

Wiðer-tyme troublesome, afflicted; molestus, *L.* Ps. 34, 15.

Wiðer-weard, wiðer-ward; def. se wiðer-wearda; *adj.* Adverse, opposite, contrary, rebellious; contrarius, adversus, perversus, rebellis, *Mk.* 6, 48: *Mt.* 12, 25: *Bt.* 16, 3: 21: 32, 2.

Wiðer-weardian To oppose, to be an adversary; adversari, *Ps.* 34, 22.

Wiðer-weardlic, wiðer-werdlic. Contrary; contrarius, adversus, *Gen.* 31, 24.

Wiðer-weardlice, wiðer-werdlice. Perversely, with enmity; perverse, inimice, hostiliter, *Nic.* 29.

Wiðer-weardnes, se; *f.* 1. Contrariety, opposition, enmity; contrarietas, arrogantia, inimicitia. 2. Adversity; res adversæ:—1. *Bt.* 21: *Past.* 53, 6. 2. *Bt.* 20: *Bd.* S. p. 592, 17.



<sup>m</sup>Wiðer-wierd *contrary*, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. wiðer-weard.

Wiðer-wine, wiðre-wine [*wine a friend*] *An enemy*; *adversarius*, *inimicus*, *Chr.* 1124.

Wiðer - winna, an; *m.* [wiðer against; winna a fighter, winnan to strive, fight] *One who fights against, an adversary, enemy*; *qui contra pugnat*, *adversarius*, *hostis*, *Mt.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 18, 3: 12, 58: 21, 15.

Wiðer-word, wiðer-wyrd *contrary*, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 12, v. wiðer-weard.

Wiðerwyrdnes *opposition*, v. wiðer-weardnes.

Wiðe-wind *bindweed*, v. wið-winde.

Wið-fealh *rested upon*; *incubuit*, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 43, *MS. Ca.*

Wið-feohtan *to fight against, to rebel*; *contra pugnare*, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 39.

Wið-flita *A reprover, controller, an adversary*; *repugnator*, *Som.*

Wið-flitan *to contend with, to oppose*; *contendere cum*, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 39, *MS. B.*

Wið-foran [*foran before*] *before*; *ante*, *coram*, *Bt.* 39, 13.

<sup>n</sup>Wið-gen, wið-gan *to go against, oppose*; *contra-ire*, *Heming.* p. 46, 4.

Wið-gemétnes *comparison*; *comparatio*, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 36.

Wið-geondan [*geond beyond*] *about, throughout*; *circa*, *Mt.* 3, 5.

Wið-gewarnian *to warn against*; *contra monere*, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Wið - habban, wið - hæbban [*habban to have*] *To contain, restrain, withhold, resist*; *continerere, retinere, resistere*, *Cd.* 224.

Wið-heardian *to harden against, to harden*; *obdurare*, *Ps.* 94, 7.

Wið-hinda [*hindan behind*] *behind*; *pone, a tergo*, *Jos.* 8, 22.

Wið-hogian *To despise*; *contemnere*, *Cd.* 138.

WIDIG [*Dut.* wilg, wilgenboom *m.* *Ger.* weide *f.* *Mons.* wida *salix*; *Dan.* vidje *c.* *Swed.* wide *n.* *Icel.* vidir *m.* *salix*; *widia f.* *vinculum, vimen salicis*; *Grk.* *ἰνέα*; *Old Ger.* wida *vinculum*, and wettan *ligare*; *the willow-tree being particularly useful for bands*] *A WITHY*; *salix*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 63: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

Wið-innan, wið - innen, wið-innon; *adv.* *WITHIN*; *intus*, *intrinsicus*, *Gen.* 6, 6, 14: *Mt.* 23, 26.

Wið-innan; *prep. ac.* *WITHIN*; *intra*, *Ps.* 102, 1: 108, 21.

<sup>o</sup>Wið-lædan *to lead away, to withdraw, take away*; *abducere*, *aufferre*, *V. Ps.* 136, 4: *C. Ps.* 108, 22.

Wið-lecgan *to lay against, refuse*; *reponere*, *i. e.* *contradicere*, *recusare*, *Chr.* 1052.

Wið-ligan *to lie near*; *adjacere*, *Bas. R.* 7.

Wið-metan [*metan to measure*] *To measure with, to compare, equalize, liken*; *comparare, æquare*, *Mk.* 4, 30: *Bt.* 32, 1: *Deut.* 3, 24.

Wið-metednys, *se*; *A subtle invention, a device*; *adinventio*, *Ps.* 27, 5.

Wið-metenlic *Measuring with, comparative*; *comparativus*, *Elf. gr.* 5.

Wið-metenys, *se*; *f.* *A comparison*; *comparatio*:—*To wið-metennysse þære tide to a comparison of the time*, *Bd. S.* p. 516, 14.

Wið-meting, wið - metung, *A measuring with, comparison*; *comparatio*, *Som.*

Wið-neoðan, wið-nioðan, wið-niðan [*neoðan beneath*] *About the lower part, beneath*; *infra*, *subtus*, *deorsum*, *Gen.* 6, 16.

Wiðo-ban *a collar-bone*, *L. M.* 2, 17, v. wido-ban.

<sup>p</sup>Wiðor-cwydelnys *a gainsaying, contradiction*, v. wið - cwedolnys.

Wið-ræde *contrary, an opposer*; *contrarius*, *R. Ben.* 2.

Wið-sacan, he wið-sæcð; *p.* wið-sóc, we wið-sócon; *pp.* wið-sacen; *v. a.* [wið against; sacan to contend, quarrel, sacu a dispute] *To contend against, to deny, refuse, renounce, cast off, gainsay, contradict*; *negare, inficiari, abnegare, i. e. recusare*; *abnegare, i. e. renunciare, abdicare, repudiare*:—*He wiðsoc beforan eallum negavit coram omnibus*, *Mt.* 26, 70: *Jn.* 18, 27. *Deofolgyldum wiðsacan idolis renuciare*, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 35. *Ic wiðsace hyne ego abnegabo eum*, *Mt.* 10, 33: 26, 35. *Pu wiðsæcst min or me tu abnegabis me*, *Mt.* 26, 34, 75: *Mk.* 14, 30: *Jn.* 13, 38. *Se þe me wiðsæcð ille qui se abnegabit*, *Mt.* 10, 33: *Lk.* 12, 9. *Se byð wiðsacen ille erit abnegatus, repudiatus*, *Lk.* 12, 9.

Wið-sacendlic *Denying*; *negativus, abnegativus*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38.

Wið-sacing, wið-sacung, *A forsaking, denying*; *renunciatio*, *Som.*

Wið-sæcð *denies*, v. wið-sacan.

Wið-sæggan [*sægan to say*] *To deny, gainsay*; *inficiari*, *Som.*

<sup>q</sup>Wið - scriðel *a wandering*, *R. Ben.* 1, v. wið-scriðele.

Wið-scufan *To shove off, repudiate, refuse, repel*; *repudiare, repellere, confutare*, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 4: 573, 17.

Wið-scyflan *To cast or throw down*; *præcipitare*, *Som.*

Wið-settan *to set against, resist*; *reponere, resistere*, *Elf. T.* p. 12, 9.

Wið-sóc *denied*, v. wið-sacan.

Wið-spurnan *to spurn against, to offend against*, *R. Lk.* 17, 2.

Wið-standan; *p.* -stóð, &c. [wið against, standan to stand] *To WITHSTAND, oppose*; *contra stare, resistere, obsistere*, *Bt.* 6: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 14: *Jos.* 1, 5: 10, 8: *Nic.* 26: *Lk.* 21, 15: *Lev.* 26, 17.

Wið-steal *a resistance, bolt*, v. wiðer-stal.

Wið-steppan *to step or go against or out of*; *prætergredi*, *L. Ps.* 79, 13.

Wið-styltan [*styltan to hesitate*] *To doubt*; *dubitare*, *C. Mt.* 21, 21.

Wið - teon *to withdraw, take away*; *retrahere, detrahere*, *L. Ps.* 9, 32: *T. Ps.* 108, 3.

<sup>r</sup>WIDÐE [*Plat.* wied, wide *f.* *a halter or rope to hang with, also the gallows*; *Frs.* *witte f.* *a rope, a halter made of willow twigs*; *Old Ger.* *wida vinculum*. *In the Sächsischen Landrecht or Saxon law*, *lib.* 11, art. 28; *richten mit der wyde judge, or rather, execute by the willow, that is, to hang*; *in earlier time the willow twigs were used to hang or strangle criminals*] *A band made of twisted WITHE or willow twigs, serving instead of a halter or cord for the neck, and also for fetters, the ornament of a woman's head or neck*; *circus, circulus, i. e. instrumentum quoddam rusticum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55. *Loramentum, tormentum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78. *Restis, redimiculum*, *Som.*

Wið-pingian *to speak with, to bargain*; *simul loqui, foedus facere*, *Chr.* 1001.

Wið þon þæt so that, provided that; *dummodo*, *Som.*

Wið-toc *accepted*; *admiserunt*, *Chr.* 1127, *Ing.* p. 354, 11.

Wið-ufan *Above, from above*; *supra*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38. *De-super*, *L. Ps.* 77, 27.

Wið-utan, wið-uten, wið-uton; *adv.* *WITHOUT*; *extra, foris*:—*Þa wiðutan ys quod extrinsecus est*, *Mt.* 23, 25, 26.

Wið-utan; *prep. ac.* *WITHOUT*;



extra, sine, præter:—Wiðutan þa wicstowe extra castra, Lev. 24, 14.

\*Wið-winde [wið about; winde a winding, windan to wind] The plant WITHWIND, convolvulus or bindweed; convolvulus, viticella, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.

Wið-winnan to fight against, oppose, resist; repugnare, resistere, Bt. 36, 6: 37, 1.

Wið-wyrpan to cast against or away, to reject; rejicere, Cod. Eon. 8 a, 1.

Witig, wittig; adj. [wit, gewit understanding] Wise, skilful, witty, ingenious, prudent; sciens, sapiens, peritus:—Witig God wise God, Cd. 146.

Witig wuldor-cyning wise king of glory, Cd. 193: Elf. ep. I. 42.

Witig-dóm A wise judgment, wisdom, knowledge, prescience; scientia, sapientia, præscentia:—Þurh witigdom through knowledge, Cd. 179.

Wit-least, e; f. Want of understanding, folly; prudentiæ inopia, insipientia, Job. p. 167, 32, Lye.

\*Witles-mære, Witles-mere. WITLES-MERE, WITLESLEY-MERE; lacus in agro Huntingd. et Cantabr., Chr. 656: 963.

Wit-mæres wurt herba quædam ad oculos inflammatos, L. M. 1, 2.

Witnere A tormentor; punitor, tortor, carnifex:—Sealde hyne þam witnerum tradidit eum tortoribus, Mt. 18, 34.

WITNES, gewitnes, se; f. [Moes. weitwoditha testimonium; weitwods testis: Dan. vidnesbyrd n. testimonium; vidne c. testis: Swed. vittnesbörd n. vittnesmål n. testimonium; witne n. testis: Icel. vittnisburd n. vætti n. testimonium; vitni n. testis, testimonium] A WITNESS, testimony, knowledge; testimonium, testis:—Ps. 18, 8. Ungeligen witnes an unlying or true witness, L. Edw. 1. On witnesse in testimonium, Lk. 9, 5. Butan minre gewitnyse, Gen. 31, 27, 31.

Witnian, gewitnian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Icel. wita to punish—write a punishment] 1. To punish, chastise; punire, castigare. 2. To afflict, torment, injure; cruciare, vexare, affligere, injuria afficere:—1. Witnian mid deaðe to punish with death, Bt. 41, 3. Ic witnige eow seofon witon castigabo vos septem plagis, Lev. 26, 28. Witnod manegum, feawum witum castigatus multis, paucis, plagis, Lk. 12,

47, 48. 2. Þa bioð gesælegran þe mon witnoð, þonne þa bion þe hi witnað they are happier whom men injure, than they are who injure them, Bt. 38, 6, Card. p. 318, 17. Gewitnode, Gen. 20, 18.

¶ Opposed to arian to pardon.

\*Witnigendlic Punishing, afflicting; puniens, affligens, crucians.

Witnung, e; f. A punishing; punitio, pœna:—To witnunge minre unhyrsumnesse to punishing of my disobedience, Bd. S. p. 619, 22. Buton witnunge without punishment, L. Edg. sup. 4.

Witnung-stow A place of punishment, purgatory; punitio-nis locus, purgatorium, Som.

Witod known, decreed, fated; v. witan, witan.

Witodlice, witedlice, witudlice; conj. But, for, therefore, wherefore; sed, vero, enim, igitur, qua præter:—Þæt scyp wearð ofergoten mid yðum, witodlice he slep, Mt. 8, 24: Mk. 1, 38: Mt. 9, 37: Gen. 4, 11.

Witodlice, witedlice, witudlice, gewitodlice; adv. Truly, verily, now, indeed, evidently, clearly, to wit, yes, yea; certe, sane, nempe, amen, profecto, nunc:—Witodlice on eow becymð Godes rice, Mt. 12, 28: 26, 21: Mk. 2, 16: Elf. T. p. 36, 1.

\*Witol, wittol. Wise, knowing, skilful; sciens, sapiens, Som.

Witolnes, se; f. Knowledge, wisdom; scientia, sapientia, Som.

Witrod; q. for wited fated, Cd. 167.

Wit-scipe a testimony, v. gewit-scipe.

Witt understanding, v. wit.

WITTA, an; m. A witness; testis:—Foran godum wittum before good witnesses, L. In. 25.

Wittig wise, witty, v. witig.

Wittiglice; adv. WITTINGLY, WITILY, knowingly; sapienter, scienter, ingeniose, Som.

Wittol wise, v. witol.

Witodlice but, therefore, truly, Gen. 46, 27: 47, 20: Lk. 22, 27: Gen. 45, 24, v. witodlice.

Wituma a dowry, v. weotoma.

Wit-word, i. e. wita-word the answer of the wise, a lawyer's advice or opinion; sapientum responsum, magnatum decretum, L. Ethel. Const. W. p. 117, § 7.

Wiuu, for wifu wives, Gen. 4, 23, v. wif.

\*Wixð grows, Ex. 12, 8, v. weaxan.

WLACIAN; p. ode; pp. gewlacod. To be lukewarm, to make lukewarm; tepere, tepescere, Elf. gr. Som. 26.

WLACO, wlæc. Warm, lukewarm, slack, remiss; tepidus, remissus:—On strengo þeodscipes and þrea to wlæc in vigore disciplinæ et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus, Bd. S. p. 492, 18.

Wlæclice Lukewarmly; tepide, Som.

Wlæcnys, se; f. Warmness, warmth; tepor, tepiditas, Som.

Wlænc, wlanc, wlenc, wlonc; adj. 1. Splendid, rich; splendidus, dives. 2. Proud, elated, arrogant; elatus, superbus, arrogans:—1. Feðrum wlonc splendid with feathers, Cod. Eon. 57 a, 18. Wlance or wlonce monige many rich, Cd. 86: 89. 2. Wlance eagan elati oculi, Ps. 130, 1. Wlance þegnas proud thanes, Cd. 151: 167.

\*WLenco, wlanco, wlenco, wlonce, e; f. q. [Scot. wlonk; adj. gaudily dressed; it is also used as a noun, denoting a woman of rank: Plat. flunkern: Dut. flonkeren to glitter, to sparkle, to shine, flash: Plat. flunkering f. Dut. flonkeren f. brightness, glare, flashing] 1. Pomp, splendour, prosperity, riches; pompa, splendor, divitiæ. 2. Pride, arrogance; superbia, arrogantia:—1. Idlele wlencia carian to regard idle pomps, L. Const. W. p. 150, 19. Æghwylce wlance forhogian to despise all splendour, id. p. 150, 33. 2. Hie þæs wlenco an-wod pride had them so invaded, Cd. 121. Hie wlenco an-wod them pride invaded, Cd. 173: 209. Wlance forsecaf cast down pride, Cd. 153. For wlence for arrogance, Cd. 80: Bt. 7, 3.

WLÆTIAN, wlatian; p. ode; pp. od. To nauseate, loath, irk, grieve; nauseare, fastidire:—Me wlatað me tædet, nauseo, Elf. gr. Som. 26: Bt. 11, 1. Us wlatað nos tædet, Num. 21, 5.

WLÆTTA Nausea, loathing; nausea:—Oð hit si gewend to wlætian donec id sit conversum ad nauseam, Num. 11, 20.

Wlætung, wlatung, e; f. A loathing, melancholy; nauseatio, melancholia, Cot. 129.

Wlancan To grow insolent, proud; inolescere, superbire, Cot. 140.



<sup>9</sup>Wlanclic Insolent, arrogant; insolens, arrogans, *Som.*

Wlanclice Proudly; arroganter, *Cot.* 14.

Wlat looked, *Cd.* 5, v. wlitan.

Wlatian to grieve. — wlatung loathing, v. wlætian, wlatung.

Wlatige grieve, v. wlætian.

Wleatta a loathing, *C. R. Ben.* 55, v. wlætta.

Wlenco pride, *Cd.* 173, v. wlenco.

Wlips, wlip. LISPING; blæsus, balbus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

Wlitan; he wlit; p. wlát, bewlát; we wliton; pp. wliten [*Plat. Old Dut. laten, laeten apparere, videri, gerere se: Moes. wlitan circumspicere: Icel. lita aspíccere; lit n. aspectus; læti n. pl. gestus, simulatio: The Old Eng. leeten to pretend to be; apparere, simulare, seems to be related to wlitan, and, like the Plat. and Icel. only wants the w*] To look, behold, see; aspíccere:—Gewat eagum wlitan on lande cyst departed to look with eyes on (the) land's excellence, *Cd.* 86. On þone eagum wlat on which looked with eyes, *Cd.* 5. Wide wlitan meahthe widely might behold, *Cd.* 29.

<sup>2</sup>WLITE, es; m. [*Plat. antlaet n. facies, vultus; Plat. Dut. ge-laet n. vultus, facies, ostensio: Frs. white n. vultus; Ger. antlitz n.: Isd. anthlutt: Of. Tot. Wil. anluzzi, anluza, anluz, antuzze. In a poem on Charl. antluozze: Moes. wlits, andawleiz facies; Dan. anled c: Swed. anlete n.: Icel. andlitt n. facies, vultus: Russ. litza, lischtsche facies: Pol. ob-lieze facies, v. andwlit*] 1. Beauty, comeliness, splendour, excellence; splendor, forma. 2. Personal appearance, appearance, countenance, form, person; species, forma, persona:—1. Rosan white a rose's beauty, *Bt.* 9: *Wt. R.* p. 156. Gimma white the splendour of gems, *Bt.* 13. Seo duguð þæs wlitess þe on þam gimman bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, *Bt.* 13. Mycelne wlitte þu asetst magnum decorum impones, *Ps.* 20, 5. 2. Se white þæs wuldorlican lichoman species gloriosi corporis, *Bd. S.* p. 576, 35. Gesylle be his white solvat secundum personam, i. e. personæ dignitatem, *L. In.* 26: *Ps.* 10, 8.

Wlite - beorht beauty - bright; formā præstans, *Cd.* 83: 86.

White-full beautiful; decorus, pulcher, *Scint.* 4.

<sup>9</sup>Wliteg, wlitig; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Fair, beautiful, pure, shining, splendid; pulcher, formosus, purus, splendidus:—Wlitig on eagum speciosus in oculis, *Gen.* 3, 6. Wif swiðe wlitig femina valde pulchra, *Gen.* 12, 14. Manna dohtra wlitige hominum filie pulchra, *Gen.* 6, 2. Wlitigan tungl glittering stars, *Bt. R.* p. 192. Wlitigum wædum in splendid garments, *Bt. R.* p. 170. Wlitigra fairer; pulchrior, *Cd.* 25. Wif wlitigost most beautiful of women, *Cd.* 29: *Bt.* 28.

Wlite-scewung [scewung a hill] The beautiful hill, Mount Sion; pulchra specula, Sion, *Bd. S.* p. 547, 39.

Wlite-torht beauty-bright, glorious in splendour; splendore illustris, *Bt. R.* p. 193.

Wlite - wamm, white - womm A spot in the face, a freckle; vultus macula, nævus, *L. Ethelr.* 56.

Wlitig fair, v. wlitig.

<sup>9</sup>WLITIGIAN, gewlitigian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To form, make into form, to beautify; formare, in formam redigere. 2. To manifest; illustrare, manifestum facere:—1. Se godcunda foreþonc þa feower gesceafta he geþwærað and wlitigað the divine providence regulates and forms the four elements, *Bt.* 39, 8, *C.* 2. Wlitiga þinne wordcwyde manifest thy saying, *Cd.* 190.

Wlitiglice Beautifully, decently; pulchre, decore, *Som.*

Wlitu beauty, v. wlitte.

Wloeg, wloh. A fringe, hem, border; fimbria, *C. Mt.* 23, 5: 9, 20.

Wlonc grand, *Cd.* 215, v. wlenco.

Wlonco pomp, v. wlenco.

Wlong splendour, v. wlenco.

Wo', wog, woh [*Plat. fog, fooge, fōge f. a joint, fold, a bending: Dut. vouw f. a fold: Ger. fuge f. a joint, suture: Old. Ger. fuogi: Dan. viig, vig c. a bending: Icel. vogr, vagr m. sinus maris angustus, curvatura*] 1. A bending, turning; flexura, curvatura. 2. Perversity, error, wrong, depravity, wickedness; perversitas, pravitas, nequitia, damnum:—1. Mislice woge wegas ways with many a turn, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67. Wogum with folds; flexuris. 2. To woge bringan to bring into error, or lead astray, *Elf. pref. Hept.* p. 4. On woh faran to go into error, *Bt.* 39, 8. On won in error, *L. Eccl.* 28:

*Bt.* 39, 9. Wyrcean woh to work iniquity, *Cd.* 180. Hi nanes woges ne willnað they wish no wrong, *Bt.* 40, 7. Woh don to do injury, *Bt.* 41, 2.

<sup>c</sup>Wō, wog, woh; adj. Bent, crooked, deceitful, unjust, wrong, depraved; curvus, flexuosus, falsus, iniquus, pravus:—Wō nosu a crooked nose, *Past* 2, 1, 2. Hit is woh þæt it is wrong that, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Woan muð a sore mouth; exulceratum os, *Som.*

Wōc arose, was awakened, was born; p. of wæcan.

WOCER, wocer [*Plat. woker m; in earlier times, proles, fructus; but now only usury, rent: Frs. wokere m. usury: Dut. woeker m. usury: Ger. wucher m.: Ker. Ot. uuacher, uuocher n. all kind of fruit: Wil. daz uuocher sines oveses the fruit of his fruit-trees: Moes. akran fructus: Dan. aager c. usury: Swed. ocker n. usury: Icel. okr n. fœnus, usura; okra fœnerare: Wel. occr, ocyr usury: Ir. Gael. ocar m. usury.—Some think it is allied to A.-S. eacan; Plat. oken, auchen; Swed. oka, all three signifying to increase, to augment. Lye says, from wæcan to take origin*] Offspring, produce, fruit, usury; proles, soboles, fructus:—Wocer eorðan tuddres produce of earth's progeny, *Cd.* 65. Ealle þa wocer all the living beings, *Cd.* 71: 73.

<sup>d</sup>Wocingas WOCKINGS or WICKINS, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 755.

Woclic depraved, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 16, v. wolic.

Wocorlice Watchfully; vigilant, *Past.* 49, 5.

Wocs, wox washed; p. of wac-san.

Wōd waded, *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 197, 22, v. wadan.

Wōð; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [*Chau. wode: Brocket. woad mad, furious: Plat. wood f. madness; verwood mad: Dut. woede f. rage, fury; woedend raging, turbulent: Ger. wuth f. rage, fury; wüthig furious: Old Ger. uuoto tyrannus; uuotag furiosus; uuotagi rabies, furor: Moes. wods demoniacus: Swed. odjur n. a wild furious animal or beast; also a monster: Icel. ódr mente captus. The Swed. and Icel. want only w to show their connection with wod: Icel. vodi m. periculum: Wel. gwyth wrath, anger. Wachter adds,*



*forte quia ira furor brevis est. The Gael. buath f. rage, madness; by changing the b into w, is the Ger. wuth, and may be of the same family, and perhaps the radical word* Mad, wood, WODE, insane, possessed; rabidus, insanus, furiosus, dæmoniacus: — Ne eom ic wod non sum ego insanus; non habeo dæmonium, *Jn.* 8, 49, 52: 10, 21. Pa he eft on-hwearf woda gewittes then he thwearf again from his insane mind, *Cd.* 206.

<sup>e</sup>Wod a wood, v. wudu.

WODEN; g. Wodenes, Wodnes; d. Wodne; m. [The form of profession which preceded baptism at the introduction of Christianity into Germany, shows how prevalent the worship of Woden was. Ek forsacho diable, &c. ende Woden I forsake the devil, &c. and Woden, v. Dr. Mone's History of Paganism in the north of Europe, vol. I. p. 149.—wedan to rave, to be mad; wud mad, furious, the furious god, or he who inspired men with a war-like fury. The Odin of the Scandinavians, v. guð] The god of war adored by the Goths, Germans, and Anglo-Saxons; the same as Mars and Mercury of the Romans. Hengist and Horsa, and many English princes, are said to be descended from Woden, *Chr.* 449: 547: 854. He was represented in complete armour, and with a drawn sword; Wodenus, Odinus, sive Othinus, Mercurius Anglosaxonum: non tamen quod fuerit ipse Romanorum Mercurius; sed quod Runicis literis inventis, Mercurio Romanorum æquiparari inter gentes artium rudes meruerit. Fuit autem vir non solum eloquentia, sed etiam fortitudine, et vaticinandi peritia inclutus. Qui, cum ex Asia cum copiis suis, novas sedes querendū causa, in Germaniam Trans-albianam venisset, multos ibi populos domuit, et imprimis eos qui postea sub nomine Saxonum claruerunt. Hengistum et Horsam, clarissimos belli duces, nec non omne fere Germanorum regium genus, ab ejus stirpe originem duxisse, scribunt *Bd. in Hist. Eccl.* 1, 15: *Gul. Malmsh.* I. 1.—Fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-cynn, and Suðan-hymbra eac from this Woden arose all our royal race, and also (the)

*Southumbrians, Chr.* 449. Bældæg Wodening; Woden Freoðolafing Baldag son of Woden; Woden son of Fritholaf, *Chr.* 547: 854.

<sup>f</sup>Wode-pistel a wood-thistle; sylvestris carduus, herba quædam cicuta nostræ non absimilis, *Cot.* 209. Helleborum, veratrum:—*R.* 43, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. Wudu-pistel, *Herb.* 110. Wod-fræca, wod-freca. Mad, furious; rabie vorans, rabidus:—Se wodfræca wulf the devouring wolf, the devil, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 1. Se wod-freca were-wulf the mad man-wolf, the devil, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.

Wod-hen; g. -henne. WOODHEN, quail; coturnix, *Cot.* 36. Wodian to rage, to be mad, v. wedan.

Wodnes, se; f. Madness, WOODNESS, insanity; insania, dementia, rabies, zelus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *T. Ps.* 68, 12: 78, 5.

Wodnes-beorh; g. -beorges; d. -beorge [*Ethel. Wodnesbergh: Flor.* Wodnesbeorh; *Hunt.* Wodnesbirue; *Mat. West.* Wodnesbirch.—beorh a citadel, Wodnes of Woden] WODNESBOROUGH, WANSBOROUGH or WANBOROUGH, *Wiltshire, Chr.* 591: 715.

<sup>s</sup>Wodnes-dæg [dæg the day, Wodnes of Woden] WEDNESDAY; dies Mercurii:—Pys Godspel secal on Wodnesdæg on þære þryddan wucan ofer Pentecosten, *Rub. Mt.* 5, 25, 31, 43, &c., v. Woden.

Wo-dóm Bad judgment; prauum judicium, *Som.*

Wodon waded, v. wadan.

Wod-scining appearing mad, mad; insanus, *Som.*

Wod-scinn appearance of madness, madness; insania, *Lye.*

Wod-seoc mad - sick, lunatic; insania æger, *Som.*

Wod-seocnes Mad-sickness, madness; insania, dementia, *Som.*

Wod-þrag a mad or rapid course, fury, *Bt.* 37, 1.

Woedian to rage, to be mad, *R.* *Mt.* 7, 15, v. wedan.

Woeg a way, *C. Mt.* 13, 4, v. wæg.

Woen deficient, *R. Mt.* 19, 20, v. won.—expectation, rumour, *C. Mt.* 2, 13: *R. Mk.* 2, 22, v. wen.

Woenan to ween, think, *R. Lk.* 17, 9, v. wenan.

Woenic Almost; fere, *Som.*

Woenlic Agreeing; conveniens, congruus, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 59.

Woepen a weapon, *C. Lk.* 11, 21, v. wæpen.

<sup>h</sup>Woerc-man a workman, *C. Lk.* 10, 7, v. woerc-man.

Woerdan to forbid, *C. Lk.* 23, 2, v. werdán.

Woerig weary, v. werig.

Woerigan to curse, *C. Lk.* 6, 28, v. wirgian.

Woerðian To afflict; affligere, *Ben.*

Woest-ern a desert place, v. west-ern.

Woestig desert, waste, *R. Mt.* 23, 38: *Mk.* 6, 32, v. westig.

Weestnes desolation, *C. Lk.* 21, 20, v. westnes.

Woeð Troublesome, tedious; molestus, *C. Lk.* 11, 7: 18, 5.

Wofian; p. ode; pp. od. To dote, rave; delirare, *Swith. Vit.*

Wofung, e; f. A doting, madness, blasphemy; deliramentum, *Lk.* 24, 11. Insania, *Dial.* 1, 9.

Wog a bending, error, crooked, v. wo.

Wógan To woo, marry; nubere, *Scint.* 13.

Wogenes an error, v. wohnes.

Wogere, es; m. A WOOGER, suitor; proculus, amasius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Woh error, wrong, v. wo.

Woh-dóm bad judgment; iniquum judicium, *Lup.* 21.

<sup>i</sup>Woh-fotede crooked-footed, splay-footed; tortos habens pedes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

Woh-full full of wickedness, wicked; nequitia plenus, iniquus, *C. Mt.* 13, 38: *Mk.* 15, 27.

Wohfulnis, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, malitia, *C. Mt.* 22, 18.

Wohg error, fault, v. wo.

Woh-gestreon unjust gain, *Lup.* 21.

Woh-hæmed Unlawful cohabiting, adultery; illicitus concubitus, adulterium:—*Cot.* 32. Woh-hæmet, *Bt. R.* p. 172.

Woh-hæmere An adulterer, fornicator; adulter; fornicator, *Som.*

Woh-handede crooked-handed, lame; tortas habens manus, mancus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

Wohnee, wonys, se; f. Crookedness, perverseness, error, wickedness, sin; error, perversitas, iniquitas, peccatum:—Gerihthan wohnesse to correct an error, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28. On wonysse geeacnod in iniquitate conceptus, *Bd. S.* p. 495, 24, 25,

Wohsun washed, for wocson; p. of wascan.

Woide-berg Lingwort, barefoot; helleborum, *Som.*



<sup>j</sup> Wol, es; m. [*Icel. vol n. querela, lamentatio; vola misere queri; volader vola, egenus*] Plague, pestilence, disease, mortality, mischief, severity; pestis, pestilentia, mortalitas:—Hwelc is wyrsa wol what is a worse plague? *Bt. 29, 2.* On þa tid þæs miclan woles tempore istius magnæ mortalitatis, *Bd. S. p. 538, 15: 559, 9.* Wenst þu þæt ic nyte þone wol þinre gedrefednesse thinkest thou that I know not the severity of thy trouble? *Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 8.*

Wol-bærnes the burning or rage of pestilence, a pest; pestilentia incendium, furor, pestis, *Ors. 2, 1.*

Wol-berende bearing or bringing a pest; pestifer, *Bd. S. p. 482, 8.*

Wol-bryne the burning or rage of a pest, *Ors. 2, 5, v. wol-bærnes.*

<sup>k</sup> WOLCEN, wolcen; g. wolcnes; d. wolcne; pl. wolcnu; n. [*Plat. wulke, wolk f. Dut. wolk f; Ger. wolke f; Ot. uulko; Not. uolche.—wealcen to roll, v. wealc*] 1. A cloud; nubes, nimbus. 2. Air, WELKIN, sky; ær, æther, firmamentum:—1. Ren-boga on þam wolcnum iris in nubibus, *Gen. 9, 13, 16: Ex. 19, 9.* Com stefn of þam wolcne venit vox e nube, *Mt. 17, 5.* Beorht wolcen hig ofersecan, *Mt. 17, 5.* Gesion þa wolcnu under þe to see the clouds under thee, *Bt. 36, 2.* On heofones wolcnum in cœli nubibus, *Mt. 26, 64.* 2. Under wolcnum under the skies, *Cd. 62: 71: 33, 5: Bt. R. p. 152: 156: 171: 188.* Wide under wolcnum wide under skies, *Cd. 92.*

Wolcen - faru heavens' course; celorum motus, *Cd. 192.*

Wolcen - gehnaste the pile of heaven; cœli immensitas, moles, *Cod. Exon. 102 a, 15.*

Wolcen-read a scarlet dye, *Herb. 130, 2, v. weolcen-read.*

Wolcen-wyrcend one engendered of a cloud, a centaur; de nube genitus, centaurus, *Cot. 142.* Wolcen a cloud, *Mt. 17, 5, v. wolcen.*

Wol-cyrge a fury, hag, v. wælcyrrian.

Wold a wood, weald, v. weald.

Wolde, woldon would, v. wyllan.

Wo-lic Wicked, iniquitous, unjust; pravius, iniquus, nequam:—Hitys swiðe wolice it is very unjust, *Elf. T. p. 2, 14.*

Wolice Unjustly; prave, injuste, *Elf. T. p. 41, 9.*

<sup>l</sup> Wóm, wæm, wam; g. wommes; m. [*Dan. væmmelse c. disgust, a loathing, distaste, aversion: Swed. wämjelse f. as Dan: Icel. vam, vömm f. dedecus; væma f. nauseola*] A spot, stain, WEM, blemish, evil, sin, crime, dread, horror; nævus, macula, labes, vitium, peccatum, crimen, horror:—Wer, womma leas a spotless man *Cd. 188.* We wom dyde we did evil, id. Wommas wyrcean to commit crimes, *Cd. 173, Th. p. 217, 17.* Womnum awyrgeð with cursed sins, *Cd. 169, Th. p. 211, 26.* Þær is wom and wop there is horror and wailing, *Cd. 220.* Gewundod mid womnum wounded with crimes, *Cd. 216.*

Woma, an; m. Terror, horror, dread; horror, terror:—Þa he segan ongan swefnes woman then he began to tell (the) horror of (his) dream, *Cd. 202.* Wuldres woman terrors of glory, *Cd. 147.* Se woma cwom the dread came, *Cd. 153.* Swefnes woma terror of a dream, *Cd. 177: 178.*

<sup>m</sup> Woman [wom a blot] To corrupt, spoil, destroy; corrumpere, perdere, *Alf. Test., v. gewemman.*

Womb the womb, v. wamb.

Wom-cwide An evil or wicked speech, an invective; maledictum, *Cd. 29.*

Wom-ferht an evil fright; unjust pavor, *Cot. 8, 198.*

Wom-full full of evil, wicked, defiled; mali plenus, malignus, *Jdth. p. 22, 24.*

Womm a blot, v. wom.

Wom-nosu a wry nose, or a blotch on the nose; nævos habens in naso, *Som.*

Wom-scyldig crime-guilty; peccati reus, *Cd. 45.*

Wom-wlite a spot in the face; nævus in vultu, v. wlite-wamm.

Won a want, error, *Bd. S. p. 644, 15, v. wana.*

Won laboured; laboravit, *Cd. 75, v. winnan.*

Won, wona deficient, wanting, lacking, bad, *V. Ps. 33, 9: Lk. 11, 41: Bd. S. p. 563, 15: 599, 23, v. wana.*

Won pale, wan, livid, *Cod. Exon. 22 a, 9, v. wonn.*

Woncla unstable, *Bt. 7, 2, v. wancol.*

Wond was afraid; veritus est, *Cod. Exon. 36 b, 19, v. wandian.*

Wond A mole-hill; grumulus a talpa ejectus, *Lye.*

Won-dæd A bad deed; malefactum, *Bt. 3, 4.*

<sup>n</sup> Wonde - weorp Casting up a mole - hill, a mole; grumulum ejiciens, talpa, v. wand-wurpe.

Wondor a wonder, *Deut. 34, 12: Jos. 3, 5, v. wundor.*

Wones wickedness, v. wohnes.

Won-forð-hal, won-forð-hald steep or upright; non proclivis, i. e. acclivis, *Som.*

Wong, wonga the cheek or jaw-bone, v. wæng.

Wong a field, meadow, *Cod. Exon. 56 a, 2, v. wang.*

Wongere a pillow, v. wangere.

Wong-stede [stede a place] a field place, a plain, an open field, *Bt. R. p. 159.*

Wong-toð a cheek-tooth, a grinder, v. wang-toð.

Won-hæwa of a wan hue; lividus, *Cot. 50.*

Won-hydg [hidig heedful] careless, rash; incautus, temerarius, *Cod. Exon. 30 b, 16.*

Wonhygge Want of care, madness; incuria, incogitantia, amentia, *Cd. 80.*

Wonian to wane, fail, decrease, to languish; deficere, languescere, *Cod. Exon. 33 a, 18: 21 b, l. ult. v. wanian.*

<sup>o</sup> Wonn, won, wan, wann; def. se wonna, wanna; seo, þæt wonne, wanne; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [*Scot. wan black, gloomy: Ir. Gael. ban white, pale, waste*] WAN, pale, lurid, livid, swarthy, dusky, dark, foul; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, decolor, fedus:—Se wonna leg the lurid flame, *Cd. 229.* Gesweorc wonn and waste a cloud dark and waste, *Cd. 5.* Wonn wæl-ceasega a dark chooser of the slain, the raven, *Cd. 151.* Ofer wonne wæg over a dark wave, *Cd. 69.* Þa wonnan niht mona onlihteð moon enlightens the dark night, *Bt. R. p. 165.* Wonnann wæge with a dark wave, *Cd. 69.* Wonne wægas dusky ways, *Cd. 6.* Alegde biwundenne wonnum claðum posuit involutum fœdis pannis, *Cod. Exon. 28 b, 13.* On wanre niht in dark night, *Bt. 10, 81.*

Wó - nosu having a wry nose. Woo-nosu, *Past. 2, 1, 2, v. wó.*

Won-sælig Unhappy; infelix, *Cod. Exon. 91 b, 2.*

Won-sceafta morbus quidam spleen afficiens, *L. M. 2, 38.*

Wonung, wanung, e; f. A WANING, decrease, injury, loss; diminutio, damnum, detrimentum:—Mycle wonunge was wyrcende magnum detrimentum erat operans; magno







band of the host, *Cd.* 174. Seorðan he þes wites worn gefelde when he of that torment felt (the) force, *Cd.* 214. Wornum and heapum turnis et catervis, i. e. turmatim et catervatim, *Jdh.* 23, 40. Grex, *C. R. Mk.* 5, 11, 13.

<sup>u</sup> Worohr Abomination; abominatio, *C. Mk.* 13, 14.

World the world, v. woruld.

Worpe cast, v. weorpan.

Worpennys, se; f. Desolation, ruin; destructio, *Som.*

Worð land, a farm, street, public way, hall, palace; fundus, platea, *Elf. gr. Som.* 8: *C. Mt.* 6, 5: 12, 19. Atrium, *C. Mt.* 26, 69: *C. Mk.* 14, 54, 68, v. weorðig.

Worð a shore, *R. Jn.* 21, 4, v. waroð.

Worð worth, worthy, v. weorð.

Worðan to be, v. weorðan.

Worðere A worshipper; cultor, *C. Jn.* 4, 23.

Worðian to honour, adore, *C. Jn.* 8, 49, v. weorðian.

Worðig a street, public way, v. weorðig.

Worðscipe worship, honour, v. weorðscipe.

<sup>v</sup> WORULD, weorold, world; g. e; sometimes es; f. [*Plat.* world, weorld f: *Dut.* wereld f: *Frs.* wrald, wrauld, wraald, wrualde: *Ger.* welt f: *Ker.* uuerolt sæculum: *Dan.* verden c: *Swed.* wereld f: *Icel.* veröld f. mundus, præsens ætas. *Wachter* says, p. 1860, *Vox sæculum naturale significat.* Nam wer est vir, et in compositione homo, et old prisca *Danorum* lingua est ætas, ævum, et duratio longi temporis.—wer a man, eald old] The world; mundus, sæculum, ævum, vita:—Geornfullnes þisse worulde sollicitudo hujus mundi, *Mt.* 13, 22. Pyssse worulde bearn hujus sæculi filii, *Lk.* 16, 8: 20, 34. Worulde endung sæculi finis, *Mt.* 13, 39. Tacen worulde geendunge signum sæculi consummationis, *Mt.* 24, 3. On worulde endunge in sæculi consummatione, *Mt.* 13, 40. Wide into þas world abroad in this world, *L. Elf. ep.* 1. 12. Of worldes frymðe a sæculi principio, *Lk.* 1, 70. Fram worulde and on worulde a sæculo et in sæculum, *Ps.* 40, 14. On worulde a woruld in sæculorum semper sæcula, *Ps.* 9, 40. Geond ealra worulda woruld over world of all worlds, *Cd.* 218. Ne on þissere worulde, ne on þære towearðan nec in hac vita, nec in futura, *Mt.* 12, 32.

Rice ealra worulda regnum omnium sæculorum, i. e. in omnia sæcula, *Ps.* 144, 13. ¶ On a worulde, a on worulde a world for ever; in semper sæculum, in æternum.—Woruld-eht worldly property, *Bt.* 13.—Woruld-bot worldly compensation, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*—Woruld-buend a dweller or inhabitant of this world, *Bt. R.* p. 159: 196.—Woruld-camp worldly warfare, *L. Elf. ep.* 1. 51.—Woruld-caru worldly care, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 24.—Woruld-craft worldly craft or art, *Cd.* 191.—Woruld-cund worldly kind, worldly, *L. Cnut. pol.* 66: *Bd. S.* p. 565, 24.—Woruld-cyning a worldly king, *Cd.* 106.—Woruld-dæd worldly business, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-dema a worldly judge, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 16.—Woruld-dóm worldly doom or judgment, *Vit. Swith.*—Woruld-dream worldly delight, *Cd.* 62.—Woruld-drihten a worldly master, *Bt. R.* p. 194.—Woruld-ðugeð worldly gain, *Cd.* 92.—Woruld-earfoða worldly difficulty, *Bt. R.* p. 157.—Woruld-ege worldly fear, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 3.—Woruld-feoh worldly pelf, *Cd.* 98.—Woruld-frið worldly peace, *L. Ethel. Anl.* 1.—Woruld-fruman first inhabitants of the world, *Vit. Guthl.* 2.—Woruld-gebyrd worldly origin, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 2.—Woruld-geriht worldly justice, *L. Edg. Sup. W.* p. 80, § 3.—Woruld-gesælð worldly happiness, *Bt.* 11, 2.—Woruld-gesceaft a worldly creature, *Cd.* 5: *Bt.* 33, 4.—Woruld-gestreon worldly gain, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 26.—Woruld-gewrit worldly writing or literature, *Bd. S.* p. 564, 11.—Woruld-gewuna worldly custom, *L. Edg. sup.* 3.—Woruld-gifu a worldly gift, *Bd. S.* p. 498, 20.—Woruld-gitsere a worldly miser, *Bt. R.* p. 169.—Woruld-gitsung worldly covetousness, *Bt.* 7, 1.—Woruld-glengen worldly splendour, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-god worldly good, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 24.—Woruld-gylp worldly glory, *Bt.* 33, 1.—Woruld-hād a worldly state or habit, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 42.—Woruld-hlaford a worldly lord, *L. Can. Edg.* 1.—Woruld-lagu worldly or civil law, *L. Cnut. pol.* 35.—Woruld-lean worldly reward, *L. Eccl.* 25.—Woruld-lic worldlike, worldly, *Bt.* 8: *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 15.—Woruld-lif

worldly life, *Cd.* 176.—Woruld-lufu worldly love, love of the world, *L. Can. Edg.* pn. 17.—Woruld-lust worldly lust; mundanus amor, cupido, *Bt.* 24, 3, 4.—Woruld-mag worldly relation or connexion, *Cd.* 99.—Woruld-men worldly men, the laity, *Bt.* 7, 3: *L. Eccl.* 30.—Woruld-medworldly meed or reward, *L. Eccl.* 25.—Woruld-neod worldly need, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 115, § 11.—Woruld-nyt worldly use, *Cd.* 46.—Woruld-rice world's kingdom, worldly power, *Cd.* 55: 33, 1.—Woruld-riht worldly right, civil law, *L. Edg. pol.* 5.—Woruld-sælð worldly happiness, temporal good, good fortune, *Bt.* 2: 7, 1: 8.—Woruld-seamu worldly shame, infamy, *L. Cnut. pol.* 50.—Woruld-sceat a part of the world, a region, *Bt. R.* p. 180.—Woruld-scipe worldly office or business; sæculare negotium, *Dial. pref.*—Woruld-snoter worldly wise, a philosopher, *Martyr.* 22: *Mar.*—Woruld-sorg worldly care, anxiety, *Past.* 51, 7.—Woruld-sped a worldly event, worldly property, riches, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 42: *Bt.* 5, 1.—Woruld-spræc worldly speech or conversation, *L. Eccl.* 21.—Woruld-steore worldly rule or discipline, *L. Conc. Ænh.* 31.—Woruld-strudere public robber; publicus grassator, *Lup.* 19.—Woruld-þearf worldly advantage, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 19.—Woruld-þeaw worldly affair, *Bt.* 1.—Woruld-þegn, woruld-þen a worldly servant; sæcularis minister, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71, § 11.—Woruld-þeostru (pystru) worldly darkness, *Bt. R.* p. 186.—Woruld-þing worldly things, *Bt.* 24, 4.—Woruld-wela worldly weal or property, riches, *Bt.* 26, 2.—Woruld-weorc worldly work, *L. Eccl.* 3, 24.—Woruld-weorðscipe worldly worship or honour, *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 6.—Woruld-wig worldly contest, *L. Elf. ep.* 1. 52.—Woruld-willnung worldly wishing or desire, *Bt.* 41, 3.—Woruld-wita a worldly wise man, a philosopher, senator, *L. Conc. Ænh.* 31.—Woruld-wite a worldly or secular fine, *L. North. Pres.* 10.—Woruld-wrence worldly cunning, *Past.* 30, 1.—Woruld-wuldor worldly glory, *Bt.* 24, 4.—Woruld-wuniende dwelling in the world, worldly, *Bt. R.* p. 168.—Woruld-wyn worldly joy, *Cd.* 218. Woruld-yrnð worldly misery,



*Cd. 45.*—Woruld-yð a worldly wave, *Bt. R. p. 154.*  
*Wōs, es; n. Juice, oose, broth; liquor, succus:—Herb. 90, 7.* Ofetes was juice of fruit, *R. 32: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.* Decoctura, *Herb. 30, 3.*  
*Wosan to be; esse, R. Jn. 1, 46.*—Wosas estote, *R. Mt. 10, 16, Lye, v. weslan.*  
*Wosig Oozx, juicy, moist; succulentus, humidus, Herb. 138, 1.*  
**WOD** Eloquence, a speaking out, a prophesy, song, poem; eloquium, effatum, carmen sacrum:—*Woða wynsumast most pleasant of songs, Cod. Exon. 96 a, 8.* Clamor. *Woðe hofun clamorem ediderunt, Cod. Exon. 45 b, l. penult.* *Woð* was prophesy of men; effatum hominum, *Lye; wandering [as if wað] of men, Thorpe, Cd. 205.*—*Woð-bora* An orator, prophet; effata proferens, rhetor, *Cot. 194.* Prophetia, *Cod. Exon. 12 a, 16.* Orator, *Cod. Exon. 78 b, 19.*—*Woð-craft* the art of eloquence, poetry; rhetorica, poësis, carmen, cantus, *Cod. Exon. 57 b, 13.*—*Woð-giefu* the gift of eloquence; facundia dos, *Cod. Exon. 108 b, 4.*—*Woð-song* prophetic song, *Cod. Exon. 8 b, 7.*  
**Wo-weorc** A wicked work; prava actio, *Som.*  
*Woxon increased; creverunt, C. Mt. 13, 7; p. of weaxan.*  
**Wrac** banishment, *Bt. 38, 1, v. wræc.*  
**WRACIAN, wracnian;** p. ode; pp. od [Plat. wraken, wroken to reject, exclude: *Dut. wraken to disapprove, to reject: Dan. vrange to reject, to turn out, to throw off: Swed. wräka to reject: Icel. reka, hrekia pellere, agere, propellere.*—*wræc banishment*] To be banished, to live in banishment or abroad, to travel; exulare, peregrinari:—*Ic wracnode mid Labane peregrinus fui apud Labanem, Gen. 32, 4.* Mid Scottum wracode apud Scotos exulabat, *Bd. S. p. 523, 17: 545, 38.* Land þe hig on wracnode terra in qua peregrinabantur, *Ez. 6, 4.*  
*Wrac* revenge, *Ors. 1, 3, v. wracu.*  
**WRACU, wræcu, e; f.** [Scot. wroik spite, revenge: *Plat. wrake f: Dut. wraak f: Frs. wreik f: Ger. rache f: Old. Ger. riche, geriche, rihti, kerihiti, kericchi, all signifying, vindicta, ultio: Moes. wraka*

*persecutio: Icel. raeki f. vindicta*] Revenge, vengeance, evil, punishment; ultio, vindicta:—*Seo wracu is min ultio est mea, Deut. 32, 35: Gen. 4, 24.* Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge, *Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 290, 6.* Pys synt wrace dagas hi sunt ultionis dies, *Lk. 21, 22: 18, 7, 8.* Þon he gesyhð wrace cum viderit vindictam, *Ps. 57, 10.* Þat ge witon mine wrace ut vos cognoscatis meam ultionem, *Num. 14, 34.* God wraca Deus ultionum, *Ps. 93, 1.* Þa gerisno wræccum digna pœnis, plagis, *Lk. 12, 48.*  
**Wræc** revenge, *Bd. S. p. 503, 32, v. wracu.*  
**Wræc, wrac, e; f.** Banishment, exile; exilium:—*On wræc into exile, Cd. 134: 203: 43.* On wræce in exile, *Cd. 161: 189.*  
*Wræc* exiled, wretched, *Hem. p. 242, v. wrec.*  
*Wræc, wræcon* revenged, avenged, defended; p. of wrecan.  
*Wræca* an exile, *Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 22, v. wræcca.*  
*Wræca* An avenger; vindex, *L. Athelst. 6.*  
**Wræcca, wrecca, an; m.** An exile, a stranger, wretch; exul, advena, miser:—*He wræcca was he was an exile, Bd. S. p. 517, 38: 519, 1.* Wundorlic wræcca a wondrous wretch, *Cd. 207.* Þu sædest þæt þu wrecca wære thou saidest that thou wert an exile, *Bt. 5, 3.* Wineless wrecca a friendless exile, *Cd. 50.* Swiðe earne wreccan very miserable exiles, *Bt. 36, 2.* *Wræccan* hi ofslogon advenas interfecerunt, *Ps. 93, 6.*  
**Wræcca, wrecca; g. m. f. n. an; adj.** It has only the def. declension. Exiled, banished, wretched, miserable; miser:—*Wræccan laste with exiled step, Cd. 114: 136.* Þa wrecan munecas lagon on buton þam weofode the wretched monks lay about the altar, *Chr. 1083.*  
**Wræc-full, wrec-full** belonging to banishment, wretched, laborious, revengeful; ad exilium pertiens, ultionis avidus, miseriæ plenus, *Lye.*  
**Wræcing** Revenge, punishment; ultio, pœna, *L. Ethelr. Const. p. 116, § 5.*  
**Wræc-laste, wrec-laste** An exile step, banishment; exulis gressus, exilium, *Cod. Exon. 82 a, 15: Cd. 215.*  
**Wræclastian;** p. ode; pp. od. To be banished; exulare, *Cot. 177.*

**Wræclíc;** adj. [wræc banishment] 1. Exiled, miserable, foreign; extraneus, miser. 2. Unusual, wonderful; inusitatus, mirabilis:—1. Sceop wræclíne ham formed an exile home, *Cd. 2: Hem. p. 243, 7.* 2. Him þæt wræclíc þuhte that to him seemed wonderful, *Cd. 188: 158: 143.*  
**Wræclíce** Abroad, from home; peregre:—*Ferde wræclíce abitt peregre, Lk. 15, 13.*  
**Wræc-lif** exile life, banishment.  
**Wræc-mæcgas** miserable men, *Cod. Exon. 13 a, 6.*  
**Wræc-mon** a banished man, a fugitive, *Cd. 148.*  
**Wræcnian** to travel, to be banished; peregrinari, exulare, *Elf. gr. Som. 25, v. wrecnian.*  
**Wræc-sið, wrec-sið** [sið a journey, going, lot] Lot of an exile, banishment; exulis sors, in exilium discessus, pro varia scilicet vocis sið significatione, exilium, peregrinatio, *L. pol. Cnut. 36: Bt. 10.*  
**Wræc-siðian** To go as a banished man, to travel; exul abire, exulare, peregrinari, *Elf. gr. Som. 25.*  
**Wræc-stow** an evil place, *Bt. 11, 1.*  
**Wræd** a wreath, band, flock; fascia, grex, *Cod. Exon. 91 b, 6, v. wræð.*  
**Wræd-melum** in companies; gregatim, *Cot. 95.*  
**Wræge** accused; accusavit, *Chr. 1069, v. wregan.*  
**WRÆNE;** sup. ost; adj. [Plat. wrenskén, wriensken the neighing of a stallion when brought to the mare. In Osnaburg rünsken the braying of an ass at a similar time, is called ransken: in Hanover rämnsken: Old Ger. wrenis ros a covering stallion: Dan. vrinsk fiery, unruly, as a stallion; vrinske to neigh: Swed. wrensk lascivus; wrenskas to neigh] Lustful; libidinosus, lascivus, *Ors. 1, 12.*  
**Wrænna** a wren, *R. 38, v. wrenna.*  
**Wrænnes, se; f.** Lust, lechery, luxury; lascivia, libido, luxuria:—*Apended to wrænnesse extended to lust, Bt. 31, 1.* Brucan ungemetlicre wrænnesse to enjoy unlimited lust, *Bt. 32, 1.* On wrænnesse his lif lyfan to live his life in luxury, *L. Eccl. 32.*  
**WRÆST;** comp. ra, re; adj. [Icel. hress vivax, animosus; hreysti f. fortitudo] Firm, steady, good; firmus, stabilis:—*Ne wiston wræstran ræd*



- knew no better counsel, *Cd.* 181.
- Wraestan to writhe, twist; intorquere, v. gewraestan.
- Wræste firmly, well; firmiter *Cod. Exon.* 111 b, 17.
- Wræstlere a wrestler, v. wraxlere.
- Wræstlian to wrestle, v. wraxlian.
- Wræstlic. 1. *Belonging to wrestling; palæstricus.* 2. *Delicate, pleasant; delicatus:—1. Som.* 2. *Cot.* 64.
- Wræð *A flock, herd; grex, R. Mt.* 8, 32.
- WRÆÐ, wræð [*Plat.* wrunkf. a kind of female head-dress: *Dut.* wrong f. a wreath: *Dan.* vride, vrie to twist: *Swed.* wrida to twist] 1. *A WREATH, bandage; ligamentum, fascia.* 2. *A pillar, prop, support, defence; columna, sustentaculum, munimen:—1. Gewriðen mid wræðe tied with a bandage, Past.* 17, 9. 2. *Seo wræð-studu þam wage to wræðe geseted wæs hæc destina parieti in munimentum adposita erat, Bd. S. p.* 544, 24. *Wræðe sealde gave for a support, Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 11, 13.
- WRÆÐIAN, wreðian; p. ede; pp. od. [wræð a prop] *To support, sustain, prop; sustinere, sustentare, suffulcire:—Heora ælc winð wið oðer and yet supports another, Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 7. *Wreðiað fæste æghwile oðer every one firmly supports another, Bt. R. p.* 164. *Mid his crice wreðiaende cum ejus baculo sustentans, Bd. S. p.* 610, 28.
- WRæðo, wræðeo wrath, *C. R. Mk.* 3, 21, v. wræð.
- WRæð - studu a stud - prop, a column; ad sustentaculum destina, *Bd. S. p.* 544, 17, 24.
- WRætlíc; adj. [*g.* wræclíc] *Wonderful, unusual; mirabilis, inusitatus, inauditus:—Wrætlíc me pinceð it seems to me wonderful, Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 4. *Wrætlíc weall-stana geweorc wonderful wall - stone work, Menol. F.* 465. *Wiht wrætlíc a wonderful creature, Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 20: 125 b, 20.
- WRætlíce; adv. *Wonderfully; mire, mirum in modum:—Wrætlíce wrixled wonderfully changed; mirum in modum variatus, Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 9.
- WRætte *The herb hellebore; veratrum, helleborus, f. M.* 3, 8, *Som.*

- WRætte *A wonder; miraculum, mirandum opus:—Wrætum gefætrwad adorned with wonders; est mirandis operibus, ornatus, Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 9. *Wráh covered, v. wrigan.*
- WRang [*Old Ger.* wrang *trux, ferox: Dan.* vrang *wrong, unjust: Swed.* wrång, *id.: Icel.* rångr *obliquus, pravus, mendosus*] *WRONG; injuria:—Mid wrange with injury, Chr.* 1124.
- WRang wrung, pressed; p. of wringan.
- WRastlica *Delicate, nice; delicatus, Cot.* 64.
- WRát wrote; scripsit; p. of writan.
- WRað a prop, support, v. wræð.
- WRað bound, v. wriðan.
- WRAD, wræð, e; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* weerd *sævus, atrox; weedhyd f. sævitia, crudelitas: Dan.* vrede c. *wrath, anger: Swed.* wrede m. *like the Dan: Icel.* reidi f. *ira, animus hostilis*] *WRATH, anger; ira, indignatio, furor:—Hi wæran intinga þære wræðe they were a cause of the anger, Chr.* 1052, *Gib.* p. 166, 46. *Grap on wræðe griped in wrath, Cd.* 4.
- WRað, wræð; def. se wræða; adj. *WROTH, angry, enraged, earnest, sharp; also one angry, an enemy, foe; iratus, vehemens, urgens, acris, hostis:—Wrað on mode wrath in mind or mood, Cd.* 21: 35: 103. *Þam werode wræð wroth with the host, Cd.* 2. *Wræð mon - cynne angry with mankind, Cd.* 63. *Him God wæs wræð geworden with them God was angry, Cd.* 219. *Wearð wræð þam geongan cnapan erat urgens apud juvenem, Gen.* 39, 10. *Folmum þinum wraðum with thy enraged hands, Cd.* 48. *Ic eom wræðre þonne wermood sy I am sharper than wormwood is, Cod. Exon.* 111 a, 14. *Purh þæs wraðan gepanc through the enemy's device, Cd.* 30. *Wraðra sum some of enemies; inimicorum aliquis, Cd.* 128. *Wið wraðra gryre with fear of foes, Cd.* 143. *Gewræcon on wraðum on foes would wreak, Cd.* 94.
- WRæde; adv. 1. *Fiercely, furiously, dearly; vehementer, graviter.* 2. *In haste, quickly, swiftly; cito:—1. Wræde ongeald dearly paid, Cd.* 89. *Wræde winnað shall fiercely war, Cd.* 104. *Wind wræde blaweð a wind blows furiously, Bt. R. p.* 158.

- Swiðe wræde geendode very swiftly ended, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 14.
- WRæðlic *Enraged, vehement, dire; infestus, urgens, Cd.* 18.
- WRæð - mod wrath in mind or mood, angry, *Cd.* 26: 38.
- WRaxlere, es; m. *A WRESTLER, luctator, Som.*
- WRaxlian [*Plat.* wrangeln, rangeln *luctari: Dut.* worstelen *to wrestle with any one: Frs.* wraxlia *luctari*] *To WRESTLE; luctari:—Elf. gr. Som.* 19. *Wraxlode luctatus est, Gen.* 32, 24.
- WRaxlung, e; f. *WRESTLING; luctatio, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.
- Wreah covered; p. of wreon.
- Wreang, e; f. *Correction; castigatio, Ps.* 72, 14.
- Wrec revenge, *Ps.* 77, 11, v. wracu.
- Wrec wretched, exile; miser, *Chr.* 1066, v. wrecca.
- Wrecan *To go into exile, to be banished; exulare:—Þu scealt wið-last wrecan thou shalt into wide exile go, Cd.* 48.
- WRECAN, gewrecan; he wricð; p. wræc, bewræc, gewræc, we wræcon; pp. wreccen, gewreccen; v. a. [*Scot.* wroken *revenged, Jamieson: Plat.* wräken, wreken: *Dut.* wreken, wreeken: *Frs.* wreka: *Ger.* rächen: *Old Ger.* richen, rechen, rahhon, all signify to revenge, wreak: *Moes.* wrikan *persequi. — wracu revenge*] 1. *To exercise, pour out, inflict, WREAK; exercere, infligere.* 2. *To revenge, correct, chastise, punish; ulcisci, corrigere, punire.* 3. *To avenge, defend, vindicate; vindicare, ulcisci, i. e. defendere:—1. Torn wreccan wreak anger; indignationem exercere, iram effundere, Cd.* 116. *Ne moton wyt wreccan torn Godes nor may we wreak God's anger, Cd.* 117, *Th.* p. 152, 33. *Wrecað Godes yre effundite Dei iram, Ex.* 32, 27. *His torn gewræc his anger wreaked, Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 24. 2. *Ic wrece fædera unrihtwisnyse on bearnum ulciscar patrum iniquitates in filiis, Ex.* 20, 5: *Deut.* 5, 9: 18, 19. *Ælc wyrd is nyt þara þe wricð all fortune is useful for those whom (it) corrects, Bt.* 40, 2. *He gewreccan þohte he thought to punish, Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 77, 13. *Þec weceð and wreceð shall waken and chastise thee, Cd.* 203. 3. *Ic wrece hig vindicabo eam, Lk.* 18, 5.



Wrec me wið minne wiðer-  
winnan *vindica me contra meum  
adversarium*, *Lk.* 18, 3: *Gen.*  
42, 22. He wricð his þeo-  
was *vindicabit ejus servos*,  
*Deut.* 32, 43. He bið full  
wrecen he is fully avenged, *L.*  
*Athel.* p. 64, 46.

Wrecan; *p.* wrehte. To speak,  
tell, explain; enarrare, ex-  
ponere:—Wrecan wordum  
tell by words, *Menol. F.* 139:  
*Bd. S.* p. 511, 20, v. recan.

Wrecca an exile, *Bt.* 36, 2, v.  
wræcca.

Wreccē wretched, *Chr.* 1066,  
from wrec.

Wreccena of avengers, *L. pol.*  
*Alf. 4*; for wracena, *g. pl.* of  
wraçu.

Wreccenys revenge, *C. Lk.* 21,  
22, v. wrecnys.

Wreccum wretched, *Cd.* 169,  
from wrec.

Wrecend, *es*; *m.* An avenger;  
ultor, *Th. An.*

Wrecfull full of misery, *Cd.* 219,  
v. wræc-full.

Wrec-lastē an exile step, *Cd.* 219,  
v. wræc-lastē.

Wrecnian; *ic* wrecnige; *p.* ode;  
*pp.* od. To banish; exulare,  
*L. pol. Cnut.* 38.

Wrecnys, *se*; *f.* Revenge, ven-  
geance; ultio, *R. Lk.* 21,  
22.

Wrecon might, revenge, *Jud.* 15,  
11, v. wrecan.

Wrec-scipe A going abroad,  
banishment; peregrinatio, ex-  
ilium, *Lye.*

Wrec-sið the journey of an exile,  
v. wræc-sið.

Wrecsiðian to travel, v. wræc-  
siðian.

Wrecen A champion; defensor,  
*Conb. p.* 177, 5.

WRE'GAN, wregean; *p.* wrégde,  
*pp.* gewréged, forwréged; *v. a.*  
[*Plat.* wrogen, wrogen: *Dut.*  
wroegen: *Frs.* wrogia, wreia,  
wroga: *Ger.* rügen: *Ot. Tat.*  
*Not.* ruagen, ruogen, ruogan,  
wrogen: *Moes.* wrohjan ac-  
cusare; wrohs accusatio: *Dan.*  
röbe: *Swed.* röja to betray,  
discover: *Icel.* rægia calum-  
niari; rögr m. calumnia] To  
accuse; accusare, insinua-  
lare, deferre:—And agunnon  
hine wregan, *Lk.* 23, 2. Se  
is þe eow wregð est qui vos  
accuset, *Jn.* 5, 45. Ge hyne  
wregað vos eum accusatis, *Lk.*  
23, 14: *Mk.* 15, 4. Þa þe  
þe wregdon illi qui te accusa-  
runt, *Jn.* 8, 10: *Mt.* 27, 12:  
*Mk.* 15, 3. Þat hi wrehtun  
hyne ut illi accusarent eum, *Mt.*  
12, 10.

Wregendlic Accusative, accu-  
sing; accusativus:—Wre-

gendlic gebige accusative case,  
*Elf. gr. Som.* 7.

Wregere Accuser; accusator,  
delator, *Som.*

Wreginc, wreg-ing, wreg-ung.  
*An* accusing; accusatio, *Som.*

Wrehte, wrehton; for wregde  
accused, incited; *p.* of wregan,  
wrecan; or, for rehte related,  
cared for; *p.* of recan.

Wrehtend, *es*; *m.* An inciter,  
mover; instigator, incitor,  
*Cot.* 106.

Wreian to accuse, *Fulg.* 20, v.  
wregan.

WRENC, wrence, *es*; *m.* [*Scot.*  
wrink, wrynk a turning or  
winding, a trick, a fraud, a  
subterfuge, *Jamieson*] Deceit,  
deception, stratagem; fraus,  
dolus, stratagema:—Mid þam  
ilcan wrence with the same  
stratagem, *Ors.* 6, 36. He  
teah forð his ealdan wren-  
ceas he drew forth his old  
deceits, *Chr.* 1003.

WRENNa, *an*; *m.* [*Ir. Gael.*  
dread m.] A WREN; parrax,  
regulus; motacilla, regulus  
*Lin.*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Wreogan To revenge; ulcisci,  
*Ps.* 77, 64.

Wreohtere An accuser; accusa-  
tor, *Prov.* 18.

WREON, wryon, bewreon; *ic*  
wreo, he wryhð; *p.* wreah,  
we wrugon; *pp.* wrogen; *v. a.*  
[*Frs.* wrichta to cover, screen,  
hide; wrichta *pl.* clothes] To  
cover, conceal, hide; tegere,  
celare, protegere:—Mid hrag-  
le wryon with garment to  
cover, *Cd.* 76. Ic wreo me  
her I conceal me here, *Cd.* 40.  
Flod ealle wreah beorgas flood  
covered all mountains, *Cd.* 69.  
Unholt wrugon wudu-beama  
nos saltus celarunt arborum,  
*Cod. Exon.* 129 a, 15, v. wri-  
gan.

Wreotan, reotan. To make a  
cracking noise, to creak; cre-  
pitare, *Cot.* 151.

Wreoð a wreath, v. wræð.

Wreoðian to support, to bind,  
*Cot.* 84, v. wræðian, wriðan.

Wreoðian to support, *Bd. S.* p.  
610, 28, v. wræðian.

Wreuna a wren, v. wrænna.

Wricð, wriced exercises, utters,  
*Cd.* 213: *Gen.* 42, 22, v. wrecan.

Wridan To bud, flourish; fruti-  
care, pullulare:—Weaxað  
and wridað shall wax and  
flourish, *Cd.* 75, v. wriðian.

Wrigan; *ic* wrige, þu wriht, he  
wrihð, wrigð; *p.* wráh, we  
wrigon; *pp.* wrigen. To cover,  
rig, clothe; tegere, vestire:

—For hwon wriht þu seome  
why coverest thou (thy) naked-

ness? *Cd.* 42. Se þe wrigð  
wæterum qui tegit aquis, *Ps.*  
103, 3, v. wreon.

Wrigan To tend, to move towards,  
endeavour; tendere, conari,  
niti:—Ælc gesceaft wrigað  
wið his gecynde every crea-  
ture tends towards his kind, *Bt.*  
25: *Bt. R.* p. 169.

Wrigyls a garment, *C. Ps.* 62, 8,  
v. hragel.

Wriht coverest, *Cd.* 42, v. wri-  
gan.

Wrinclē A WRINKLE; ruga,  
*Som.*

Wrinclian To WRINKLE; rugare,  
*Som.*

WRINGAN, he wringð; *p.* wrang,  
we wrungon; *pp.* wrungen;  
*v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* wringen;  
*Ger.* ringen: *Dan.* vränge:  
*Swed.* wränga: *Icel.* hringa  
gyrare, circularis] To WRING,  
strain, press; stringere, pre-  
mere, exprimere:—Win wrin-  
gan to press wine, *Bt.* 5, 2.  
Ic nam þa winberian and  
wring on þæt fæt accepi uwas  
et exprimebam in poculum, *Gen.*  
40, 11.

Wrislan to change, v. wrixlan.

WRIST, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* wrist *f.*  
*Dut.* gewricht *n.* a joint: *Frs.*  
ruist, writs, werst, wrist, wrst,  
wirts *f.* a hasp, a joint, the  
wrist; *Dan.* vrist *c.* the instep;  
tarsus: *Swed.* wrist *m.*: *Icel.*  
rist *f.* sartago, craticula, con-  
vexum, seu dorsum plantæ pe-  
dis] The WRIST; carpus:—  
Oð þa wriste unto the wrist,  
*L. In.* 78.

WRIT, *es*; *n.* [*Icel.* rit *n.* rit-  
ning *f.* scriptura] A WRIT,  
writing, letter; scriptura,  
charta, literæ scriptæ:—  
Fande writes invenit chartam,  
*Chr.* 963, *Gib.* p. 118, 18.

WRITAN; *ic* write, þu writst,  
he writ, we writað; *p.* ic, he  
wrát, þu write, we writon;  
*pp.* writen; *v. a.* [*Plat.* ritten  
trahere, also to make a draught,  
design or sketch with a pen or  
other instrument: *Icel.* rita  
scribere] To WRITE, compose,  
to give or bestow by writing;  
scribere, describere:—Me  
gepuhte writan þe mihi visum  
est scribere tibi, *Lk.* 1, 3.

Wrat mid hys fingre scripsit  
cum ejus digito, *In.* 8, 6, 8.  
Ic wrat on fif bec I composed  
in five books, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 31.

Ptolomeus wrat ealles þises  
middan-geardes gemet on  
anre bec Plotemy wrote of the  
measure of all this middle-earth  
in one book, *Bt.* 18, 1, *Card.*  
p. 94, 15. Þa þe hi ymbe  
writon those about whom they  
wrote, *Bt.* 18, 3.



<sup>r</sup> Writ-bec *Writing-books*; scriptorii libelli, pugillares, *Cot.* 173.

Write-brede *A writing-table*; scriptoria tabula, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*

Writer, gewritere, es; *m.* A WRITER, scribe, notary; scriptor, notarius, scriba:—Lease writeras *false writers*, *Elf. pref. Hept.*: *Bt.* 18, 3. Folces writeras *populi scribæ*, *Mt.* 2, 4. Rihwisnys þara writera *justitia scribarum*, *Mt.* 5, 20.

Wrið *An ounce, inch*; uncia, *Ben.*

Wriða, an; *m.* *A thong, rein, bridle*; lorum, *Som.*

WRIÐAN, gewriðan; *p.* wráð, we wriðon; *pp.* wriðen, bewriðen, gewriðen; *v. a.* [*Dan.* vride, vrie *to twist, bend, wreath*: *Swed.* wrida, *like the Dan.*] 1. *To WREATH, bind, bind up*; ligare, alligare, constringere. 2. *To WRITHE*; torquere:—1. He wráð hys wunda *alligavit vulnera ejus*, *Lk.* 10, 34: *Gen.* 38, 28. Be-bead him þæt he þa tolysdan geþeodnesse minre heafud wunde gesette and wriðe *jussit ei ut ille dissolutam juncturam mei emicranii componeret et alligaret*, *Bd. S. p.* 620, 13. 2. Ic wriðe *torqueo*, *Elf. gr.* 28, 58.

<sup>a</sup> Wriðels *A band, cover*; fascia, velamen, *Cot.* 93.

WRIÐIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [*Plat.* wrieten *to grow luxuriantly by spreading about, to grow like bushes*; wriet *m.* *a thorn or other bush growing luxuriantly*] *To bud, fructify, grow, flourish*; fruticare, germinare, succrescere:—Ne sceolon unc betweenan wroht wriðian *between us two shall not strife grow*, *Cd.* 91. Weox and wriðade mægburh Semes Shem's race *waxed and flourished*, *Cd.* 82.

Writing WRITING; scriptio, scriptum, *Som.*

Writing-feðer, writing-fyðer. A WRITING-FEATHER, a pen; scriptorius calamus, *Ps.* 44, 2.

Writing-isen *A writing-iron, an iron pen*; scriptorium ferramentum, stylus, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*

Writ-seax *A penknife*; scriptorius culter, scalpellum, stylus, *Som.*

Writ-pufian *to shoot forth, v. wriðian.*

Wrixendlic, wrixindlic. *Mutual, one another*; mutuus, *Dial.* 2, 7.

Wrixendlice; *adv.* Mutually,

*reciprocally, in turn*; mutuo, vicissim:—Hi wrixendlice hine bædon illi *vicissim eum rogabant*, *Bd. S. p.* 598, 42: *C. Ps.* 32, 15.

<sup>t</sup> WRIXL, gewrixl, es; *n.* *A change, exchange, turn, course*; vicis, vicissitudo, reciprocatio:—Wraelic wrixl *a wonderful change*, *Cod. Exon.* 13 b, 18. Wæl-gara wrixl *a change of deadly weapons*, *Cd.* 93, *Th. p.* 120, 5. Geset þæt gewrixle *appointed the change*, *Bt.* 21, *Card. p.* 114, 20, 30. Hwylc gewrixl sylð se man for hys sawle, *Mt.* 17, 26. On his gewrixles, *Lk.* 1, 8.

Wrixlan, wrixlian, gewrixlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To change, exchange, answer, respond, vary*; permutare, mutare, alternare, reciprocare:—Cwæð þæt him to micel æwiste wære, þæt hy swa emnllice wrixledon *said that were too great dishonour to them, that they exchange so equally*, *Ors.* 4, 6. Wrixliende *exchanging*, *Bd. S. p.* 927, 39, B. Wraetlice wrixled *wonderfully changed*, *Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 10. Hie hæfdon gewrixled *they had exchanged*, *Cd.* 18, *Th. p.* 22, 3. Wordum wrixlan *to respond in words*, *Beo.* 13, 73, *K. l.* 1741: *Cod. Exon.* 83 b, 7.

<sup>u</sup> Wrixlung, e; *f.* *A changing, exchanging, borrowing, loan*; permutatio, reciprocatio, mutuum, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 58.

Wroc *a trunk, v. wrot.*

Wrogen *concealed*; *pp.* of wreon.

Wroht *covered, v. wreon.*

Wroht worked, wrought, *v. wyr-can.*

WRÓHT, e; *f.* [*Plat.* wroge, wróge, wróginge *f.* *Dut.* wroeging *f.* *a remorse, regret*: *Frs.* wroging *f.* *accusatio*: *Ger.* rüge *f.* *Old Ger.* ruoge *f.* *Ot.* rúagstab *accusatio*: *Tat.* 114, 1, ueliihen rougstab *bringet ir uuidar thesan man? quam accusationem profertis contra hunc hominem*: *Moes.* wrohs *accusatio, v. wregan*] 1. *Accusation, blame, fault*; accusatio, criminatio, culpa. 2. *Strife, contention*; lis, dissidium. 3. *A crime, scandal*; flagitium, crimen, offensa. 4. *Damage, injury, calamity*; damnum, calamitas:—1. Hwylce wrohte bringe ge ogean þisne mann *quam accusationem adfertis contra istum hominem?* *Jn.* 18, 29. He gewregde his broðru þære mæstan wrohte *ille criminatus est ejus fratres maxima accusatione*, *Gen.* 37,

2: *Lk.* 1, 6. 2. Wroht wæs asprungen *strife was dissipated*, *Cd.* 5. Wroht berenedon *kindled strife*, *Cd.* 149. 3. On me wrohte aelecgean *on me attach crime*, *Cd.* 127. Þu laðlice wrohte onstealde *thou wickedly hast crime perpetrated*, *Cd.* 43: *Ps.* 118, 165. 4. Nes nænig wroht on hrægle *was no injury on (their) raiment*, *Cd.* 195. Hwanon seo wroht com *whence the calamity came*, *Ors.* 6, 4. —Wroht-berend *an accuser*; accusationem ferens, accusator, delator. Nota vero quod, in *M. Ps.* 126, 5. Saxonius interpres pro *excussor* legisse videtur *excusator*; et, quasi idem fuisset *com accusator*, reddidisse per hanc vocem, wroht-berend.—Wroht-bora *an accuser, delator*, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 73.—Wroht-georn *desirous of strife*; litis avidus, *Past.* 47, 1.—Wroht-geteme *criminations*, *Cd.* 2.—Wroht-lic *accusing*; accusatorius, *Lup.* 8.—Wroht-sawere *a sower of strife*, *Past.* 46, 2.—Wroht-scipe *crime*, *Cd.* 80.—Wroht-smið *a worker of crime, the devil*, *Cod. Exon.* 46 a, 3. Wroht-spicol [*spræcol talkative*] *one speaking injuriously, a whisperer*; injuriosa loquens, susurro.

Wroht *A whisperer*; susurro, *Elf. gr.* 36, 38.

<sup>w</sup> Wrong *A prison*; cavernamen, carcer, *Cot.* 209, *Lye.*

Wrot *A trunk, proboscis*; elephantis promuscis, *Cot.* 25, 166: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 58.

WROTAN [*Plat.* wröten, wröden, wröen, roden, raden, rüden *to grub up, root up the ground as pigs*: *Dut.* wroeten *to root, to moil and toil*: *Ger.* reuten, rotten, ausrotten: *Old Ger.* ruitan, urriutan: *Dan.* rode, opröde, rydde: *Swed.* utrota, röta *ut*: *Icel.* rota *eruere, egerere*: *Grk.* ὀρυσσῶν, ὀρυσσῶν *to dig up*: *Brockett.* *North Country words*, wroht *to bore, to root up like a hog*: *Chau.* wrote. *It is of the same root with the Plat.* riten, *Ger.* reisen *to pull, to draw with force*: *Lat.* mid. rutare, ruptare, rostrum suis *the snout of a swine*.—wrot *a trunk*] *To root*; subigere, rostro versare, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* 28, 6.

Wruon *concealed*; *p.* of wreon. Wrungen *wrung*; *pp.* of wringan.

Wryhta *a wright, v. wyrhta*. Wryhtere *a writer, v. writere.*



\* Wryh<sup>3</sup> conceals, hides; tegit, v. wreon.

Wua who. — Wua sua whoso, *Chr.* 1135, v. hwa.

WUCE, wice, uce; an; f. q. also wucu, e; f. [Plat. weke f: *Dut.* week f: *Ger.* woche f: *Ker.* uuehcha: *Ot.* uuecha, uuechu, uuehho: *Dan.* uge c: *Swed.* wecka f: *Icel.* vika f. In the Slavonic dialects veca, wec, wisk signify a period, age, a space of time; in the Moes. wiko is a row, an order, which, together with the Lat. vices, are visibly related to wice or wuce] A WEEK; hebdomas, septimana: — Ymb wucan after a week, *Cd.* 132. On þære forman Lenten-wucan in the first Lent-week, *Rub. Mt.* 16, 28: 18, 15. Mid þy an wucu þæs fastenes gefylled wæs when one week of the feast was complete, *Bd. S.* p. 615, 3. On þære þryddan wucan ær myddan wintra in the third week before mid-winter (Christmas), *Rub. Mt.* 3, 1. Pritig and six wucena buton twam dagum thirty and six weeks except two days, *Chr.* 495. Prim wucum fulle tribus septimanis completis, *Bd. S.* p. 617, 7. — Wuc-þen a weekly servant, *R. Ben.* 35. — Wuc-þenung a weekly service or office, *R. Ben.* 35.

Wuda - cærfille, wudu - cærfille. WOOD - CHERVIL, wild chervil; sylvestre cherefolium, leontice, cacalia, gingidium sylvestre, *Cot.* 207: *Herb.* 86.

Wuda-land WOOD-LAND; saltuosa terra: — Wudæ - land, *Test. Ælfled.*

Wud-bind, wudu-bind. WOOD-BIND, black ivy; periclymenon, capparitis, terebinthus, hederia nigra, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64: *C. R. Mk.* 1, 6.

Wud - culfre, wudu-culfre, an; f. THE WOOD-CULVER, wood-pigeon; palumbes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Wude wood, v. wudu.

Wude - feoh. Literally wood-money, a ticket of wood which admitted to the play; lucar, locar: *Grk.* θεωρικον merces scilicet pro loco vel sede in spectaculis publicis apud Romanos data, *Lye.*

Wude-fin, wudu-fin. A pile or heap of wood; ligni strues, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Wudelic Woody, wild; sylvestris, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 18.

Wude-merce Wood-mint, parsley; apiaster, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66. Apium, *Cot.* 206.

Wuderas Wooden shoes or patens; calones, calcei lignei: — *Cot.* 43. Wudieras, wudigeras, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65, 68.

Wude-rofe, wudu-rofe. Yellow asphodil, wood - rowel; hasultima regia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66. Malache agrestis, *Herb.* 53.

Wude-stoc, Wude-stoke [Flor. *Kni.* Wodestoke: *Hunt.* Wodstoc: *Hovd.* Wudestocke: *Brom.* Wodestoke a woody place. *Som.* says, "Locum sylvestrem (qualis iste quondam) nomen sonat] WOOD-STOCK; nomen vici in agro Oxoniensi, *L. Ethelr.* in pref: *Chr.* 1123.

Wude-pistel, wudu-pistel wood-thistle, v. wode-pistel.

Wude-wasan Gods of the woods, satyrs, robbers; satyri, fauni, sicarii, *Elf. gl. Som.* 1, 6.

Wudewe a widow, *Lk.* 2, 37, v. wuduwe.

Wudian; p. ode; pp. od. To cut wood; ligna cædere: — Iosue him behead þæt hi wudodon him Josua iis præcepit ut illi ligna cæderent iis, *Jos.* 9, 27.

Wudieras wooden shoes, v. wuderas.

Wudi-ham [wudu wood, ham a habitation] ODIHAM, a woody residence, Hants; nomen vici in agro Hantonensi, *Chr.* 1116.

WUDU; nom. ac. g. d. wuda; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena, a; d. um; m. q. also wude, es; m. [v. cognate words in weald] 1. Forest; lignum. 2. A wood, forest. 3. A tree; arbor.

4. What is made of wood, a ship; navis: — 1. Her ys wudu and fyr, *Gen.* 22, 7. Abraham þa het Isaac beran þone wudu, *Gen.* 22, 6, 9: *Cd.* 139. Wudu treowa wood of trees, *L. pol. Cnut.* 5. 2. Se wudu wagode the forest shook, *Bt.* 35, 6. On feldum wudes in campis sylva, *Ps.* 131, 6. Eofor of wuda aper ex sylva, *Ps.* 79, 14. Þa wudas bifodon the woods trembled, *Bt.* 35, 6. Treowa wuda arbores sylvarum, *Ps.* 95, 12: 49, 11: 103, 21. Forceorf hira wudas succidite eorum lucos, *Ex.* 34, 13: *Num.* 18, 19. 3. Ælc wudu wile weaxan every tree will grow, *Bt.* 34, 10. Sumes wuda eard bið on dunum of one tree (the) native soil is on hills, *id.* Ælces landes gecynd is þæt hit him gelicne wudu tydrige every land's nature is that it nourishes suit-

able (wood) trees, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 21. 4. Ofer sealtne sæ sund wudu drifan per salsum mare navem propellere, *Cod. Exon.* 17 b, 16.

— Wudu - ælfenne, WOOD-ELVES, fairies, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79. — Wudu-æppel WOOD-APPLE; sylvestre pomum, *L. M.* 2, 12. — Wudu-beam a forest tree, a tree; sylva arbor, *arbor, Cd.* 199. — Wudu-bearwe a grove of wood, a grove; arboreum nemus, *Cod. Exon.* 58 a, 7. — Wudu-bend woodbind, v. wud - bind. — Wudu-bill A WOODBILL; falcastrum, *Cot.* 84. — Wudu-brun bugloss or ox-tongue; buglossa. — Wudu - bucca a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, *Som.* — Wudu-cærfille wood-chervil, v. wuda-cærfille. — Wudu-coc A WOODCOCK; sylvestris gallus, gallinago, *Cot.* 159: *R.* 38. — Wudu-culfre a wood-pigeon, v. wud-culfre. — Wudu-cunelle wild marjoram; sylvestris cumila, *L. M.* 3, 22. — Wudu-docce the wood or wild dock; sylvestre lapathum, *Herb.* 36. — Wudu - fasten the wood-fastness; sylvarum, i. e. sylvis facta munitio, *Chr.* 894. Lignum munimentum, scilicet arca Noæ, *Cd.* 65. — Wudu-fille wood or wild thyme; sylvestre serpyllum, *L. M.* 3, 8. — Wudu-fin a wood-pile, stack of wood, v. wude-fin. — Wudu-fugl wood or wild fowls; sylvestris avis, *Bt.* 25. — Wudu-gat a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, *Som.* — Wudu-heawere A WOOD - HEWER; ligni caesor, *Deut.* 29, 11. — Wudu-holt a wood-grove, a grove; arborum saltus, nemus, *Cod. Exon.* 56 a, 19. — Wudu-hunig wood or wild honey, *Mt.* 3, 4: *Mk.* 1, 6. — Wudu-leahtric, wudu - lectrice WOOD - LETTUCE, wild lettuce; sylvestris lactuca, *Herb.* 31. — Wudu-leswe a wood pasture, feeding in the wood; sylva depastura, *Chart. in Hickes's Diss. Epist.* p. 80. — Wudu-mær the wood-mare, an echo; sylvestris nympa, echo, *Cot.* 71. — Wudu-rædden wood rule or right to feed in woods; sylvarum regimen, sive jus in sylva depasturam, *Chart. Werfrithi, apud Bd. S.* p. 771, 47. — Wudu-rofe wood-rowel, v. wude - rofe. — Wudu-snite A linnet; sylvestris carduelis, *Som.* — Wudu-pistel wood-thistle, v. wude-pistel. — Wudu-treow a forest tree, a tree,



Ps. 95, 12, v. wudu.—Wudu-wald, wudu-weald a *woody weald, a forest*; sylvestris sal-tus, Cot. 113.—Wudu-weaxe *Wood-waxen, a green herb*; genistella tinctoria, capparis, L. M. 1, 35: 3, 30, Som.—Wudu-wind *The with-wind, convolvulus, woodbine, wild vine*; convolvulus, viburnum, Cot. 165.

<sup>b</sup>Wudulic; *adj.* *Woody*; sylves-tris, Cot. 8.

Wuduwa, an; *m.* A WIDOWER; viduus:—Ponne is rihtast þæt he þanon forð wuduwa þurhwunige then is most proper that he thenceforth remain a widower, L. Const. W. p. 160, 59, v. wuduwe.

Wuduwan—hād the state of a widow, widowhood; viduae status, viduitas, Past. 31.

WUDUWE, wudewe, widewe, weodewe, an; *f.* [Plat. we-dewe, weduwe, wedu *f.* Dut. weduwe *f.* Frs. weda, wida, vedua *f.* Ger. witwe *f.* wittib *f.* Olā Ger. uuitua, uuitua, uuitaua, uuiteuua, wydwe, witewe: Moes. widowo, widu-wo vidua: Fr. veuve *f.* It. vedova *f.* Slav. wdova *f.* Sp. viuda *f.* Sans. vadhu a woman who has been married: Wel. gweddw single; gwr gweddw, gwraig weddw a widow, anciently a single or unmarried woman, a maid. Wachter derives it from videre in dividere, the Old Etruscan iduare to divide] A WIDOW; vidua. Among the Anglo-Saxons, twelve months was the legal time for widowhood. If the widow married within the year, she lost all the property she derived from her first husband, L. Cnut. pol. 71, W. p. 144, 45. A widow who remained twelve months without a husband might afterwards marry, L. Cnut. Ethel. W. p. 109, 9:—Pa com an earm wudu-we, Mk. 12, 42, 43: Lk. 21, 2, 3: Cd. 94. Geong wudu-we a young widow, Elf. Ep. I. 42. Wudewe oð feower and hund-eahtatig geara vidua ad quatuor et octoginta annorum, Lk. 2, 37. Anre wudewan sunu cujusdam viduae filius, Lk. 7, 12. To anre wudewan ad quamdam viduam, Lk. 4, 26. Eower wif beoð wudewan vestre uxores sient vidue, Ex. 22, 24. Pa þe wudewena hus forswelgað qui viduarum domos devorant, Mk. 12, 40: Lk. 20, 47.

Wuffa, Wuffingas. WUFFA,

WUFFINGS; Wuffa, Wuffingæ:—Wuffa, fram þam East-Engla cyningas forþon Wuffingas wæron nemde Wuffa, from whom East-Englian kings were hence named Wuffings, Bd. S. p. 518, 38, v. Uffingas.

<sup>c</sup>Wuhlung, *e*; *f.* Madness, fury, rage; in the pl. The furies; rabies, furor:—Him þære wuhlunga gesteoran to correct the madness in him, Bt. 16, 4. Wuhunga Furia, Dire, Eumenides, Cot. 91.

WUHT, wiht, uht; *g. d. e*; *pl. nom. g. ac. a*; *d. um*; *f.* [Plat. Dut. Frs. wicht *n.* a little child: Ger. wicht *m.* a child, and in the compound words, armerwicht *m.* a poor fellow; bösewicht *m.* a villain: Old Ger. wiht, weht *a being, a creature*: Ot. armuiht pau-per; crumbu uiht homines distorti; hella wiht diaboli: Ker. eoweht something: Moes. waiht what, ought, wight; res quævis, aliquid; ni waiht nulla res. The Ger. wichtel *n.* a hobgoblin, the nightmare, spirit of the mountain: Icel. vætt *f.* vættir *c.* genius, daemon] 1. A creature, WIGHT, animal, thing; creatura, animal, res. 2. Aught, any thing; aliquid, *v. aht*:—1. Ne wene ic þæt ænig wuht sie þe wiðwinne nor imagine I that there is any creature which opposes, Bt. 35, 4, Card. p. 252, 9. Ne mæg ic nane cwica wuht ongitan þe lyste forweorðan I cannot find any living animal which wishes to perish, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 1. Nanre wuhte lichoma no creature's body, Bt. 16, 2, Card. p. 78, 27. Swilca wuhta him deriað such animals annoy them, Bt. 16, 2, Card. p. 80, 4: 39, 3. Wuhta nan creaturarum nulla, Bt. R. p. 196. 2. Wuht laðes aught of sin, Cd. 26. Wuht hearmes aught of harm, Cd. 30. Ne wæs wiht geworden there had not aught been, Cd. 5, Th. p. 7, 8, 9, 10. Ic ne mæg wuht oncnawan I cannot aught understand, Cd. 26, Th. p. 34, 6. Nan wuht godes not aught of good, Bt. 38, 3.

Wuht A vein; vena, Som.

Wuhte Adversity; adversitas, Som.

Wuhung a fury, madness, *v.* wuhlung.

Wul wool, *v.* wull.

Wul-browa [bræw the brow] The soft hair first appearing on the face, down; lanugo, Som.

<sup>d</sup>Wul-camb A WOOL-COMB; lanæ pecten, Som.

Wulder glory, *v.* wuldor.

Wulderlice Gloriously; gloriose, Bd. S. p. 500, 10.

WULDOR, wulder; *g.* wuldres; *d.* wuldre; *m.* [Moes. wulthun gloria] Glory; gloria:—Godes wuldor Dei gloria, Lev. 9, 23: Jn. 11, 40. Cyðan wuldor Godes prædicare gloriam Dei, Ps. 18, 1: Jn. 11, 4. Ancennedes wuldor unigeniti gloria, Jn. 1, 14. Gode sy wuldor Deo sit gloria, Lk. 2, 14. Sy wuldor Drihtne sit gloria Domino, Ps. 103, 32. Wuldres God God of glory, Bt. R. p. 175. To þines folces wuldre in tui populi gloriam, Lk. 2, 32. Mid mycelum wuldre cum magna gloria, Mk. 13, 26.—Wuldor-beag, wuldor-beah a crown of glory; gloria vel gloriosa corona, Ps. 64, 12.—Wuldor-beagian to crown with glory; gloria coronare, Som.—Wuldor-blæd glorious fruit or reward; gloriosum præmium, Jdth. p. 23, 35.—Wuldor-cyning glorious king; gloria vel gloriosus rex, Cod. Exon. 54 a, 15: 62 a, 1.

<sup>e</sup>—Wuldor-fæder father of glory; gloria vel gloriosus pater, Bd. S. p. 597, 21.—Wuldor-fæst fast in glory, glorious; gloria firmus, gloriosus, magnificus, Cd. 162: Nic. 29: C. T. Ps. 86, 2.—Wuldor-fæstlice Gloriously; gloriose, Chr. 189.—Wuldor-ful, wuldor-full full of glory, glorious; gloria plenus, gloriosus, Nic. 28: Ps. 86, 2.—Wuldor-fullian to glorify; glorificare, magnificare, Ps. 85, 8.—Wuldor-fullice gloriously; gloriose, Lk. 13, 17.—Wuldor-gast glory spirit; gloria vel gloriosus spiritus, Cd. 141.

Wuldor-gesteald a glorious abode; gloria statio, mansio, sedes, Cd. 4: 171.—Wuldor-hama, wuldor-homa a glorious covering; gloriosus amictus, Cd. 190: Cod. Exon. 53 b, 15.—Wuldor-lic glory-like, glorious; gloriosus, admirabilis, Ps. 8, 1. Orthodoxus, Cot. 143.—Wuldor-spel glori-ous riches, glorious works; gloria fructus, gloriosæ opes, Cd. 5.—Wuldor-torht glory-bright; gloria illustris, gloriosus, Cd. 6.

Wuldrian, gewuldrian; *ic* wuldrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v.* a. 1. To glorify, praise; glorificare. 2. To boast; gloriri.—1. Ic wuldrige nama þinne glorificabo nomen tuum, Ps.



- 85, 11. Gif ic wuldriġe me sylfne *si ego glorificem me ipsum*, Jn. 8, 54. God wuld-  
drode *Deum glorificavit*, Lk. 5,  
25. Se Hælend næs þa gyt  
gewuldrod, Jn. 7, 39.  
2. Hy wuldriað on þe ealle *glori-  
abuntur in te omnes*, Ps. 5,  
14.  
Wuldrung, e; f. *A glorying,  
boasting; gloriatio, Scint.*  
63.  
WULF, es; m. [Plat. wulf m:  
Dut. Ger. wolf m: Tat. Not.  
uolva, uolua, uoov, ulf,  
olf, ulp: Moes. wulfs lupus:  
Dan. ulv. c: Sued. ulf m.  
warg m. lupus: Icel. ulfr, ylgr,  
vargr m. lupus. The Lat.  
vulpis, a rapacious animal  
like the wolf, is a near rela-  
tion to it: Sued. ulfwa ululare:  
Icel. ylfa lupa; ylfa, yla ulu-  
lare] A wolf; lupus:—Wul-  
fes heofod a wolf's head, L.  
Edw. Conf. 7. Rapiende  
wulfas rapaces lupi, Mt. 7, 15.  
Sume wurdon to wulfan or  
wulfum some were changed to  
wolves, Bt. 38, 1. Betwux  
wulfas inter lupos, Mt. 10, 16:  
Lk. 10, 3. ¶ Wulfes camb,  
comb wolf's thistle; chamæleon,  
Herb. 26: Elf. gl. Som. p.  
66. Wulfes fest, fist wolf's  
fist, toadstool, mushroom; lupi  
crepitus, fungus. Wulfes  
tæsel, wolf's thistle or teasel;  
lupi carduus, chamæleon alba,  
Herb. 152.  
Wul-heart WOLF-HEARTED,  
cruel; lupinum cor habens,  
atrox, Cd. 178.  
Wulf-hole a wolf's hole or den;  
lupinarium, Cot. 121.  
WULL, es; n. g. [Plat. wull,  
wulle, wul f: Dut. wol, wolle  
f: Frs. wille, wille, ulle f:  
Ger. wolle f: Not. der den  
sne tuot also uolla qui dat  
nivem ut lanam, Ps. 147, 16:  
Moes. wulla: Dan. uld c:  
Sued. Icel. ull f: Bret. ulven  
f: Ir. Gael. olann, olunn f.  
wool; olla adj. woollen:  
Russ. wolna, welna: Bohm.  
wlina: Hind. wal] WOOL;  
lana:—Uawæscen wull un-  
washed wool, Elf. gl. Som.  
p. 80. Se wæg wulles a  
wey of wool, L. pol. Edg. 8.  
Se selð snaw swa swa wulle  
qui dat nivem sicut lanam, Ps.  
147, 5.  
Wullen woollen, v. wyllen.  
Wull-hnoppa WOOL-NAP; la-  
nugo, villus, tomentum, Cot.  
122.  
Wull-tewestre A wool-carder or  
preparer; lanifica, Obs. Lun.  
10, 25.  
Wulmod A distaff; colus, Som.

Wul-wæga campana, Elf. gl. Som.  
p. 67.

Wuman woman, v. wiman.

Wuna a custom, Bd. S. p. 494,  
11, v. gewuna.

Wunanes a habitation, v. wune-  
nes.

WU'ND, e; f. [Fr. wnde, vnde  
f: Dut. wond f: Plat. Ger.

wunde f: Old Ger. uunta,  
uunto: Moes. wund vulnus:

Icel. und f. vulnus, plaga:  
Wel. gwan a prick, stab: Ir.

Gael. gunta wounded] 1. A  
wound, sore, ulcer; vulnus,  
ulcer. 2. A wounding; vulne-  
ratio:—1. Wundwið wunde

vulnus pro vulnere, Ex. 21, 25.  
Sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan

wund struck Job with the worst  
sore, Job. p. 166, 31. Eal on

anre wunde all in one sore,  
Job. p. 166, 32. Geheled

fram þære wunde healed of the  
wound, Bd. S. p. 512, 1.

Wrað his wunda obligavit  
ejus vulnera, Lk. 10, 34. 2.

On mine wunde ad meam  
vulnerationem, Gen. 4, 23.

Wúnd wounded, Ors. 3, 7, v.  
wúndian.

Wúndel, wúndl. A wound; vul-  
nus, ulcus:—Wundela wounds,

Herb. 176, 5.  
Wunden wound, twisted, Cd. 95.

—Wunden-locc wounden-lock,  
twisted or platted hair, Jdth.

p. 22, 25; pp. of windan.

Wunder a wonder, Bt. R. p. 194,  
v. wundor.

Wunder-clofe Camphor; cam-  
phora, Som.

Wunderlic wonderful, Bt. 33, 4:  
35, 5, v. wunderlic.

Wunderlice wonderfully, Bt. 33,  
4, v. wunderlice.

Wúndian; ic wúndige; p. ode;  
pp. wúndad, gewúnded, wúnd;

v. a. To wound, tear; vulne-  
rare, lacerare:—Se þe mann

wundað qui hominem vulnerat,  
Ex. 21, 12: Jos. 11, 6. He

wund was ille vulneratus erat,  
Ors. 3, 7. Ungeheredre

leoma toslitnyse wundade  
inaudita membrorum discerp-  
tione lacerati, Bd. S. p. 479,

14. And eft he hym sende  
oðerne þeow, and hi pone on

heafde gewundodon, Mk. 12,  
4.

Wundne wounded, Bt. R. p. 159;  
ac. of part. wund.

Wundon wound, twisted; p. of  
windan.

WUNDOR, wunder, wundur,  
wonder; g. wundes; d. wun-  
dre; pl. nom. ac. wundru; n.

[Plat. wunner, wunder n:  
Dut. wonder n: Ger. wunder

n: Ker. in untrum in mirabi-  
libus: Mons. vunter, uuuntar:

Dan. Swed. under n: Icel.  
undur n. prodigium, mira-  
culum] A WONDER; miracu-  
lum, prodigium:—Peah hit

læsse wundor sie though it be  
a less wonder, Bt. 39, 3, Card.  
p. 330, 17. Nis þæt nan

wundor that is no wonder, Bt.  
30, 2: Deut. 1, 37. Wun-  
drum scinað with wonders or

wonderfully shines; mirifice  
splendet, Bt. R. p. 186. Synd

þas wundru gefremode on  
him sunt hæc miracula edita in  
eo, Mt. 14, 2. Swa fela wun-  
dra swa tam multa miraculo-  
rum quam, Lk. 4, 23. Ic

wirce wundru faciam miracula,  
Ex. 12, 12. On eallum mi-  
num wundrum þe ic wirce in  
omnibus meis miraculis qua  
faciam, Ex. 3, 20.

Wundor-full WONDERFUL, ad-  
mirable; mirabilis, mirandus,  
Som.

Wunderfullice WONDERFULLY;  
mire, mirabiliter, Som.

Wundorlic, wunderlic; comp.  
ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Won-  
derful, wondrous; mirabilis,

mirandus, mirus:—Hyt ys  
wundorlic on urum eagam

id est mirabile in nostris oculis,  
Ps. 117, 22: Mt. 21, 42:

Mk. 12, 11. Þæt ys wun-  
dorlic istud est mirum, Jn. 9,

30. He wearð þa swiðe of-  
þyrst for þam wundorlice

slege erat valde sitiens propter  
istam mirandam cædem, Jud.  
15, 18: Bt. 33, 4. Wundor-  
lice more wonderful, Bt. R. p.

176. Wundorliceost most won-  
derful, Ors. 2, 4.

Wundorlice, wunderlice; adv.  
In a wonderful manner, won-  
derfully; mire, mirum in

modum:—Wundorlice afirhte  
mirum in modum terrefacti,  
Gen. 20, 8. Þæt ge witon hu

wundorlice, &c. ut cognoscatis  
quam mire, &c. Ex. 11, 7.

Wundr a wonder, v. wundor.

WUNDRIAN, wundrigan; p. ode;  
pp. od; v. a. Sometimes governs  
a g. [Plat. wunnern: Dut.

wonderen: Ger. wundern:  
Old Ger. uuunteron, uuon-  
teron, uuuntarn: Dan. undre,

undre sig to admire or wonder  
at a thing: Swed. undra to

admire, wonder; Icel. undraz  
mirari. —wundor a wonder]

To wonder, to wonder at,  
to admire; mirari, obstu-  
pescere, mirificare:—Ic wat

þæt ælc para wile þæs wun-  
drian I know that each of them  
will wonder at it, Bt. 39, 9,

Card. p. 346, 9. Ongann ic  
wundrigan began I to wonder,

Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 19.



Gif hwa wundrie hu hit gewurðan mihte þæt si quis miretur quomodo id fieri potuit ut, *Jud.* 15, ult. Þa wundrode he tum miratus est ille, *Mt.* 8, 10. Wundrode þæt folc his lare admiratus est populus ejus doctrinam, *Mt.* 7, 28. Ealle ge wundrigeað omnes vos miramini, *Jn.* 7, 21. Wundrodon, *Mt.* 19, 25 : 21, 20 : *Mk.* 6, 2. Wundrigende mirans, *Lk.* 24, 12.

<sup>j</sup> Wundrum; *adv.* [d. of wundor] With wonders, wonderfully; mirifice, *Cod. Exon.* 62 b, 20 : *Cd.* 177, *Th.* p. 222, 28.

Wundrung, e; *f.* A WONDERING, astonishment; admiration, stupor:—Hig wundredun mycelre wundrunge obstupuerunt magno stupore, *Mk.* 5, 42.

Wünd-swaðe a wound-track, a scar; vulneris vestigium, cicatrix, *C. V. Ps.* 37, 5.

Wune practice, custom, v. gewuna.

Wunelic accustomed, v. gewunelic.

Wunelice commonly, v. gewunelice.

Wunenes, wunones, se; *f.* A dwelling, habitation; mansio, habitatio:—He him wunonnesse stowe sealde ille ei mansionis locum dedit, *Bd. S.* p. 626, 13. Sealde him wunenesse dedit eis mansionem, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 18.

WUNIAN, awunian; ic wunige; *p. ode*; *pp.* gewunod; *v. n.* [Plat. wanan: *Dut.* wonen: *Ger.* wohnen: *Old Ger.* uonnan, uonnen, uuanen: *Dan.* boe: *Swed.* bo, wistas: *Icel.* búa habitare, incolere: *Scot.* to won, to win, to wyn to dwell; wonnyng, wyning a dwelling: *Dan.* vaaning c. a dwelling: *Swed.* wåning f. a dwelling. This word is closely related to buan] 1. To won, dwell, inhabit, reside, rest; habitare, degere, morari. 2. To remain, stay, continue, be, exist; continuare, manere, durare, esse, consistere:—1. Westen wunian to inhabit a desert, *Cd.* 202. Ic wylle to dæg on þinum huse wunian volo hodie in tua domo morari, *Lk.* 19, 5. Wuna mid unc commorare cum nobis, *Lk.* 24, 29. God wunað on him Deus habitat inter eos, *Num.* 16, 3. To þam þæt we wunedon on þinum lande ut nos habitaremus in tua terra, *Gen.* 47, 4. Wunigeað on þam ylean huse moremini in illa ipsa domo, *Lk.* 10, 7. Hig wunedon on

Galilea habitabant in Galileæ, *Mt.* 17, 22. 2. Wunian

awa to aldre to remain throughout all ages, *Cd.* 220. He ana unawendendlic wuniað he alone remains unchangeable, *Bt.* 35, 5, *Card.* p. 258, 15. Wunað on ecnesse manet in æternum, *Jn.* 8, 35. Hi wunedon oð þysne dæg mansissent ad hunc diem, *Mt.* 11, 23.

<sup>k</sup> Wunnen, wunnon laboured, fought, v. winnan.

Wunones a dwelling, v. wunenes.

Wun-stede, wun-stow a dwelling-place; mansionis locus, *Som.*

Wun-sum pleasant, v. wynsum.

Wununes a dwelling, v. wunenes.

Wunung, e; *f.* 1. A WONING, dwelling, habitation; mansio, habitatio. 2. An inner room, chamber; conclave:—1. Sy wunung heora on westfiat habitatio eorum deserti, *Ps.* 68, 30. Wununge habban to have a dwelling, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 116, § 8. On feldlicum wunungum in campestribus habitationibus, *Jos.* 10, 40. 2. Þu wirst wununge binnan þam arce tu facies conclavia intra arcam, *Gen.* 6, 14.

Wunung-stow a dwelling-place, a dwelling; mansionis locus, habitatio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Wuolde would, *Bt. R.* p. 151, for wolde, v. willan.

Wurættan To torment; torquere, vexare, *R. Mk.* 5, 7.

<sup>l</sup> Wurað wroth, angry; iratus, *C. Mt.* 27, 7, v. wrað.

Wuraðo wrath, anger; ira, *C. Mt.* 3, 7, v. wrað.

Wurcæð work, for wyrcað, v. wyrcan.

Wurcean to work, *Ors.* 5, 5, v. wyrcan.

Wurd a word, *Mt.* 26, 75, v. word.

Wurde, wurdon was, was made, v. weorðan.

Wurdlian to talk, v. wordlian.

Wurht, wurhton, for worhte, worhton worked, made; fecit, fecerunt, v. wyrcan.

Wurm a worm, *Deut.* 32, 24, v. wyrm.

Wurma, wyrma, an; *m.* A shell-fish, from the juice of which they formerly dyed a purple colour; murex:—Wurman geblonden dyed purple, *Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 10.

Wurma-man A herb which dyes yellow; lutum herba, unde color luteus, *Som., Lye.*

Wurmille The herb origany or wild marjoram; origanum, *Som.*

Wurm-read [wurma a shell-fish, read red] Scarlet, crimson;

coccineus:—Wrað wurm-readne præd þæron circumligavit coccineum filum in illa, *Gen.* 38, 28. Ic geseah wurm-readne basing widi coccineam chlamydem, *Jos.* 7, 21.

<sup>m</sup> Wurmsig, wurmsihtig, gewurmsmed, gewurms. Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

Wurpan to cast, *Ex.* 4, 3 : *Jos.* 4, 3 : *Mt.* 15, 26 : 17, 27 :

*Mk.* 4, 26 : *Jn.* 6, 37 : 8, 7 : *Ex.* 1, 22, v. weorpan.

Wurpon cast, v. weorpan.

Wurst worst, *Deut.* 28, 59, v. wyrrest.

Wurt wort, herb, v. wyrt.

Wurð worth, value; pretium, *Ex.* 21, 35 : *Mt.* 27, 6, 7, 9 : *Gen.* 44, 2 : *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 12 : *Jn.* 6, 7 : *Gen.* 23, 6 : *Ex.* 21, 34 : *Deut.* 14, 25 : 24, 7, v. weorð.

Wurð worth, worthy; dignus, *Lk.* 7, 7 : 21, 36, v. wyrðe.

Wurðedon worshipped, v. wurðian.

Wurð-full WORTH-FULL, full worthy, honourable; reverendus, honorandus, dignus, *Deut.* 28, 58 : *Lk.* 14, 8, v. weorðfull.

Wurð-fullice full worthily, honourably; digne, v. weorðfullice.

<sup>n</sup> Wurð-fullnes, se; *f.* Full worthiness, honour; dignitas, *Som.*

Wurðian to worship, honour, *Ex.* 18, 20, v. weorðian.

Wurðian To perish; perire:—Ge wurðað peribitis, *Deut.* 4, 26, v. for-weorðan.

Wurðig worthy, v. weorðig.

Wurðigean to worship, *Cd.* 132, *Th.* p. 228, 24, v. weorðian.

Wurðing worship, *L. Presb.* 48, v. weorðung.

Wurð-leás WORTHLESS; pretii expers, nullius pretii, vilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Wurðlic worthy, estimable, v. weorðlic.

Wurðlice worthily, v. weorðlice.

Wurðmetednes, se; *f.* [metod meted, adorned] A worthy work or invention; adinventio, *Ps.* 76, 12.

Wurð-mynd honour, dignity, v. weorð-mynd.

Wurðnes honour, v. weorðnes.

Wurðon be, v. weorðan.

Wurðra more worthy, *Cd.* 22, v. weorð.

Wurðscipe worship, honour, dignity, v. weorðscipe.

Wurðung worship, v. weorðung.

Wurðung-stow a place of worship, the tabernacle; adorationis locus, *Lev.* 1, 1.

Wurt-mete [wyrt a herb, mête



food] *Herb-meat, pottage*; herbis confectus cibus, jusculum:—Wurt-mete mid meluwe jusculum cum farina, pulmentum, ptisanarium, polentum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Wurt-ruma a root, *Mk.* 11, 20, v. wyrtruma.

Wusa the river Ouse, v. Usa.

Wuso Little children; filiol, *R. Jn.* 13, 33.

Wussung instruction, *Swith. Vit.* v. wissung.

Wuta, for wiste knew, *R. Mk.* 7, 24, v. witan.

Wuta, an; m. 1. *A wise man, senator*; sapiens. 2. *A witness*; testis:—1. *Past. pref.* C. *Mt.* 21, 23. 2. *C. Mt.* 26, 60, v. wita.

Wutan let us, *C. Mt.* 27, 49: *Bt.* 35, 6, C., v. utan.

Wuðuuta, for uðuuta or uðwita a prophet.—Wuðuuta scribes; scribæ, *C. Mk.* 12, 35.

Wutung, e; f. *An instinct*; instinctus, *Som.*

Wyc a village, v. wic.

Wyð wide, *Mt.* 7, 13, v. wid.

Wyda in a wood, *Bt.* 38, 2, for wuda, v. wudu.

Wyder-standan to withstand; resistere, *Ps.* 16, 9, v. wiðer-standan.

Wyderu Withering, dryness; marcor, ariditas, *Som.*

Wydewa a widow, *Gen.* 38, 14, v. wuduwe.

Wyl a slave, servant, *Ex.* 20, 17, v. weal.

Wyracrestrescir *Worcestershire*, *Chr.* 1041, v. Wigeraceaster.

WYL, wyll, well, es; m. also wylle, an; f. wylle, an; m. [*Frs.* walle f. a well, spring: *Plat.* well, quell f. born, quick-born: *Dut.* wel, born, bron f. a spring: *Ger.* quelle f. a spring; welle f. a wave: *Not.* cheh-prunno a spring; uello, ualla fluctus: *Swed.* källa f. a fountain; källsprång m. the spring or source of the fountain: *Icel.* kyll m. rivus] A WELL, fountain; fons, scaturigo:—*Pær* wæron twelf wylas, *Ex.* 15, 27. Wætersprync-wylla of water-spring wells, *Cd.* 192. Se Hælend sæt æt þam wylle, *Jn.* 4, 6. Hluttera wella wæter hi druncon they drank water of pure wells. Iacobes wyl Jacobi fons, *Jn.* 4, 6. Wyl forð-ræsendes wæteres fons prouentis aque, *Jn.* 4, 14. Wæs wyl upp yrrende erat fons exortus, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 27. An wyl asprang of þære eorðan, *Gen.* 2, 6. Nu seo wylle and þæt wæter now the well and the water, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 29.

Wylle aweolle a fountain bubbled up, *Bd. S.* p. 625, 23. To þe þam willan ealles wisdomes becoman to come to thee the fountain of all wisdom, *Bd. S.* p. 649, 3. Mid þa halwendenan wyllan fulluht-bæðes aðwoqe washed in the holy fountain of baptism, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 35: 582, 13. Mid þa wyllan aðwægen washed in the well, *Bd. S.* p. 551, 31. Mid þam willan aþwægen washed in the well, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 33. Hluttere wyllan lucidi fontes, *Bd. S.* p. 520, 4. Wilnað heort to wyllan wætera desiderat cervus ad fontes aquarum, *Ps.* 41, 1.

Wyldan to wield, govern, v. wealdan.

Wyldde Powerful, ruling; potens, dominans, *Ps.* 18, 14, v. wild.

Wylding, wylddingc. Rule, government; regimen, dominatio, *L. M. Ps.* 102, 22.

Wyldre more powerful, v. wild.

Wyldst rulest, v. wealdan.

Wylge a basket, *Mk.* 8, 19, v. wilege.

Wylen a female slave, v. wynl.

Wylfen Of a wolf, wolfish; lupinus, lupi instar, *Som.*

Wyl-gesprync a well-spring, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 28, v. wyl-spring.

Wylisc Welsh, *L. Wal.* 6, v. Wilisc, Wælisc.

Wyll a well, *Jn.* 4, 14, v. wyl.

Wylla the will, v. willa.

WYLLAN, willan; ic wolde, we woldon [*Plat. Dut.* willen: *Ger.* wollen: *Ker.* uellan: *Ot.* uuolan: *Moes.* wiljan welle: *Dan.* ville: *Swed.* wilja: *Icel.* vilia: *Slav.* wola: *Fr.* vouloir: *It.* volere: *Grk.* βούλωμαι.—willa a wish] To WILL, wish; velle:—Se Hælend cwæð; ic wylle, beo gecleasend, *Mt.* 8, 3. Gyf þu wylt, þu myht me gecleasian, *Mt.* 8, 2. Swa swa þu wilt so as thou wilt, *Bt.* 33, 4. Bide me swa hwæt swa þu wylle, *Mk.* 6, 22. Wylst þu þæt fyr cume of heofone, *Lk.* 9, 54. Gif he wille si velit, *Mt.* 27, 43. Sam he wille, sam he nylle whether he will or will not, *Bd. S.* p. 623, 4. We wyllað volumus, *Mt.* 12, 38. We willen we will or wish, *Bt.* 40, 7. Sam we willan, sam we nyllan whether we will or will not, *Bt.* 34, 12. Wylle ge uultis vos, *Mk.* 15, 9. Peah hi willon though they would, *Bt.* 35, 4. He wolde he would, *Bt.* 39, 12. Gif he wolde if he would, *Bt.* 16, 4. We woldon uolebamus, *Nic.* 21. Swa hwæt swa hig

woldon quodcunque uoluerunt, *Mt.* 17, 12.

Wylle-burne a well-brook, a well-spring, *Cd.* 12.

Wylle-cærse watercress, v. wille-cerse.

Wyllen, wullen. WOOLLEN; laneus:—Heo næfre linenum hrægglum brucan wolde, ac wyl-lenum illa nunquam lineis vestimentis uti uoluit, ac laneis, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 6: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Wylle-stream A well-stream, a river; e fonte rivus:—Wylle-streamas rivers, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, l. ult.

Wyllic Of a well or fountain; fontanus, *Cot.* 89, 180.

Wyll-spring A WELL-SPRING, a fountain; fons, scaturigo:—Feower ean of anum wyll-spryncge þe gað four rivers which go from one fountain, *Elf. T.* p. 25. Wyll-springas or wil-springas þære micel-lan niwelnyse fontes magnæ abyssi, *Gen.* 7, 11: 8, 2.

WYLM, weolm, welm, wælm, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* walm m. steam, vapour: *Plat. Ger.* qualm m.; the same word as walm, only distinguished by the prefixed superfluous q. *The Ger.* walm; m is only used in some provinces: *Ker.* walm fervor animi: *Dan.* qualme c. vapour, steam; walmue c. poppy; papaver: *Swed.* qualm n. suffocating vapour: *Icel.* vella f. fervour; æstus; from vella ebullire, scateri] 1. Heat, fervour, fire, a raging; fervor, calor, ignis, æstus. 2. Heat of mind, zeal, anger, rage, feud; ira, furor:—1. Wylm þæs wæfran liges heat of the surrounding flame, *Cd.* 185. Wylme gesealde to the fire gave, *Cd.* 91. Hleowan to wylme to bubble with heat, *L. In.* 78. Bryne welme bidan to abide scorching heat, *Cd.* 213. Gedufan in bone deopan wælm to dive into the deep fire, *Cd.* 213. Fyres wylm fire's heat, *Cd.* 183. Flor is on welme floor is on fire, *Cd.* 213. Gestilde seo sæ fram þam wylme quæuit pontus a fervore, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 3. 2. Beswungen mid þam welme þære hatheortnesse scourged with the heat of the anger, *Bt.* 37, 1: *Bt. R.* p. 187. Hyge wælm ošteah rage drew off the mind; mentem ira distraxit, *Cd.* 47. Purh wælm per furorem, ze-lum, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 30. Of wylme ex furore, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 13. Mid miclum wylme onstýred with great rage excited, *Bd. S.* p. 477, 41.



Heaðo wylmas *high or deadly feuds*, *Cd.* 149.

<sup>r</sup> Wylm-hat *burning hot*; *calore ardens*, *Cd.* 121.

WYLN; *g. d. ac. wylne*; *pl. nom. g. ac. wylna*; *d. wylnum*; *f. [weal a slave] A female slave*; *famula*, *ancilla*:—Heo ys þyn wyln, *Gen.* 16, 6: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *R.* 86. Ado þas wylne heonon, ne byð þære wylne sunu soðlice yrfenuma mid minum bearne Isaace, *Gen.* 21, 10, 13. Ic let mine wylne to þe *dimisi meam ancillam ad te*, *Gen.* 16, 5: *Ex.* 20, 17. Alædde aweig þa wylne *abduxit ancillam*, *Gen.* 21, 14. Se þe slicð his wylne *ille qui percusserit ejus ancillam*, *Ex.* 21, 20, 31. Wylna *ancille*, *ancillas*, *Gen.* 20, 14. Nabbon ge wylna ne habete *vos ancillas*, *Lev.* 25, 44.

Wylpen *The goddess of war*; *Bellona*, *Som.*

Wyl-spring *a well-spring*, *v. wyll-spring*.

Wylst *wishest*, *v. wyllan*.

Wylsumnes *devotion*, *v. willsumnes*.

Wylt *wilt*, *v. willan*.

Wylt *rules*, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v. wealdan*.

Wylð *boils, flows*, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v. weallan*.

WYN; *g. d. ac. wynne*; *pl. nom. g. ac. wynne*; *d. um*; *f. [Plat. winne f. gaudium: Frs. Het. winna gaudium: Ger. wonne f.: Old Ger. wunne f.: Ot. Not. uuunna: Ker. uuunni-lust voluptas: Wil. uuunna des eueugen libes gaudium æternæ vitæ. Adelung refers to the Swed. wän beautiful, fine, pleasant; wän m. a friend] Joy, pleasure, delight; gaudium, júbilum, jubilatio:—Heh-selda winn joy of thrones*, *Cd.* 213. Ic wolde agan me gewald wuldres and wynne *I would obtain for myself power of glory and of delight*, *Cd.* 217. Neoman to wynne *to take to delight*, *Cd.* 217. Wynna *of delights*, *Cd.* 45. Wynnum *cum gaudiis, inter gaudia*, *Cd. Exon.* 44 b, 7. Hægstealdra wyn *joy of bachelors*, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 28. On wynne *in delight*, *Cd.* 19, *Th.* p. 23, 29. Worulde wynnum *in world's joys*, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 277, 27.

Wyndel, wyndle *a wound*, *L. Presb.* 23, *v. wundel*.

Wynde-locas *platted locks*, *Cot.* 34, *v. wunden*, &c.

Wyn-dream *Rejoicing with delight, exultation, great joy; jubilatio, exultatio, júbilum*, *Ps.* 46, 5: 150, 5.

<sup>a</sup> Wyndrian *to wonder*, *Bt.* 32, 2, *v. wundrian*.

Wyndwiað *shall blow*; *ventilabimus*, *C. T. Ps.* 43, 7, *v. awyndwian*.

Wyn-leas *Joyless, unpleasant; gaudii expers, injucundus*, *Cd.* 43.

Wyn-lic *Joylike, joyous, pleasant; jucundus, suavis, amœnus*, *Cd.* 23.

Wyn-lond *a pleasant land; amœna terra*, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 6.

Wyn-lust *[lust delight] great pleasure, delight; voluptas*, *Cd. Quadr.* 1, 8: *L. Eccl. pref.*

Wynnað *labour; laborant*, *Bt. R.* p. 164, *v. winnan*.

Wynnung, e; *f. Cockle, darnel; zizania*, *Som.*

WYNSTRE; *def. se wynstra [Frs. winstre sinister: Old Ger. uinister left; sinister: Tat. 33, 3, ni uizze thin uuinistra uuas thin zesuaa tuo nesciat tua sinistra quid tua dextra faciat, v. Wachter, sub winster: Dan. venstre left: Swed. wänster, wenstre, wänstra left: Icel. vinstri sinister] The left; sinister:—He hefde his wynstran hand ofer, &c. levavit ejus sinistram manum super, &c., Gen. 48, 14. Abræd his swurd mid his wynstran handa distrinxit ejus gladium cum ejus sinistra manu, Jud. 3, 21: Deut. 5, 32. Gesettan on wynsteran healf collocare a sinistra parte, Mt. 25, 33. Him was gelice gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre ei erat similiter in potestate ejus sinistra et ejus dextra, Jud. 3, 15: Mt. 6, 3.*

Wynsum; *g. m. n. es; f. re; comp. ra, re; sup. ast, est; adj. [wyn pleasure] Pleasant, winsome, delightful, sweet, grateful, prosperous; jucundus, lætus, gratus, jucundus, dulcis:—To brucenne wynsum ad comedendum gratus*, *Gen.* 2, 9. Me wynsum wæs *mihi dulce, jucundum erat*, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 27. Min geoc ys *wynsum meum jugum est suave*, *Mt.* 11, 30. Drihtne wynsum *onsægednys Domino gratum sacrificium*, *Ex.* 29, 18. Hwæt þincð þe wynsumes *quid videtur tibi jucundi, grati? Bt.* 27, 4. To wynsumum *stence in gratum odorem*, *Lev.* 1, 9. Micle þe wynsumre *much the more pleasant*, *Bt.* 23: 34, 5. Wereda wynsumast *of bands most joyous*, *Cd.* 32. Lareow se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 3.

<sup>t</sup> Wynsumian *to rejoice, exult, v. winsumian*.

Wynsumlice; *adv. Pleasantly, merrily; jucunde, suaviter*, *Bt.* 24, 3.

Wynsumnes, se; *f. [wynsum pleasant] 1. Pleasantness, WIN-SOMENESS, sweetness, exultation, delight; jocunditas, exultatio, amœnitas, suavitas. 2. Devotion, dedication; devotio:—1. Wynsumnisse orcerd amœnitatis, deliciarum hortus, Eden, Gen. 2, 8. Stow þære winsumnysses locus deliciarum, Eden, Gen. 2, 10. Þære wynsumnysses bræð suavitatis odor, Gen. 8, 21. 2. Wynsumnes gebeda devotio orationum, Bd. S. p. 609, 5. Mid wynsumnysses heortan cum devotione cordis, Bd. S. p. 553, 23.*

Wyppedes-fleet *[fleet a bay, Wyppedes of Wypped] WIRPEDFLEET; Wippedi æstuarium in agro Cantiano, ubi Hengestus et Æsca, duces Saxonum, Britannos fugavit amisso interea præfecto suo Wippedo, unde nomen loci, Chr.* 465.

Wyrce *work*, *v. weorc*.

WYRCAN, wyrcean, wircan, wircean, gewyrcean; *ic wyrce, wirce; þu wyrcest, wircest; he wyrceð, wirceð; we wyrcað, wircað; p. ic, he worhte; þu worhtest; we worhton; pp. geworht; v. a. [Plat. Dut. werken: Ger. wirken: Old Ger. uuerhon, uuerchon, uuerkon, uuirchen, uuirken: Moes. waurkjan, gawaurkjan operari: Dan. virke: Swed. werka to work, to operate: wirka to embroider with a needle, to weave; yrka to exercise a trade: Icel. verka operari, opus facere.—weorc work] 1. To WORK, labour; operari, laborare. 2. To do, make, form, produce, construct, build; facere, fabricare, edificare. 3. To institute, appoint, celebrate; instituere, inire, celebrare:—1. Niht cymð þonne nan man wyrcean ne mæg, Jn. 9, 4. He axode hwæt hig wyrcean cuðon interrogavit quid illi operari scient, Gen. 47, 3. Gað and wircað *ite et opera facite*, *Ex.* 5, 18. Ga and wyrce to dæg *ito et operare hodie*, *Mt.* 21, 28. Land or eorðan wyrcean *terram elaborare, colere*, *Gen.* 2, 5: 3, 23: 9, 20. 2. Ic þas þing wyrce *ego has res facio*, *Mt.* 21, 24, 27: *Lk.* 20, 8. Wyrcest þu þas þing *facts tu istas res*, *Mt.* 21, 23: *Lk.**



20, 2. Ic worhte earce *construxi arcam*, *Deut.* 10, 3: 11, 5. Þa bredu þe ic worhte *tabulas quas feceram*, *Deut.* 10, 5. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body *make a man*, *Bt.* 34, 6. Wircan gildene celf, gegoten cealf *fabricare aureum vitulum, fusilem vitulum*. Wircan sæd, wæstm *producere semen, fructum*, *Gen.* 1, 11, 12: *Lk.* 8, 8. Wirc þe nu ænne arc, *Gen.* 6, 14, 15, 16. Ic wyrcce maran berenu *ædificabo maiora horrea*, *Lk.* 12, 18. 3. Wyrcean gemot, gesomnunga or geþinges *indicare concilium, consilium capere, inire*, *Mt.* 27, 1, 7: *Mk.* 15, 1. Wyrcean geþeahht ongean capere *consilium adversus*, *Mt.* 12, 14. Wyrcean gebeorscipe *facere cenam, instituire convivium*, *Jn.* 12, 2. Wyrcean Eastro celebrare *Pascham*, *Mt.* 26, 18.

Wyrce-sacu a worker of strife, a calumniator; qui excitat lites, altercator, *Som.*  
Wyrernes, se; *f.* A working; operatio:—Wundra wyrernes *miraculorum operatio*, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 1: 538, 39. Purl godcunde wyrnysse *per divinam operationem*, *Bd. S.* p. 550, 16.

WYRD, gewyrd, e; *f.* [Hence Doug. Werdes: *Chau.* Wierdes the Fates.—word what is spoken or decreed; verbum, et κατ' ἐξοχὴν το verbum, scilicet quod fatus est, sive decrevit Deus] 1. Fate, fortune, destiny, an event; fatum, fortuna, eventus, rerum ordo, cursus nature, series eventuum. 2. The Fates; Fata, Parcae:—1. Þios wandriende wyrd we wyrd hatað *this varying fortune we call fate*; hic vagus ordo rerum, nos fatum vocamus, *Bt.* 39, 6, *Card.* p. 336, 20. Þæt þæt we wyrd hatað, þæt bið Godes weorc *that which we call fate, that is God's work*, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 7. Gif seo wyrd hweorfan mot *if fortune may change*, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 12. Winnan wið þa wyrd to contend *with fortune*, *Bt.* 20, *Card.* p. 108, 12. Ic wille secgan þæt ælc wyrd bio god *I will say that every fortune is good*, *Bt.* 40, 1. Hwæt wenst þu be þære godan wyrd *what thinkest thou concerning the good fortune*, *Bt.* 40, 2, *Card.* p. 362, 8. Wyrde biðan to abide fate, *Cd.* 119. Wenan þære wyrd *to expect the event*, *Bt. R.* p. 168. Wyrd a wal-

dend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. 2. Wyrd a gesceaft the Fates' decrees; Fatorum decreta, *Cd.* 178. Wyrd a gerynu *mysteries of the Fates*; Fatorum arcana, *Cd.* 179: 202.

WYRDAN; *p. de*; *v. a.* [Plat. verdoon: *Dut.* verdoen: *Frs.* werda: *Old Ger.* verwarten *corrumpere*] To corrupt, violate, destroy, infringe, harm; corrumpere, fedare, violare:—His eagan bregþ wyrd e *ejus oculi palpebram fedaverat*, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 18. Gif hwa Cristendom wyrde *si quis Christianismum corruperit*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 2. Gif hwa Godes lage oððe folc lage wyrde *if any one violate God's law or peoples' law*, *L. N. Presb.* 46: *L. pol. Cnut.* 14, 80, *v. awer-dan*.

Wyrd-gesceapum *By chance*; fortuito, *Cot.* 82.

Wyrdnes, se; *f.* Order, appointment; ordo, *Bt.* 39, 5.

Wyrd-scipas comitia, *Ben.*

Wyrd-writere *A writer of events, an historian*; eventuum scriptor, historicus, *Wanh. Cat.* p. 17, 1.

Wyregung, wyrgung, e; *f.* A cursing; maledictio, *L. Ps.* 108, 17, *v. wirginis*.

Wyrest worst, *v. wyrest*.

Wyrist returnest; redeas, *Bt. R.* p. 185, *v. hweorfan*.

Wyrgednes a curse; maledictio, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37: *Ps.* 108, 16, *v. wirginis*.

Wyrgian to curse, *v. wirgian*.

Wyrging a cursing, *v. wyregung*.

WYRHTA, gewyrhta, an; *m.* [*Dut. Ger.* werker *m.* one who works; particularly used in compound words, as handwerker a handicraftsman, a mechanic, &c.] A wright, an artificer, a maker, workman, labourer; operarius, opifex, faber, artifex:—Se wyrhta ys wyrd e hys metys, *Mt.* 10, 10: *Lk.* 10, 7: *Bt.* 14, 1. Ealra gescefta wyrhta maker of all creatures, *Cd.* 226. Ut-eode ahyrian wyrhtan on his win-gearð, *Mt.* 20, 1. Sendan wyrhtan to hys ripe mittere operarios in ejus messem, *Mt.* 9, 38: *Lk.* 10, 2. Geworðenre geewydræðenne þam wyrhtum *facta conventionem cum operariis*, *Mt.* 20, 2.

Wyrian to curse, *Mt.* 5, 11, *v. wirgian*.

Wyrig-cwydol ill-tongued, foul-mouthed; maledicus, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 1.

Wyrigung, e; *f.* A cursing; maledictio, *Som.*

WYRIHTE A wright, workman; operarius, *C. Mt.* 6, 1.

Wyrines a curse, *Bd. S.* p. 504, 4, *v. wirginis*.

Wyrd-writere A writer about the world, a geographer; orbis descriptor, geographus, *Som.*

WYRM, worm, wurm, es; *m.* [Plat. worm *m.* *Dut.* worm, wurm *m.* *Ger.* wurm *m.* *Old Ger.* uuurm, uuorm vermis, serpens: *Moes.* waurm serpens: *Dan.* orm *c.* vermis: *Swed.* orm *m.* serpens: *Icel.* ormr *m.* serpens, anguis: *It.* verme *m.*] 1. A worm; vermis. 2. A serpent, reptile; serpens:—1. Þar hyra wyrn ne swylt, and fyr ne byð acwenced, *Mk.* 9, 44, 46, 48.

Wyrn þe borað treow vermis qui perforat arbores, teredo, termes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. 2. Wyrmes geþeahht serpent's council, *Cd.* 28. Windað ymbe wyrmas serpents wind round, *Cd.* 216. Wearp hine on wyrmes lic cast him into a serpent's body; project se in serpentis corpus, *Cd.* 25.

Wyrn warm; calidus, *v. wearm*.

Wyrma a shell-fish; murex, *v. wurma*.

Wyrma-man a herb which dyes yellow, *v. wurma-man*.

Wyrman; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [wearm warm] To warm, to make hot; calefacere:—Wyrmd e hine calefaciebat se, *Mk.* 14, 54: *Jn.* 18, 25. Wyrmdon hig calefaciebant se, *Jn.* 18, 18. Wyrmente calefaciens, *Mk.* 14, 67.

WYRM-cynn The worm kind; serpentum genus, *Lk.* 11, 12.

Wyrmella, wyrmelo wild marjoram, *v. wurmille*.

Wyrn-galdere, wyrn-galere an enchanter of serpents; serpentum incantator, *Martyr.* 9, *Jul.*: *Cot.* 120, 129.

Wyrn-hælere a worm-diviner, *v. wyrn-galdere*.

Wyrms, worms, es; *m.* Corrupt matter, corruption; tabes, sanies, virus, pus:—Iob as-cræp þone wyrms of his lice mid anum crocsearde, *Job.* p. 166, 33: *Dial.* 2, 26: *Elf. gr. Som.* 8, 13.

Wyrn-sele a hall of serpents; serpentum domus, *Jdth.* p. 23, 13.

Wyrms-hræcing reaching or spitting matter; tabis excretatio, phthisis, *Ben.*, *Lye.*

Wyrmsig, wyrmihtig full of matter; purulentus, tabidus, *Cot.* 151: *R.* 17, *v. wurmsig*.

Wyrn-browend A worm, serpent,



a scorpion; serpens, scorpio, Som.

WYRM-wyrt Wormwood; absinthium, Som.

WYRNAN; p. de. [*v. cognate words in warian*] To WARN, forbid, refuse, hinder, deny, guard; prohibere, vetare, impedire, denegare:—Hie wyrnan bohton they thought to deny, *Cd.* 145. Ne us wyrnð þæt we yfel don nor hindurs us that we do evil, *Bt.* 41, 4. He eow nyle wyrnan he will not refuse you, *Bt.* 42. Ne wyrn þu him ne renue tu ei, *Mt.* 5, 42. Gif þu þam frumgaran bryde wyrnest if thou to the patriarch (his) wife deny, *Cd.* 126. Þæt þu him þines godes wyrne ut tu ei tui boni (participationem) deneges, *Deut.* 15, 7. Gif he him rihtes wyrnde si ille ei jus denegaverit, *L. Athelst.* 3: *Ors.* 1, 7.

Wyrnes, se; f. Crookedness, naughtiness; pravitas, Som.

WYRP A throw, cast, stroke; jactus, ictus, a lapide projecto:—Anes stanes wyrp lapidis jactus, *Lk.* 22, 41. Wearð hire mid anum wyrpe an ribb forð erat ei uno ictu costa fracta, *Ors.* 4, 6.

Wyrpan to cast, turn, *Bd. S. p.* 616, 34: 620, 12: *Deut.* 7, 15, v. weorpan.

Wyrre for a war; propter bellum, *Chr.* 1118: 1119, v. uuerre.

WYRREST, wyrst; *def.* se wyrresta; seo, þæt wyrreste; *adj.* [*sup. of yfel*] WORST; pessimus:—Eallra þinga wyrrest worst of all things, *Bt.* 38, 4. Swa byð þysse wyrrestan cneoresse ita flet huc pessimæ generationi, *Mt.* 12, 45. Nan man of þisse wiresstan cneoresse nullus homo ex hac nequissima generatione, *Deut.* 1, 35. Sloh mid wyrstan wund percussit cum pessimo vulnere, *Job.* p. 166, 31.

WYRS; *adv.* [*comp. of yfel*] Worse:—Gyt wyrs licode still pleased worse, *Bt.* 16, 1, *Card.* p. 76, 19. Hit þe wyrs nemæg hreowan it cannot worse grieve thee, *Cd.* 38. Fryð wyrs gehealden peace worse preserved, *L. Athelst. II. pref. L. Edg. Conf.* 8: *Bt. R. p.* 152.

WYRSE; *adj.* *comp. of yfel* [*Moes. wairs: Swis. wirs, wirsch, wirser: Frs. wra worse: Dan. værre worse: Sued. wårre worse: Icel. verri worse*] WORSE; pejor, deterior, nequior:—Wyrse and wyrse worse and worse, *Bd. S. p.*

611, 24. Se slite bið þe wyrsa fissura fit pejor, *Mt.* 9, 16. Ne wearð wyrse dæd nor was there a worse deed; non erat pejus factum, *Cd.* 28. Þæt þe wyrse bið quod deterius est, *Jn.* 2, 10. Me þær wyrse gelamp then worse befell me; mihi inde pejus accidit, *Cd.* 217. He awende hit to wyrsan þinge he turned it to a worse thing, *Cd.* 14. Ne bið no þy bettran, ac þy wyrsan would not be the better, but the worse, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 352, 12. Wurðað þæs mannes ytemestan wyrsan þonne þa ærran fiunt hujus hominis ultima deteriora quam priora, *Mt.* 12, 45.

WYRS-HRÆCING a spitting of matter, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57, v. wyrms-hræcing.

WYRSIAN; p. ode; pp. od. To become worse, to wax worse; pejor, deterior fieri:—Sio wund wyrsiað the wound becomes worse, *Past.* 21, 2. Aa hit wyrsode it ever became worse, *Chr.* 1086.

WYRSLIC; *comp. ra, re; adj.* Fie, wicked; vilis, *Cod. Exon.* 111 a, 5.

WYRST worst, *Job.* p. 166, 31, v. wyrrest.

Wyrst the wrist, v. wrist.

Wyrst art, becomest, v. weorðan.

WYRS-US-spiung, for wyrms-us-spiung. A casting up or spitting of matter; tabis escratio, phthisis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

WYRT, e; f. [*Plat. oort n. herba; oorthof m. a garden for vegetables: Ger. wûrte f. spices: Old Ger. wurze omnis generis herbæ: Lip. wiste holera; wurti herba: Rab. wurs olus: Tat. 73, 2, thas minnistà allero uuurzo minimum omnibus oleribus, i. e. mustard: Dan. urt a herb; Sued. ört f. herb, plant, vegetable: Icel. urt, jurt f. herba, v. ort-geard*] 1. WORT, a herb, plant, a general name for all sorts of herbs, scented flowers, and spices; herba, olus. 2. A root; radix:—1. Seo wyrt weox, *Mt.* 13, 26. Sumra wyrta of some herbs, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 13. Ge þe teoðiað ælce wyrte vos qui decimatis quodvis olus, *Lk.* 11, 42. God geworhte heofenan and eorðan, and eall gærs, and wyrhta, *Gen.* 2, 4, 5. Pære eorðan wyrta terræ herbæ, *Gen.* 3, 18. Wyrta sæd-berende herbæ semen ferentes, *Gen.* 1, 29. Bleda wyrta Germina herbarum, *Ps.* 36, 2.

Ealra wyrta mæst omnium olerum maximum, *Mt.* 13, 32: *Mk.* 4, 32. 2. Stode wudu-beam wilitg, se was wyrtrum fæst, beorht on blædum, &c. stood a goodly forest-tree, which by roots was firm, bright in boughs, &c. *Cd.* 199.—Wyrta

gemong a mixing of herbs. *R. Jn.* 12, 3, v. wyrst-gemang.

WYRT-bed a wort-bed, a herb-bed; pulvinus, *Herb.* 7, 1.—WYRT-box a herb or perfume-box; aromatum theca, *Lye.*—WYRT-bræðas sweet herbs, spices; herbæ odorifera, aromata, Som., *Lye.*—WYRT-drenc A herb-drink, a purgative; herbis confecta potio, catharticon:—WYRT-drenc wið atre herbis confecta potio contra venenum, antidotum, *Cot.* 2.—WYRT-forboren herbis incantatus, *L. M.* 1, 45, idem fortasse quod Gall. enherbe.

WYRT-gælstre an enchantress by herbs, enchantments; per herbas incantatrix, veneficia, *Obs. Lun.* 5.—WYRT-geard, wyrt-gyrd a wort-yard, an orchard, *C. Ps.* 143, 16, v. ort-geard.—WYRT-gemang, wyrst-gemanc [gemang a mixture] a mixture of herbs, spices, perfumes; herbarum collectio, commixtio, myxaria, aromata, *Mk.* 16, 1: *Lk.* 23, 56: 24, 1.—WYRT-gyrd a herb-yard, a garden, v. wyrst-geard.

WYRT wurf, unfermented beer, v. wert.

WYRð worth, value; pretium, *L. Hloth.* 3: *Mt.* 26, 9, v. weorðan.

WYRð is, becomes, shall be, v. weorðan.

WYRðan to be, become, *Bt.* 40, 3: *R. p.* 137, 33, v. weorðan.

WYRðe, weorðe; *comp. re, ra; sup. ost; adj.* [weorð worth]

WORTHY, honourable, estimable, worth, deserving, liable to; dignus, honorabilis; dignus juxta leges, promeritus:—Ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þu ingane under mine pecene, *Mt.* 8, 8: *Mk.* 1, 7: *Lk.* 3, 16: 7, 6: 15, 19, 21: *Jn.* 1, 27. Hwa ys wyrðe? *Mt.* 10, 11, 13. Forgifynysse wyrðe, *Gen.* 4, 13. Lofes wyrðe worthy of praise, *Bt.* 20: 24, 4. Wyrðe hys metys, *Mt.* 10, 10. Wites wyrðe worthy of punishment, *Bt.* 38, 6: 39, 2, 9. Mæg hine gedon weorðne may make him honourable, *Bt.* 27, 1. Þæt ge wurðe syn þæt, *Lk.* 21, 36. Ne synt wyrðe non sunt digni, *Mt.* 22, 8. Folc-rihtes wyrðe worthy of the people's right, *L. Edg. pol.* 1. Pagen-weres



wyrðe worthy of or liable to a  
*Thane's were or fine, L. Conc.*  
*Enh. 2. Anfealdre lade*  
 wyrðe worthy of a simple de-  
 fence, *L. Cnut. pol. 20. Wol-*  
*dest þu deman wites wyrðran*  
*wouldest thou judge more*  
*worthy of punishment, Bt. 38,*  
*6: 27, 2. Þæt he sie his*  
*geferena weorðost that he is*  
*of his companions most worthy,*  
*Bt. 24, 2, Card. p. 126, 19.*  
 Wyrðeð is, is made, v. weorðan.  
 Wyrð-full full of worth, v. we-  
 orð-full.  
 Wyrð-fullice full worthily, ho-  
 nourably, *R. Ben. interl. 2, v.*  
 weorð-fullice.  
 Wyrðian to honour, *Cot. 147, v.*  
 weorðian.  
 Wyrðing A harrow; occa, *Lye.*  
 Wyrð-land plowed land, v. yrð-  
 land.  
 Wyrðlic worthy, v. weorðlic.  
 Wyrð-mynd honour, v. weorð-  
 mynd.  
 Wyrðscipe worship, honour, v.  
 weorðscipe.  
 Wyrðte worth, price, *L. In. 59,*  
 v. weorð.  
 Wyrðung an honouring, worship,  
 v. weorðung.  
 Wyrð-mete wort-meat, pottage,  
 v. wurt-mete.

Wyrð-ruma, wyrð-ruma, an; m.  
 [wyrð a herb, rum room] 1. A  
 root; herba spatium, radix.  
 2. Stock, origin; stirps, origo,  
 principium: — 1. Nu is seo  
 æx aset to þæs treowes wyrð-  
 ruman nunc est securis posita  
 ad arboris radicem, *Mt. 13,*  
*6: Mk. 4, 6, 17: Lk. 8, 13. 2.*  
*Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe, of*  
*hwylcum wyrðruman ic acen-*  
*ned si quid pertinet id ad te,*  
*de qua stirpe ego genitus sim,*  
*Bd. S. p. 477, 28. Of wyrð-*  
*ruman besmitenysse acenned*  
*ex radice pollutionis generatus,*  
*Bd. S. p. 494, 38.*  
 Wyrð-tun an enclosure for herbs,  
 a garden; herbarum septum,  
 hortus, *Jn. 18, 1: 19, 41:*  
*Lk. 13, 19.*  
 Wyrð-wád the herb woad, v.  
 wád.  
 Wyrð - walian, wyrð - wælian;  
 p. ode; pp. od. To fix the  
 roots, to root, plant, set;  
 radices figere, radicare, plan-  
 tare: — Ongeliedde wyrð-wæ-  
 læs[t] hie introductos plantasti  
 eos, *Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 21.*  
 Ðu wirt - wæledest hig tu  
 plantasti eos, *T. Ps. 43, 3.*

Ðu wyrð-walodes[t] wirt-wala  
 hys tu plantasti radices eorum,  
*T. Ps. 79, 10, Lye.*  
 Wyrð-wala A root; radix:—  
 Ðu wyrð - walodes[t] wirt-  
 wala hys tu plantasti radices  
 eorum, *T. Ps. 79, 10.*  
 Wyrð-weard A plant-keeper, a  
 gardener; olerum custos, hor-  
 tulanus, *Jn. 20, 15.*  
 Wyrð-wele A root; radix, *C. T.*  
*Ps. 51, 5, Lye.*  
 Wyrðhta a wright, a workman,  
 v. wyrhta.  
 Wyrð we two, *Gen. 13, 8, v.*  
 wit.  
 Wyrðer-lecan To deprive, bereave;  
 privare, *T. Ps. 83, 13.*  
 Wyrðer - name [wyrðer against,  
 name a taking] A counter  
 distress; altera sive secunda  
 captio vel districtio; districtio  
 in districtorem, *Lye.*  
 Wyrðer-tihtle A reprisal, recrimi-  
 nation; contraria accusatio,  
*L. pol. Cnut. 24. Calumnia,*  
*L. Edw. 1.*  
 Wyrðle-wæga The tongue of a  
 balance; momentum, statu-  
 men trutinæ, *Elf. gl. Som. p.*  
*67.*  
 Wyrð growest; crescis, *Gen. 17,*  
*6.—wyrð grows; crescit, Mt.*  
*13, 32, v. weaxan.*

## Y

Ybearnia Ireland, v. Yrland.  
 Ycan, ycean; p. ycte; pp. geyht  
 to eke, increase; adjicere, aug-  
 gere, *Ps. 70, 15: Bd. S. p.*  
*584, 15: 505, 16, v. ecan.*  
 Yce, an. [Ger. unke f. rana  
 bombina Lin: Plat. utze,  
 ütze a toad, rana bufo Lin.] 1.  
 A frog; rana. 2. The sea-  
 devil, like a frog; botrax, ba-  
 trachus, i. e. rana marina,  
 parruca;—1. *Cot. 176. Ycan*  
*frogs, Ps. 104, 28. 2. Elf.*  
*gl. Som. p. 60: Cot. 155.*  
 Recensetur etiam inter par-  
 tes corporis humani, nomine  
 Botrax, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*  
 Yddisc, ydisc. Household stuff,

property; supellex, *Gen. 45,*  
*20.*  
 Ydel Leisure; otium, *Mor. præc.*  
*61, Lye.*  
 Ydel, &c. idle, at leisure, vain,  
 useless, *Ex. 20, 7: Ps. 23, 4:*  
*38, 9, v. idel, &c.*  
 Ydelnes vanity, folly, idleness,  
*Ps. 25, 4: 30, 7: 38, 8, 15:*  
*77, 37: 143, 5, 10, 13, v. idel-*  
*nes.*  
 Ydisc property, v. yddisc.  
 Ydl idle, v. ydel.  
 Ylding delay, v. ylding.  
 Yeldo Cranes; grues, *Cot. 181,*  
*Lye.*  
 Yfel, es; n. [the n. of the adj.  
 yfel evil, used as a noun] 1.

EVIL, misery, punishment;  
 malum naturale, miseria, sup-  
 plicium. 2. Malice, guilt,  
 wickedness; malum morale,  
 malitia, scelus: — 1. Tacn  
 þæs mæstan yfeles a token of  
 the greatest evil, *Bt. 38, 3.*  
 Treow ingehydes godes and  
 yfeles arbor scientiæ boni et  
 mali, *Gen. 2, 9, 17. Onfon*  
*yfel recipere bonum cum malo,*  
*Gen. 44, 4. 2. Þæs yfelan*  
*yfel wickedness of the wicked;*  
*improbi nequitia, Bt. 37, 3.*  
 Hwæt yfeles dyde þes quid  
 mali fecit iste, *Mt. 27, 23:*



Lk. 23, 22. Foreheald to yfele proclivis ad nequitiam, Gen. 8, 21. Alysian of yfele liberare a malo, Mt. 6, 13: Lk. 11, 4. Ealle þas yfelu omnia hæc scelera, Lk. 7, 23.

<sup>1</sup>YFEL; def. se yfela, yfla; seo, þæt yfele, yfle; comp. wyrse; sup. wyrst, wyrrest; adj. [Plat. oewel, övel: Dut. euvel, evel: Frs. evel: Ger. uebel, übel: Isd. Ker. Ot. ubil, upil: Moes. ubils] EVIL, bad, vile, wicked; malus, infelix, miser, pravus, scelestus: — Þæt hit sie yfel wyrd that it is evil fortune, Bt. 40, 2. Yfel mann of yfelum gold-horde bryngð yfel forð, Mt. 12, 35. Se yfela þeowa improbus servus, Mt. 24, 48. Yfelne wæstm don vilem fructum dare, Lk. 6, 43. Afyr fram þe þone yflan ege put away from thee the evil fear, Bt. 6. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumað, Mk. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wæron yfele, Jn. 3, 19. Yfele men magon yfel don wicked men can do evil, Bt. 36, 7. Se yfla willa the evil will, id. Se anweald þara yfelena the power of the wicked, Bt. 36, 7. Witnian þa yfelan to punish the wicked, Bt. 41, 2. He gehælde manega of yfelum gastum sanavit multos ab improbis spiritibus, Lk. 7, 21. — Yfel-cund evil kind, envious; malignus, L. Ps. 14, 5. — Yfel-cweðende evil speaking, Ps. 36, 23. — Yfel-dæd an evil deed; prava actio, Ps. 34, 20. — Yfel-don to do evil, C. Jn. 18, 30. — Yfel-dysig evil ignorance; stultus. — Yfel-habban to have or suffer evil, Mt. 4, 24. — Yfel-hæbbende afflicted. — Yfel-sacan to oppose with evil, to blaspheme. — Yfel-sacung blasphemy, reproach, C. Ps. 93, 23. — Yfel-willan to wish or intend evil, Bt. 36, 6. — Yfel-willendnys evil wishing, malice, Ps. 51, 1. — Yfel-wilnian to desire evil; malignare, C. Ps. 82, 3. — Yfel-wyrcan to do evil, Bt. 38, 6. — Yfel-wyrda evil-tongued.

Yfele; comp. wyrse; sup. wyrrest; adv. [yfel evil] Evil, evilly, miserably, badly, wickedly; male, i. e. misere, perperam; item male, i. e. improbe, sceleste: — Min dohtar ys yfele gedreht, Mt. 15, 22. Boc yfele of Grecisce on Leden gehwyrfed a book badly translated from Greek into Latin, Bd. S. p. 648, 23. Yfele secgan or spreca male

dicere, obloqui, Elf. gr. Som. 37: Mk. 9, 39: Jn. 18, 23: Yfele don male facere, Gen. 44, 5: Mk. 3, 4.

<sup>k</sup>Yfelian, geyflian, yflan; p. ode; pp. od. [yfel evil, an] To do evil, to injure, hurt, afflict; malo afficere, affligere, injuriam facere, nocere, lædere: — Þe oðre unscyldige yfelað who shall injure others innocent, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 18. Þe hine yfelode who injured him, Bt. 38, 6, Card. p. 320, 6: Bd. S. p. 583, 31. Hit is riht þæt mon yfelige þa yflan it is right that one afflict the wicked, Bt. 38, 3. Yfele-don Cristene men afflizerunt Christianos homines, Bd. S. p. 476, 21.

Yfelic, yfellic. Evil-like, bad; malus, Gr. D. 1, 5.

Yfelnes, se; f. [yfel evil] EVILNESS, evil, wickedness; malitia, malum, improbitas: — Micel yfelnys ingens malitia, magna improbitas, Gen. 6, 5. Þu lufudest yfelnyse dilexisti malum, scelus, Ps. 51, 3: 35, 4.

Yfemest, yfinest, for ufe-mest highest, uppermost, Bt. 25: 33, 4, v. ufan-weard.

<sup>l</sup>Yfera [for ufera higher; comp. of up high] Higher; superior: — Yfera hus an upper room, dining-room, Cot. 176. Þæt cyng ah þone yferan ut rex habeat superiorem, i. e. superioris conditionis hominem, L. Edw. Guth. 4.

Yfla evil, v. yfel.

Yflan to do evil, v. yfelian.

Yfneest uppermost, v. yfemest.

Yfre over, above, v. ofer.

Yfter after, v. æfter.

Ygland an island, v. ealand.

Ygðelice easily, Ors. 2, 5, v. yðelice, eadðelice.

Yhte Folded or wrapped together; complicatus, Som.

Yl a porcupine, v. il.

Ylc; def. se ylca; seo, þæt ylce; g. þæs, þære, þæs ylcan; adj. [v. ælc] Same, the same, ILK; idem eadem, idem:

— Seo ylce boc the same book, Bd. S. p. 578, 16. He gebæd þa ylcan spræce precatu est eundem sermonem, Mk. 14, 39. Cweðende þæt ylce gebed loquutus eandem orationem, Mt. 26, 44. On þam ylcan rice in eadem regione, Lk. 2, 8. On þisse or þisse ylcan tide in hac eadem hora, Ex. 9, 18. Æfter þære ylcan wisan after the same wise (manner); secundum eundem modum, eodem modo, L. pol. Alf. 38.

Pyssum ylcam tidum in the same times; his iisdem temporibus, Bd. S. p. 621, 14. <sup>m</sup>Ylc swa same as, even so, so; ita, Som.

Yld, eld age, time, men, Guthl. Vit. 2: Elf. T. p. 7: 8: Chr. 1004: Cd. 104, v. yldo.

<sup>n</sup>YLDAN. [yld age] 1. v. a. To delay, put off, postpone; differe, procrastinare, dissimulare. 2. v. n. To make delay, to tarry; tardare, morari: — 1. Ne ylde he hit þa leng nec distulit ille id diutius, &c., Bd. S. p. 512, 34. 2. Þa se brydguma ylde dum sponsus moratus est, Mt. 25, 5. Þa þe yldende wæron to andettenne qui tardi erant ad confitendum, Bd. S. p. 630, 5: Ps. 39, 24.

Yldest; se yldesta; seo, þæt yldeste; adj. sup. [eald old] ELDEST, oldest in age; and as those advanced in age were generally the first or chief in authority and esteem, hence first, head, chief, principal; natu maximus, antiquissimus, maximus, primus, princeps: — Fram þam yldestan oð þone gingestan a maximo natu ad minimum, Gen. 44, 12. Yldest byrla chief butler; primarius pincernarum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. Hwylc hyra yldest wære quisnam eorum maximus esset, Lk. 9, 46: 22, 24. Þa yldestan the eldest, Cd. 80. Þa yldestan men primarii viri, seniores, principes, Ex. 34, 31: Deut. 25, 7: Gen. 50, 7. Þa yldestan setl primi consensu, principales sedes, Lk. 20, 46.

<sup>a</sup>Ylding, elding, eldung, e; f. Delay, dallying, YIELDING, truce, leisure; mora, induciæ: — Ne wæs þa ylding nec erat mora, Bd. S. p. 483, 31. Þæt ic yldinge onfo to lifianne ut inducias accipiam vivendi, ut productionem vitæ accipiam, Bd. S. p. 538, 34. He dyde sume lytle yldinge he made some little delay, Dial. 1, 12. Butan ænigre yldinge without any delay, Bd. S. p. 493, 30.

Yldo, yldu, e; f. Often inclinable in s. [Heb. תולדה tulde generation, from ילד ild to bring forth, also what is brought forth: Arab. مولد mwld, from ولد wld. — v. eald] 1. Age; ætas. 2. An age; sæculum, ævum. 3. Old age; senectus. 4. Men, seniority, elders, senators;



homines; *q. d. sæculum* degentes, senioritas, optimates: — 1. Oð nigon and fiftig wintra minra yldo to nine and fifty years of my age, *Bd. S. p. 647, 32.* Ylde he hæfð ætatem ille habet, *Jn. 9, 21.* Lange ylde hæfde longam ætatem habuit, *Bd. S. p. 626, 35.* On þære ærestan yldo his lifes in prima ætate ejus vitæ, *Bd. S. p. 633, 32.* For þære micclan ylde propter magnam ætatem, *Gen. 48, 10; Lk. 3, 23.* 2. On þære forman ylde þissere worulde in the first age of this world, *Elf. T. p. 5.* On ure yldo in nostro sæculo, *Bd. S. p. 587, 32.* 3. Yldo ne derede age might not impair, *Cd. 23.* On tide ylde in tempore senectutis, *Ps. 70, 10.* On his ylde in ejus senecta, *Gen. 21, 7; 37, 3.* On hyre ylde in ejus senecta, *Gen. 21, 2; Lk. 1, 36.* On godre ylde in bona senecta, *Gen. 15, 15; 25, 8.* 4. Yldo bearn child of man, *Cd. 23.* Ylda æghwile every one of men; hominum quilibet, *Cd. 24.* Yldo ofer eorðan men on earth, *Cd. 163.* Yldum bringð brings to men, *Menol. F. 174; Chr. 1004.*

Yldra *m; seo, þæt yldre; g. yldran* [*Arab. والد*], wald a parent.—*comp. of eald old* [*The ELDER, older; in pl. elders, parents; senior, major natu, prior; majores, parentes:—Hys yldra sunu was on æcere, Lk. 15, 25. Laban hæfde twa dohtra seo yldre hatte Lia, and seo gingre Rachel, Gen. 29, 16. Ure yldrena lage nostrorum seniorum legem, Mt. 15, 2. Ofer yldran supra seniores, Ps. 118, 100. Æfter yldrum after elders, (parents), Cd. 56. Hwæðer ys yldra uter est major? Lk. 22, 27. Se þe yldra ys ille qui major est, Lk. 22, 26.*]

Yldsta eldest, *v. yldest.*  
Yldung delay, *v. ylding.*  
Ylfete, ylfette [*In Upper Ger. the swan is called elbisch, elbesch; Mons. alpiz. In the Capitularia of Charlemagne, it is called etleha*] A swan; olor, cygnus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62; Hexaëm. 8.*

Yltige A chatterer; garritor, *Som.*

YLP, *es; m. An elephant; elephas:—Ylipes bile an elephant's snout, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.* Ylpas elephants, *Hexaëm. 9, 5.*

Ylpen, elpen; *adj. Belonging to an elephant; elephantinus:—Ylpen ban elephant bone, ivory, Somn. 95, 96. Elpen-ban ivory, Ps. 44, 10.*

Ylpen - bænen, elpen - bænen *ivory-boned, made of ivory; eburneus, Herb. 131.*

Ylpend an elephant, *Ors. 5, 7, v. elpend.*

Yltsa, yltste oldest, *Ex. 17, 15, v. yldest.*

Yltwist A fowling, catching of birds; aucupium, *Cot. 14, Som.*

YMB, ymbe, emb, embe; *prep. ac. [Plat. um, umme: Dut. Dan. om, omme: Frs. umbe: Ger. Icel. um: Old Ger. umb, umbi, umbe: Swed. om: Wel. am: Ir. Gael. umainn about us, around us: Grk. ἀμφι: Lat. in compound words, amb]* About, around, concerning, according to, towards, after; circa, circum, erga, post:—To hym com mycel menegeo ymb Tyrum and Sydone, *Mk. 3, 8.* Mycel menigu ymb hyne sæt, *Mk. 3, 32.* Licgað me ymbe around me lie, *Cd. 19.* Farað nu ymbe þa burh, *Jos. 6, 3, 4.* Þæt þing þæt þis spell ymb is the thing that this argument is about, *Bt. 34, 5.* Onginnað nu ymb þa fyrdre þencean begin now concerning the warfare to consult, *Cd. 21.* Hig dydon ymbe hine fecerunt erga eum, *Mt. 17, 12.* Ymb litel fæc after a little space, *Guthl. Vit. 17.* On þisre tide nu ymbe twelf monð hoc tempore jam post duodecim menses, *Gen. 17, 21.* Ymb xiii gear after thirteen years, *Cd. 106; Gen. 7, 4.*

Ymb-acsian to ask about; interrogare de, *Bt. 39, 4.*

Ymb-ærn [yrnan to run] went round; circuibant, *Bd. S. p. 474, 10.*

Ymb-begang a going about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25, B.*

Ymb-bignes a bending about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25.*

Ymb-bindan to bind about; circumcingere, *C. Mk. 9, 42.*

Ymb - bugan to bow or bend round; circumflectere, *Som.*

Ymb-cæfed embroidered about, clothed around; circumamictus, *T. Ps. 44, 15.*

Ymb-cearfan to cut round, circumcise; circumcidere, *C. Lk. 1, 59.*

Ymb-cerr a turn about, a going; transmigration, *C. Mt. 1, 12.*

Ymb-cerran, ymb-cyrran to turn

round, to turn, move; circumvolvere, *Bt. R. p. 192; C. Mt. 23, 4.*

Ymb-clyppan to clip round, to embrace; amplexi, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Ymb-cyme, ym-cyme a coming round, an assembly; conventus, *L. Wiht. § 1.*

Ymb-cyrran to turn round, *v. ymb-cerran.*

Ymbe about, *Cd. 19; Jos. 6, 3, 4, v. ymb.*

Ymbeaht a collection, *v. ambeht.*

Ymbe-bætan to bridle about, to restrain.

Ymbe-faran, ymb-faran to go round; circuire, *Ors. 2, 5.*

Ymbe - fon, ymb - fon to take around, to surround, comprehend, contain; comprehendere, *Bt. 24, 1, C; Ors. 1, 1.*

Ymbe-gang, ymb-gang a going round, a circuit; ambitus, *Jos. 6, 5.*

Ymbe-hweorfan, ymb-hweorfan to turn round, to surround, encompass, to move round, revolve; circumcingere, *C. Mt. 23, 15; Bt. 4; 39, 3.*

Ymbe-hwyrft, ymb-hweorft, *es; m. [ymb about, hwyrft a circuit] A circuit about, a circumference, circle, rotation, an orbit, orb, the world; circuitus, orbis, mundus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 56; Bt. 39, 3; Ps. 33, 7; 96, 3; Lk. 2, 1; Jos. 13.* ¶ On ymb-hwyrfte in a circle, around, *Bd. S. p. 614, 45.*

Ymbe-licgan, ymb-licgan to lie around, to surround; circumjacere, *Ors. 1, 1; Bt. R. p. 175.*

Ymbe-sieran, ymb-sieran to lay snares for; insidiari, *Bt. 16, 2.*

Ymbe-spræc, ymb-spræc a discourse about; sermo de, *Nat. S. Greg. p. 30, 2.*

Ymbe-sprecan, ymb-sprecan to speak about; loqui de, *Bt. 14, 2.*

Ymbe-swincan, ymb-swincan to labour after; laborare pro, *Bt. 18, 2.*

Ymbe-þencan, ymb-þincan to think about.

Ymbe-þonc a thought about, consideration, care; circumspicatio, *Past. 35, 1.*

Ymbe-trymian, ymb-tryman to set around, to surround, fortify, protect; circumdare, munire, *Ps. 17, 4; 21, 11; 31, 9; Mt. 27, 66; Jos. 6, 1.*

Ymbe-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *adv. [ymb round, utan outwardly] Round about, on all sides, all about on the outside;*



circumcirca, circumquaue, undique:—Sprecan swiðe feroran ymbuton to speak very far round about, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 12. Scinan ymbutan to shine round about, *Cd.* 221.

<sup>t</sup>Ymb-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *prep. ac.* [ymb about, utan without] Round about, around, round, without, beyond, except; circa, circum, extra, ultra:—Pa geseah se Hæland mycle menigeo ymbutan hyne, *Mt.* 8, 18. Ymbutan þæt weofod circa altare, *Ex.* 29, 20; *Lev.* 3, 2. Ymb-utan þa eardung-stowe circa tentorium, *Num.* 11, 24. Ymb-utan eow without you; extra vos, *Bt.* 11, 2. Pam nis nan wuht bufan, ne nan wuht benyðan ne ymbutan (*God*) whom nothing is above, nor any thing beneath or beyond, *Bt.* 36, 5, *Card.* p. 280, 2.—The compound word ymb-utan, is often separated; as, Ymb hine utan round about him, *Cd.* 216. Ymb ofn utan round about (*the*) oven, *Cd.* 186.

Ymb-færlð [færlð a journey] a journey about, a circuit; circuitus, *Jos.* 6, 5.

Ymb-faran to go about, v. ymbefaran.

Ymb-fleogan to fly around, *Cd.* 226.

Ymb-fon to encircle, v. ymbefon.

<sup>a</sup>Ymb-frætwan to adorn or embroider around, *V.* *Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gan, ymb-gangan to go round, to surround; circuire, *Bd.* *S.* p. 531, 32; *Ps.* 26, 11.

Ymb-gang a going round, v. ymb-gang.

Ymb-gefetwian to adorn or deck around, *C. T.* *Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gerenian to adorn or deck around; circumornare, *Ps.* 143, 15.

Ymb-gesettan to set round; circumponere, *Bd.* *S.* p. 604, 2.

Ymb-gyrdan to gird around; accingere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28.

Ymb-habban to have about, to contain, comprehend; continere, *Bt.* 24, 1.

Ymb-haldan to hold around, to contain; continere, *Cd.* 213.

Ymb-hangen covered around, clothed; circumamictus, *Ps.* 44, 15.

Ymb-heapan to heap around, to heap up; glomerare, *Bd.* *S.* p. 511, 25.

Ymb-hedig [hydig cautious] anxious about; sollicitus de, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

Ymb-hegian to hedge about;

circumsepire, *Elf. gr. Som.* 30.

<sup>v</sup>Ymb-hochian to be anxious about, v. ymb-hogian.

Ymb-hoga, an; *m.* Anxiety about, care, desire, solicitude; anxietas de, cura, desiderium:—Se ymbhoga þysa woruld-sælða the desire of this world's honours, *Bt.* *R.* p. 158. Se ren ungemetlices ymbhogan the rain of immoderate care, *Bt.* 12. Æghwylc dæg hæfð genoh on hys agenum ymbhogan singulus dies habet satis in ejus propria sollicitudine, *Mt.* 6, 34.

Ymb-hogian to be anxious about; sollicitus esse de, exercitari, *L. Ps.* 118, 23, 27, 48.

Ymb-hingan to wind about, to ring or fence about; glomerare, *Col.* 98. Circumsepire, *Bd.* *S.* p. 546, 30.

Ymb-huong a cutting round, circumcision; circumcisio, *C. R.* *Jn.* 7, 22.

Ymb-hwearfan to surround, v. ymb-hwearfan.

Ymb-hwearft a circuit, v. ymb-hwyrft.

Ymb-hydig, ymb-hydi [hydig anxious] Anxious about, solicitous, heedful; sollicitus, solers, circumspetus:—Ne beo ge ymb-hydyge ne estote vos solliciti, *Lk.* 12, 22, 26; *Mt.* 6, 28.

<sup>w</sup>Ymb-hydnyns a care about, anxiety; sollicitudo, solertia, *L. Ps.* 13, 2.

Ymb-hydu Anxiety; sollicitudo, *Somn.* 397.

Ymb-liegan to surround, v. ymb-liegan.

Ymb-liðan to sail round; circumnavigare, *Bd.* *S.* p. 622, 17.

Ymb-lyt an expanse, *Cd.* 213.

Ymb-ren, ymb-ryne, es; *m.* [ryne a course] A round course, a revolution, circuit, anniversary; circumcursus, revolutio, circuitus, curriculum, decursus, anniversarius, anni decursu redeuns, cycclus, circulus:—Geares ymb-ryne a year's course, *Egu. Vern.* 21; *Rubr. Mt.* 20, 29; *Lk.* 8, 40; 9, 12; *R. Lk.* 1; 26.

Ymb-ridan to ride round; circumequitare.

Ymb-sæt besieged, *L. Ps.* 21, 11, v. ymb-sittan.

Ymb-sceadewan To overshadow; obumbrare, *Som.*

Ymb-sceawian To look about; circumspicere, *Som.*

Ymb-sceawiendlice circumspectly, cautiously; circumspete, *Bd.* *S.* p. 637, 5.

Ymb-scinan to shine around; circumfulgere, *Lk.* 2, 9.

<sup>x</sup>Ymb-scrydan; *p.* scrydde to clothe about, envelope; circumvestire, *Mt.* 6, 25.

Ymb-seald compassed about, v. ymb-syllan.

Ymb-seon to look around; circumspicere, *Bt. R.* p. 161.

Ymb-set A setting about, a siege circumsessio, obsessio, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 19.

Ymb-setnung [setnung a sedition] A sedition, commotion; seditio, *R. Lk.* 21, 9.

Ymb-setting a setting round, a besieging; obsessio, *Lye.*

Ymb-sirian [syrian to deliberate] to consider about; deliberare super, *Past.* 56, 6, 7.

Ymb-sittan, ymb-settan to sit or set about, to surround, beset, besiege; circumsedere, obsidere, *L. Ps.* 21, 11; *Bd. S.* p. 577, 31.

Ymb-snidan, ymb-sniðan; *p.* snáð; *pp.* -sniden. To cut round, to circumcise; circumcidere, *Lk.* 1, 59; *Gen.* 17, 23.

Ymb-snidennys, se; *f.* A cutting round, circumcision; circumcisio, *Jos.* 5, 6; *Jn.* 7, 22. Ymb-spannan to span or clasp round, to embrace; circumplecti, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 7.

Ymb-sprecan to speak about.

Ymb-standan to stand about, to surround; circumstare, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 9; *Ps.* 140, 3.

<sup>y</sup>Ymb-standennes, se; *f.* An encompassing; circumstantia, *L. Ps.* 140, 3.

Ymb-styrian To stir about, to overturn; everrere, *Lk.* 15, 8.

Ymb-swape Circuits or circumstances of words, tales drawn out at length, turnings and compassings; circuitus verborum, circumlocutio, ambages, *Som.*

Ymb-swapyn environed, clothed about; circumdatus, circumamictus, *C. Ps.* 44, 11, 15.

Ymb-sweop swept about, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 42, v. swápan.

Ymb-swifan to turn about, to revolve; circuire, *Som.*

Ymb-swincan to labour after, v. ymb-swincan.

Ymb-syllan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald. To give around, to surround; circumdare, *Ps.* 25, 6; *Bd. S.* p. 542, 23.

Ymb-syrwan to ensnare, v. ymbesieran.

Ymb-þeastian to consult about; deliberare super, *Bd. S.* p. 575, 12.

Ymb-þringan to press around; circa premere, unique irrure in, *L. Ps.* 16, 11.

Ymb-þriodung A consultation; deliberatio, *Som.*



<sup>a</sup> Ymb-trynian *to fortify*, v. ymbetrynian.

Ymb-trymming *A fortification*; munimen, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 12.

Ymb-tyrnan *to turn about, to surround*; circumversare, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.

Ymb-utan *round about*, *Bt.* 39, 5, v. ymb-utan.

Ymbutan-standan *to stand round about*; circumstare, *Jn.* 11, 42.

Ymbutan-syllan *to give round about, to surround*; circumdare, *Ps.* 31, 13.

Ymb-wærlan *to turn about*; circumverare, convertere se ad, *C.* Lk. 7, 9, 44.

Ymb-weaxan *to grow about*; circumcingere adeo utaugeat, *Ors.* 3, 9.

Ymb-wendan *to turn about*; convertere se, *C. Jn.* 20, 14.

Ymb-wicigean *to encamp about*; circa castrametari, *Cd.* 146.

Ymb-windan *to wind round, to entangle*; circumvolvere, circumcingere, *Ps.* 118, 61.

<sup>a</sup> Ymb-wlatian, emb-wlatian, em-wlatian. *To look about, consider, contemplate*; circumspicere, contemplari, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25.

Ymb-wlatung *A beholding*; aspectus, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28.

Ymb-wyrcan *to work round, to surround with works*; circumoperari, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 24, B.

Ymb-yrnan *to run round, to environ*; circumcurrere, circuire, *Ps.* 58, 7, 16.

Y MEL, ymle. 1. *A scroll, schedule*; scheda, schedula. 2. *A weevil, mite*; curculio:—1. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72. 2. *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 3.

YMEN, ymn [*Chal.* הימנון eimnun, hymnun *a hymn*] A HYMN; hymnus:—Ymen eallum haligum his hymnis omnibus sanctis ejus, *Ps.* 148, 14. On ymnum andettað him in hymnis constemini illi, *Ps.* 99, 4.

Ymen-bóc *A hymn-book*; hymnorum liber:—Ymen-bec hymnorum libri, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 36.

Ymen-sang *A hymn-song, a hymn*; hymnaria cantio, hymnus, *Dial.* 2, 3, 4: *V. Ps.* 64, 1.

Ymest highest, v. yfemest.

Ymn *a hymn*, v. ymen.

Ymnere, es; m. *A book of hymns*; hymnarium, *Cod. Exon.* 1 b, 17, *Som.*

Ym-sprecan *to speak about*, *Bt. R.* p. 188, v. ymbe-sprecan.

Ynca *The third part of a dram,*

*a scruple*; scrupulum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

<sup>b</sup> YNCE, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* once f: *Ger. Dan.* unze f: *Swed.* untz f: *Fr.* once f: *It.* oncia: *Sp.* onza f: *Port.* onca f. all signifying an ounce] AN INCH, uncia:—Wund ynces lang vulnus uncia longum, *L. pol. Alf.* 40. Ofer ynce supra unciam, *L. Ethelb.* 66. Et twam yncum pro duabus unciiis, *id.*

Yndsa, yntsa, an. *An OUNCE*; uncia:—Hæfde ane yndsan golde had an ounce of gold, *Ors.* 4, 10. Fiftig yntsen a seolfres quinquaginta uncium argenti, *Deut.* 22, 29.

Yne-leac [*leac a leek*] AN onion, a scallion; unio, cepa, ascalonia, *Cot.* 166, v. enneleac.

Ynner inner; interior, v. inner.

Ynnost inmost, v. innost.

Yntsa an ounce, v. yndsa.

YPPAN; p. ypte; pp. ypped, gepped [*Plat. apenen: Dut.* openen: *Ger.* öffnen: *Old Ger.* offonon: *Dan.* aabne: *Swed.* öppna: *Icel.* opna aperi] *To show forth, lay open, disclose, to betray*; aperire, pandere, prodere:—Mid his sylfes dæde ypte sui ipsius actione manifestavit, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 40, T. Ypped manifestus factus, detectus, *Cot.* 143.

<sup>c</sup> Yppe Plain, open, manifest; apertus, manifestus:—Gif hit weordeð yppe si id fiat manifestum, *L. In.* 21, 43.

YYPE *A sight, show*; spectaculum:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Gligmanna yppe orchestra, rostra, *ib.*

Yyping, e; f. *An opening, showing, expanse*; manifestio, detectio, expansum:—Brun yyping brown expanse; atrum expansum (aquarum), *Cd.* 167.

Yypfen *The top, height*; cacumen, arx, *Som.*

Ypwines-fleot [*fleot a bay, Ypwines of Ipwin*] EBB'S-FLEET; Hypwini æstuarium in insula Thanet, ubi Hengestus et Horsa, duces Saxonici, a Vortigerno Britannorum rege in subsidium acciti, primum in Britanniam appulerunt, *Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, 6.

Yr angry; iratus, *Cd.* 4, v. yrr.

Yraland Ireland, *Price's Warton*, vol. I. xcviij, v. Yrland.

Yrað subject; pertinent, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. hyran.

Yre an ounce, v. ora, yndsa.

Yren, yre, iren; adj. *Iron, made of iron*; ferreus:—Mid anre æxe yre with an iron axe, *Chr.*

1012. Scyttelas yrenne he forbræc vectes ferros confregit, *Ps.* 106, 16: 149, 8. Yren bendas iron bonds, *Cd.* 19, v. isen, iren.

<sup>d</sup> YRF, orf, ierfe, erfe, yrfe, es; m. [*Plat.* arve m. hæres; arve n. hæreditas, peculium: *Dut.* erfgenam m. f. heir, heires; erf, erfgoed, erve n. erfenis f. inheritance, patrimony, heritage: *Ger.* erbe m. erbin f. heir, heires; erbe n. inheritance, patrimony: *Old Ger.* erbo, eribo, erve, eribu hæres; arbe, arbi, arpi, erbe property, inheritance: *Moes.* arbja hæres; arbi hæreditas: *Dan.* arving c. an heir, heires; arv c. inheritance: *Swed.* arfwing c. an heir, an heiress; arf n. inheritance: *Icel.* arfi, erfingi m. hæres; arfr m. erfd f. hæreditas: *Wel.* erwi an estate, inheritance. According to *Ihre and Adelung*, the original signification of this word was earth; as is shown in the *Wel.* Gael. ar land, earth; erw an acre of land; erwi, erwydd land, estate, inheritance; *Etrurian* ar, arv a field: *Lat.* arvum: *Heb.* ארץ arj, arts the earth: *Chal.* ארצא aroa: *Old Fr.* artos a country: *Icel.* yrkia, erfidi aratio: *Grk.* ἐρα the earth, then the culture of the earth, and all that is acquired by it, any kind of property, landed property: from *Heb.*

ירשה irse a possession, inheritance, from ירש irs to possess, inherit] 1. Cattle; pecus. 2. Property, substance, goods, inheritance; peculium, bona, facultates, hæreditas; hæres:—1. Gað and offriað eowrum Gode, for an eowre yrfe sceal beon her, *Ex.* 10, 24. Trode bedrifan forstolenes yrfes vestigium insequi furtim ablati pecoris, *L. Wal.* 1. On mannun and on yrfe in homine et in pecore, *Ex.* 8, 17. 2. Yrfe drihtnes hæreditas domini, *Ps.* 126, 4. Yrfe hyrde guardian of (the) heritage; hæreditatis custos, *Cd.* 52. Scyldig his yrfe reus ejus hæreditatis, *L. In.* 6. Heold land and yrfe Malalehel Mahalaleel held land and inheritance, *Cd.* 58. Heold maga yrfe held (his) father's heritage, *Cd.* 62.—Yrf-cwalm cattle pestilence, murrain; pecorum lues, *Chr.* 986.—Yrfe-bóc a book of inheritance or heritage, a charter, will; hæreditatis



liber, charta, testamentum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-fyrst *time of inheritance*; hæreditatis (ineundæ) tempus, cretio, i. e. certorum dierum spatium, quod instituto hæredi datur ad deliberandum, utrum expediat ei adire hæreditatem, nec ne; *Ulp. R. 13: Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-gedal *a division of inheritance*; hæreditatis divisio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-laf *hereditary remnant*; hæreditatis reliquiae, *Cd. 162.*—Yrfe-land, ærf - land *hereditary land*; hæreditaria terra, *Past. 1, 2.*

Yrfe-numa [niman to take] *One who takes the inheritance, an heir*; qui hæreditatem capit, hæres:—Pes ys yrfenuma, uton gan and ofslean hyne, *Mt. 21, 38.* Her is se yrfenuma, *Mk. 12, 7: Gen. 15, 3, 4: 21, 10.* Habban to yrfenuman habere in hæredem, *Gen. 5, 4.*—Yrfe-stol *an hereditary seat, a mansion*; hæreditaria sedes, mansio, *Cd. 79: Cod. Exon. 52 a, 6.*

Yrfe-weard, erfe-weard, es; m. [weard a ward, guard, lord] *Lord of inheritance, an heir*; hæreditarius dominus, hæres:—Her ys se yrfe-weard, *Lk. 20, 14: Cd. 83: Bd. S. p. 490, 18.*

Yrfe-weardnes, yrfe - wyrdnes, erf-wyrdnes, se; f. *An inheritance*; hæreditas:—Syllan yrfeweardnesse dare hæreditatem, *Ps. 2, 8: 60, 5: Deut. 32, 9: Mk. 12, 7.*—Yrfe-writend [writend a writer] *a writer of inheritance, a testator.*—Yrf-weard an heir, v. yrfe-weard.

Yrf-weardian, geyrfweardian; p. ode; pp. od. *To inherit*; hæreditare, possessionem hæreditariam habere:—Ðæt þu yrfweardige eorðan ut tu possideas terram, *Ps. 36, 36: 36, 9, 11, 23, 31.*

Yrfweard-writere *An heir-writer, one who specifies his heir, a testator, also a legatee*; legatarius, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Yrgðo *Negligence, sloth*; ignavia, segnitias, *Bd. S. p. 483, 15.*

YRHÐ, e; f. 1. *Sluggishness, sloth, laziness, wearisomeness*; segnitias, tædium. 2. *Cowardice, fear, dread*; formido, pavor:—1. For his yrhðe propter ejus-segnitiem, *L. pol. Cnut. 21.* Ðæt wæs geworden þurh lyðre yrhðe Godes bydela that wæs done through a base sloth of God's messengers, *Lup. 21.* 2. For yrhðe þe

eow eglað þra paware quo vos tædet, *Deut. 28, 67.*

Yrisic IRISH; Hibernicus, *Som.* Yrland, Iraland, Ireland, Yr-land. IRELAND; Hibernia, *Chr. 918: 1051.*

Yrman; p. ode; pp. yrmæd, geyrmed; v. a. [earn poor, miserable] *To afflict, HARM, torment, to make unhappy, to render miserable or desolate*; miserum facere, vexare, affligere, desolare:—He eorð-cyningas yrmde he afflicted earthly kings, *Bt. R. p. 160: Bd. S. p. 480, 24: Cod. Exon. 66 a, 1.*

Yrming *A miserable being, a wretch*; miser:—Ða yrmingas þe þær to lafe wurden the wretches who were left there, *Ors. 2, 7.* Sio frofor an eallra yrminga consolatio unica omnium miserorum, *Bt. R. p. 181.*

Yrmð, eormð, ermð, e; f. [yrmað, yrmð, from yrmian to afflict; earn poor] *Misery, distress, calamity, solicitude, want, poverty*; miseria, calamitas, sollicitudo, paupertas:—For yrmðe unspedig propter miseriam inopum, *Ps. 11, 5.* Hi alisde of heora yrmðe deliver them from their misery, *Elf. T. p. 10, 10.* Of yrmðe a sollicitudine, *Mk. 4, 19.* Of hyre yrmðe eall þæt heo hæfde sealde ex ejus penuria omne quod ipsa habuit immisit, *Mk. 12, 44.* Gif he þære tide yrmðo beswicode si ille illius temporis calamitates effugeret, *Bd. S. p. 512, 36.* Se þe hine fram swa monegum yrmðum generede qui se tot calamitatibus eriperet, *Bd. S. p. 514, 19.*

YRAN, he yrnð; p. arn, we urnon; pp. urnen [v. cognate words in rennan to run] *To run*; currere, decurrere, fluere:—Ic yrn curro, *T. Ps. 118, 32.* Sio ea yrnð fluvius decurrit, *Ors. 1, 1.* Ic arn cucurri, *V. Ps. 61, 4.* Urnon hym togeanes concurrerunt ei obviam, *Mt. 8, 28.* Hym to urnon eum ad cucurrerunt, *Mk. 9, 15.* Pider urnon illuc cucurrerunt, *Mk. 6, 33.* He arn cucurrit, *Gen. 18, 7: Mk. 5, 6: Lk. 24, 12.* Hig twegen urnon ætgædere hi bini cucurrerunt simul, *Jn. 20, 4.* Wæteru yrnende aquæ decurrentes, *Ps. 57, 7.*

YRRE, ierre, irre, eorre, es; m. [Frs. ira angry, enraged. Perhaps related to the Plat. Dan. iver m: Dut. yver m: Ger. eifer m: Not. eiuro:]

*Swed. ifwer m; all signifying passion, wrath: Icel. yfa f. dissidium; æra in furorem agere, dementare: Arab.*

yr  
to be hot, and thence to be aggravated or angry] IRE, anger, indignation, fury; ira, furor, indignatio:—Godes yrre bæð God's anger bore, *Beo. 11, 4.* Godes yrre ys ofer hig Dei ira est super eos, *Num. 16, 46.* Seo gesceadwisnes sceal wealdan þæs yrres the reason ought to govern the anger, *Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 204, 20.* Ic ondred his yrre metuebam ejus iram, *Deut. 9, 19.* Cwæð mid yrre dixit cum indignatione, *Lk. 14, 21: Gen. 44, 18: Mk. 3, 5.*

Yrre; adj. Angry; iratus:—Hwi eart þu yrre quare es tu iratus? *Gen. 4, 6.* He wæs yrre ille erat iratus, *Ex. 16, 20: Deut. 9, 8: Mt. 18, 34: 22, 7.* Wæron hi yrre geworden they were made angry, *Bd. S. p. 503, 16.*

Yrre; adv. Angrily; irate:—Yrre andswarode angrily answered, *Cd. 183.*

Yrrenga, yrringa; adv. Angrily, in anger; iracunde, irate:—Yrringa spræc angrily spake, *Cd. 43.* Yrringa stingan to sting in anger, *Bt. 31, 2: p. 172.*

Yr-scipe Anger; ira, *L. Ps. 9, 25.*

YRSIAN, eorsian, irsian; p. ode; pp. od, geyrsod; v. n. [Plat. Ger. rasen: Dan. rase: Swed. rasafurere] *To be angry*; irasci, indignari, succensere:—Hulange driht þu yrstasusque quo domine irasceris? *Ps. 78, 5: 79, 5.* Ic bidde þæt þu ne yrsie oro ut tu ne irascaris, *Gen. 18, 32.* Moises yrsode Moses iratus est, *Num. 31, 14.* Yrsodon swiðe wið þine irati sunt valde in eum, *Gen. 37, 11.* Hi yrsodon Moyses irritaverunt Mosem, *Ps. 105, 16.*

Yrsinga angrily, v. yrsenga.

Yrsung, eorsung, irsung, e; f. Anger, angeriness, readiness to anger; ira, iracundia, irascibilitas:—To yrsunge geciegean ad iram provocare, *L. Eccl. 33.* An gecynde ælcra saule yrsung wære una naturalis qualitas cujusque animæ irascibilitas est, *Bt. R. p. 178.*

Yrð, ernð, e; f. Earth, ploughed ground, what ploughed ground produces, produce, corn; fundus arabilis, istius agri proventus, seges:—Genihtsumlic



yrð *copiosa seges*, *Bd. S. p. 606*, 1. Ripe yrð forðreddon *maturam segetem calcarunt*, *Bd. S. p. 480*, 35. — Yrð - land *ploughed land*, *Cot. 16*.

Yrðling, yrðlingc, yrðlingc, eorðling, es; *m. A farmer; agricultor*: — *Gen. 9*, 20. Laboratores sind yrðlingas, *Elf. T. p. 40*.

Ys Is; est: — Rabbi, þæt ys, lareow, *Jn. 3*, 2. Þæt þe acenned ys of flæscce, þæt ys flæsc, *Jn. 3*, 6, v. wesana.

Ys ice, v. is.

Ysel ashes, v. yslæ.

Ysen iron, *Elf. gr. Som. 9*, 52, v. isen.

Ysern iron, v. isern.

Y-siðes [sið time] *At a time, timely*: — Ysiðes sona tempore cito, *statim*, *L. Const. § ult.*

Ysle, e; f. also an, q. [*Lanc. isles ashes*: *Plat. oesel, ösel, oessel, öse f. the snuff of a candle, the glowing wick of a lamp or candle*; *usel and oesel f. signify in some Ger. provinces, glowing ashes*: *Icel. eyssa f. cinis ignitus*: *It. esca f. tinder, ashes*: *Sp. yesca f. tinder, glowing ashes*] *Ash, ashes, white ashes, a hot ember*; *favilla*: — *Ge syndon dust, and acsan, and ysela yws estis pulvis, et cineres, et favilla*, *Guthl. Vit. 4*. Þa ysla upflugon mid þam smyce *favillæ ascendunt cum fumo*, *Gen. 19*, 28. In onlicnesse upastigendra yselena or ysla *similitudine ascenduntum favillarum*, *Bd. S. p. 628*, 23. Bearwas wurdon to axan and to yslan groves became cinders and ashes, *Cd. 119*.

Ysope, an. [*Plat. Ger. ysope m: Dan. Swed. isop m: Icel. ysope n: Heb. אזוב azub: Arab.*

زفا; zwfa] *Hyssop*; *hyssopum*;

*hyssopus officinalis Lin*: — *Ysopan sceaf hyssopi fasciculus*, *Ex. 12*, 22: *Jn. 19*, 29.

Yst, gist, es; *m. A tempest, storm, whirlwind, whirlpool*; *procella, tempestas*: — *Mycel yst windes magnus turbo venti*, *Mk. 4*, 37: *Lk. 8*, 23. *Gast ystes spiritus procellæ*, *C. Ps. 106*, 25. He gesette yst his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram*, *C. Ps. 106*, 29. *Gast ysta spiritus procellarum*, *C. Ps. 10*, 7. *Æfter callum þam ystum urra geswinca post omnes tempestates nostrorum laborum*, *Bt. 34*, 8.

Ystig Stormy; *procellosus*, *Som. Yt eats*; *edit*, *Mk. 2*, 16: *Gen. 27*, 10, v. etan.

Ytan; p. ytte [from ut out] *To out, drive out, to expel, banish*;

expellere, ejicere: — Her man ytte ut *Ælfgar eorl here they banished earl Ælfgar*, *Chr. 1058*, v. utian.

Ytas the Jutes; *Jutæ*, *Bd. S. p. 584*, 24, B: *Cod. Exon. 85 a*, 9, v. Iotas.

YTE; *comp. ytere, yttre, utre*; *sup. ytemest*; *adj. [Dan. ud, ydere, yderst extra, exterius, extreme*: *Icel. út, utar, ytst, id.] 1. Outward*; *exterus, posterus. 2. Outer, more outward*; *exterior, ulterior. 3. Outmost, utmost, utter, last*; *extremus, ultimus, novissimus*: — 1. On ytan in *extera parte*, *Chr. 993*. 2. Of helle þa yteran *ex inferno ulteriuri*, *T. Ps. 85*, 12. Ofsloh on þa ytran *percussit in posteriora*, *Ps. 77*, 72. 3. Ealra ytemest *omnium ultimus, ultima*, *Lk. 20*, 32. Ic wylle þyssum ytemestum *syllan volo huic ultimo dare*, *Mt. 20*, 14. To þam ytemestan dæge becu-man to come to the last day, *Bd. S. p. 575*, 30. *Ær þu agylde þone ytemestan or ytemystan feorðling usquedum reddideris ultimum quadrantem*, *Mt. 5*, 26: *Lk. 12*, 59. On þa ytemesta sæ in *extremo mari*, *Ps. 138*, 8. Þæs mannes ytemestan *hujus hominis ultima*, *Mt. 12*, 45. Þa ytemestan word the last words, *Bd. S. p. 599*, 12.

Yteren *Belonging to an otter*; *lutrinus*: — *Cyrtel yterenne a cloak of otter-skin*; *tunica (e pelle) lutrina*, *Ors. 1*, 1.

Yð, e; *pl. nom. g. ac. a*; *d. um*; *f. [Icel. yða f. æstus aquarum vel fluminum*; *udi m. udor*; *um f. fluctus*; *yða æstuaræ, effervescere*] *What rises up, a wave, flood*; *fluctus*: — *Yð up færeð a wave ascends*, *Cd. 157*. *Yðe þeahton waves have covered*, *Cd. 158*. *Ea-stream-yða þec wurðiað river-stream-floods thee adore*, *Cd. 192*, Th. p. 240, 11. *Ealle yða þine þu ingelædest omnes fluctus tuos induxisti*, *Ps. 87*, 7. *Sealte yða salt waves*, *Cd. 163*. *Seo sæ mot brucan smyltra yða the sea may enjoy serene waves*, *Bt. 7*, 3. *Yða he aweap on þæt scyp fluctus jactabat in navem*, *Mk. 4*, 37. *Scyp ofer-goten mid yðum navis aperta fluctibus*, *Mt. 8*, 24.

Yð; *comp. yðre*; *sup. yðest*; *adj. Easy, light*; *facilis, levis*: — *Yð dæde hit was Gode facile factum id erat Deo*, *Lup. 3*, 10. *Ge yðran, ge un-yðran both light and heavy*, *L. Eccl. 29*, v. eað.

Yð; *sup. yðæst*; *adv. More easily*; *facilius*: — *Þe yð the more easily*, *Ors. 2*, 2. *Yðæst most easily*, *Cod. Exon. 26 b*, 11, v. eaðe, eð.

Yðelic easy, v. eaðelic.

Yðelice easily, *Ors. 3*, 7, v. eaðelice.

Yðgodon, for yðodon *overflowed*; *inundaverunt*, *Ps. 77*, 23, v. yðian.

Yðgung, e; f. *A floating, swimming*; *fluctuatio, inundatio*, *C. T. Ps. 54*, 25.

Yð-hengest *A sea-horse, a ship*; *marinus caballus, vector, navis*: — *Yð-hengestas ships*, *Chr. 1003*.

Yðian; p. ode; *pp. od. [yð a wave]* *To rise as a wave, to flow, fluctuate, to overflow*; *inundare, redundare, fluctuare*: — *Þa þæs flodes wæteru yðe-don ofer eorðan quum diluvii aquæ redundarunt super terram*, *Gen. 7*, 6. *Yðigende floating*. *Yðiende burne an overflowing brook*, *Prov. 18*. *Yðigende mod fluctuans animus*, *Past. 21*, 1.

Yð-laf *a sea leaving, a survivor of the flood*, *Cd. 171*.

Yð-mearas *Ships*; *naves*, *Cod. Exon. 20 b*, 4.

Yððan-ceaster *a castle in Essex*, v. iðan-ceaster.

Yting *A way, journey*; *via, iter*: — *On ytinge in a journey, abroad*; *in itinere, peregre*, *R. Ben. 55*: *Hom. Nat.*

Ytst *eatest*; *comedes*, *Gen. 3*, 18, v. etan.

Ytt eats; *comedit*, *Mk. 2*, 16, v. etan.

Yttinga-ford [*Hovd. Thitinga-ford*: *Brom. Ichyngford*: *Matt. West. Ittingeford*] *Hitchingford*, q. *Hitching, Herts*; *Ittingarum vadum, nomen loci ubi pax facta est inter Anglos et Danos*, *Chr. 907*.

YWAN; p. de; *pp. ed*; *v. a. To show, open, reveal*; *ostendere, monstrare, demonstrare*: — *Pine mylste ywe us thy mercy show us*, *Cod. Exon. 11 b*, 2. *Ywde ic him I showed to them*; *ostendi ego iis*, *Bd. S. p. 572*, 25: *496*, 2: *604*, 40. *Ywað me anne peninc ostende mihi denarium*, *Lk. 20*, 24. *Ic þe ywan wille brade foldan I to thee will show a wide country*, *Cd. 83*. *Him ywed was to him had been revealed*, *Cd. 180*.

Ywing *A showing*; *ostensio, demonstratio*, *Som.*

Ywodest *formedst*; *formasti*, *Ps. 103*, 28, for hiwodest, v. hiwian to form.



°In expressing the sounds of *th*, the Anglo-Saxon orthography was more consistent than the present English. We now use *th* to represent two sounds, as heard in the words *thing* and *smooth*; the Anglo-Saxons, with greater propriety, used two distinct characters to denote these two separate sounds. The *hard* or *sharp* sound of *th* heard in *thing* is represented in Anglo-Saxon by *þ*, *þ th*; and the *soft* or *flat* sound, as found in *other*, *brother*, is denoted by *ð*, *ð dth*. *þ* or *þ th*, representing the *hard* or *sharp* sound, is used in Anglo-Saxon at the beginning of words and syllables; as, *ping thing*, *þepencan* to bethink. *ð* or *ð dth*, denoting the *soft* or *flat* sound, is employed at the end of words and syllables; as, *sóð sooth*, *bróðer brother*. This is the plan adopted in the present work. As the scribes of the more recent Anglo-Saxon MSS. have not been very precise in the use of *þ th*, *ð dth*, it will be desirable to show the reasons by which the sounds and the use of these characters have been determined.

It is evident that *þ th* is the *hard*, and *ð dth* the *soft* sound; 1st, Because as *ð* is clearly taken from *D*, it is most probable that *ð* represented the sound which comes nearest to *D*: it is also evident, on the other hand, that *þ*, as well as the Icelandic *þ* are taken from the Runic *þ*, and, therefore, it probably denoted the same *hard* sound. 2ndly, Because *ð dth* is found so frequently at the end of a syllable, and between two vowels, where the softer sound is still retained in English, and where, according to the old orthography, *ð dth* is found in Icelandic and in *Ger.* and *Dan.* a mere *d*; as, *sóð*, *Eng.* sooth, and *Icel.* saðr; *oðre*, *Eng.* others, *Icel.* aðrir: *A.-S.* bróðer: *Eng.* brother: *Ger.* bruder: *Dan.* broder.

On the contrary, *þ* is found most at the beginning of words, where the *Icel.* has always the *hard* sound; as, *þeod* people: *Icel.* þjóð; *þencean* to think: *Icel.* þenkja. *þ*, *þ*. Hanc literam proprie reor pronuntiandam ut Græcorum Θ in Θεος, et Anglorum th in thing; *ð*, *ð*, vero ut Angl. th in smooth, &c. Sed confunduntur hi characteres a scriptoribus.

Anglo-Saxon words ending in -ð, -uð [*Eng.* th: *Ger.* Dan. Swed. -d, -t: *Icel.* -ð] are all of the feminine gender; as, *myrð* mirth; *treowð* troth, a covenant; *ymrð*, misery; *geoguð* youth; *gesyhð* sight, &c.

*þ* *þa*; ac. f. s. nom. ac. pl. of se; article; pron. 1. The; τῆν; οἱ, αἱ, τὰ; τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ. 2. It is also used as a demonstrative or relative pronoun; this, those, who, which, whom, &c.; hic, ille, iste; qui, quæ, &c.—1. On *þa* halgan ceastre, *Mt.* 4, 5. *þa* hæðenan the heathen, *Bd. S.* p. 518, 19. *þa* betstan meregrotan optima margarita, *Bd.* *S.* p. 473, 18. 2. And *þa* þe god worhton, farað on lifes æryste, and *þa* þe yfel dydon, on domes æryste, *Jn.* 5, 29. Ofer *þa* feoll se stypell on Syloa over whom fell the steeple in Siloam, *Lk.* 13, 4.

*þa*, *þa þa*; adv. [*Plat. Dut.* daor: *Frs.* *Ger.* da: *Old Ger.* tho, thar, dhar, do dhuo, dhoh: *Dan.* da when, as: *Swed.* där, der when, as; dā: *Old Swed.* tā when then, at that time that: *Icel.* þá, tum, cum, ubi] Then, until, while, whilst, when, as; tum, tunc, quum, quando, dum:—*þa* cwæð heo, þæt ys soð, *Mt.* 15, 27. *þa þa* men slepon quum homines dormirent, *Mt.* 13, 25. *þa* com tum venit, *Mt.* 15, 1. *þa* he com quando venit, *Mt.* 13, 54. *þa* se brydguma ylde dum sponsus moratus est, *Mt.* 25, 5. *þa* he þa gehyrde tum ille quando audivit, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 28. ¶ *þa* . . . *þa* then . . . when; when . . . then; quum . . . tum.—*þa* sona as soon,

immediately; tum cito, statim, *Mt.* 14, 22.—*þa* sona þa so soon as; tum repente quum, *Mk.* 9, 8. *þa* hwile þe the while that, the while, while; dum, dum adhuc, interea dum, donec, quamdiu, *Mt.* 5, 25: *Jn.* 9, 4, 5. *þa* gyt then yet, as yet, moreover; adhuc, *Gen.* 18, 29: *Mt.* 12, 46.

*þ* *þac*, *þæc*, *þeac*, es; n. [*Plat. Dut.* dak n: *Ger.* dach n: *Old Ger.* Not. tach, thak, teki, dak: *Mons.* dahun tectorium, testa: *Dan.* tag n: *Swed.* tak n: *Icel.* þak n. þekia f. tectum: *Ir. Gael.* túbh, tubha, tugh, tughá m. thatch: *Fr.* toit m: *It.* tetto m. a roof, house: *Sp.* techo m. ceiling, habitation; techo de paja straw, thatch: *Port.* tecto m. The *Grk.* τεγος, στεγος a roof; and the Heb.

תחת tcht, thacht what is under, are near relations. *Gael.* dachaidh f. a home, dwelling-place, is exact *Ger.* dach a roof: *Ir. Gael.* teach m. a house, an apartment] THACK, THATCH, a covering; tectum stramineum seu feneum, tectum cujusvis generis:—*Mycelne* ad gesomode on þacum, &c. plurimam congeriem advehit in tecto scæne, &c., *Bd. S.* p. 542, 22. Mid þæce beþæht thatched with thatch, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 32: *C. R.* *Mt.* 8, 8.

*þ* *þaccian* To touch gently, to stroke; leniter palpere, demulcere, *Part.* 41, 4, 64, *Lye.* *þ* *þæcela* [*Plat. f.* *Dut. m.* *Dan.* c. fakkell: *Ger.* fackel f: *Old Ger.* fachala: *Mons.* fhachala flamma: *Ot.* fakol: *Tat.* faccola: *Bozh.* facolo: *Swed.* fackla f: *It.* fiaccola f: *Sp.* hacha f: *Wend.* bakla. Related to the Lat. fax, facula, the *Grk.* φλόξ, φλόγος. *Ade lung* refers to the old North fack, fak fire, and the verb fachen, anfachen to make fire, to kindle: *Lat.* mid. focare, affocare, to kindle; focus, focus fire] *A* light, candle, lamp; lucerna, *R. Lk.* 11, 34. *þ* *þæcilla*, *þæcille*, *þæccille*, *C. Jn.* 5, 35. *þæcille lampades*, *R.*



Mt. 25, 1. Fax, facula, *Cot.* 164.  
 \* *Þæcen* a roof, v. *þecen*.  
*Þæc-tigil* a covering tile, a roof tile; tecti tegula, *Som*.  
*Þæder* thither, *Ex.* 32, 34, v. *þider*.  
*Þæge* These, of them; illi, illa, illorum, used for the pl. article þa, þara:—*Sume þæge quidam illorum*, *Jn.* 12, 20. He wyrð maran þonne þæge synt ille faciet majora quam illa sunt, *Jn.* 14, 12.  
*Þægn* a minister, servant, soldier, *Chr.* 656: *R. Mt.* 5, 25: *Ors.* 4, 1, v. *þegen*.  
*Þægtung* Counsel; consilium:—*C. Mt.* 28, 12. *Þæhtung*, *C. Mk.* 3, 6.  
*Þæh* though, *Cd.* 219, v. *þeah*.  
*Þælian* To draw, draw out; haurire, *C. Jn.* 2, 8.  
*Þæl* - wæl [*Flor.* *Tealweale: Brom.* *Thælwald.*—þil a stake, plank, weal a wall] *THELWALL*, *Cheshire*; locus est in agro Cestriensi, ad Merseise fluvii ripam; ubi arcem construxit et præsidio firmavit rex Edwardus senior, *Chr.* 923.  
 \* *Þæm* to the; sometimes found for þam; d. s. and pl. of se.  
*Þæn* a minister, servant, v. *þegen*.  
*Þæn* then, v. *þænne*.  
*Þæncung* a thanking, *L. Edm.* 5, in *tit.*, v. *þancung*.  
*Þæne*, *þænne* the, that; for þone; ac. m. s. of se.  
*Þænian* [þan wef] To moisten, make wet; rigare, madefacere, madescere, *Dial.* 1, 4.  
*Þænne* then, when, yet, *Mt.* 25, 27: *Mk.* 13, 4: *Lk.* 13, 28: 17, 8, v. *þonne*.  
*Þær*, þar, þer; adv. [*Plat. Dut.* daar, aldaar: *Frs.* da: *Ger.* da, allda, dort, dahin, dorthin: *Old Ger. and Moes.* thar ibi: *Dan.* der: *Swed.* der, där: *Icel.* þar ibi] 1. THERE; ibi, illic. 2. Where, whither; ubi, quo:—1. Gebæð hine þær to Gode, *Ger.* 13, 4: 18, 24. *Þær ic eom ibi ego sum*, *Mt.* 18, 20. Læt þær velinque illic, *Mt.* 5, 24. Wæs ana þær erat solus illic, *Mt.* 14, 23. 2. Þær naðor om ne moððe hit ne fornymð, and þær þeofas hit ne delfað ne ne forstelað. Witodlice þær þin gold-hord is, þær is þin heorte, *Mt.* 6, 20, 21. ¶ Þær þær there where, where; ibi ubi, *Gen.* 2, 11: *Jn.* 12, 26. Þær . . . þær where . . . there, there . . . where; ubi . . . ibi, *Mt.* 6, 21: *Ps.* 52, 6.—*Þær*-abutan thereabout, *Mk.*

14, 69.—*Þær*-æfter thereafter, afterwards, *L. Const. W.* p. 112, § 7.—*Þær*-inne therein, *C. R. Ben.* 50.—*Þær*-mid there in the midst, therewith.—*Þær*-of thereof, *Gen.* 27, 9.—*Þær*-on thereon, *Deut.* 32, 52.—*Þær*-rihte there directly, instantly, immediately, just; ibi recta, statim, *Mt.* 3, 16: 4, 20.—*Þær*-to thereto, thereof, besides, *Deut.* 12, 32.—*Þær*-togeanes against that, on the contrary.—*Þær*-ufon-on there-upon, thereover.—*Þær*-ute thereout, without, out of doors, abroad; foras.—*Þær*-wið therewith, *Gen.* 47, 16.  
*Þæra*; g. pl. of se. Of the, of those; τῶν:—*Manega þæra Iuda ræddon þis gewrit many of the Jews read this writing*, *Jn.* 19, 20, v. þara.  
*Þæra* there, *Jn.* 4, 40, v. þær.  
*Þære*; g. d. f. of se. Of or to the, that, whom; hujus, huic; cujus, cui:—*Pa tumbude þære Herodiascean dohtur beforan him*, *Mt.* 14, 6.  
*Þær*f need, v. þær.f.  
*Þær*f Leaven; fermentum, *C. Mt.* 16, 6, 11, q. unleavened, v. þeorf.  
 \* *Þær*f the poor, a poor man, *C. Lk.* 16, 20, v. þearfa.  
*Þær*-inne therein, v. þær, &c.  
*Þære* very, much, *Chr.* 1097, v. þearle.  
*Þærof* thereof, v. þær, &c.  
*Þæron* thereon, v. þær, &c.  
*Þærrihte* directly, v. þær, &c.  
*Þærsc* thrashed; p. of þerscan.  
*Þærscan* to thrash, *C. Mk.* 5, 5, v. þerscan.  
*Þærscere*, es; m. A THRASHER; triturator, *Som*.  
*Þærscwald* a threshold, *Bd. S.* p. 5, 7, in *tit.*, v. þærscold.  
*Þærþær* there, v. þær, &c.  
*Þær*-to thereto, v. þær, &c.  
*Þær*-ute thereout, out of doors, v. þær, &c.  
*Þær*-wið therewith, v. þær, &c.  
*Þæs*; g. m. n. of se. Of the, that, whom, whose; τῶν, hujus, illius, cujus, *Mt.* 2, 20: *Jn.* 7, 16: 9, 4: *Gen.* 1, 11: *Mt.* 9, 9.  
*Þæs*; adv. Of this, for this, so far, so much so, thus, since that, whereby, whereof; eo, adeo, in tantum:—*Þæs* deop, þæs micel so deep, so great, *Cd.* 39. *Þæs* fela so many, *Cd.* 205. *Þæs* stronglic so strongly, *Cd.* 224. ¶ *Þæs* þe ma or mare so much the more; eo magis, *Mt.* 20, 31: *Mk.* 10, 26, 48: *Lk.* 5, 15: *Jn.* 5, 18. To þæs to that degree, so; in tantum, adeo. To þæs heard, and to þæs stanihte so hard

and so strong; adeo dura et petrosa, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 27. *Þæs* þe since that, after, for that, because that, that; quando, postquam, eo quod, secundum quod, quatenus, ut. *Þæs* þe he genam since that he took, *Cd.* 129. *Þæs* þe for that, *Cd.* 225. *Þæs* þe he us axode juxta quod ille nos interrogavit, *Gen.* 43, 7. *Þæs* þe man don mæge quatenus homo facere possit, *L. Eccl.* *Cnt.* 19.  
 \* *Þæs*-lic, gebæs-lic; adj. [þæs of this, lich like] Meet, fit, agreeable, worthy; huic similis, aptus, congruus, dignus:—*Hyra cyðnes næs þæslic eorum testimonium non erat par*, *Mk.* 14, 59. *Pa cyðnessa næron þæslic testimo-nia non erant paria*, *Mk.* 14, 56. Naht þæslices deaðe nihil digni morte, *Lk.* 23, 15.  
*Þæs*-lice In like manner, worthily, fitly; similiter, taliter, *L. Ps.* 147, 9. Digne, *Scint.* 9.  
*Þæslicnys*, se; f. Agreeableness, suitableness, conveniency, fitness; congruitas, convenientia, decentia, *Som*.  
*Þæsma* Leaven, a leavened lump; fermentum, *R. Ben.* 2.  
*Þæt*; nom. ac. n. s. of se. The, THAT; and the relative that, which; το, id, istud, quod:—*Þis is Gæd bigspell. Þæt sæd ys Godes word*, *Lk.* 8, 11. Soðlice þæt þe ofer þone stan asawen is, þæt is se þe þæt Godes word gehyrð, and hræddlice þæt mid blisse onfehð, *Mt.* 13, 20. *Þæt þu sædest id tu dixisti*, *Mt.* 26, 64. *Pa* wæs þæt gewrit gefyllt þæt cwyrð, and he was mid unrihtwisum geteald, *Mk.* 15, 28. *Þæt ic eow secge quod ego vobis dico*, *Mt.* 10, 27. Ealle þæt he ahte omne quod habuit, *Mt.* 18, 25.  
*Þæt*; adv. From that place, thence, only; inde, tantummodo, duntaxat, *Mon. Angl.* p. 990, *Som*.  
*Þæt*; conj. [*Plat. Dut.* dat: *Ger.* dass: *Ker.* daz: *Isd.* dhaz: *Ot.* Tat. thaz: *Moes.* theatei quod; conj. and also pron. qui, quæ, quod: *Dan.* at conj. den, det pron: *Swed.* att conj. det pron: *Russ.* da, dabi: *Grk.* οτι. *Adelung* observes that the *Plat.* dat, the *Eng.* that, the *Swed.* det, the *Moes.* theatei, the *A.-S.* þæt, are conj. and also the n. gender of the article or pronoun] That, so that, because; quod, ut, quia:—*God geseah þa þæt*



hit god wæs, *Gen.* 1, 4: *Mt.* 16, 8. Bæd þæt hig bædon þæt rogavit ut illi intercederent ut, *Gen.* 23, 8, 9. Þæt he sy ut ille sit, *Mt.* 10, 25. Swa þæt adeo ut, *Mt.* 13, 54.

\*Þætte [contracted from þæt that, þe which] That, so that; ut, quia; often used for þæt, conj. Þafa a favourer, v. gepafa.

Þafetere A pardoner, forgiver; condonator, *Som.* Lye says, qui sinit, consentit; facilis, indulgens, *Past.* 20.

ÞA'FIAN, þáfigan, gepáfigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To suffer, permit; permittere. 2. To consent, admit, allow, obey; consentire:—1. Þafa þat, *Mt.* 7, 4. Þafodest þu permittedst thou, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 21. Se þe hit þafað who permits it, *Bt.* 38, 6. Nold ge þafigan, *Mt.* 24, 43. 2. Ge þafiað eower fædera weorcum vos consentitis vestrorum patrum factis, *Lk.* 11, 48. Þafigan onginnan to begin to obey, *Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 22.

Þaforlic; comp. ra, re; adj. Useful; utilis, *C. R.* *Lk.* 17, 2.

Þaþung permission, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. gepaþung.

Þag, þah thrive, *Cd.* 105: 132, v. þeon.

Þage, for þa when, then as, *Th. An.*

\*Þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To or by the, to this, that, these, those, whom, which; τῷ; τοῖς, ταις, τοῖς; illo, illis; cui, quo, quibus:—Þam Hælende Salvatori, *Mt.* 14, 12. To þam wife to the woman, *Gen.* 3, 1, 4, 13, 16. Of þam treowe of the tree, *Gen.* 2, 17. Of þam yðum a fluctibus, *Mt.* 14, 24. On þam dæge in illo die, *Ex.* 14, 30: *Mt.* 7, 22. On þam dæge þe in isto die quo, *Gen.* 2, 4: *Mt.* 24, 50. Eallum þam þe omnibus illis qui, *Gen.* 1, 30. An of þam unus ex iis, *Gen.* 2, 11: *Mt.* 10, 29. On þam dagum in illis diebus, *Gen.* 6, 4: *Mt.* 3, 1: 24, 19: *Mk.* 1, 9. On þam in quo, *Gen.* 2, 8: *Mt.* 3, 17. Þam God bebede quibus Deus præcepit, *Ex.* 6, 26. Betwux þam inter quos, quas, *Mt.* 15, 40.

Þametan To applaud, rejoice; plaudere, *M. Ps.* 97, 8.

Þan, for þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam:—Þan þriddan dæge tertio die, *Gen.* 42, 18. For þan propterea, quoniam, *Mt.* 14, 2.

Þan Moist, wet; madidus, humidus:—Þanan madida, *Cot.* 133.

Þanan thence, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. þanon.

ÞANC, þonc, es; m. [*Frs.* thonc f: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* dank m: *Old Ger.* danch, danh, thanc, thank, thanca: *Moes.* thanks: *Dan.* tak c: *Swed.* tack m: *Icel.* þackir f. gratia, grates: *Ir. Gael.* taing f. thanks] Will, mind, thought, favour, the acknowledgment of a favour, THANK, thanks; voluntas, arbitrium, gratia, gratiæ:—Næs na eowres þances non erat ex vestro arbitrio, *Gen.* 45, 8. Heora agnes þances of their own will; eorum propria voluntate, *Bt.* 7, 2. Þines agenes þonces of thy own will; wish or choice, *Bt.* 8, *Card.* p. 38, 27. Þurh unces hearncan þanc through favour of our lord, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 49, 22. Hæfð se þeowa ænigne þanc num accipit servus ullam gratiam? *Lk.* 17, 9. Secgan Drihtne þanc to give God thanks, *Cd.* 225, *Th.* p. 229, 19. Nanes þonces weorðe of no thanks worthy, *Bt.* 35, 4. Þe ic þancas do tibi gratias ago, *Lk.* 18, 11: *Jn.* 11, 41. Þancas dyde gratias egit, *Mk.* 14, 23: *Lk.* 22, 17. ¶ Þances, þonces, on þanc, on þonce, to þance, to þonce, used adverbially, with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, gratis, freely; grate, gratis:—To þance gepenod gratefully served, *Cd.* 25, *Th.* p. 32, 20. Hie on þanc curon they thankfully accepted, *Cd.* 112, *Th.* p. 147, 20.

Þances gratefully, freely, v. þanc. Þanc-full, þanc-ful. THANKFUL, content, ingenious; gratiarum plenus, gratus, contentus:—Wæron þancfulle heora gemærum erant contenti eorum finibus, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 36. Efficax, *Obs. Lun.* 16. Animosus, *Obs. Lun.* 13. Ingeniosus, *Consid. Æt. Lun.* Idoneus, *Cot.* 105.

Þancian, gepancian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. governs the d. of person, and g. of thing [þanc thanks] To THANK, to give thanks; gratias agere, gratulari:—Sceolde his drihtne þancian þæs leanes should thank his lord for the reward, *Cd.* 14. Gode þancode Deo gratias egit, *Mk.* 8, 6. Hym þancode ei gratias egit, *Lk.* 17, 16. Þe þanciað yfelum minum qui gratulantur (de) malis meis, *Ps.* 34, 29. Þanciende gratias agens, *Mt.* 26, 27: *Jn.* 6, 23.

Þanc-metuncg [þanc, metan to measure, metuncg, metincg measuring] Deliberation, consi-

deration; deliberatio, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 23.

\*Þancol, þancul thoughtful, v. þoncol.

Þancol-mod a thoughtful mind, provident, wise; providus animi, cautus, *Cd.* 82: *Jdth.* p. 24, 5.

Þancung, þoncung, e; f. A thanking, thanksgiving, thanks; gratiarum actio, gratiæ, grates:—Þancunge don gratias agere, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 31: 595, 19.

Þanc-weorð, þanc-weorðlic thankworthy, acceptable, grateful; gratus, v. þonc-wyrð.

Þanc-weorðlice thankworthily, acceptably; grate, gratanter, *Bd. S.* p. 624, 2.

Þanc-wurð, þanc-wyrð thankworth, grateful; gratus, *Bd. S.* p. 649, 10: *Bt.* 23.

Þanc-wurðlic, þanc-wyrðlic thankworthy, grateful; gratus, *Som.*

Þanc-wurðlice, þanc-wyrðlice, þanc-wurðlices thankworthily, gratefully; grate, gratanter, *Jn.* 6, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 609, 9.

Þanecan þe whensoever, *Bt.* 27, 1, v. þonecan.

Þanne than, then; quam, *Lk.* 11, 26, v. þonne.

\*Þanon, þanone, þanonne, þanun, þonon; adv. [*Plat. dane* van dane: *Dut.* daar van daan, van daar: *Frs.* dana: *Ger.* dannen is always construed with von of, from; von dannen from thence. In *Old Ger.* von is not used: *Ker. danan hinc; danaan unde; Ot. thanana: Dan. derfra, deraf: Swed. dädan: Icel. þadan inde, þadan i frá, þadan af exinde, abinde; þaðra ibi, eo versus, illinc] THENCE, whence; inde, exinde, illinc, unde:—And þanon he com on Iudeisce endas of Iordane, *Mk.* 10, 1: *Gen.* 2, 10. Ne gæst þu þanone non ibis tu illinc, *Mt.* 5, 26: *Lk.* 12, 59. He þanon or þanun eode ille inde ivit, *Mt.* 4, 21: *Mk.* 6, 1. Hi þanonne eodon illi inde iverunt, *Jdth.* 11, 7. He for þanun digressus est illinc, *Mt.* 11, 1: 12, 9. Þanon ic ut-eode unde ego exivi, *Mt.* 12, 44.*

Þar there, where; ibi, ubi, *Mt.* 21, 17: *Mk.* 4, 5, 15, v. þær.

Þara there, *Jn.* 11, 15, 31, v. þar.

Þara; g. pl. of se. Of the, of those, of whom; τῶν; illorum, illarum, illorum; quorum, quarum, quorum:—Þu eart an þara rihtwisenra thou art one of the just, *Bt.* 5, 1, *Card.* p. 14, 13: 34, 6, *Card.* p. 220, 30.



**þearfa** a beggar, *R. Jn.* 9, 8, v. þearfa.

**Þarigend** *Malignant, wicked; malignans, T. Ps.* 63, 2.

**Þarofflra** more useful, better; utilius, *R. Lk.* 17, 2, for þearflra, v. þearfllic.

**Þarsca**, for þarscan to thrash, buffet, *R. Mk.* 14, 65.

**Þarsia** mægð *The country of Tarsus in Cilicia; Tharsis regio, Ps.* 71, 10.

**Þas**; s. ac. f; pl. nom. ac. of þes. *This, these; hanc; hi, hæ, hæc; hos, has, hæc*—**Þæt** seo weord þas woruld wende that fortune governed (turned) *this world, Bt.* 5, 1. **Þas** þing sceolun gewurðan, *Mt.* 24, 6. On þas gnornunga into these lamentations, *Bt.* 7, 2. Gif sum dysig man þas boc-ræt if any ignorant man read *this book, Elf. pref. Gen.* p. 1.

**Þat** the, that, v. þæt.

**Þawan** To thaw; regelari, solvi, *Aegu. Vern.* 37.

**ÞE** [*Plat. Dut. de: Ger. der: Old Ger. dēr, ther, thie: Dan. Swed. den: Old Swed. then, thenne: Icel. sá is, ille*] 1. **THE**, that, those; an indeclinable article, often used for all the cases of se, seo, þæt, especially in adverbial expressions and in corrupt *A-S.*, as in the *Chr.* after the year 1138. 2. *Who, which, what; qui, quæ, quod.* Þe is thus very frequently used as a relative, and often doubled, as þe þe, or joined with se:—1.

Þe bet the better; eo melius, *Bt. R.* p. 184. Þe swiðor the rather; eo magis, *Jn.* 19, 8; *Gen.* 37, 5. Per efter, in þe lengten, þestrede þe sunne after this, in the Lent, the sun darkened, *Chr.* 1140. Þe swiðor þe the rather than; magis quam, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Þe ma þe the more than, *Bt. R.* p. 35, 3; 37, 1. Þe læs the less, lest, lest perhaps; quo minus, ne forte, *Ex.* 19, 21, 24; *Mt.* 7, 6. Þe læs hwænne lest at any time, *Mk.* 4, 12. 2. Be ælcon worde þe of Godes muðe gæð by every word which goeth out of God's mouth, *Mt.* 4, 4. Se þe he who, *Mt.* 2, 6; 3, 11. Þe þe he who, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 18. Þe on heofonum ys qui in cælis est, *Mt.* 5, 45. Ðu þe eart tu qui es, *Mt.* 6, 9. Ge þe vos qui, *Mt.* 7, 11, 23. Ða þe illi qui, *Mt.* 5, 4, 6.

**ÞE THEE**, to thee; te, tibi, *Mt.* 5, 26; *Mk.* 14, 30; *Gen.* 13, 15, 17; d. and ac. of þu.

**Þe**; conj. *Than, whether, either,*

or; whether . . . or; quam, an, sive, vel, aut; utrum . . . an:—Þe swiðor þe the rather than, *Bt. R.* p. 178. Þe ma þe the more than, *Bt.* 35, 3. Hwæðer hit sig þe soð þe leas utrum id sit verum an falsum, *Gen.* 42, 16. Þe þara soðena gesælða limu, þe sio gesælð self whether members of the true happiness, or the happiness itself, *Bt.* 34, 6, *Card.* p. 220, 30. Ys hit alyfed þe na est istud licitum an non? *Mt.* 22, 17. Þe mid scynesse, þe mid lustfullnyssse utrum suggestione, an delectatione, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 10. Hwæðer he wacode þe slepte whether he watched or slept, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 39. Þe on æfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrede, þe on mergen an in vespere, an in media nocte, an in gallicinio, an mane, *Mk.* 13, 35. Hwæðer þe an, utrum, *Lk.* 7, 20.

**ÞEA** a minister, servant, *C. Mt.* 20, 27, v. þeow.

**ÞEAC** thatch, covering, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 43, v. þac.

**ÞEACH** wash; lava, *T. Ps.* 50, 3, v. þwean.

**ÞEAF** a thief, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, v. þeof.

**ÞEAH** grew, flourished, *Lk.* 2, 52, v. þeon.

**ÞEAH** ate; comedebat, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 30, v. þicgan.

**ÞEAH**, þeh [*Plat. Dut. doch, dog: Frs. thach: Ger. doch: Ot. Tat. thoh: Wil. doh: Moes. thau, thauhjaba etiam-si: Dan. dog: Swed. dock. All signify, yet, however, but, yes: Ker. dohdoh, is exactly the Eng. though. Adeling thinks it is composed of the Ger. da and auch. — Tooke says it is the imp. of þafian, þafigan to allow, permit, grant, Diversions of Purley, by Taylor, vol. I. p. 177*] **THOUGH**, although, yet, still, however; quamvis, licet, si, siquidem, *Mt.* 16, 26; *Mk.* 6, 23; *Lk.* 18, 4. Etiam-si, quanquam, *Jn.* 4, 2. Tamen, veruntamen, *Mt.* 11, 22.—**ÞEAH** þe although; etsi, etiam-si, *Mt.* 26, 33, 35; *Mk.* 14, 29.—**ÞEAH** hwæðere yet nevertheless, moreover, but yet, but; quin etiam, sed veruntamen, sed tamen, nihilo secius, *Mt.* 11, 24; *Lk.* 10, 20. Sed, vero, *Mt.* 17, 27. Certe, *Lk.* 11, 8.—**ÞEAH** gita as yet, hitherto; adhuc, *Bt. R.* p. 184.

**ÞEAHT** [*Plat. Dut. bedacht n. gedachte f. thought, reflec-*

*tion: Frs. tocht f: Ger. bedacht m. gedanke m. thought: Old Ger. gidacht, thata thought: Moes. andathahs considered: Dan. Swed. tanke m. thought: Icel. þáknir m. mens, cogitatio.—v. þencan*] **THOUGHT, counsel; consilium, Bt. 5, 3, v. geþeaht.**

**ÞEAhte** covered, thatched; p. of þeccan.

**ÞEAhte**, þeahton covered; p. of þeccan.

**ÞEAhtend**, geþeahtynd, es; m. A counsellor, an adviser; consiliarius, *Th. An.*

**ÞEAhtere**, geþeahtere, es; m. A counsellor, adviser; consiliarius:—**Þæs** cyninges þeahteras the king's counsellors, *Bd. S.* p. 516, 25.

**ÞEAhtian**, geþeahtian; p. ode; pp. od [þeaht thought] To take thought, to consider, ponder, consult; consulere, consilium capere, conferre, deliberare:—*Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 3. **ÞEAhtode** þeoden ure mod-geþonce our lord pondered in mind; deliberavit dominus noster animo, *Cd.* 5; *Bd. S.* p. 512, 11. **ÞEAhtedon** ongean hyne consilium inierunt adversus eum, *Mk.* 3, 6. Betwih him þeahtienne inter se consulentes, *Bd. S.* p. 624, 35.

**ÞEARF**, e; f. [*Plat. darf, bedarf m: Frs. darwe, terwe f. like the A-S: Ger. bedarf m. nothdurft m. what is necessary, or the necessary provisions: Old Ger. durft necessity, what is necessary: Dan. tarv c: Swed. tarf f. n. what is necessary or required, wants: Icel. þörf f. indigentia, opus, necessitas; þurft f. indigentia, necessitas: Moes. tharf necesse habeo*] **Need, necessity, cause, want, advantage, profit; opus, usus, commodum, necesse:—Hwæs** wære me mare þearf cujs erat mihi magis opus? *Gen.* 25, 22. Nys me þæs nan þearf, þæs anes ic ah þearfe non est mihi istius nullum opus, hujus unius ego habeo opus, *Gen.* 33, 15. God þe ælces mannes þearfe wat God knows the necessity of every man, *Bt.* 39, 10. Ge habbað micle þearfe þæt ge have much need that, *Bt.* 42. For eowre þearfe pro vestro modo, *Gen.* 45, 5. We willað eow eowre þearfe forgan nos volumus vobis vestra necessaria ministrare, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 15.

**ÞEARf** unlearned, v. þeorf.

**ÞEARfa**, þearfa, an. **POOR**, destitute, in want of, the poor, needy, a poor man; qui opus habet,



indigens, pauper, egenus:—  
Hragles þearfa *destitute of raiment*, Cd. 40. Nafa þu nanes þearfan wedd ne habeto tu nullius pauperis pignus, Deut. 24, 12. Se þearfa bearð æmtige þusan the poor man bears an empty purse, Col. Monas. Þa gastlican þearfan spirituales pauperes, Mt. 5, 3: Lk. 6, 20. Gener þearfena refugium pauperum, Ps. 9, 9. Syllan þearfon dare pauperibus, Jn. 12, 5. Ic sylle þearfum ego do pauperibus, Lk. 19, 8.

þearfan, beþearfan, geþearfan, þurfan; ic, he þearf, þurf, þu þearft, þurf; we, ge, hi þurfon, þyrfon, þyrfen, beþurfon; p. ic, he þorste, þu þorftest, þorfton; sub. þurf, þurfon [þearf need] To need, to have need, to want, behove, avail, profit; opus habere, necesse habere, indigere, causam habere:—Ne þearf ic nor need I, Bt. 35, 3: Cd. 99. Ne þearft þu ondrænan nor needest thou dread, Cd. 99: Bt. 5, 3. Ne þearf he nanes þinges nor needs he any thing; non indiget ille nullius rei, Bt. 24, 4. Hu þearf mannes sunu maran treowe how needs man's son a greater pledge, Cd. 163. þearfende indigens, pauper, Bd. S. p. 591, 6: Cd. 114: Jn. 13, 29. Menn ne þorfton polian men needed not to suffer, Cd. 30. Ne ic ne þurf he feccan, Jn. 4, 15. Þu ne beþearft tu ne eges, Ps. 15, 1. Eower fæder wat þæt ge ealra þyssa þinga beþurfon, Mt. 6, 32. Sam hi þyrfon whether they want, Bt. 26, 2.

þearfednes, se; f. Poverty, want; paupertas, inopia:—On wilsunlicre þearfednysse in voluntaria paupertate, Bd. S. p. 569, 2: 604, 28.

þearfende needy, in misery, v. þearfan.

þearf-leáse needlessly, Job. p. 166, 22.

þearf-lic; adj. Poor, needy, necessary; pauperi similis, pauper, egenus, utilis, necessarius, Wulfst. Par.

þearflice; comp. or; adv. Of necessity, diligently, cautiously; districte, accurate:—Þecean þearflice meditari accurate, Bt. R. p. 151. þearflicor utilis, C. Lk. 17, 2. Districtus, Bd. S. p. 490, 11.

þearflicnes, se; f. Beggary, poverty, want; mendicitas, paupertas, necessitas:—On þearflicnysse in paupertate, Ps. 30, 13.

PEARL; adj. Sharp, heavy, severe, hard; acer, vehemens, gravis:—Pearl æfter-lean hard retribution, Cd. 4: Bt. R. p. 152.

pearle; adv. Very, earnestly, exceedingly, strongly, severely, much, too much; valde, abunde, vehementer, nimis:—Gedrefed pearle turbatus valde, Ps. 6, 3. Gewæht ic eom, and geadamet pearle afflictus ego sum, et humiliatus nimis, Ps. 37, 8. Pearle geswenct valde vexatus, Num. 21, 4. Pearle good very good; valde bonus, Bt. R. p. 174. Pearle onæled severely burned; vehementer combustus, Cd. 222. Gehihtre pearle auxit vehementer, Ps. 104, 22. Ic þe gemenigilde swiðe pearle ego te multiplicabo quamplurimum, Gen. 17, 2.

Pearl-mod sharp-minded, bold; acrem, strenum habens animum, Jðth. p. 22, 18, 34.

Pearl-wise strict-wise, severe; districtus, i. e. rigidus, severus, austerus, Bd. S. p. 599, 35.

Pearlwisnes, se; f. A difficulty, severity; districtio, i. e. severitas, austeritas:—Seo þearlwisnes þæs heardan lifes districtio arctoris vitæ, Bd. S. p. 599, 31.

PEARM, es; m. [Lincolnshire tharm, tharn the intestines washed for making hog's puddings, Bailey] An intestine, entrail, the inward part of man or beast; intestinum, ile:—Pearmes utgang intestini exitus, ani procidentia. Þearmas intestina, ilia, exta, viscera, fibræ, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71 b. Smæle - þearmas minuta ilia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71 a.—Pearm-gyrd, þearm-gyrdel a bowel-girdle, a truss, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.

Pearscthrashed, beaten, v. þerscan. Þeatr A theatre; theatrum, Ors. 4, 1, Lye.

PEAW, þeau, es; m. A custom, manner, habit, behaviour, THEW, rite, endowment, quality; in the pl. manners; mos, ritus, consuetudo, institutum, ratio, lex:—Swa Iudea þeaw ys sicut Judæorum mos est, Jn. 19, 40. Hit wæs þeaw is erat mos, Gen. 50, 3. Wæs in þa tid þeau erat isto tempore mos, Bd. S. p. 604, 15. Anmode þeawes qui unius moris sunt; unanimes moribus, Ps. 67, 6. Hæfde beteran þeaw had a better habit, Cd. 208. Gif þe heora þeawas licið if their manners please thee, Bt. 7, 2. Para peoda þeawas sint swiðe

ungelica the nation's manners are very unlike, Bt. 18, 2. Þa wæs freoðo-þeawas then was loving thews (manners), Cd. 4. Swiðe yfel man ealra þeawa valde improbus homo omnium morum, i. e. omnibus moribus, Ors. 6, 14. Gecore ne on his þeawum probus in ejus moribus, Bd. S. p. 554, 9. Þeaw a servant, Lev. 25, 42, v. þeow.

Þeaw-fæst firm in manners, upright, obedient; morigerus, Cd. 92: 126.

Þeaw - fæstnes Firmness in behaviour, obedience, discipline; morigeratio, obedientia, disciplina, R. Ben. 7.

Þeawlic Custom-like, fashionable, figurative; figurativus, Som.

Þeawlice, geþeawlice; adv. According to manners, decently, properly, well, obediently; morigerate, obedienter, Col. Monas. Rite, Bd. S. p. 549, 37.

Þec Thee, to thee; te, tibi:—Ne bið þec mæl-mete to thee shall not be meal-meat; non erit tibi pastus, Cd. 203. We þec biddað we pray thee; nos te oramus, Cd. 188.

Þeccan, beþeccan; p. þeahte, beþeahte; imp. þece; pp. geþeaht, beþeaht, bæþaht; v. a. [Plat. Dut. dekken: Ger. decken: Old Ger. dechan: Ot. theken, thagan: Isd. dheccan: Ker. dahan: Tat. tahan; in Upper Ger. they still use dachen, dagen, tagen to cover: Dan. tække to cover with a roof, to thatch; dække to cover, to wrap up, to spread: Swed. täcka, betäcka, duga: Icel. þekja tegere, integere: Sp. tejar to cover with tiles, to tile.—þac thatch] To cover, conceal, THATCH; tegere, operire:—Seoome þeccan to cover nakedness, Cd. 45: 76. Þin sylf þecest lic mid leaflum thyself coverest (thy) body with leaves, Cd. 42. Seo wæs wæstmum þeaht which was with fruits covered, Cd. 91. Gefaren hæfdon helmum þeahte had come with helmets covered, Cd. 93.

Þece cover, v. þeccan. Þecele, þecelle. A torch; fax, facula:—Stod se leoma him of swylce fyren þecelle extitit radius ab eo quasi ignea fax, Bd. S. p. 645, 28, v. þæcela.

Þecen, e; q. f. A roof; what affords a cover, hence a house; tectum, domus:—Under mine þecene sub meo tecto, Mt. 8, 8: Lk. 7, 6. Ofer þecene super tecto, Mk. 13, 15. Hig þecena stramen, tectorum, Ps.



101, 8: 128, 5: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

**P**ecere, es; *m.* A THATCHER; tector, *Lye.*

**P**ef a thief, *Chr.* 1124, v. þeóf.

**P**efe - þorn [þufian to flourish, þorn a thorn] *A sort of thorn, Christ's thorn, a bramble of quick growth, dog-rose, wild-brier; spina, rhamnus, vel melius, rosa canina, Cot.* 165: *T. Ps.* 57, 9.

**P**efian To rage; æstuar in animo, *Dial.* 1, 9.

**P**egde consumed, v. of þegde.

**P**ege a taking; sumptio, *Cd.* 173, v. win-þege.

**P**EGEN, þegn, þægen, þægn, þeng, þen; *g.* þegnes; *d.* þegne; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* degen *m.* a sword, but seldom a soldier: *Old Ger.* degen, thegan *servus, dominus, miles; Ot.* uses thegan in all these senses; *Ot. Krist.* l. v. c. 20, v. 43, giscéident sih in ala uuar héro intí thegan thar tunc ibi separabuntur dominus et servus; and l. i. c. 3, v. 26, speaking of the ancestors of the holy virgin, says, thaz uuarun éðil thegana erant domini nobiles; l. i. c. 3, v. 48, *St. John* is called *Christ's minister*, Iohánnes thegan siner minister ejus; l. iv. c. 22, v. 19, speaking of *Pilate's soldiers*, thes hérizohen thegana; and l. iv. v. 17, c. 17, Hímilisge thegana, satellites celestes, speaking of angels. *Olaus Wormius, in monumentis Danicis*, p. 264, gives in a *Runic inscription*, herden guden diagen exercitus boni ductoris; *Icel.* þegn *m.* subditus, homo liber; pion *m.* servus, minister. Perhaps the termination of the *Eng.* chieftain, and the *Fr.* capitaine may be derived from þegn, v. þenian] 1. Generally *A servant, an attendant; servus, minister.* 2. It was then used to denote a particular attendant, as *A disciple, scholar; abiit tandem generalis hæc vocis significatio in particularem, ut per eam denotaretur etiam Christi servus, discipulus.* 3. *A soldier, knight, a military honour; servus militaris, miles, satelles, eques.* 4. *A servant of the king, A THANE, nobleman, Baron.* A king's Thane, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, was inferior in rank to an eorl and ealdorman; he was afterwards denominated a baron, *L. Wilk.* p. 250: 276. There was an inferior Thane in the Conqueror's

time, called a knight, who attended the king's Thane or Baron. The rank of a Thane, as well as the other titles of dignity among the *A.-S.*, was not inherited, but was personal, hence it was attainable by all, even by the servile; but, before any one could be elevated to the dignity of an inferior Thane, he must be in possession of five hides of his own land, a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, a judicial seat at the burgh gate, and a seat in the witenagemot. Whoever by his industry and talent obtained these, became a Thane by right, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 112, 3, 4, 5, 6. Quum autem ministri et satellites regnum plerumque de primoribus regni essent; inde evenit ut þegn etiam acciperetur pro princeps, optimas, primas, satrapa, dominus, Thanus. Thanus autem fiebat qui habuit quinque hidas terre, ecclesiam et culinam, turrim sacram, et atrii sedem, ac officium distinctum in aula regis, *L. Lund. W.* p. 70, § ult. Ejus proinde capitis æstimatio erat, apud Anglos, 2000 thrymsæ, sive, ex lege Merciorum, 1200, s. id. p. 72, *L. Athel. W.* p. 64, § 13. Unde etiam Twelf-hund-man dictus est. Regis Thanus, i.e. apud *A.-S.* superioris ordinis Thanus, et Comiti gradu proximus, qualem hodie Baronem regis appellamus, v. *Wilk. gl.*—1. Gif þu heora þegen beon wilt if thou wilt be their servant, *Bt.* 7, 2: *Jn.* 18, 18. Pharaones þegnas Pharaonis servi, *Ex.* 10, 7. To þinra þegna husum in tuorum servorum domos, *Ex.* 8, 3. 2. Þegn unforcuð godspelles gleawe, gast on sende, *Matheus Matthew, a blameless disciple, skilful in the gospel, gave up the ghost, Menol. F.* 338. Hwa þegna quisnam discipulorum, *Bt. R.* p. 193: 183: *C. Mk.* 4, 34. 3. Ic hæbbe þegnas under me I have soldiers under me, *Mt.* 8, 9: *Jn.* 19, 2: *Bt.* 38, 1. Sealdun þam þegnum micel feoh dederunt militibus multam pecuniam, *Mt.* 28, 12. Minum þegnum scegan meis militibus narrare, *Bd. S.* p. 477, 19. 4. Cyningas mid miclon geferscipe hiora þegna kings with a great company of their Thanes, *Bt.* 37, 1. Hwæt wille we scegan be þam þegnum what shall we

say of the Thanes, *Bt.* 29, 2. Cyninges þegn a king's Thane, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 22: 591, 6, 8: 632, 8. Mid unrimre þegna and eorla with innumerable Thanes and Earls, *Bt. R.* p. 186. Cyninges þegnas the king's Thanes; regis Thani, *Chr.* 755.—Þegen-boren one born of a Thane, one of good birth; generosa sive nobili familia oriundus, *L. Wal.* 5.—Þegen-hyssas, þegn-hyssas a Thane's attendants, clients; clientes, *Cot.* 43.—Þegen-lagu the law or privilege of a Thane; Thani jus, privilegium, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 6.—Þegen-ræden, þegn-ræden Thaneship, the state or relation of a client to a Thane; clientela, *Cot.* 58.—Þegen-riht thane-right or privilege of a Thane, *L. Athel. W.* p. 64, § 11.—Þegen-scipe, þegn-scipe Thaneship, the dignity, order, or office of a Thane, valour, service, duty; Thani dignitas, ministerium, &c.; servitium, officium, *L. pol. Edg.* 3: *Ors.* 3, 9: *Cd.* 39.—Þegen-scolu, þegn-scolu a Thane's attendants; clientum turma, clientela, *Cot.* 43.—Þegen-were, þegn-were a Thane's were or fine; Thani capitis æstimatio, *L. Ænh. W.* p. 120, § 3, v. wer. Þegenlice; adv. Thanelike, nobly, bravely, manfully; fortiter, viriliter.—Beo þu huru gehyrht and hieg þegenlice esto tu modo fortis et conare viriliter, *Jos.* 1, 18.

**P**egh the thigh, v. þeoh.

**P**egin a thane, soldier, *Bd. S.* p. 590, 33, v. þegen.

**P**egn a thane, minister, servant, *Menol. F.* 338: *Bd. S.* p. 511, 22, v. þegen.

**P**egnað, þegniað serves; ministrat, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 31, v. þegnian. Þegnian; *p.* ode to serve, *Cd.* 28, *Th.* p. 37, 6: *Bd. S.* p. 555, 7: 583, 14, v. þenian.

**P**egn-scipe service, valour, v. þegen-scipe.

**P**egnung service, duty, *Cd.* 112, v. þenung.

**P**egon took, v. þicgan.

**P**eh Thee; te, tibi, *C. Mt.* 4, 6, for þe; ac. of þu.

**P**eh though, although, yet; etsi, quamvis, tamen, *Ex.* 32, 11: *Mk.* 11, 18: *Jn.* 20, 5, v. þeah.

**P**eiġn a servant, thane, *C. Mt.* 8, 9, v. þegen.

**P**ell What is boarded, a story; tabulatum.—Þell-fæsten storied hold; arx e tabulatis compacta, *Cd.* 73.

**P**en, es; *m.* [contracted from



þegn, þegen] *A minister, servant; minister, servus*.—Sy he eower þen, *Mt.* 20, 26: 23, 11. Þe sylle þam þene *te tradat ministro, Mt.* 5, 25. Þa þenas ministri, servi, *Ex.* 5, 10: *Mk.* 14, 65: *Jn.* 2, 9: *Bd.* S. p. 567, 21. Sendon hyra þenas miserunt eorum ministros, *Jn.* 7, 32.

\*Þenade served, *Bd.* S. p. 566, 28, v. þenian.

ÞENCAN, þeþencan, geþencan; *p.* þöhte, beþöhte, geþöhte; *imp.* þenc; *pp.* beþöht, geþöht [*Frs.* thinzia *to think, believe*; *Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* denken: *Ker.* denchen: *Ot.* thenken bigonda thaton he begun *to think*: *Moes.* thagkjan *cogitare*: *Dan.* tænke: *Swed.* tänka: *Icel.* þenkia *cogitare, meditari*] 1. *TO THINK, reason, meditate, consider, imagine; cogitare, sentire, considerare.* 2. *To think of, remember, purpose, meditate, conclude, determine; reminisci, statuere.*—1. Þa agunnon þencan þa boceras tunc ceperunt cogitare scribæ, *Lk.* 5, 21. He ne mæg witan hwæt he þencð *he cannot know what he thinks*, *Bt.* 39, 9. Þencað dagis and nihtes, *T. Ps.* 1, 2. Ne þence we nanes yfeles *nor think we of any evil*, *Gen.* 42, 31. Þencende meditating, *Gen.* 24, 63. 2. Þæt þu bringan þencest that thou rememberest *to bring*, *Cd.* 140. Wit þencað bidan *we think (determine) to abide*, *Cd.* 111. Þe Hælende heran þenceð *who to the Saviour shall remember to be obedient*, *Cd.* 221. Gif ge willað þone fruman sceaf geþencan *if ye will remember the first creation*, *Bt.* 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 19.

\*Þencean *to think*, v. þencan.

Þenden; *adv.* While, whilst, meanwhile, as long as, how long; *dum*:—Þenden þu her leofast while thou here livest, *Cd.* 43. Her þenden lifle here while (he) lived; hic dum vixit, *Cd.* 131. Þenden he on þysse worlde remained, *Jdth.* 22, 18: *Bt.* R. p. 151.

Þenede overthrew, *Ps.* 105, 25, v. þenian.

Þenestre [þen a servant] *A female servant, waiting-maid; ministra, cultrix.*

Þeng a minister, servant, *Bd.* S. p. 513, 17: 591, 38, v. þegen.

Þengel King, lord, prince; rex, dominus:—Manna þengel prince of men, *Cd.* 151.

\*Þenian, þenigan; *ic* þenige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, geþenod; *v. a.* [*Plat.* denen: *Frs.* thiania: *Dut.* *Ger.* dienen: *Old Ger.* thionon, thion: *Ker.* deonon: *Lip.* thionda *serviuit*; thianin wi *serviamus nos*: *Ot.* thionan: *Isd.* dheonan: *Dan.* tjene, betjene: *Swed.* tjena, betjena: *Icel.* þiena, þiona *servire*. Some derive this word from the *Grk.* θειναι *to work*; others, among whom is *Adelung*, from the *Old Ger.* deo, deon low, humble: *Ker.* deolich humilis; deoheit humilitas; dienen *servire*, therefore properly means *to humble, to subject one's self*; which, in the earlier state of barbarism, could only be shown by compulsive personal services, or services done in sackage: *Ker.* however uses theonan *to subject, to subdue, to humble, to make serviceable*. The *Icel.* þia in *servitutum redigere, fatigare, of the same signification, may perhaps be considered as the root.*—Þen a servant, v. þegen] 1. *To serve, minister; servire, ministrare, administrare.* 2. *To reach to, to extend, stretch out, overthrow; extendere, intendere, prosternere*:—1. Drihten, nys þe nan caru þæt min swustur let me ænlypige þenian, *Lk.* 10, 40. Gif him sceoldan men þenigan *if men should serve him*, *Bt.* 41, 2, *Card.* p. 374, 9. Þena me ministra mihi, *Lk.* 17, 8. Se þe þenað *ille qui ministrat*, *Lk.* 22, 27. Wenð þæt he þenige Gode *putabit quod ille cultum præstat Deo*, *Jn.* 16, 2. He þenode him *ille ministrabat ei*, *iis*, *Gen.* 39, 4: 40, 4. Heo þenode him *illa ministravit iis*, *Mt.* 8, 15: *Mk.* 1, 31: *Lk.* 4, 39. Gyf hwa þenige me *si quis ministret mihi*, *Jn.* 12, 26. We ne þenedon þe nos non ministravimus tibi, *Mt.* 25, 44. Þe him þenað *qui ei ministrant*, *Bt.* 37, 1. Þenigende ministrans, *Mt.* 27, 55. 2. Þu þenodest palm-twigum heora *tu extendisti palmities eorum*, *Ps.* 79, 12. Þene mildheortnyse þine *extende misericordiam tuam*, *Ps.* 35, 11. Þenydon bogan *intenderunt arcum*, *Ps.* 10, 2. Þæt he þenede hig *ut ille prosterneret eos*, *Ps.* 105, 25.

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\*Þenode served, *Gen.* 39, 4, v. þenian.

Þenung, þening, þegnung, þegning, e; f. 1. *Duty, office, service, attendance, use; servitium, officium, ministerium, usus, obsequium.* 2. *What is served, Food, a repast, supper feast; cibarium, cœna, convivium.* 3. *Those who serve, Attendants, servants, a retinue, train; famulitium, comitatus; satellitium, clientum turba*:—1. Sacerdlice þenung sacerdotale officium, *Bd.* S. p. 573, 4. Þenunga dagas ministeri dies, *Lk.* 1, 23. Ic was eft-gesett to minre þenunge ego eram restitutus meo ministerio, *Gen.* 41, 13. To his neod-þearflicre þenunge *ad ejus necessarium usum*, *Bd.* S. p. 520, 8. Ic lustlice fram þære þenunge gewite ego libenter ab officio discedo, *Bd.* S. p. 566, 6. Stod beforan him on þenunge stetit coram eo in ministerio, *Deut.* 10, 8. Æfter þam Pharaog geþencð þine þenunga postea Pharaoh recensebit tua ministeria, *Gen.* 40, 13. 2. Gearwa ure þenunga para nostra cibaria, *Gen.* 43, 16. Þa Drihtnes þenung was gemacud, *Jn.* 13, 2. He aras fram his þenunge, *Jn.* 13, 4: *Mt.* 26, 17. 3. Seo helle and se deað, and heora arleafan þenunga hell and death and their wicked attendants, *Nic.* 28. Gif him mon ofithð para þenunga and þæs anwealdes *if one deprive him of the retinue and of the power*, *Bt.* R. p. 37, 1. Para þenunga oftohen deprived of attendants, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 18.

Þenung - boc a service-book; ministerialis liber, liber Leviticus sic dictus, *Pref. Lib. Lev.*

Þenung-fata serving vessels; ministerialia vasa, *C. R. Ben.* 47.

Þeo to the thigh; d. of þeoh.

Þeo grow, increase; vigeo, v. þeon.

Þeo the, who, *Prec.* 2, calc. *Cd.* Jun. for seo, heo, þe.

ÞEOD, þiod, e; f. [*Frs.* theod, thiad, thiade, tiade, thiote, deth, deit, diet, deed n. gens, natio, populus: *Old Ger.* deut, teut, diet, dheod, deota, thiot, thiat, thiut, thiod: *Not.* judon diet *Judeorum populus*: *Ker.* deota plebis: *Lip.* thiat gens; thiade gente; theado gentium; thiaodon nationes: *Tat.* 195, 3, thin thiota inti bisgoffa saltun thih mir tua gens et pontifices tradiderunt te mihi: *Moes.* thiuda gens:

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þeod, þiod, e; f. [*Frs.* theod, thiad, thiade, tiade, thiote, deth, deit, diet, deed n. gens, natio, populus: *Old Ger.* deut, teut, diet, dheod, deota, thiot, thiat, thiut, thiod: *Not.* judon diet *Judeorum populus*: *Ker.* deota plebis: *Lip.* thiat gens; thiade gente; theado gentium; thiaodon nationes: *Tat.* 195, 3, thin thiota inti bisgoffa saltun thih mir tua gens et pontifices tradiderunt te mihi: *Moes.* thiuda gens:

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þeod, þiod, e; f. [*Frs.* theod, thiad, thiade, tiade, thiote, deth, deit, diet, deed n. gens, natio, populus: *Old Ger.* deut, teut, diet, dheod, deota, thiot, thiat, thiut, thiod: *Not.* judon diet *Judeorum populus*: *Ker.* deota plebis: *Lip.* thiat gens; thiade gente; theado gentium; thiaodon nationes: *Tat.* 195, 3, thin thiota inti bisgoffa saltun thih mir tua gens et pontifices tradiderunt te mihi: *Moes.* thiuda gens:

þeod, þiod, e; f. [*Frs.* theod, thiad, thiade, tiade, thiote, deth, deit, diet, deed n. gens, natio, populus: *Old Ger*



*Old Swed.* thiaud, thiod, thyd  
*gens, natio*: *Icel.* þjóð, þjóð f.  
*gens, natio, populus*: *þyði n.*  
*gens, natio*: *Wel. Arm. Bret.*  
*tud, tud f. natio, gens*: *Ir.*  
*Gael.* tuath f. country people,  
*tenantry*; the aggregate number  
*of any land proprietors, farmers*  
*or peasantry* [1. *A nation, people*; *gens, natio, plebs*. 2. *A country, province*;  
*provincia*:—1. *Peod winð on-*  
*gean þeode gens contendet in*  
*gentem, Mt. 24, 7*: *Mk. 13,*  
*8. Cham ys fæder þære Can-*  
*aneiscre þeode, Gen. 9, 18.*  
*Ic deme þa þeode ego iudicabo*  
*istam gentem, Gen. 15, 14.* Ma-  
*negra þeoda fæder multarum*  
*gentium pater, Gen. 17, 4, 5.*  
*Beo gemænigfyld on þeoda*  
*esto multiplicatus in gentes,*  
*Gen. 35, 11.* Lærað ealle  
*þeoda docete omnes gentes,*  
*Mt. 28, 19.* Ic þe gesette  
*on þeodum ego te ponam in*  
*gentibus, i. e. faciam in gen-*  
*tibus, Gen. 17, 6. 2. Diran*  
*heton se was on þære þeode*  
*þe swa hatte (they) call*  
*Dura, which was in the pro-*  
*vince so called, Cd. 180, Th. p.*  
*226, 15.*—*Peod-cyning a na-*  
*tion's king, a great king*; *gen-*  
*tis rex, Cd. 90: 92.*—*Peod-*  
*feond the people's enemy*; *popu-*  
*puli inimicus, publicus hostis.*  
*—Peod-ford Thetford, Nor-*  
*folk, Chr. 870, v. Peod-ford,*  
*after þeoden.*—*Peod-guma*  
*a man of the nations, a man,*  
*Jdth. p. 24, 25.*—*Peod-her-*  
*ge a popular army, Cd. 98.*—  
*Peod-land, þeod-lond a peo-*  
*ple's land, country, province,*  
*Bd. S. p. 588, 1*: *Cd. 84.*—  
*Peod-lic people-like, popular,*  
*national*; *gentilis, Elf. gr. Som.*  
*9, 45.*—*Peod-licetere* [*licce-*  
*tere a hypocrite*] *a deceiver of*  
*the people, a general or great*  
*deceiver*; *publicus, i. e. sum-*  
*mus hypocrita, Tract. de Spir.*  
*septif.*—*Peod-loga* [*loga*  
*liar*] *a common cheat, a liar*;  
*publice mendax, gentium de-*  
*ceptor, impostor publicus,*  
*Trac. de Spir. septif.*—*Peod-*  
*mægen a nation's strength or*  
*force*; *gentis robur, turma,*  
*caterva, Cd. 160.*—*Peod-*  
*mearc* [*mearc a boundary*] *a*  
*nation's frontier, Cd. 149.*—  
*Peod-scaða, þeod-sceaða*  
*[sceaða a thief]* *a public or*  
*common thief or robber*; *pub-*  
*licus latro, tyrannus, L. Eccl.*  
*Cnut. 26.*—*Peod-scipe, es; m.*  
*[scipe office, state] people, na-*  
*tion, discipline, manner, fashion,*  
*law, system*; *gens, Jn. 11, 48*;  
*disciplina, C. Ps. 2, 12*: *Cd.*

169: *Bd. S. p. 527, 33*; sys-  
*tema vel codex disciplinæ,*  
*testamentum sacrum, Bd. S.*  
*p. 494, 29*; *testimonium, C.*  
*Mt. 24, 14.*—*Peod-wita* [*wita*  
*a wise man*] *a national wise*  
*man, a philosopher, a senator*;  
*publice sapiens, i. e. ejus*  
*sapientia nota est ac pervul-*  
*gata, philosophus, histori-*  
*cus, scientia demum quacun-*  
*que præstans, senator, Lup.*  
*I. 21*: *Bridfr. p. 128*: *Jud.*  
*p. 161.*

*Peodan to join, associate with,*  
*serve, Bt. 16, 3, v. geþeodan.*  
*PEODEN*; *g. þeodnes*; *d. þeod-*  
*ne*; *m. [Old Ger. theada rex*  
*Ot. githiuto princeps*: *Krist.*  
*l. 1, c. 1, v. 101, uueltit er*  
*githiuto mánagero liuto impe-*  
*rat eorum princeps variis na-*  
*tionibus*: *Icel. þjóðkógr m.*  
*monarcha, (principaliter) rex*  
*universæ gentis*; *tiggi m. rex,*  
*(poetis)*: *Ir. Gael. tuathachd*  
*f. a sovereignty, a lordship*  
*Moes. thiudans rex*: *Arab.*

↳ *tha; واد, wdwd a friend,*  
*because a lord is a friend to*  
*his dependants.*—*þeod people*  
*The people's ruler, the king,*  
*prince, chief, lord, Supreme*;  
*rex, dominus*:—*Him was*  
*þeoden hold to him was (the)*  
*Lord gracious, Cd. 60.* On  
*þæs þeodnes byrig in that*  
*prince's city, Cd. 181.* *Þeod-*  
*nes dom the Lord's decree,*  
*Cd. 181.* *Þeodne þeowian*  
*serve (the) Lord*; *Domino*  
*servire, Cd. 14.* *Comon to*  
*þeodne foran came before the*  
*prince*; *venerunt domino co-*  
*ram, Cd. 176*: *Jdth. p. 21, 9.*  
*Pegnas þeodne sægdon minis-*  
*ters to (their) lord said*; *thani*  
*regi dicebant, Cd. 182.* *Þin-*  
*ga for þeodne pray before (the)*  
*Lord*; *supplicare coram domi-*  
*no, Cd. 203.* *Se þeoden wið*  
*Abraham spræc the Supreme*  
*with Abraham spake, Cd. 106.*  
*—Þeoden-madmas* [*madm a*  
*jewel*] *princely treasures, Cd.*  
*22.*

*Peod-ford, Peot-ford* [*Hunt.*  
*Brom. Tedford*: *Matt. West.*  
*Thedforde.*—*þeod people's,*  
*ford a ford, or Peot the river*  
*Thet*] *THETFORD, Norfolk*;  
*Sitomagus, Chr. 870: 1004*;  
*1010.*

*Peodisc A people, nation, lan-*  
*guage*; *populus, gens, lingua*;  
*—On manig þeodisc in many*  
*a language, Bt. 19, Card. p.*  
*106, 10.*

*Peodnys a joining, R. 99, v. ge-*  
*þeodnes.*

*PEOR, þef, þyf, es; m. [Plat.*

*deef m*: *Dut. dief m*: *Frs.*  
*tiaf m*: *Ger. dieb m*: *Old Ger.*  
*thiob, diuf, thiub, theob*:  
*Moes. thiubs fur*: *Dan. tyv*  
*m*: *Swed. tjuf m*: *Icel. þjófr*  
*m.*] *A THIEF, robber*; *fur, la-*  
*tro.* A thief was punished  
*severely*; he forfeited three-  
*fold, L. Ethelb. 10*; or he was  
*to lose his life, unless he*  
*could redeem it by paying*  
*his were, L. Wihtr. W. p. 12,*  
*30.* *Ina's laws define three*  
*sorts of offenders.* They  
*were called thieves to seven*  
*men*; from seven to thirty-five  
*a band*; and afterwards *three*  
*an army*:—*Peofas we hatað oð*  
*seofon men, from seofon bloð*  
*oð fif and prittig, and siððan*  
*bið here fures nos vocamus ad*  
*septem homines*; *a septem, tur-*  
*mam, ad quinque et triginta*;  
*et deinde est exercitus, L. In. 12.*  
*Se þeof toward were, Mt.*  
*24, 43.* *Gif man þone þeof*  
*finde, Ex. 22, 7.* *Peofas fu-*  
*res, latrones, Mt. 6, 19, 20*;  
*Jn. 10, 8.*—*Peof-gyld a pay-*  
*ment for theft*; *furti compen-*  
*satio, L. Ethelr. 1.*—*Peof-*  
*man a man who is a thief, a*  
*thief*; *fur, malefactor, Mt.*  
*27, 16.*—*Peof-sceol* [*sceol*  
*a shoal, gang*] *a gang of thieves*;  
*latronum cœtus, Bt. 14, 3.*—  
*Peof-scip a thief-ship, a ship*  
*used by pirates*; *piratica na-*  
*vis, Cot. 130.*—*Peof-slege*  
*a slaying of a thief*; *furis occi-*  
*sio, L. In. 16.*—*Peof-slyhte*  
*a striker or slayer of a thief*;  
*furis occisio, L. In. 35.*

*PEOFIAN To THIEVE*; *furari*:—  
*Peofad stolen or taken by theft,*  
*Som.*

*PEOFS, þyfs, e; f. q. [þeofian*  
*to thieve] A theft, robbery*;  
*furtum, surreptio*:—*Peofðe*  
*gewita a witness of theft, L.*  
*In. 7.* *An or on þeofde in*  
*theft, L. Wihtr. W. p. 12, 28.*  
*Onsacan þære þeofðe to clear*  
*(himself) of the theft, L. In. 46.*

*PEOGING* [*þeo gincg*] *A thriv-*  
*ing, increase, profit*; *profec-*  
*tus, Scint. 35, 76, Som.*

*PEOH; g. þeos; d. þeo; n. [Plat.*  
*dee n*: *Dut. dy, dye f*: *Frs.*  
*thiach, deth, tiach n*: *Ger.*  
*dieckbein n*: *Old Ger. deich m.*  
*thigh n*: *Rab. deoh*: *Isd.*  
*dhech*: *Wil. tiehe, diehe*:  
*Icel. þjó n. nates, clunes glutos*  
*ansa falcis vel curvatura ansæ*  
*The THIGH*; *femur, coxa*:—  
*Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.* *Inne-*  
*ward þeoh femur, id.* *Utan-*  
*ward þeoh femur, id.* *Un-*  
*der min þeoh sub meo femore,*  
*Gen. 24, 2*: *47, 29.* *Under*  
*Abrahames þeoh sub Abra-*



hami femore, *Gen.* 24, 9. On his þeo in ejus femore, *Gen.* 32, 25. On Iacobes þeo in Jacobi femore, *Gen.* 32, 32. Ofer þeoh þinum super femore tuo, *Ps.* 44, 4.—*Þeoh-ece* THIGH-ACHE; femoris dolor, *Som.* — *Þeoh-scanca* thigh-shank or bone; femoris os, coxa, *Cot.* 163.—*Þeoh-seax*, þeoh-sex a thigh-knife, a sword, dirk; gladius vel securis femori aptatus, semispatha, pugio, *Cot.* 169.

*ÞEON*, geþeon; ic, þeo, geþeo, he geþyð; *p.* þeah, þáh, þag, geþeah; *we* þugon; *sub.* geþeh, geþeo; *pp.* geþogen, þungen [*Ray*, *North Country words*, to daw or to dow to thrive: *Plat.* dyen, deihen, gedeihen *proficere*: *Dut.* gedyen to prosper, succeed: *Frs.* dina to rise, to grow thicker: *Ger.* gedeihen: *Old Ger.* gedeichen: *Not.* gediehen: *Ot.* thihan, kedihan *proficere*, *vigere*: *Moes.* thihan *proficere*, *vigere*; thaih *proficiebat*; *Icel.* tia *præstare*, *exhibere*] To thrive, flourish, grow, increase, proceed, accomplish, perfect, gain, profit; *proficere*, *vigere*, *pollere*, *pubescere*, *adolescere*:—*Se* Hælend þeah on wisdomes *Jesus proficiebat sapientia*, *Lk.* 2, 52. His yldrum þah to frofre to his parents grew for a comfort, *Cd.* 55. Sunu weox and þah (the) son waxed and throve, *Cd.* 105. Cniht weox and þag (the) boy waxed and throve, *Cd.* 132. Þeah hwa þeo on eallum welum though one increase in all riches, *Bt.* 19. Þeonde growing, *Dial.* 1, 10: *Cd.* 169: *L. Lund.* p. 71, 19.

\**ÞEONDE* [part. of *þeon* to grow] Increasing, growing, powerful; *vigens*, *pollens*, *potens*: — *Dial.* 1, 10. *Þeonest* [þeonde] men most powerful men, nobles; *optimates*, *Chr.* 656.

*ÞEONDE* a lord; *dominus*, *Cd.* 94, *q.* for *þeodne*.

*ÞEONEN*, *þeonon* thence, *Chr.* 656, *v.* þanon.

*ÞEOR* an inflammation, a blistering heat; *morbus quidam ita dictus apud Saxones*. Inflammatio, impetigo, phlegmona: — *Þeor* on fet an inflammation in the feet, *L. M.* 1, 47. *Þeor adle* in eagam an inflammatory disease in the eyes, *Som.*

*ÞEORCUNG*, *scilicet* leohtes. Twilight; *crepusculum lucis*, *R. Conc.* 2, *Lye*.

*ÞEOR-DRENC* a drink used in inflammations; *potio* in mor-

bum *þeor* dictum, *L. M.* 3, 30, *Lye*.

*ÞEORF*, *þærf*, *þerf*; *adj.* Unleavened, unleavened bread; *azymus*, sine fermento: forsan a *þearf*; pauper, *q. d.* Tenuis, jejunos, aridus; vel is qui non nisi a pauperibus comeditur quibus non suppetit pecunia ad fermentum emendum:—*Boc* *þeorne* hlafl coxit *azymum panem*, *Cot.* 208. *Þeorne* hlafl þu scealt etan *azymum panem tu edes*, *Ex.* 34, 18. *Þeorfe* mettas *azymi cibi*, *Ex.* 12, 17: *Lev.* 8, 2: *Jos.* 5, 11. *Þeorfe* heorð-bacene hlafas *azymi foco cocti panes*, *Ex.* 12, 39. And etað *þeorf* seofon dagas, *Ex.* 12, 15, 18.

\**ÞEORFLING* What is unleavened; *azymum quid*, *Cot.* 16.

*ÞEORFNYS*, *se*; *f.* Without leaven, sincerity; fermenti absentia, sinceritas:—*On* *þeornfnyssum* sifernysse and soðfæstnyssse in clean meats of purity and truth; in non fermentatis (panibus) sobrietatis et veritatis, *Elf. Pasch. Hom.* p. 12, 3.

*ÞEORF-SYMBOL* feast of unleavened bread; *azymorum festum*, *Ex.* 23, 14.

*ÞEORSC-WOLD* a threshold, *Bt.* 21, *v.* þerscold.

*ÞEOR-WÆRC* an inflammatory disease; *theor morbus*, *Som.*

*ÞEO-WENNE* an inflammatory wen; *quoddam verrucæ genus*, *theor dictum*, *L. M.* 3, 59.

*ÞEOR* - *wyrm* an inflammatory worm; *theor vermis*, *impetigo vermicularis*, *herpes*, *L. M.* 1, 47.

*ÞEOR-WYRT* A kind of liver wort; *herba quædam contra impetiginem valens*, *L. M.* 1, 32: 3, 30.

\**ÞEOS*; *s. nom. f. of* þes. *This, she*; hæc, illa:—*Fægre* þonne þeos folde fairer than this earth, *Cd.* 218. *Ealla* hu egeslic þeos stow ys, *Gen.* 28, 17: *Mt.* 14, 15: 24, 34. *Þeos* bið geciged fæmne, *Gen.* 2, 23: *Mk.* 12, 44.

*ÞEOSSUM* to this; huic, *Cd.* 215, for *þisum*; *d. s. of* þes.

*ÞEOSTERLIC* Obscure, dark; *tenebrosus*, *obscurus*, *Som.*

*ÞEOSTERNYS*, *se*; *f.* Darkness; *tenebræ*, *Ors.* 6, 2.

*ÞEOSTOR-FULL* Dark; *tenebrosus*, *Ps.* 17, 13.

*ÞEOSTRE* dark, *Bt.* 7, 4, *v.* þystre.

*ÞEOSTRIAN* to darken, *v.* þystrian, þystrian.

*ÞEOSTRU* darkness, *Gen.* 1, 2, 4, 5: *Cd.* 213: *Bt.* 6: 35, 3, 6, *v.* þystru.

*ÞEOSTRUNG* Twilight; *crepusculum*, *Som.*

*ÞEOTAN*, *þiotan*, he þyt; *p.* beat, þuton; *pp.* þoten [*Plat.* tuten, tûten: *Dut.* toeten: *Ger.* dûtten, tuten to wind or blow a horn; tosen to make rattling bustling noise, to roar *Old Ger.* diozan to sound in noisy manner; doz the noise, sound: *Dan.* tude: *Swed.* tju-ta to howl like a wolf: *Icel.* þiota ululare, fremere, stridere, þyt *p.* þaut *þp.* þotid] To howl; ululare: — *Þuton* þonne hi spræcan sceoldon howled when they should speak, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 302, 11. *Þeotende* howling, *Martyrol.* 21, *Oct.*

\**ÞEOTE*, *an*; *f.* [*Plat.* tute, tûte a pipe, tube] A conduit or pipe to convey water, a fall of water; *canalis*, *fistula*:—*Cot.* 85: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Þeotan* *cataractæ*, *Cot.* 31. *Organa*, *Cot.* 147, 177. *Þeotyn* *cataractæ*, *C. Ps.* 41, 9.

*ÞEOT-FORD* Thetford, Norfolk, *Chr.* 952: 1094, *v.* Þeod-ford.

*ÞEOW*, þeaw, es; *m*; þeowa, *an*; *m*. [*Old Ger.* in the *Salic laws*, they servus: *Lip.* thuwe ancilla: *Ot.* thiū ancilla *Moes.* thiwe famulus: *Icel.* þyr *m.* servus; þíon *m.* servus, minister] A servant, bondman, slave; servus, manceps. A large portion of the *A-S* population was in a state of slavery. This unfortunate class of men were bought and sold with land, and were conveyed in the grants of it promiscuously with the cattle and other property upon it. They are frequently mentioned in wills, charters, and laws. *Ælfhelm* bequeaths his mansion at Grysting thorpe, with all the property that stood thereon, both provisions and men, *Test. Ælfhelmi*, *Lye's Dict. App.* II., *Chart.* 1, 30:—*Nis* nan man *Moises* gelices mines *þeowes* non est nullus homo *Mosis* similis mei servi, *Num.* 12, 7. *Sig* se min *þeowa* esto ille meus servus, *Gen.* 44, 17. *Sy* he eower *þeow* sit ille vester servus, *Mt.* 20, 27. *Þeowena* *þeowa* servorum servus, *Gen.* 9, 25. *Þæs* *þeowan* hlafof istius servi dominus, *Lk.* 12, 46. *Wurpað* þone unnyttan *þeowan* ejicite inutilem servum, *Mt.* 25, 30. *Þu* goda *þeowa* tu, bone serve, *Lk.* 19, 17. *Þu* goda *þeow* and getrywa tu, bone serve et fidelis, *Mt.* 25, 21, 23. *An* *þæs* *bisceops*



þeowena quidam sacerdotis servorum, Jn. 18, 26. Bead his þeowan precept ejus servus, Gen. 50, 2. Ða cwæð he to hys þeowum tum dixit ille ejus servus, Mt. 22, 8. Clypode he hys tyn þeowas vocat ille ejus decem servos, Lk. 19, 13. Ealle þeowan Drihtnes Omnes servi Domini, Ps. 133, 1: 134, 1.

þeow; *adj.* *Servile, obedient, like a slave, slavish; servilis: — Ða oðra gesceafta þeowe sint the other creatures are servile, Bt. 41, 3, Card. p. 378, 17. Ealla gesceafta he hæfde geotiohd þeowe buton englum and monnum all creatures he had appointed servile but angels and men, Bt. 41, 3, Card. p. 378, 15. ¶ Þeow man or mon a servile man, a slave, L. In. 3: L. Ethelr. 3: L. Cnut. 29.—Þeow esne a servile man, a slave, L. Eccl. Alf. 17: L. Wiht. W. p. 12, § 6.—Þeow mennen [mennan a handmaid] a bondwoman, L. Eccl. Alf. 21: Cd. 101: 102.—Þeow-had a state of slavery, servitude, Bd. S. p. 587, 42: 627, 25.—Þeow-weorc servile work, L. Wiht. W. p. 11, § 3.*

Þeowæt a servant, servitude; servus, L. pol. Cnut. 66. Servitute, v. þeowet.

þeowa-man a slave-man, a slave; manceps, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 55, v. þeow.

Þeowat-dóm service, Past. v. þeowdóm.

Þeow-boren slave-born; servus natus, R. Ben. 2.

Þeowdóm, þeudóm, *es; m.* Service, servitude, thraldom, use, worship; servitus, servitium, mancipatio, famulatus:—Ne wolde þeowdóm þolian would not thraldom endure, Cd. 102: 103. Wyrta þeowdome manna herbas servituti hominum, Ps. 103, 15. Mid ælcum þeowdome cum omnigena servitute, Ex. 1, 14. For lufan þæs gædcondanc þeowdomes pro amore divini famulatus, Bd. S. p. 593, 30.

Þeowe, *an; f.* A female servant, maid-servant, a female slave; famula, serva, ancilla:—Seo Godes þeowe Dei famula, Bd. S. p. 578, 5. Seo Cristes þeowe Christi famula, Bd. S. p. 577, 13.

Þeowe-mennen a bondwoman, v. þeow, *adj.*

Þeowen, *e; f.* A female servant, maid-servant, a female slave; ancilla, famula, serva:—Seo Godes þeowen Dei

famula, Bd. S. p. 576, 14. Se fæder hire sealde ane þeowene pater ei dedit quandam ancillam, Gen. 29, 29. Ic hæbbe þeowas and þeowena ego habeo servos et ancillas, Gen. 32, 5, v. þinen.

þeowet, þeowett, *es; m.* Servitude, bondage; servitus, servitium:—Þe eow utalædde of þeowetes or þeowettes huse qui vos eduxit e servitutis domo, Deut. 6, 12: 13, 10. Bigan to þæs cynges þeowette emere ad regis servitium, Gen. 47, 19. Of þeowete or þeowette utalædan e servitute educere, Ex. 6, 6: Deut. 5, 6.

Þeowetlic Servile, like servitude; servilis, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 28.

Þeowetling A little servant or slave; servulus, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 113, 52.

Þeow-hád, *es; m.* Servitude, the condition of a servant, service, ministry; servi conditio, servilis status, servitium:—Halig ryfte onfeng, and Godes þeowhade sanctum habitum suscepit, *et* Dei ministerium, Bd. S. p. 587, 42.

þeowian; ic þeowige; p. þeowode, geþeowade; pp. þeowod, geþeowod; v. a. [þeow a servant] 1. To serve, minister; famulari, servire. 2. To enslave, to sell or give over to slavery; mancipare, in servitutum redigere:—1. Ne mæg nan þeow twam hlaforðum þeowian, Lk. 16, 13: Mt. 6, 24. Hu ne þeowode ic þe nonne ego servi tibi? Gen. 29, 25. Ic þeowode þe ego servi tibi, Gen. 31, 41. Ic þe þeowode, Lk. 15, 29. Him anum þeowast ei soli servies, Mt. 4, 10: Lk. 4, 8. We þeowiað bliðlice þam cynges nos serviemus hilariter regi, Gen. 47, 25. Þeowigende serving, Lk. 2, 37. Þeowiende, Bd. S. p. 531, 13: 582, 23. 2. Ðæt he us sylfe þeowige ut ille nos sibi mancipet, Gen. 43, 18.

Þeowin a maid-servant, C. Ps. 85, 15, v. þeowen.

Þeow-man a slave, v. þeow, *adj.*

Þeow-mennen a female slave, v. þeow, *adj.*

Þeown, *e; f.* A female servant or slave, T. Ps. 115, 6, v. þeowen.

Þeow-ned, þeow-nyd [ned need] Necessary servitude, thraldom, slavery; servitus, Cd. 94: 188: 189.

Þeowot servitude, Ors. 3, 7, 9, v. þeowet.

Þeowotlic servile, v. þeowetlic.

þeowracan To threaten, menace; comminari, Ps. 102, 9.

Þeowrace A threatening; comminatio, R. Ben. 27.

Þeowrigende Threatening; minax, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 60.

Þeowt servitude, Jud. 3, 8, v. þeowet.

Þeowtlic servile, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 28, v. þeowetlic.

Þeowtling a little servant, Hymn. v. þeowetling.

Þeowumdóm servitude, L. Ps. 104, 16, v. þeowdóm.

Þeowutdóm servitude, Past. in pref., v. þeowdóm.

Þeow-weorc slave-work, v. þeow, *adj.*

þer, þere there, where, Num. 20, 1, v. þær.

þerf unleavened, R. Mt. 26, 17, v. þeorff.

þerflicnes beggary, v. þearflicnes.

þerh through, C. Mt. 27, 18, v. þurh.

þerh-giended finished, performed; perfectus, factus, effectus, R. Lk. 1, 45.

þerh-tryman to affirm; perhibere, C. Jn. 3, 28.

þer-inne therein, Th. An.

þer-riht forthwith, immediately, v. þærrihte.

þersc A stroke, beating; plaga, Som., v. geþersc.

þerscan; he þyrscð; p. þærsc, we þørscun; pp. þørscen, geþørscun; v. a. [Plat. dröschén, döschén, drosken, dosken: Dut. dorschen, derschén, darschen: Ger. dreschen: Not. drasecan: Mons. gidrosan uuidrit trituarabitur: Moes. thraskan trituarare; gatrask area: Dan. tærské: Swed. tröska: Icel. þreskia trituarare: Bohm. trasti: Pol. trzasc: Wend. draschem. Ihre and Wachter derive this word from the Ger. treten to tread, as the oldest method of thrashing] To thresh, beat, strike; percutere, ferire, verberare, pulsare, Dial. 1, 2: Past. 20, 5.

þerscel, þerscol. A threshing instrument, a flail; Lanc. THRESHSEL; tritorium, tribula, flagellum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: Cot. 29.

þersc-old, þersc-wald, þerx-old, þærsc-wold, þyrsc-wold, þærsc-wald, *es; m.* [Plat. Dut. drem-pel m. from the Ger. trampeln calcare: Frs. dreple, dorpel f: Old Ger. drisc-uvil, dirsguc-fili, driscuile, druseuuel, truscheufel: Dan. tærskel c: Swed. tröskel m: Icel. þreskiölldr, þröskuldr m. limen.—þerscan to beat, wald, weald, wood, Lye]



A THRESHOLD; limen, *Cot.* 122: *Ex.* 12, 22: *Deut.* 6, 9.  
**Pes** *m*; *f.* peos; *n.* pis: *g. m.* n. pises; *g. f.* pisse: *d. m. n.* pisum, pissum, þysum; *d. f.* pisse, &c.; *pron.* [*Plat.* dese, düsse, disse, desse *m. f.* hic, hæc; *dit n. hoc:* *Dut.* deze *m. f.* dit *n:* *Frs.* this *m.* thjus *f.* thit *n:* *Ger.* dieser *m.* diese *f.* dieses *n:* *Isd.* dheser *m.* hic; *desiu f. hæc:* *Ker.* thiez, thiz *n. hoc:* *Ot.* dicz, ditz *n. hoc:* *Dan.* denne *m. f.* hic, hæc; *dette n. hoc:* *Swed.* denne *m.* denna *f.* detta *n:* *Icel.* þessi *m. f.* hic, hæc; þetta *n. hoc*] **THIS**; hic, iste; οὗτος:—*Hwanon* ys þysum þes wisdom and þis mægen *whence is to this (man) this wisdom and this power, Mt.* 13, 54. *Wenst þu hjwæt byð þes cnapa?* *Lk.* 1, 66. *Nys þes Iosepes sunu nonne est hic Josephi filius?* *Lk.* 4, 22. *Þes is Godes sunu hic est Dei filius, Jn.* 1, 34: *Mt.* 27, 54. *Þes is min leofa sunu hic est meus dilectus filius, Lk.* 9, 35. *Peos stow ys weste this place is desert, Mt.* 14, 15. *Pis tacen eow byð hoc signum vobis erit, Lk.* 2, 12. *Pises hi wundriað at this they wonder, Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 330, 8. *Geornfullnes þisse weorulde sollicitudo hujus sæculi, Mt.* 13, 22: *Deut.* 1, 35. *On eallum þissum in omnibus his, Lk.* 16, 26.  
**Pestrian** to be obscured, darkened; obscurus fieri, *Chr.* 1140, v. *hystrian*.  
**Pet** *that, Chr.* 656, v. *þæt, se.*  
**Peudom**, þeowdóm service; servitús, *Chr.* 675, v. *þeowdóm*.  
**Pewan** to serve, *Chr.* 963, v. *þeowian*.  
**Pi** *the, to the, with the; τω; Bd.* S. p. 548, 42: *Chr.* 616, *Ing.* p. 31, 22: *Ps.* 2, 12, v. *þy*.  
**Pic**; *def.* se picca; *seo, þæt picce*; *comp.* ra, re; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* dik: *Ger.* dick: *Old Ger.* thicco, thicko *thick:* *Ot.* Wil. *Not.* use diccho, thiko, thicco and dikke as an adverb; often, many times: *Dan.* tyk: *Swed.* tjock: *Icel.* þyckr *densus, crassus:* *Arab.* دحي dchy density, darkness] **DENSE, THICK**; densus, refertus, frequens:—*Se picca mist the thick mist, Bt.* R. p. 155: 35, 4. *Læst me hider and pider on swa picne wudu leadest me hither and thither in so thick a wood, Bt.* 35, 5. *Sio eorðe is hefigre*

and piccre þonne, &c., the earth is heavier and thicker than, &c., *Bt.* 33, 4.  
**Picce**; *adv.* 1. *Thickly, closely*; dense. 2. *Frequently, often*; frequenter:—1. *Picce* gewefen hrægel dense contexta vestis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Picce* gefyllen thickly filled; dense impletus, *Cd.* 98. 2. *Hio spræc him picce to she spake to him often, Cd.* 32. *Feollon picce fell thickly, Cd.* 95.  
**Piccetū, piccettū. Thickets**; loca condensata, dumeta, *Ps.* 28, 8.  
**Piccian** To THICKEN; densare, condensare, inspissare, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37.  
**Picnes, se; f. [pic thick] THICKNESS, depth**; densitas, profunditas, caligo, locus condensatus:—*Næfde eorðan picnesse non habuit terræ profunditatem, Mk.* 4, 5. *Picnæs caligo, Ps.* 96, 2. *Picnys locus condensatus, L.* *Ps.* 28, 8.  
**Piccol, piccul. Thick, gross, fat**; corpulentus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.  
**PICGAN, picgean, gepicgan, pigan; p. þah, gepah, we pigdon, pygedon; v. a.** To receive, take, partake, take as food, taste, to eat; accipere, sumere, scilicet cibum, edere; plerumque vero jungitur cum voce hlaf, mete, &c.:—*Naht fules ne picge nihil immundi ne comedat, Jud.* 13, 4. *Picgean þa foresetenyssse hlafas accipere propositionis panes, Bd.* S. p. 496, 14. *Mete pigan to take meat, Bd.* S. p. 588, 12. *Swæsendo picgean cibum sumere, vesci, Bd.* S. p. 617, 14. *Swæsende or swæsendo peah cibum sumpsit, Bd.* S. p. 553, 30: 600, 16. *Mæte pygde, id.* 617, 11. *Urum lichoman cymð eall his mægen of þam mete þe we picgað to our body comes all its strength from the meat that we eat, Bt.* 34, 11. *Wit twa eaples pigdon we two of apples ate, Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 7. *Ge beod-gereordu eowre picgeað ye your table meals take, Cd.* 74. *Þonne hig mete picgeað quando illi cibum sumunt, Mt.* 15, 2. *Hyra hlaf picgað eorum panem edunt, Mk.* 7, 5. *Mete pygedon cibum acceperunt, Bd.* S. p. 553, 28. *He forbead blod to picgenne he forbade to eat blood, Elf. T.* p. 9.  
**Piclice**; *adv.* THICKLY, often, oft; dense, frequenter:—*Heo spræc þa to Adame ful*

*piclice she spake then to Adam full oft, Cd.* 33.  
**Picnæs, picnys thickness, thicket**, v. *picnes*.  
**Pidde pressed**, v. *þydan*.  
**Pider thither**; illuc, istuc, ibi, *Bt.* 25: *Bd.* S. p. 532, 1: *Gen.* 39, 1: *Deut.* 1, 37: *Ps.* 131, 18: *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 190, 9, v. *pyder*.  
**Pider-weard, pider-weardes, pyder-weard. THITHERWARD**; illorsum, istorsum:—*Behealdan pyder-weard aspiceret istorsum, Gen.* 19, 27. *Tiohhian pider-weardes perducere, aggregati ut perducant istorsum, Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 14. *Faran pider-weard ire illorsum, Jos.* 10, 7.  
**Pie Gain, profit, sparingness**; lucrum, parsimonia, *Som.*  
**Piefe-feoh, piefe-fioh Stolen property, stolen goods**; furtum, præda, res furto subducta, *Som.*  
**Piefð theft**, v. *þeofð*.  
**Piende thriving, for þeonde**, v. *þeon*.  
**Pienen a maid-servant, Ps. 122, 3, v. *þien*.  
**Piestru darkness**, v. *þystru*.  
**Pig the, Ex. 18, 13, *for þam; d.* of se.  
**Pigdon ate**, v. *picgan*.  
**Pigan to take food, Cd. 222, *Th.* p. 290, 7, v. *picgan*.  
**Pigen, e; f. [picgan to take food]** 1. *The eating*; comestura, esus. 2. *Food*; cibus:—1. *Lactuca is biter on pigene a lettuce is bitter in eating, Pasch. Hom.* p. 12. 2. *Pa halgan pigene onfon the holy food to take, Pasch. Hom.* p. 13, 23.  
**Pignen a maid-servant, C. *Lk.* 22, 56: *Bd.* S. p. 536, 18, v. *þien*.  
**PIL, pill. A stake, board, plank joist**; stipes, tabulatum, asamentum, *Cot.* 175. *Item, temo, quem hodie etiam THILL vocamus, Lye.*  
**Pila The famous island so called; Thule**:—*Þonne þe westan-norðan Ibernia is þæt ytemeste land þæt man hæf Pila (Thila), Ors.* 1, 2, *Som.*, v. *þyle*.  
**Pi læs lest; ne, Som.**  
**Pildigende Patient, suffering**; patiens, v. *geþyldgian*.  
**Pilian, pillian. To plank, board**; tabulare, contignare, *Som.*  
**Piling, pilling, e; f. A boarding, planking, what is boarded**; tabulatorium:—*R.* 58. *Breda piling a joining of boards, a floor*; tabularum compages, area ad tritrandum frumentum, *R.* 57.********



<sup>1</sup> *pillie the like, Bt. 8: Num. 22, 30, v. pyllie.*  
*Piniamia a perfuming, incense; suffitus, Num. 16, 47.*  
*pin thin, Bt. R. p. 155, v. pyn.*  
*Pin; g. s. of pu. Of thee; tui:—Nan pin gelica none like thee; nullus tui similis, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 198, 10.*  
*Pin; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. pron. THINE; tuus:—Si pin nama gehalgod, to-become pin rice, gewurðe pin willa sit tuum nomen sanctificatum, adveniat tuum regnum, fiat tua voluntas, Mt. 6, 9, 10: Lk. 11, 2.*  
*Pines fæder God tui patris Deus, Gen. 31, 29: 46, 3. Bidde pinne fæder ora tuum patrem, Mt. 6, 6. Be pinum agenum wille ex tuo proprio voto, Gen. 31, 30. Of pinre mægðe a tua cognatione, Gen. 12. 1. Hig wæron pine hi erant tui, Jn. 17, 6. Ealle mine synt pine, and pine synt mine omnia mea sunt tua, et tua sunt me, Jn. 17, 10. Þat þu me bereafodest þinra dohtra quod tu me privares tuarum filiarum, i. e. tuis filiabus, Gen. 31, 31.*  
<sup>m</sup> *Pinan, pynan. To vanish, to make to vanish, to consume, devour; evanescere, facere ut evanescat aliquid, destruere, devorare, depasci.—Hy þynde ipsam depastus est, C. Ps. 79, 14, Lye.*  
*Pinc a thing, Elf. T. p. 4, 20, v. ping.*  
*PINCAN, pincean to think, imagine, conceive; cogitare, sentire, Bt. R. p. 161, v. þencan.*  
*Pincan, het pineð, hi pincað; p. het þuhte, hi þuhton; pp. geþuht; v. impers. To seem, to appear; videri.—Hi woldon swiðe bitere pincan they would very bitter seem, Bt. 22, 1, Card. p. 118, 13. Þis pineceð gerisne this seemeth fitting, Cd. 114, Th. p. 149, 17. Egeslic þuhte dreadful seemed, Cd. 223, Th. p. 292, 1. Ealle him brimu blodige þuhton to them allwaters seemed bloody, Cd. 170, Th. p. 214, 20. This verb becomes personal by admitting the subject in the objective case; as, me pineð me thinks, I think; mihi videtur, Bt. 24, 3. Me geþuhte it seemed to me, I thought; mihi visum est, Lk. 1, 3: Mt. 18, 12. Swa me pineð so I think; ita mihi videtur, Bt. 33, 1: 36, 3. Me þæt riht ne pineceð to me that seems not right; mihi id rectum non videtur, Cd. 15, Th. p. 19, 11. Hwæt pineð þe þat þu sy what seems to thee that thou art, what think-*

*est thou that thou art? Jn. 8, 53. Þe pineð it seems to thee or thou seemest; tibi videtur. Swa longe swa þe pineð so long as thou seemest; tam diu quam tibi videtur, Bt. 38, 2. Þyncð him þæt he seems, it seemeth to him; videtur ei quod, Bt. 33, 2. Þeah us pinece þæt though it seem to us that, we think that; quam nobis videatur quod, Bt. 39, 8. Hu pineð eow quomodo videtur vobis, Mt. 21, 28. Pineð him genog to them it seems enough; videtur iis satis, Bt. 14, 2. Manegum men pineð þæt to many a man it seems that; multo homini videtur quod, Bt. 29, 1.*  
<sup>a</sup> *Pincg a thing, Lk. 23, 22: Jn. 16, 23: Mk. 11, 33: 12, 17, v. ping.*  
*Pineð honour, top, v. gepingð.*  
*pinceþenes, se; f. Top, height, honour, dignity; promotio ad culmen, honor, dignitas, Lye.*  
*PINDAN To swell; tumescere:—Pindan ongean intumescere. Ætstod se stream and ongan to pindenne ongean adstitit flumen et cepit intumescere. Pindende tumescens, Prov. 26, v. apindan, to-pindan.*  
*PINEN, þinnen, þienen, þignen, e; f. [þen a servant] 1. A maid-servant; ancilla, serva, famula, ministra. 2. A midwife; quæ ministrat parturientibus, obstetrix:—1. Balan suna Rachele þinene Bilkæ filii, Racheles ancillæ, Gen. 35, 25. Sunu þinnenre pine filius ancillæ tuæ, Ps. 85, 15: 115, 6. Heo hæfde ane þinene illa habuit quandam ancillam, Gen. 16, 1. Sende heo ane hire þinena þider misit illa quandam ejus ancillarum illuc, Ex. 2, 5. Sette þa þinena collocavit ancillas, Gen. 33, 2. Agynð beaten þa cnihtas and þa þinena cepit cedere servos et ancillas, Lk. 12, 45. 2. Þa þinena obstetrices, Ex. 1, 17, 21. Egypta cyning cwæð to þam pinenum Egyptiorum rex dixit obstetricibus, Ex. 1, 15, v. þeowen.*  
*PING, pingc, þinc, es; n. [Frs. ding, dinge n. thing f. res, causa judicialis: Plat. Dut. Ger. ding n. res, causa: Not. Ot. Wil. Tat. thing, ting, dinc, ding, geding, keding, göding, güding, loddung, all in the sense of res, ens, spes, causa, controversia, judicium, forum, comitia jus, jurisdictio, pactum, negotium, verbum, sermo: Dan.*

*Swed. ting c. res, ens, &c.; ting n. judicium, forum; storthing n. the present Norwegian Parliament: Icel. þing n. forum, conventus, res pretiosæ, utensile familiare; þing n. pl. parochia; þinghá or þingá f. tribus, pagus; þingi n. colloquium, consultatio, concubina-tus] 1. A THING; res. 2. Gift, office; munus, officium. 3. Cause, sake, place, state, motive, reason; causa, gratia. 4. Council; concilium:—1. An þing þe is wana una res tibi est deficiens, Mk. 10, 21: Lk. 18, 22. Þonne beoð hit eall an þing, and þæt an þing bið God then it is all one thing, and that one thing is God, Bt. 33, 2, Card. p. 190, 1. Anes þinges ic þe wolde ærest acsian of one thing I would first ask thee, Bt. 34, 1. Dyde þas þing fecit hanc rem, Ex. 9, 6. Þæt ge don þa þing ut vos faciatis has res, Deut. 32, 47. Æfter þissum þingum secundum has res, Lk. 6, 23, 26. Ælc þing þe lif hæfde omnis res quæ vitam habuit, Gen. 7, 23. Nan þing none thing, nothing; nulla res, nihil, Bt. 34, 9. Nan þing grenes nihil viridis, Ex. 10, 15: Lk. 9, 36. Nyste ic nan þing þises nescivi ego nihil iustus, Gen. 21, 26. On eallum þingum in omnibus rebus, Gen. 24, 1. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, Mk. 7, 8. 2. C. Mt. 2, 11: 5, 23. 3. For minum þingum for my things, for my sake, Bt. 7, 3. For minon þingon, Jn. 12, 30. For mines wives þingon meæ uxoris causa, Gen. 20, 11: Jn. 11, 15: 12, 30. On þissum þingum in this state, Apol. For hwilecum þinge pro qua causa, quamobrem, Lk. 8, 47. Forlegnyssæ þingum scortationis causa, Mt. 5, 32. For anegum þinge quavis de causa, Mt. 19, 3. 4. Faran to þinge to go to a meeting; ire ad conventum, convenire, Cod. Exon. 21 b, 4, 5, v. geping.*  
*Pingere, es; m. An interceder, mediator, advocate; intercessor, orator, advocatus:—Mid þam gife his þingeres cum gratia ejus intercessoris, Bd. S. p. 608, 3. Noldon nænne þingere secan would not any advocate seek, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 322, 9. Þingeras advocates, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 1.*  
<sup>P</sup> *PINGIAN; p. ode; pp. od, gepungen [Frs. thingie to plead*



at the bar, to have a lawsuit, to go to law: *Plat. Dut.* ding-  
gen to cheapen, to higgel, to go  
to law, to plead at the bar, to  
aspire after a place: *Ger.* ding-  
gen to cheapen, higgel, hire:  
*Old Ger.* thingon, dingon, gi-  
thingon, gidingon, dingan to  
speak, transact, hire, to go  
to law, to plead at the bar:  
*Lat. mid.* thingare judicialiter  
tradere, donare, promitte-  
re: *Dan.* tinge to cheapen,  
higgel, bargain for something:  
*Swed.* tinga to agree, bespeak,  
engage, hire; tingta to hold  
or keep the assizes: *Icel.* pinga  
agere, deliberare de re.—[ping  
a thing] To address, speak, to  
hold a council, to supplicate,  
pray, to intercede, ask forgive-  
ness, to plead; loqui, concio-  
nem habere, supplicare, in-  
tercedere:—To Gode pingian  
ad Deum orare, *Bd. S.* p. 503,  
40. For hi pingian þæt prō  
iis supplicare ut, *Bd. S.* p. 485,  
36. For hine pingian pro se  
supplicare, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 43.  
Butan he pingian wille except  
he will ask forgiveness, *L. pol.*  
*Alf.* 2. Ic eow pingade I for  
you interceded, *Cd.* 224, *Th.*  
p. 296, 29. Satanus pingað  
Satan supplicates, *Cd.* 223, *Th.*  
p. 292, 28. Þa pingeras pin-  
giað þæm þe þær man yflað,  
and ne pingiað þæm þe þæt  
yfel doð. Þæm were mare  
þearf, þe þa oðre unscyldige  
yflað, þæt him mon þyn-  
gode to þam ricum the advo-  
cates plead for those who suffer  
injury, and do not plead for  
those who do the injury. To  
them were more need who in-  
jure others innocent, that for  
them one pleaded to the powers,  
*Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 320, 15.

<sup>p</sup> Ping-ræden, e; f. *Intercession*;  
intercessio:—Heora synna  
þurh his pingrædene forgeaf  
eorum peccata per ejus inter-  
cessionem remisit, *Job.* p. 168,  
14.

Ping-stow *A council place, a  
place where courts were held,  
a court of justice, town-hall;  
concilii locus, forum, C. Mk.*  
7, 4.

Pingð *A condition, dignity; con-  
ditio, R. Ben.* 34, &c., v. ge-  
pingð.

Pingung, e; f. *A pleading, in-  
tercession, mediation; oratio,  
intercessio, interventus:—*  
Þurh his pingunge per ejus  
intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 591,  
30. Þurh þa broðorlican  
pingunge per fraternal inter-  
cessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 22.  
Þurh pingunge his þære ea-

digan meder per intercessio-  
nem ejus beatæ matris, *Bd. S.*  
p. 640, 42.

<sup>q</sup> Pinnes thinness, *Herb.* 36, 3, v.  
þynnes.

Pinnian To THIN; tenuare,  
rarefacere, *Som.*

Pinnul, þynnul. *Thin, lean;  
macilentus, R. 89: Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 74.

Pinnung, e; f. *A thinning,  
making thin; attenuatio, ma-  
ceratio, Som.*

Pinra more thin; comp. of pin.  
—of your; g. pl. of pin your.

Pinð honour; honor, honor-  
atus, *L. Const. W. p.* 117, § 3,  
v. geþingð.

Pio to a thigh, v. þeoh.

Piod a nation, people, *Bt.* 38, 1:  
19: *Ex.* 15, 17, v. þeod.

Pioden ruler, lord, *Bt. R. p.* 165,  
v. þeoden.

Piod-fruma a nation's founder;  
gentis princeps, rex, domi-  
nus, *Bt. R. p.* 196.

Piodisc a people, nation, *Bt. R.*  
p. 162, v. þeodisc.

Piof a thief, v. þeof.

Piofene By stealth; furtive,  
*Som.*

Piofento, piofunta, piofunto  
thefts; furta, *C. Mi.* 15, 19,  
v. þeofð.

Piofian to thief, *Prov.* 9, v. þeo-  
fian.

Piof-scole a gang of thieves, *Bt.*  
14, 3, *C.*, v. þeof-sceol.

<sup>r</sup> Pioh the thigh, v. þeoh.

Piohte full of potter's clay; ar-  
gillosus, v. þoiht.

Pion to flourish, *Bt.* 38, 5, v.  
þeon.

Pios this, she; hæc, ista, *Bt.* 5,  
3: 39, 6, v. þeos.

Piostr dark, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. þystre.

Piostran to obscure, dim; obscu-  
rare, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þystrian.

Piostrig Dark, blinded; tene-  
brosus, caligine obductus, oc-  
cæcatus, *C. Mk.* 8, 17.

Piostr darkness, *Bt.* 35, 6: 36,  
2: 38, 5: 39, 3, v. þystru.

Piotan to howl, *Bt. R. p.* 190,  
v. þeotian.

Piow a servant, *Bt.* 7, 3, v.  
þeow.

Piowen a maid-servant, *T. Ps.*  
122, 2, v. þeowen.

Piowht servitude, v. þeowet.

Piowian to serve, obey, *Bt.* 39,  
13: *Bt. R. p.* 196, v. þeo-  
wian.

Pirol a hole, *L. Ethelb.* 50, v.  
þyrel.

Pirol Pierced, bored through;  
perforatus:—Gif þa ban bið  
butu þyrel si ossa sint utraque  
perforata, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. Gif  
butu þyrele sien si ambæ per-  
foratæ sint, *L. Ethelb.* 48, *Lye,*  
v. þirlan.

<sup>s</sup> Pirlian, þyrlan; ic þirlige; p.  
ode; pp. od [þyrel a hole] To  
THRILL, THRILL, drill, pierce,  
bore; perforare, terebrare,  
penetrare:—Þirlie his eare  
mid anum æle perforet ejus  
aurem cum quadam subula, *Ex.*  
21, 6. Þirlige his eare mid  
ale, *id.*, *Lev.* 25, 10. Þyrlen  
perforatus, pertrusus, *Past.* 45,  
4.

Þirlung a drilling, boring, v.  
þyrelung.

Þirsee - flór, þyrscel-flór. A  
THRESHING-FLOOR; area ad  
tritrandum, *Gen.* 50, 10.

Þis, þys; s. nom. ac. n. of þes.

1. THIS; hoc. 2. It is also  
found in the m. and in the

pl. nom. and ac. This m;  
these; hic; hi, hæc, hæc:—

1. Þis word hoc verbum, *Mt.*  
18, 15. Þis cyn hoc genus,

Þis tacen hoc signum, *Lk.* 2,  
12. Þys godspel hoc evan-

gelium, *Mt.* 24, 14: 26, 13:  
*Mk.* 14, 9, &c. Þis ys fram

drihtne geworden hoc est a  
domino factum, *Mk.* 12, 11.

Þa he þis sæde quæ ille hoc  
dixisset, *Lk.* 11, 27. Þæt þu

þis do ut tu hoc facias, *Mk.*  
11, 28. Hig begunnon þis

to wircanne illi inceperunt hoc  
facere, *Gen.* 11, 6. Hwanun

wat ic þis unde scirem ego?  
*Lk.* 1, 18. 2. Hu nis þis se

þe nonne est hic ille qui, *Jn.* 7,  
25: 9, 8. Þis synd þa dagas

þe hi sunt dies qui, *Lev.* 23, 2.  
Þis synd or syndon þa domas

þe hæc sunt jura quæ, *Ex.* 21,  
1: *L. Edw. Guth.* 1. Þis

synd þa bebodu and domas  
and laga þe hæc sunt præcepta

et jura et leges quæ, *Lev.* 26,  
46. Þis bodian hæc nuntiare,

*Lk.* 1, 19.

<sup>t</sup> Þisl [Plat. diessel, diesse, di-  
estel m: *Dut.* diessel m: *Ger.*

deichsel f: *Pol.* dyszel] The  
beam or shaft of a waggon, the

constellation Charles's wain;  
temo, pertica currus, arctos,

Ursa constellatio:—*Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 55. Wænes þisla cur-  
rus temones, *Bt. R. p.* 192.

Tunglu þe we hatað wænes  
þisla sidera quæ nos vocamus

currus temones, *Bt. R. p.* 39, 3.  
Þis-lic this like, v. þys-lic.

Þisne, þysne; s. ac. m. of þes.  
This; hunc:—Hwa sealde þe

þisne anweald, *Mt.* 21, 23:  
*Mk.* 11, 28: *Gen.* 19, 37, 38:

32, 32: 45, 15: 47, 48: *Deut.*  
10, 8: 11, 4: 29, 4: 36, 6:

*Jos.* 4, 9;  
Þison To this, *Jn.* 11, 7, for þi-  
sum; d. of þes.

Þissa Of these, *Cd.* 98; g. pl. of  
þes.



**ⁱ** *Pisse* Of or to this, *Lk.* 11, 50, 51: *Deut.* 4, 35; *g. d. f.* of þes.  
**ⁱ** *Pissum* To this; huic, *Mt.* 17, 20: *Mk.* 12, 31: 8, 4; *s. d. m. n.* of þes.  
**ⁱ** *Pissum* To these; his, *Lk.* 16, 26; *pl. d.* of þes.  
**ⁱ** *PISTEL*; *g.* pistles [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* distel *f.*: *Tat.* thistilo: *Dan.* tidsel *c.*: *Swed.* tistel *m.* thistle, a pole in a waggon, &c.: *Icel.* pistill *m.* carduus, tribulus: *A* THISTLE; carduus:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. Pistles blossom cardui flos, pappus, *R.* 44.  
**ⁱ** *Pistel-twig* A thistlefinch, a linnæ; carduelis avis, *Cot.* 160.  
**ⁱ** *Pistru* darkness, *v.* þystru.  
**ⁱ** *Pisum, pissum, bysum, byssum* To this; huic, *Mt.* 21, 21: *Mk.* 11, 23: *Bt.* 35, 4; *d. s.* of þes.  
**ⁱ** *Pit hour, C. R. Mt.* 8, 13, *v.* tid.  
**ⁱ** *Piua* a maid-servant, *C. Mt.* 26, 71, *v.* þeowe.  
**ⁱ** *Piwan* to threaten, reprove; minari, *Scint.* 31: *R. Ben.* 27, *v.* þywan.  
**ⁱ** *Piwen* a female servant; ancilla, *v.* þeowen.  
**ⁱ** *Piw-wracan* threatens; minæ, *Som.*  
**ⁱ** *Pixl* the beam or shaft of a waggon, *v.* þisl.  
**ⁱ** *PO* [*Ger.* thon *m.* argilla: *Old Ger.* tahn, ton: *Icel.* tó *f.* cespes graminosus: *Ir. Gael.* tod *m.* a clod, a sod. Perhaps related to the *Grk.* χθων earth] Clay, potter's clay; argilla, *Cot.* 11, *Som.*  
**ⁱ** *POCERIAN, þocrian* [*Dut.* keeren: *Fr.* kera: *Plat.* keren, all signify to turn, twist, wind, stop. The *Plat.* tokenen, signifies to give, offer, to turn to: *Ger.* kehren to clean, sweep: *Ot. kerren*: *Mons. cheron*: *Grk.* kopew to turn, turn about: *Ot. Wil.* cheren. The *Ger.* zukehren, like the *Plat.* tokenen: *Dan.* kere, kære to turn; kiøre to go, ride or be carried in a coach, to drive a coach, to carry goods in a waggon or cart] To run up and down, to be carried, borne or conducted; cursare, cursitare, verti, ferri:—*Cot.* 48, 178. Þocrige him on minne weg (let) him be conducted in my way, *Bt.* 36, 1, *Card.* p. 268, 29.  
**ⁱ** *PODEN* A noise, din, whirlwind; turbo, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 3: *Past.* 18, 2.  
**ⁱ** *Posta, þostan.* Seats in a boat; transtra, juga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73: 77.  
**ⁱ** *Postscipe, es*; *m.* Companion-ship, friendship; contubernium, familiaritas, amicitia

vinculũm:—Se him was geara on gastlice þohtscipe geþeoded who was formerly joined to him in spiritual friendship, *Guthl. Vit.* 8.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Poht* thinking, thought, *v.* geþoht.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pohte, þohton* thought, *v.* þencæan.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Poht* [þo potter's clay] Full of potter's clay; argillosus, *Cot.* 11, *Som.*  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pol* The THOLE, a piece of wood to support the oars; scalmus, a quo pendet remus, *Lye.*  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pole-mód, þolmód.* Bearing, patient; patiens animi:—*C. R. Ben.* 58. He gewelgað þa þolmodan ille locupletat patientes, *Job.* p. 167, 30.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Polemódnes, þolomódnes, se*; *f.* Patience, forbearance; patientia, *C. R. Ben.* 11.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *POLIAN, þoligean, aþolian, geþolian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*Chau.* tholed suffered: *Dut.* Ger. dulden to suffer, tolerate: *Ot.* thulten. It is the intensivum of the old verb dolere, used by *Ker.* dolen, kedolen, fardolen, doln: *Moes.* thulan pati, tolerare; thulains patientia, tolerantia: *Dan.* taale to suffer, tolerate; taal *n.* patience: *Swed.* tåla to suffer, tolerate: *Icel.* pola tolerare, ferre; *þol n.* tolerantia: *Fr.* tolerer: *It.* tollerare: *Sp.* Port. tolerar: *Arab.* *ثَلَّ* thl to destroy] 1. To suffer, bear, endure, sustain; pati, tolerare, sustinere. 2. To lose, forfeit, to be fined; perdere, multari, plecti. 3. To want; carere, egere:—1. Þæt he wolde faran to Hierusalem, and fela þinga þolian fram ylðrum, and bocerum and ealðor-mannum þæra sacerða, *Mt.* 16, 21: *Mk.* 8, 31. Þoligean, *Lk.* 24, 26, 46. Þeowdom þolian thraldom endure, *Cd.* 102. Swa langed ic eow þolige quamdiu ego vos tolerabo? *Mk.* 9, 19: *Lk.* 9, 41. Fela þinga þolode multas res passus est, *Mk.* 5, 26. 2. Þolige his hyde, oððe his hyd-gylðes plectatur tergo, sive ipsius tergi pretio, *L. In.* 3. Þolige his freotes multetur libertate, *ib.* Þolige a his þegenscipes perdat in perpetuum ejus Thani-dignitatem, *L. pol. Edg.* 3. 3. Ic þolige sumes þinges I want something, *Elf. gr. Som.* 26, 2. Ic þolige mines feos I have want of my money, *Elf. gr. Som.* 41.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Polibyrðnys, se*; *f.* Patience, sufferance; tolerantia, *Som.*  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Polmód patient, v.* þole-mód.

**ⁱ** *Polobyrd* Suffering; patiens, *Scint.* 2.  
**ⁱ** *Polomód patient, Scint.* 2, *v.* þole-mód.  
**ⁱ** *Polomódnes* Patience; patientia, tolerantia, *R. Ben.* 7, *v.* þolemódnes.  
**ⁱ** *Polung, e*; *f.* A suffering; passio, *Lye.*  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pon, used chiefly in adverbial expressions for þam*; *d. s. and pl. of se.* To the, &c., *v.* þam:—For þon þe propterea quod, eo quod, *Gen.* 2, 3: *Mt.* 7, 13. On þon þæt de eo quod, ob id quod, *Bd. S.* p. 527, 28.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pon* then, when, *Ps.* 117, 9: 55, 9, *v.* þonne.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pona* Hence; hinc, *C. R. Lk.* 4, 9.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Ponan* thence, whence, from the time that; inde illinc, deinde, unde:—Ponan mæst cymeð thence most come, *Bt. R.* p. 187. Þonan gewitan inde abire, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 34. Up þonan up from thence, *Cd.* 227. Þonan he ær com unde prius venit, *Bd. S.* p. 600, 13: *Bt.* 25. Þonan þe . . . þonan whence . . . thence; unde . . . inde, *Bt.* 26, 2, *v.* þanon.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pone, es*; *m.* will, wish, mind, choice, thanks; voluntas, gratia, *Bt.* 8: 16, 3, 4: *Bd. S.* p. 513, 23, *v.* þanc.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Ponc-full* thankful, content, *R.* 115: *Bd. S.* p. 572, 33, *v.* þanc-full.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Poncol, þancol, þancul, geþancol*; *adj.* Thoughtful, meditating, cautious; meditans, cogitabundus, providus, prudens, cautus:—Hete-poncol hate meditating, hatred; odium, nequitiam meditans, *Jdth.* p. 23, 4, 28.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Poncol-mód* a thankful mind, wise, *Bt. R.* p. 172, *v.* þancol-mód.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Poncung* a thanking, *Bd. S.* p. 641, 2: *Ors.* 1, 5, *v.* þancung.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Ponc-wyrð* acceptable, thank-worth, worthy of thanks, pleasant, *Jdth.* 11, 19, *v.* þanc-wyrð.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pone* the, that, him; *ac. m. s.* of se.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Ponecan* When; quando:—Þonecan þe whensoever, as often as, how often soever; quando-cunque, quotiescunque. Þonecan þe hit wære whensoever it was; quotiescunque id factum esset, *Bt.* 18, 3: 25.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pongade, for þancode* thanked, gave thanks, *R. Mt.* 26, 27, *v.* þancian.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Ponges* of thanks, with thanks, *Chr.* 897, *v.* þances.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Pongung, for þoncung* thanking, *R. Mt.* 15, 36.  
**ⁱ** *ⁱ* *Ponne, þænne*; *adv.* Then, im-



mediately, when, since, whilst, afterwards; tunc, tum, quum, quando, dum:—And þonne cum þu syððan and bring þine lac, *Mt. 5, 24: 12, 29.* Eadige synd ge þonne hi wyriað eow, *Mt. 5, 11: 6, 5, 6, 16: Gen. 40, 14.* ¶ Þonne þonne then when, when; tunc quum, *Bt. 13.*

<sup>a</sup> Þonne; conj. connecting a conclusion with the preceding reasoning, &c. Therefore, wherefore, but, than; ergo, sed, autem, vero, quam:—Hu mæg þonne his rice standan how therefore can his kingdom stand, *Mt. 12, 26.* Þonne is þeaw sed est mos; mos est autem, *Bd. S. p. 489, 5.* Gif þonne si vero, si de, *Lk. 14, 32.* Betere þonne melius quam, *Mt. 6, 25.* Ma þonne plus, pluris quam, *Lk. 12, 23.* Twyfealdlycor þonne duplo magis quam, *Mt. 23, 15.* Strengra, strengre þonne fortior, validior quam, *Ex. 1, 9: Num. 14, 12: Mt. 3, 11: Lk. 3, 16.* Ðawelan beoð hlisea-digran and leofætran þonne þonne hie mon selð, þonne hie beon þonne hie mon gad-rað and healt the riches are more honourable and more estimable when any one gives them, than they are when he gathers and holds them, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 13.*

<sup>b</sup> Þonon thence; inde, illinc, *Bd. S. p. 543 a, 25 b, 26: Bt. 39, 5: Cd. 223, v. þanon.*

Þonon-weard thenceward; inde, isthinc, *Bt. 35, 6.*

ÞOR, Þur, es; q. m. [Mr. Turner remarks, *Hist. A.-S. vol. I. p. 213* “as Thor (tor) means a mountain, his name may have some connexion with the ancient eastern custom of worshipping on mountains or hills. He was called the god of thunder, hence his name Thuner. The word seems to imply the mountain deity;” but it may be from *Heb. תור* t, thr, thor to go round, circulate; hence Thor who presided over the heavens in circulation. Lye says, *Vox Celtica* dewr erat fortis, ferox, audax; unde forsian: *Grk. θορπιος, θορπος*, bellicosus, strenuus, impetuosus, temerarius; et *A.-S.* proinde Þor eadem etiam significans, cui neonon affinis plane nostra, dare. Inde autem nomina propria Thorismund, fortis manibus, &c. Habuerunt etiam Cimbrī et Islandi suam Thor, vel Tor, audax, audacia; quæ etiam in

compositis difficultatem, ardu-tatem, molestiam denotavit; ista scilicet quæ non nisi Thori vel strenui alicujus, Herculeo quidem labore, superanda essent. Exemplis sint ista, Tor-aere annonæ difficultas: Tor-foera iter difficile: Tor-fein-ginn difficilis acquisitu: Tor-goetur difficilis inventu: Tor-kennast difficulter agnoscī: Tor-leide arduum iter: Tor-nemur difficilis captu: Tor-synt quod facile discerni nequit: Tor-virki arduum opus, &c., v. *Wacht. Gl. Thor, Hickes's Gr. Iccl. p. 71 m, 2*] THOR, one of the principal idols of the Saxons, Germans, &c. He was the same as the Roman Jupiter. Thor, being the most powerful of the gods, was set in the midst, and higher than the rest; formed like a naked man, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left seven stars or planets. He presided in the air; caused thunder, winds, showers, fair weather, &c. On the fifth day of the week sacrifices were offered to Thor, that he might protect the people from thunder and storms. Hence Þors - dæg Thursday; Saxonum et aliorum veterum Septentrionalium Jupiter sive Hercules; numen scilicet in aëre præsidens, cui, peste vel fame imminente, sacrificiis humanis supplicabatur. Huic sacra quinta feria hebdomadis dicebatur. Þors-dæg Thursday; dies Jovis, Lye.

<sup>c</sup> Þor, in composition, signifies Utility; in compositione, utilitatem denotavit, Lye.

Þor-fæst Useful; utilis:—Ne on eorðo ne on feltune þor-fæst is neque in terram neque in sterquilinum utile est, *R. Lk. 14, 35.*

Þor-fende wanting; egens, pauper, *C. R. Mt. 11, 5, v. þearfan.*

Þorfte ic, he; þu þorftest; we, ge, hi þorfton, þorftan needed, wanted; opus habuit; indigebat:—Ne þorftest þu no need hast thou, *Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 72, 1: Chr. 938.* Ðe ma þe ær þorfte the more than before needed; magis quam prius indigebat, *Bt. 35, 3.* Menn ne þorfton þolian men needed not to suffer, *Cd. 30, v. þearfan.*

Þorh through, v. þurh.

Þorh-leas [þor useful] Useless; utilitatis expers, inutilis:—*C. Mt. 25, 30.* Þor-leos, id. *C. R. Lk. 17, 10.*

<sup>d</sup> ÞORN, þyrn, es; m. [Plat. *Dut.* doorn m. a thorn: *Ger.* dorn m: *Ker. Not.* dorn: *Ot.* thorn: *Dan.* torn c: *Swed.* törne n: *Icel.* þörn n. spina, sentis: *Ir.* Gael. dreas m. a brier, thorn, bramble: *Wel.* draen a thorn: *Bret.* drean, draen m. a thorn: *Pol. tarn*] A THORN; spina, dumus, tribulus:—Þornas spinæ, sentes, *Gen. 3, 18: Ps. 57, 9: Mk. 4, 7: Lk. 8, 7:* On þornas in spinas, inter spinas, *Mt. 13, 7: Mk. 4, 7.* Cyne-helm of þornum corona ex spinis, *Mt. 27, 29.*

Þorneg, þörn - éie, þörn - ey, þörn-ig [þörn thorn, ig an island; thorny island] 1. THORNEY, Cambridgeshire; in agro Cantabrigiensis, et orientali parte insulæ Eliensis; ubi Saxulphus, primus abbas Petroburgensis, consentiente Wulphero rege Mercie, monasterium, vel potius eremitarum domum, struxisse perhibetur. Hoc tandem a Danis eversum restauravit Æthelwoldus episcopus Wintoniensis, A. D. 972. 2. The ancient name of Westminster, which came into disuse because of Thorney in Cambridgeshire; nomen plagæ insularis fluvio Thamesi circumdata, ubi, quum primum Christianæ fidei dogmata apud Britones recipere, fundata est Ecclesia, quæ proinde etiam ad regiam sepulchram, regaliumque repositorium specialiter designabatur. Dejectis autem Christianis, sæviēte Dioclesiani imperatoris persecutione, in templum Apollinis convertebatur. At quum tandem fidem evangelicam amplexus est Sebertus orientalium Saxonum rex, diruto hoc funditus Apollinis templo, ecclesiam denuo construxit, A. D. 610, in honorem S. Petri apostoli; cui nomen inditum est, ut et toti plagæ circumjacenti, a situ suo Londinium versus, West-Monasterium:—1. *Chr. 1049: 1154: Mon. Angl. I. 242, Tann. not. p. 39.* 2. *Chr. 1051, Ing. p. 229, 5: 231, 20.*

Þornih THORNY; spinosus, *Cot. 198: R. 48.*

Þorn - þifel A great bramble, blackberry-bush; rubus, *Mon. Angl. I. 223, v. pyfe-þorn.*

Þorol unleavened bread, *C. Mt. 26, 17, v. þeorf.*

ÞORPE, es; m. [Plat. *Dut.* dorp n: *Frs.* therp n. a vil-lage; torp, terp n. cultivated



ground: Ger. dorf n: Tat. thorp, thorf: Ot. thorf: Wil. dorf: Dan. Swed. torp n: Icel. þorp n. oppidum, pagus. Adelung says that the most reasonable derivation of this word is from the Ger. trupp a troop, from a gathering together, a heap; and he refers, in proof, to the Icel. þyrping f. congregatio, turba; at þyrpaz congregari; the Wel. torf a multitude, troop; the Lat. turba; the Grk. δόρυφος] A THORP, village; Thorp, near Kettering, Northamptonshire; vicus, villa, fundus. Migravit tandem apud nos hoc vocabulum in nomen proprium, cujus frequentia occurrunt exempla in omni fere comitatu; ut Bishop's-thorp, episcopi (scilicet Eboracensis) villa, in agro Eboracensi, &c. &c.:—Porpes villa; pl. Chr. 963, Ing. p. 155, 10.

Porscen beaten, thrashed; pp. of perscan.

Post-hundes hound's dung; fimus caninus, Med. ex. Quadr. 11, 8, 9.

Poteran To howl, cry out; clamare, ululare, Hymn., v. þeotan.

Poterung, e; f. Howling, mourning, wail, lamentation; ululatus, ejulatus, gemitus:—Elf. T. p. 37, 11. Potorung, id. Mt. 2, 18.

Þoð though, Chr. 1125, 8, v. þeah.

Þoðer, þoðor, es; m. A ball; pila, sphaera, Cot. 155: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Potorung a mourning, Mt. 2, 18, v. poterung.

Potrian to howl, Cot. 50, v. poteran.

Praca of the brave, Cd. 160.

Pracian, præcian. To dread, fear; horrere, timere:—Praciende timens, C. R. Lk. 1, 50.

PRÆC [Icel. þrek n. gravis labor, molestia, tolerantia, robur animi] Force, brunt, strength, boldness; robur, fortitudo, audacia:—Drynmes præc gloriæ robur, Cod. Exon. 16 b, 2. Occurrit autem præcipue in compositis. Præc-wiges brunt of war, Cd. 151. Guð-præc hostile force; militare robur, duellum, prelium, Cd. 50: 93. Hild-præc martial violence, Cd. 98. Wæpen-præc weapon's force; armorum robur, bellum, Cd. 104.

Præcs-wald a threshold, v. perscold.

PRÆD, præd [Plat. Dut. draad m: Frs. treed f: Ger. draht m: Upper Ger. traat; in some

provinces it is n: Old Ger. thrad, trat: Dan. traad c: Swed. tråd, trå m: Icel. þráðr m. filum: Bohm. drat: Pol. drut. From the Ger. drehen to turn, twist. Thread was also in Ger. called vinsten, from winden to wind, turn. The Ger. wire, Eng. wire, are also derived in the same manner from wiren to turn, twist] THREAD; filum:—Scint. 80. Hangað be smalan þræde hangeth by a small thread, Bt. 29, 1.

Prægian [þrag a course] To run; currere, Bt. R. p. 192.

Præging A checking, chiding; increpato, correptio, T. Ps. 17, 18.

PRÆL, es; m. [Old Dut. drille f. mulier vaga, levis, meretrix: Old Ger. trülle f. id: Eng. trull, trill m. a servant: Dan. træl m. a slave, bondman, serf: Swed. träl m. a slave, bondman: Icel. þræll m. servus; þræla servire] A slave, one in thralldom; servus, R. Mk. 10, 44: L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 112, 4.

Præs A hem, fringe, border; instita, limbus, Cot. 120, 125, 145: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Præst Dregs or lees of wine; fæx, Ps. 74, 8.

PRÆSTAN [Plat. trasse f. trosje n. a thin rope in a vessel: Old Ger. trassen to draw, pull: Icel. þrista cogere, urgere: Fr. tresser to twist, weave] To rack, torment, twist; torquere:—Ongan his limu præstan cæpit ejus membra torquere, Bd. S. p. 536, 15. On þam fyre bærdon and præston in ignibus torrebant et torquebant, Bd. S. p. 548, 48. Præste wæron torti erant, Bd. S. p. 628, 4. Grimme sare ongan præsted beon acri dolore cæpit tortus esse, Bd. S. p. 632, 18.

Præsting A twisting, affliction, trouble; afflictio, castigatio, vexatio, Past. 43, 9.

Præstnes, se; f. Trouble, pain, grief; tormentum, vexatio, Som.

Præwen thrown; tortus, for þrawen; pp. of þrawan.

Præwung a chiding, T. Ps. 38, 14, v. præaung.

Præfian; pp. gefrafod. To urge, compel, correct, press, blame; urgere, R. Ben. 64: Past. 21, 1.

Præfing chiding, v. præaung.

PRAG, prah, e; f. [Icel. þrauk n. diuturnus labor; prauka diurnare] A space or course of time or events, a season, time,

space; cursus, decursus temporis, cursus eventuum, ordo rerum:—Þon seo þrag cymeð when the time comes; cum ordo temporis advenit, Cod. Exon. 52 b. He þy wys meathe þolian þa þrage, þa hio swa pearl becom he could the worse bear the event when it became so heavy; ille eo pejus potuit tolerare istum ordinem rerum, quando ipse tam gravis incidit, Bt. R. p. 152. Þrage in time, for a while; in tempus, diu, Cd. 132. Þrage siððan a while after; diu exinde, Cd. 62. Lange þrage for a long space; in longum tempus, diu, Cd. 71. Prægum in courses of time; temporis cursu, temporibus interjectis, Cd. 215.

Præh a season, Cd. 203, v. þrag.

Prall A servant, servitude; servus, C. Mk. 10, 44. Servitus, Lye.

Prang thronged, pressed, Cd. 8; p. of þringan.

Prang A throng; turba, Som.

Prauo Witty sayings, subtleties, quirks; argutia, Som.

PRAWAN; pp. gefrawen. 1. To throw, cast; jacere, jactare. 2. To throw, wind, as to throw silk; crispate, torquere. 3. To wheel, turn round; circumrotare, Som.

Pre three, Chr. 1135, v. þry.

PRÆA; f. Correction, chiding, infliction, punishment, chastisement, affliction; correptio, invection, correctio, poena, inflicto, vindicta:—Heah præa high or capital punishment; alta vindicta, Cd. 119. On strengo þeodscipes and præa to wlæc in vigore disciplinæ et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus, Bd. S. p. 492, 18. Pære uplecan præa sweopon supernæ districtiōis flagella, Bd. S. p. 507, 2. Poliað we nu præa on helle suffer we now chastisement in hell, Cd. 21. Præa and þeowdom þolian chiding and thralldom to endure, Cd. 103. Æfter pære præa post istam castigationem, Bd. S. p. 611, 1. Mid heardre præa hi onspræc cum aspera invectione illos corripbat, Bd. S. p. 527, 11.—Præ-nied penal suffering; afflictio inevitabilis, Cd. 183: 188. Præa-ned, Cod. Exon. 72 b, 5.

Præa reprove, vex, v. præagan, &c.

Præacs rottenness, v. præahs.

Præad blamed, v. præagan.

Præaf A handful, a THRAVE of corn; manipulus, Som.

Præag pain, v. præa.



**PREAGAN**, preagean, prean; *p.* preade; *pp.* bread; *v. a.* [v. drefan to which it is related; *Plat.* drören, bedrören: *Dut.* droevig, maken, bedroeven: *Frs.* bedroefen: *Ger.* trüben, betrüben: *Old Ger.* trouben, trouben: *Tat.* 180, 5, gitruobit ist min sela unz in tot tristis est anima mea usque ad mortem: *Moes.* draiban vexare, affligere; drobjan turbare: drobnan turbari: *Dan.* bedröve: *Swed.* bedröfwa: *Icel.* þraungva premere; þrengja urgere, coercere] 1. To chide, blame, reproach, reprove, reprehend; corripere, castigare, increpare, objurgare, arguere. 2. To vex, torment, punish; vexare, torquere, affligere:—1. Preagean, *Mk.* 8, 32. Ic hyne preage ego illum castigabo, *Lk.* 23, 22. Ic preage þe argum te, *Ps.* 49, 22. Þu preadest þeoda tu increpuisti gentes, *Ps.* 9, 5. Þu preadest ofermod tu increpuisti superbos, *Ps.* 118, 21. Prea hine openlice corripito eum libere, *Lev.* 19, 17. Abraham preade Abimelech mid wordum Abrahamus reprehendit Abimelechum cum verbis, *Gen.* 21, 25. He preade þæne wind objurgavit ventum, *Lk.* 8, 24. Hi preageað illi castigant, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 17, 18. Preadon hig objurgarunt eos, *Mt.* 19, 13. Pread corruptus, castigatus, *Ps.* 89, 12, *Bd. S.* p. 508, 24: 634, 10. 2. Prea hig afflige eam, *Gen.* 16, 6. Þæt þu me ne preage ut tu me ne torqueas, *Mk.* 5, 7: *Lk.* 8, 28. Come þu hider ær tide us to preagenne venisti tu huc ante tempus nos ad vexandum, *Mt.* 8, 29.

**Preagingc**, preaging, *e*; *f.* A checking, chiding; correptio, castigatio, *Scint.* 36.

**Preahs** Rottenness; caries, *Cot.* 49.

**Preal** a servant, discipline, correction; servus, disciplina, *R. Ben.* 32, 33, 34: *Prov.* 29, v. þræl.

**Prealic** Severe, dire; afflictionis plenus, severus, calamitosus, *Cd.* 66.

**Prean** to chide, torment, *v.* preagan.

**Preapian** to THREAP, reprove, afflict, *v.* preagan.

**Preapung**, *e*; *f.* A checking, chiding, THREAPING; correptio, increpatio, *Som.*

**PREAT**, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* Ger. trupp *m.*: *Allemanic Laws* troppus: *Dan.* trop *c.*: *Swed.* tropp *m.*: *Fr.* troupe *f.*: *It.* truppa *f.*:

*Sp. tropa f.* The *Ger.* trupp is an intensivum of trabon to trot, still preserved in vortrab *m.* the van, and nachtrab *m.* the rear] 1. A host, assembly, multitude, swarm, company, band, troop; turba, cœtus, turma, multitudo, collectio, cohors, examen, caterva. 2. As a band or company is used to intimidate, hence, A threatening, THREAT; comminatio, minæ:—1. Ængla preat a host of angels; angelorum cœtus, *Cd.* 215: 216. Mægen preat a great band; ingens multitudo, *Cd.* 174. Wyrma preat a swarm of serpents; colubrorum examen, *Cd.* 221. Se preat þara Godes þeowa caterva Dei ancillarum, *Bd. S.* p. 574, 34. Gegaderodun ealne þone preat coigerunt universam cohortem, *Mt.* 27, 27. Gesomnadum preate arwurðra bisceopa collecto cœtu venerabilium episcoporum, *Bd. S.* p. 585, 12. Pegen mid preate prince with a band, *Cd.* 222. Engla preatas hosts of angels; angelorum turma, *Cd.* 222. Mid engla preatum cum angelorum cœtibus, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 12. 2. Mid swiðlicum preate with a severe threat, *Elf. T.* p. 43, 13: *Cod. Exon.* 72 b, 5.

**PREATIAN**; *p.* ode; *pp.* gepreatod, gēpreat [*Plat.* drauen, drouwen, droen: *Dut.* dreigen: *Frs.* truwa, druwa: *Ger.* drohen, dräuen: *Old Ger.* drocn, dron: *Ker.* dreunan: *Ot.* threuuen: *Dan.* true: *Swed.* truga to force by threatening: *Icel.* þraungva premere.—*Plat.* verdreten, verdröten: *Dut.* verdrieten: *Ger.* verdrriessen: *Old Ger.* driessen: *Ot.* firthriezen: *Not.* irdriezen, pedriezen: *Wil.* bedruzen: *Moes.* usthriutan molestum esse, negotium alicui facessere; ustrudian to grow tired, weary: *Dan.* trætte to tire, fatigue, to make weary, to harass; trættes to grow tired, to have a quarrel, strife; forttyde to repent a thing, to resent, to envy, grudge: *Swed.* trötta; *v. a.* to tire, weary; tröttna; *v. n.* to grow weary; förtreta to offend, vex one; förttyta; *v. n.* to grudge: *Icel.* þræta contendere: þrjóta, þróta deficere (þryt, þraut, at þróta, þrjóta) þrit þertæsus, imminutus, used *Num.* 21, 4; translated in the *Plat. Ger. Bible*, of 1578, vordraten; in the *Dut. Bible* verdrietig; in the *Ger. Lutheran Bible* ver-

drossen] To urge, press, THREATEN, reprove, chide, correct, admonish, disquiet, terrify, torment; urgere, angariare, increpare, reprehendere, minari, terrorem incutere:—Mid þære bisne men preatian by the example to urge men *Bt.* 38, 3, *Card.* p. 308, 12. Þæt hio hine preatige that she admonish him, *Bt.* 40, 1, *Card.* p. 360, 12. Preatode þe reprehendit te, *Gen.* 31, 42: 37, 10. Mid yfele gēpread, *Mt.* 8, 6. Preatende urgens, violentus, *Ct.* M1, 12.

**PREAT**—mælum in troops, by swarms; turmatim, manipulatim, *Som.*

**Preatung**, *e*; *f.* An urging, a correction; correptio, correctio:—To preatung and to lare for correction and for learning, *Bt.* 40, 1: *Ors.* 6, 3.

**Preaung**, þræwung, þreawung, *e*; *f.* Reproving, chiding, threatening; increpatio, correptio, castigatio, minæ:—Of þreaunga þinre ab increpatione tua, *Ps.* 17, 18: 103, 8. Of þreaunga andwlitan þines ab increpatione vultus tui, *Ps.* 79, 17. Hit gewareneð ægþer ge wið heora þreaunga ge wið olecunga it forewarns both against their threats and against allurements, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* p. 28, 8.

**Prea-weorc** punishment; castigationis pœna, dolor, *Cd.* 35.

**Preadwian** To reprove, correct; reprehendere, arguere, corripere:—Na ic preawie þe non ego reprehendam te, *T. Ps.* 49, 9.

**PREAWUNG** a chiding, *Ps.* 75, 6, *v.* þreawung.

**Prec** Wearisomeness; tædium, *Ps.* 118, 28.

**Precswald** a threshold, *Bd. S.* p. 618, 34, *v.* þrecswald.

**Pred** thread, *v.* þræd.

**Prengde** forced, pressed, *v.* þringan.

**PREO**, þrio; *f. n.* of þry. Three; tres, tria:—Preo heorda sceapa tres greges ovium, *Gen.* 29, 2. Gif he þas þres þing ne deð si ille has tres res non fecerit, *Ex.* 21, 11. Se þe þas þreo hæfð he who has these three, *Bt.* 14, 2. Preo and twentig þusenda tria et viginti millia, *Ex.* 32, 28. Preo hund or hundred trecenti, *Gen.* 5, 23: 6, 15. Preo gear tres anni; in tres annos, *Lk.* 4, 25: 13, 7. Preo and þritig geara three and thirty years, *Cd.* 224. Preo and hundehtatig wintre tres et octoginta anni,



*Ex. 7, 7. Preo eardung-stowa tres mansiones, tria tabernacula, Mt. 17, 4: Mk. 9, 5: Lk. 9, 33. On preo to-dælde in tres partes divisit, Bd. S. p. 627, 21. Preo nyht tres noctes, Mt. 12, 40. Ymb preo niht about three nights; circiter tres noctes, Cd. 222.*

<sup>u</sup>*Preo-dæglic every three days; triduanus: — Preo - dæglic fæsten triduanum jejuniū, Bd. S. p. 600, 8.*

*Preodian To think, deliberate; cogitare, statuere, deliberare: — On his mode þohte and preodode in ejus animo statuit et deliberavit, Bd. S. p. 521, 27.*

*Preodung, e; f. Consideration; deliberatio, Bd. S. p. 497, 23.*

*Preo-feald THREEFOLD; trip-lex, Som.*

*Preo-hyrne, preo-hyrned three-horned, three-cornered; tricornis, triangularis, Herb. 173, 1.*

*Preora of three; trium, Ex. 3, 18, v. þry.*

*Preot a crowd, R. Mk. 5, 27, v. þreat.*

*Preotteða, preotteða m; f. n. preotteoðe. The thirteenth; tertius decimus: — Þæs preotteðan geares of the thirteenth year, Chr. Gib. p. 207, 31, v. þritteoða.*

<sup>u</sup>*Preottynne THIRTEEN; tredecim, Bd. S. p. 485, 23: 596, 26.*

*Preowan To strive for; agonizare, Cot. 140, 194.*

*Prepel [preapian, þreagan to afflict]: — Unhela prepel an instrument of torment; equuleus, R. 15.*

*Pre-reðre A trireme, a galley with three oars on each side; triremis, Bt. 38, 1.*

*Pres a hem, frill, v. þræs.*

*Prescian to thresh; verberare, ferire, v. þerscan.*

*Presc-wald a threshold, v. þersc-old.*

*Preste; q. for præste twisted, tortured; tortus; Bd. S. p. 479, 13, v. þræstan.*

*Presting affliction, v. þræsting.*

*Preung a chiding, Bt. 40, 1, MS. C, v. þreung.*

*Pri three; tres, Ex. 2, 2: Gen. 6, 10: 40, 12, 18: 42, 17: Jos. 9, 16, v. þry.*

*Pri-beddoð THREE - EDDED; tres habens lectos, triclinium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

*Priccan; pp. geþricced to tread on, to oppress, v. þryccan.*

*Þrida, þrydda m; seo, þæt þridde. The third; tertius, tertia, tertium: — Se þrydda, oð þone seofodan, Mt. 22,*

*26. Se þridda dæg tertius dies, Gen. 1, 13: 40, 20. To þam þriddan dæge in tertium diem, Ex. 19, 11, 15. On þone þriddan dæg ad tertium diem, Gen. 22, 4. Oð þone þryddan dæg usque ad tertium diem, Mt. 27, 64. On þam þriddan dæge, Gen. 31, 22. Þære þriddan ea nama tertii fluminis nomen, Gen. 2, 14. Oð þa þriddan cneorýsse ad tertiam generationem, Gen. 50, 23. On þam þriddan monðe in tertio mense, Ex. 19, 1. On þære þryddan wæccan in tertia vigilia, Lk. 12, 38.*

<sup>o</sup>*Priding, þrydung consideration, Cot. 62, v. þreodung.*

*Prie-fald, prie-feald. THREEFOLD; triplex, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 61: Bt. 33, 4.*

*Prie-fæt, prie-fet a trivet; tripos, Cot. 37, v. þry-fæt.*

*Prie-reðre a vessel with three rows of oars; triremis, Ors. 3, 1: 5, 13.*

*Prieste bold, v. þriste.*

*Prietan to threaten, Bt. 40, 2, v. þreatian.*

*Pri - feoðor a three-cornered figure, a triangle, triquetrus, triangularis, Som.*

*Pri-tyldan To put in three folds, to triplicate, triple; triplicare, Elf. gr. Som. 24.*

*Þrig three, Herb. 6, 3, v. þry.*

<sup>o</sup>*Þriga thrice, three times; ter: — Ettio þriga cyninga Ælto ter consuli, Bd. S. p. 481, 42, v. þriwa.*

*Pri-hæmed thrice married; trigamus, Som.*

*Pri-heafdede three-headed; tri-ceps, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 55.*

*Þrihing the third part of a province; tertia pars provinciæ, L. Edw. Conf. 34. Þriþingha. — Þriþing-gerefa a governor of the third of a province; triþingæ gubernator, L. Edw. Conf. 34.*

*Pri-hlidede, pri-ledede opening three ways; tripitens, Som.*

*Pri-lefe THREE-LEAF; trifolium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

*Þrilic Of three, third; trinus, Som.*

*Þrim to or with three; tribus, Gen. 9, 19: 38, 24: Mt. 13, 33: 27, 40; d. of. þry.*

*Þrim glory, v. þrym.*

*Þrim-hád the Trinity; Trinitas, Som.*

*Pri-milchi May, v. þry-milchi.*

*Þrimsa, þrymsa. The Þrimsa was silver money, or a coin about the value of three pence; but it is reckoned by Hicces to be the third part of a shilling, or four pence, Hicces's Diss. Epis. p. 110. Lye says,*

*þrymsa, moneta argentea apud Anglo-Saxones recepta; scilicet Orientales, Occidentales, et Australes; raro etenim aut nunquam apud Mercios in usu fuit. Valebat autem tres denarios. Quum enim Thani capitis æstimatio erat 2000 Þrymsarum, (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 11) apud Mercios autem 1200 solidorum (W. p. 72). Patet 2000 Þrymsas æquales fuisse 1200 solidis, et proinde æqualem fuisse unam Þrymsam tribus quintis partibus solidi: valebat autem tunc temporis solidus ipse quinque denarios. Denique quum 266 Þrymsæ æquales erant 200 solidis (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 12) erat una þrymsa æqualis tribus quartis partibus ipsius solidi quam proxime. Valebat autem solidus isto tempore quatuor denarios. Universim itaque Þrymsa fuit trium denariorum nummus, v. Wilk. et Som. Gl. Hicces's Diss. Epist. p. 110, omnino autem Clarke on Sax. Coins, p. 229.*

<sup>q</sup>*Þrines, þrinis, þrinis, þrynes, þrynnēs, se; f. THREENESS, Trinity; Trinitas: — Seo halige þrinis the holy Trinity, Elf. T. p. 2, 25. Heofoncund þrynes heavenly Trinity, Cod. Exon. 13 a, 17. We andettað, æfter haligum fæderum, swæslíce and soðlice, Fæder, and Sunu, and haligne Gast, þrynnesse in annesse efen-spædlice nos confitemur secundum sanctos patres, þroprie et veraciter, Patrem, et Filium, et Sanctum Spiritum, Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialē, Bd. S. p. 585, 35. Þæt we þa þrynesse on annesse weorðian that we the Trinity in Unity adore, Athan. 3.*

*ÞRINGAN; p. þrang, we þrun-gon; pp. geþrun-gen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. dringen: Ger. also drängen: Ot. thringan: Moes. theihān comprimere: Dan. trænge: Swed. tränga: Icel. þrengia urgere, coercere, comprimere; þraungra premere; þraung f. a throng; turba compris] 1. To press, to crowd, THRONG; premere, comprimere, constringere. 2. To rush, to rush on or upon; irruere: — 1. Þas menegeo þe þringað turba te constringit, Lk. 8, 45. Þrun-gen hyne comprimebant eum, Mk. 5, 24. Þu gesyhst þas menig þe þringende tu vides turbam te comprimentem, Mk. 5, 31. 2. Þrang þystre genip a dark*



cloud rushed on; irruit tenebrosa nubes, *Cd.* 8. Drihten let wille-burnan on world þringan (the) Lord let (well-brooks) fountains rush on the world, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 35. Þringð on þa þistro rush into the darkness, *Bt.* 3, 2. Þrang on irruit in, *Ors.* 5, 12.

<sup>†</sup> Þrinnis the Trinity, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 25, v. þrines.

Þrio three, *Bt.* 33, 4: 35, 6, v. þreo.

Þrio-dogor the space of three days; trium dierum spatium, triduum, *Som.*

Þrio-feald threefold, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. þrie-fald.

Þrio-fealdlice, þrio-feldlice in a threefold manner, threefold; tripliciter, *Som.*

Þrise A THRUSH; turdus, v. þrosle.

Þriste [Plat. driest: *Ger.* driest: *Old Ger.* turstig, durstig bold; thursti boldness: *Dan.* Sweð. dristig: *Icel.* dreiss n. superbia, insolentia; dreissugr insolens, superbus] Bold, daring; audax, temerarius:—Womma þriste daring in crimes; criminibus audax, *Cd.* 64. Synnum þriste bold in sins; peccatis audax, *Cd.* 91. Þristum wordum with bold words; audacibus verbis, *Cd.* 193.

<sup>°</sup> Þriste Boldly; audaciter, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 10.

Þristfull Full bold, presumptuous; audaciæ plenus, præsumptuosus, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Þrist-hyðig [hyðig heedful] Unbelieving; fidei parvus, confidendo cautus, incredulus, *Menol.* 431.

Þristian To dare, presume; audere, *Som.*

Þrist-læcan, þrist-lecan. To dare, provoke; audere, provocare:—Þristlæht provoked, *Som.*

Þristlice; comp. or; adv. Boldly, rashly; audaciter, temerarie:—*Cod. Exon.* 20 b, 10. Þristlicor confidentius, *Gen.* 44, 18.

Þristnys, se; f. Boldness, stubbornness; audacia, *Scint.* 8. Pertinacia, *W. B.* p. 343.

Þrit [v. þreatian] Weary, discouraged, diminished; pertæsus, imminutus, *Num.* 21, 4.

Þrið a threat, crowd, v. þryð.

Þrið-full, þryð-full. Full of threats, threatening; minax, *Cod. Exon.* 66 a, 3.

Þrið - gesteald, þryð - gesteald [gesteald a station] A camp station; turnarum, cohortum, legionum statio, *Cod. Exon.* 12 b, ult.

<sup>†</sup> Þritig, þrittig. THIRTY; triginta:—Þrittig fæðma on heahnisse triginta cubitorum in altitudine, *Gen.* 6, 15. Swylce twentig furlanga oððe þrittig quasi viginti stadia aut triginta, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wæs þritig wintre erat triginta annorum, *Gen.* 41, 46. An and þritig unus et triginta, *Jos.* 12, 24. Preo and þritig tres et triginta, *Gen.* 46, 15. Þritig þusend triginta millia, *Jos.* 8, 3. Twa læs þrittiga duo minus triginta, duo de triginta, viginti octo, *Jos.* 31, 22. Þridde eac þrittigum tertius additus triginta, tricesimus tertius, *Bd. S.* p. 476, 17. Þrittigum siða mare triginta vicibus, i. e. tricies major, plus, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 22.

Þritteoða, þrytteoða m; seo, þæt þritteoðe. The thirteenth; decimus tertius, *Rubr. Mt.* 11, 20.

Þrittig - feald THIRTY-FOLD; triceplus, triceni, *Mt.* 13, 8: *Mk.* 4, 20.

Þrittigoða m; seo, þæt þrittigoðe. The thirtieth; tricesimus:—Þy þrittigoðan geare tricesimo anno, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 29. On þam twam and þrittigoðan geare in the two and thirtieth year, *Chr. Gib.* p. 21, 4.

<sup>°</sup> Þriwa, þrywa; adv. Three times, thrice; ter:—Þriwa on gere ter in anno, *Ec.* 23, 14, 17: 34, 23: *Mt.* 26, 34, 75: *Mk.* 14, 30, 72: *Lk.* 22, 61: *Jn.* 13, 38: 21, 14.

Þri-winter Three winters, three years; tres annos natus, triennis, *Gen.* 15, 9.

ÞROC, es; n. A table; mensa:—Mynetera procu nummulariorum mensæ, *Mk.* 11, 15.

Þroh-brogden Thrust through; trajectus, transfixus, *Som.*

Þrokonholt TROKENHOLE; vicus in insula Eliensi, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 3, 4.

Þrop a meeting of cross-ways, a country village; compitum, vicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67, v. þorpe.

ÞROSLE, þrostle [Plat. droosel f.: *Ger.* Dan. drossel f. and in some Ger. provinces, drosel, droschel, trosthel: *Dan.* fieldtrost: *Swed.* trast m: *Icel.* þröstr m: *Wel.* tresglen: *Gael.* truid m: a thrush, starling; liathruisig, liathrosg f: a fieldfare; turdus iliacus *Lin.*: *Bret.* drask, draskl m: *Slav.* or *Russ.* Pol. drozd, drozd. Turdus or Thrush is the generic name according to *Lin.* The most common species

in England are turdus viscivorus mistle thrush; turdus pilaris fieldfare; turdus musicus throble; turdus merula blackbird. The *Icel.* þröstr is turdus iliacus] A THROSTLE; merula, plara, turdus, *Cot.* 130: *R.* 38: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

<sup>†</sup> Þrosm Vapour, smoke, a chaos; heap; vapor, fumus, chaos:—Þrosm and þystro smoke and darkness, *Cd.* 18. Þrosm-bepeahte fumo obiecti, *Cod. Exon.* 9 b, 8. Unaræfendlice fulnes wæs mid þæs fyres þrosm upp aweallende incomparabilis (intolerabilis) factor erat cum ignis vapore ebulliens, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 25. Atogenum para fyra þrosmum retractis igni vaporibus, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 24: *Ps.* 10, 7.

Þrote, an; f. [Dut. with the prefixed s, strot m: *Ger.* drossel f: in some Ger. provinces, stross f. m: *Old Ger.* druzel: *Dan.* strube c: *Swed.* strupe m: *It.* strozza f.] The THROAT; guttur:—On þa þrotan in the throat, *Bt.* 22, 1. On þrotan heora in gutture eorum, *Ps.* 149, 6. Þrotu the throat, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70. —Þrot-bolla the throat-pipe; gurgulio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70: *L. pol.* Alf. 40.

<sup>°</sup> Þrowend A scorpion, a sign in the zodiac; scorpio, *Som.*

Þrowere, es; m. A sufferer, martyr; qui patitur, martyr:—Ciricius tid þæs þroweres Ciricii festum martyris, *Chr. Gib.* p. 104, 17.

ÞROWIAN, þrowigean; p. ode; pp. geþrowod; v. a. [Plat. troren, trören, truren: *Dut.* treuren: *Ger.* trauren: *Old Ger.* trauren, truren: *Ot.* druren: *Tat.* thruunen to be driven, vexed, to suffer pain. In an old Fragment on Charlemagne, it is used actively; einen troren to mourn; the A.-S. dryrmian to make sad; the Moes. drobnan turbari; drobian turbare; draiban vexare, affligere, are all related to this word. The *Ger.* trauren is an intensivum, formed by the final syllable ern, from the old trauren, thruunen, which *Tat.* and the old Suabian poets often use, and which are formed from *Ot.* riuuuan to cry, lament, to howl, by prefixing t. *Adelung*, in *Ger.* trüben to trouble, &c. observes that the etymology of this verb is often mistaken. He properly distinguishes the *Old Ger.* v. a. druban, truoben, the



modern trüben, turbare, (which like triben to drive, signify to plague; the Moes. draiban the A.-S. drefan, the Lat. turbare) from the old v. n. thruu-uen to bedriven, vexed, plagued, the A.-S. þrowian, and from which, the Ger. trauern to mourn, is the intensivum] To suffer, endure; pati, luere penas, agonizare:—Þæt we sceolun susel þrowian that we must torment endure, Cd. 213: 222. Ne wolde torn þrowigean would not anger suffer, Cd. 111: 183. Ic þrowige I suffer; egopator, Elf. gr. Som. 29. Ic þrowode I suffered; ego passus sum, Cd. 224: Bt. 31, 1. Hungor hi þrowiað famem illi patientur, Ps. 58, 7. Ys to þrowigenne est passurus, Mt. 17, 12.

Þrowiendlic, þrowigendlic. Passive, suffering; passivus:—Þrowigendlice word passive voice; passiva vox, passivum verbum, Elf. gr. Som. 19, p. 35, 12.

Þrowing, þrowung, e; f. A suffering, agony, instrument of manner of suffering; passio, martyrium:—Þæt he recenust to þrowunge become ut ille ocissime ad martyrium perveniret, Bd. S. p. 478, 12. Ongan arweorðian þa þrowunge haligra martyra inceptit honorare cadem sanctorum martyrum, Bd. S. p. 479, 1. Be Cristes þrowunge de Christi passione, Bd. S. p. 598, 13.—Þrowung-ræding a reading about martyrs; martyrii lectio, recensio, martyrologium, R. Conc. 1.

Þrowystre She who suffers, a female martyr; quæ patitur, martyr femina, Lye.

ÞRUH, þryh; f. [Ger. truhe f. a trunk, chest; todentruhe f. a coffin. In the common Upper Ger. Dialect. truche, druche, druhe: Bohm. truhla: Pol. truna a coffin: Icel. pró f. cavum excisum; þruh is visibly related to trog a trough] A grave, sepulchre, coffin; loculus, locellus, sarcophagus:—Gemetton þruh of hwitum stane fægere georhte inwenerunt locellum de albo marmore pulcherrime factum, Bd. S. p. 588, 30. Þa þruh to þam mynstre geleddon locellum ad monasterium retulerunt, Bd. S. p. 588, 34. On niwe þruh in novo locello, Bd. S. p. 580, 25. Hyne on hys nywan þruh alede laid him in his new sepulchre, Nicod. 11. On treowene þruh

in ligneo locello, Bd. S. p. 588, 21. On þa stænenan þruh gesettan in lapideo sarcophago posuerunt, Bd. S. p. 589, 40.

Þrum to three; tribus, Chr. Gib. p. 107, 11, v. þrim, þry. Þrut a crowd, v. þreat.

ÞRY, þri m. f.; n. þreó; g. þreora; d. þrim, þrym. [Plat. drie: Dut. drie: Frs. thre, thria, tree: Ger. drey: Isd. dhrie: Ot. thri, dria: Moes. thrin, thrins: Dan. Swed. tre: Icel. þrir: Krimean Tar-

tars, tria: Pol. trzey: Wel. Arm. Bret. Ir. Gael. Bohm. Wend. Russ. tri: Grk. τρεις] THREE; tres:—Þa eorlas þry the three earls, Cd. 95. Þa hyssas þry the three youths, Cd. 197. Twegen oððe þry duo aut tres, Mt. 18, 20. Þry on twegen, and twegen on þry tres adversus duos, et duo adversus tres, Lk. 12, 52.

Þry hlafas tres panes, Lk. 11, 5. Þry dagas tres dies, Mt. 12, 40. Þreora daga færeld trium dierum iter, Ex. 3, 18: 5, 3: 8, 27: Num. 10, 33. Þreora geara wæstmas trium annorum fructus, Lev. 25, 21. Hwile þara þreora quisnam istorum trium? Lk. 10, 36.

On þreora gewitnysses trium testimonio, Mt. 18, 16. On þreora sestra gemette quasi trium amphorarum, Jn. 2, 6. On þrim dagum in tribus diebus, Mt. 27, 40: Mk. 15, 29: Jn. 2, 20. Binnan þrim dagum intra tres dies, Jn. 2, 19. Æfter þrym dagum post tres dies, Mt. 26, 61: 27, 63: Mk. 8, 31: 14, 58: Lk. 2, 46.

Þam gingum þrym to the three youths, Cd. 176. Betwuh þam þrim amongst those three, Bt. 42. Geseah þri weras vidit tres viros, Bt. 18, 2. Of þisum þrim ex his tribus, Gen. 9, 19. On þrim gemetum melewes in tribus mensuris farinae, Mt. 13, 33.

To þrym hund penegum pro trecentis denariis, Mk. 14, 5. Wið þrym hundred penegon pro trecentis denariis. On þisum þrym hundrydum in istis trecentis, Jud. 7, 7.

Þrye three, Bd. S. p. 490, 14, v. þry.

ÞRYCCAN; p. þrycte; pp. þryced; v. a. [Plat. drukken: Dut. drukken: Ger. drücken: Upper Ger. drucken: Ker. Not. drucken: Tat. thrucken: Dan. trykke: Swed. trycka: Icel. þryckia premere: Arab. طرق trk retinuit, pro-

hibuit] To tread on, to trample, thrust, oppress; trudere, concutere, premere, comprimere:—Under heora fotum þrycað under their feet trample, Bt. 4. Þe me þrycton qui me premebant, Bd. S. p. 536, 37. Mid þæs unclænan gastes inswogennisse þrycced immundi spiritus invasione pressus, Bd. S. p. 507, 4.

Þrycnes, se; f. Tribulation, affliction; tribulatio, C. R. Mt. 23, 21.

Þrydda the third, Mt. 20, 19: Lk. 20, 12, v. þridda.

Þrydge bold, Cd. 93, q. þriste.

Þry-fæt, þry-fet. A trivet, an earthen vessel with three feet; tripos, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 26.

Þry-feald threefold, v. þrie-fald. Þry-fealdlic Threefold; triplex, L. pol. Alf. 35.

Þry-fered, þry-fyred. Three-edged, three-forked; trisulcius, Som.

Þry-finger three fingers broad, &c.; tres digitos crassus, longus, latus, L. In. 49.

Þry-gyld a triple payment; triplex solutio, L. Alf. Guth. 3.

Þryh a sepulchre, grave, Bd. S. p. 580, 14, v. þruh.

Þry-hyrned three-cornered; triangulus, Lye.

Þrylen Three threads; tria licia habens:—Þrylen hrægel triliæ vestis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Þryl-hus A turner's house or shop; tornatoris domus, tornatorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Þrym to or with three; tribus, Mt. 26, 61: Mk. 14, 5: Jud. 7, 7, d. of þry.

ÞRYM; g. þrymmes; m. [Icel. þrymr m. gigas, totus] 1. A multitude, a body of men, an assembly, a heap, mass; multitudo, turba, turma, coetus, magnitudo, immensitas. 2. As magnificence is shown by many attendants, hence Magnificence, majesty, grandeur, glory, greatness; magnificentia, majestas, gloria, magnificentum quid:—1. Þær is þrym micel there is a great assembly, Cd. 228. Þrymme micle with a great multitude, Cd. 92. Þenden lago hæfde þrymme gepeahte þridda epyl while the water had covered with its mass a third of the country, Cd. 73. Herga þrymmas bands of armies; exercituum turmas, Cd. 97. 2. Ealra þrymma þrym glory of all glories; omnium gloriarum gloria, summa majestas, Cod. Exon. 18 b, 5. Hie þanciað þrymmes they praise greatness, Cd.



193. Prymmas duguða glories of (the) good, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 5, 32.

Preatiað eall moncygn mid hiora prymme they frighten all mankind with their greatness, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288,

9. Heagum prymmum with high majesty, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 1, 16.

On prymme unbefondlic in majestate incomprehensibilis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 552, 16.—

Prym-cyning glorious king, *Bt.* *R.* p. 179.—Prym-fæst glory-fast, glorious, majestic;

gloria fixus, gloriosus, magnificus, illustris, *Cd.* 161.—

Prym-full full glorious; gloria repletus, gloriosus, *Cod.* *Exon.* 101 a, 7.—

Prym-lic glory-like, magnificent; magnificus, *Jdth.* 9.—

Prym-lice gloriously, magnificently; magnifice, *Cod.* *Exon.* 12 a, 7.—

Prym-seld A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, *V.* *Ps.* 88, 29.—

Prym-setl A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, cathedra.

Godes prym-setl Dei thronus, *Mt.* 5, 34: 23, 22: *Ps.* 9, 4.

Pæt ge sytton ofer prym-setl ut vos sedeatís super thronos, *Lk.* 22, 30.—

Prym-wealdende Ruling in glory, magnificent; majestate potens, augustus, *Whel.* *Bed.* p. 65.

Pry-milchi, prym-milches, prymylce. Three-milk-month, May, when the cattle were milked three times a day;

Maius mensis:—Forþam swyle genyhtsumnys wæs (geo) on Brytene, and eac on Germania-lande, of þam Englepeod com on þas Brytene þæt hig on þam monðe prýwa on dæg hig meolcodon heora neat, *Wanl.* *Cat.* p. 107.

Þrymsa silver money, about the value of three pence, v. þrimsa.

Prynyn Of three; trinus:—Þæne prýnne on annesse and æne on prýnnesse we andettað quem trinum in unitate, et unum in trinitate nos confitemur, *Wanl.* *Cat.* p. 292.

Prynes the Trinity, v. Þrines.

Pryng a crowd, gutter; turba, canalis, v. þrang.

Prynnes the Trinity, *Bd.* *S.* p. 585, 35, v. Þrines.

Pryosm a vapour, chaos, *Hymn.* v. þrosm.

Pry-reðra a galley, tireme; tiremis, *Lye.*

Pry-scyte Three-cornered, triangular; triquetrus, triangularis, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Prysmian To press, disquiet, choke; premere, *Ors.* 3, 2, 11.

Suffocare, turbare, *Som.*

Pry-snæcce, pry-snece. Having three edges; trisulcus, *Som.*

Pry-spræc Three-tongued, knowing three languages; trilinguis.

Pryste daring, bold, v. þriste.

Pryst-hydig unbelieving, v. þrist-hydig.

Prystglice Rashly; temere, *Lye.*

PRYÐ [Plat. driet, drôt, dreet, verdreet n: Dut. verdriet n: Ger. verdross m. drusse f: Old Ger. druss molestia, tædium: Mons. urdreoz molestia; druzsane molestia: Not. urdruzi, urdruzedo: Wil. overthruz, thiiruo uuerelde tædium mundi: Lip. farthroza tædium: Dan. trætte c. quarrel; fortræd c. spite, grief; fortyrdelse c. displeasure, resentment; træt weary, tired; træthed c. weariness: Swed. fortret m. fortyrtelse f. trött, trötthet f. all like the Dan. Icel. præta lis, contentio] 1. A threat, contumely; invection, contumelia. 2. A company, multitude, band; turma, coetus:—1. Hige þryðe wæg bore contumely in mind, *Cd.* 102: *Cod.* *Exon.* 109 b, 10. 2. Folca þryðum comon folk in crowds came, *Cd.* 160: *Cod.* *Exon.* 22 a, 11, v. þreat.

Prywa thrice, v. þriwa.

ÞU; g. þin; d. ac. þé; pron. [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. du: Ker. Isd. Ot. du, thu: Moes. Icel. thu: Bret. te: Ir. Fr. It. Sp. Port. Lat. tu: Arm. te, to, hu: Pers. تو, tu:

Hindoo tu] THOU; tu:—Ne þu ne swere þurh þin heafod, forþam þe þu ne miht ænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt.* 5, 36. Þu sylf or sylfa thou thyself, *Lk.* 6, 42. Þu ana thou alone; tu solus, *Ex.* 18, 14, 18.

Þuælas Women's head-bands, fillets, garlands, &c.; tæniæ, vittæ, *Som.*

Þuenegu phylacteria, *C.* *Mt.* 23, 5.

ÞUEF, es; m. A standard; vexillum, scilicet quod Romani Tufa, Angli vero appellabant Tuuf:—*Bd.* *S.* p. 2, 16. Bæron þufas bore standards; sustulerunt vexilla, *Jdth.* p. 24, 22: *Cd.* 149: 160.

Þufe [Icel. þufa f. grumus, tuber terræ] A branch of a tree; germen, frons. Inde forsæn nostra TUFT, *Lye.*

Þufe-pistel A sow-thistle; herba in cancrum valens, *L. M.* 3, 8. Sonchus, lactuca leporina, *Som.*

Þufian To shoot forth, to put forth shoots; fruticescere, fruticare, *Cot.* 90.

Þufig Shooting forth, full of green boughs; frondosus, *Cot.* 90.

Þugon throve, grew; p. of þeon. Þuhte seemed, *Cd.* 14, v. þincan.

ÞUMA, an; m. [Plat. duum m: Dut. duim m: Frs. thuma, thumma m: Ger. daumen, daum m: Upper Ger. taumen m: Old Ger. tam, tumen, dummen, diimling: Dan. tomme c. an inch; tommelfinger c. pollex: Swed. tum an inch; tumme m. the thumb; þumal-fingr m. pollex; þumall m. dactylothea, vagina pollicis; þumlúngir m. spatium pollicis, pollex, uncia] The THUMB; pollex:—Gif se þuma bið ofaslagen if the thumb be cut off, *L. Alf.* 40. He æhtran his swiðran þuman ille tetigit ejus dextram pollicem, *Lev.* 8, 23. Ofer hira handa þuman super eorum manuum pollicem, *Ex.* 29, 20.

ÞUMLE The bowels, the THUMBLES, or umbles; viscera, *Som.*

Þundende rattling, v. þunian.

Þunder thunder, v. þuner.

Þunder-slæge a thunder-clap; tonitrus ictus, *Som.*

Þundian, þunian, þunnan. To rattle, din, thunder; crepere, crepitare, tonare:—Þufas þunian standards rattled, *Cd.* 149. Þundende crepitans, bombosus, *Cot.* 198. Þuniende attonitus, *Som.*

ÞUNER, þunor, es; m. [Brock. thunner: Dut. donder m: Frs. thunre m: Plat. Ger. donner: Tat. thonar: Not. tonfir: Poem on St. Anno, dunfir: Dan. torden c: Swed. tordön, dunder n; åska, askja f. thunder, lightning: Icel. duna f. dunr, dynr m. dyn n. tonitru, fremitus: Wel. dwnidwr noise: Gael. torran, torrann, torrunn, tairneach or toirneach m. thunder; toirn f. a great noise, sound: Ir. toran m. thunder: Fr. tonnerre m: It. tuono m: Sp. true-

no m: Pers. تندر tndr, tun-

dur, v. þor: Arab. طن tn to thunder] 1. THUNDER; tonitru, fulmen. 2. Jupiter, the heathen god who presided over thunder; Jupiter, quasi tonitrua vibrans, v. þor:—1. Þunres bearn tonitrus filii, *Mk.* 3, 17. Þunres slæge a clap of thunder, *T. Ps.* 96, 4: *Nic.* p. 13, 3. Sendan þunras



to send thunders, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 253, 28. Pūnres dæg the thunder's or Jupiter's day, *Thursday*; Jovis dies, *Rubr. Mt.* 15, 21: *Mk.* 16, 14: *Lk.* 4, 38: 9, 1: *Jn.* 5, 17: 7, 40. Pūnres modur the thunder's mother; Jovis mater, *Latona*, *Cot.* 124.

PUNERIAN, pūnorian, pūnrian; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To THUNDER; tonare: — Hit pūnrað it thunders, *Bt.* 39, 3. Hit on wolcenum oft pūnrað it in clouds oft thunders, *Bt.* R. p. 193. Pūnerode intonuit, *T. Ps.* 17, 15. Sædon þæt hyt pūnrode dixerunt quod intonuit, *Jn.* 12, 29.

Pung, es; m. The herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, hellebore, mandrake; aconitum, *R.* 43: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. Helleborus, *R.* 71. Mandragina, *R.* 137. Pungas aconita, *Cot.* 6.

Pungen increased, *Cd.* 169; pp. of þeon.

Punian rattled, *Cd.* 149, v. pūndian.

Punnan to rattle, v. pūndian.

Punnung, e; f. A noise, din, thundering; strepitus, sonus, *Som.*

Punor thunder, *Ex.* 19, 16, v. pūner.

Punor - bód A foreboding of thunder, a sort of fish; tonitru præsasus, sparus piscis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Punorian to thunder, v. pūnerian.

Punor - rad, pūnur - rad e; f. [punor thunder, rad a road] Thunder-path or going, a thundering; tonitru, tonitrua: — Biddað drihten þæt his punorrad geswicon orate dominum ut ejus tonitrua cessent, *Ex.* 9, 28. Pa punorrad geswicon tonitrua cessaverunt, *Ex.* 33, 34. Fram stefne pūnurade þinne a voce tonitrus tui, *Ps.* 103, 8.

Punor-wyrt House-leek; tonitru herba, sedum majus, barba Jovis, *L. M.* 1, 47.

Punrian to thunder, v. pūnerian.

Punnring A THUNDERING; tonitru, *Chr. Gib.* p. 187, 37.

Punnung A noise, creaking; crepitus, strepitus, *Cot.* 51.

Pun - wang, pūn - weng, pūnweng, e; q. f. [weng the cheek] The temples; tempora capitis: — Gif ic sylle reste pūnwengum minum si dederō requiem temporibus meis, *Ps.* 131, 4, 5. Gesloh þa mid anum bytle bugan his pūnwengan percussit tunc cum

malleo ambo ejus tempora, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 32.

\*Pur Thur, Thor; Jupiter: — Pures or Purs dæg Thur's day; dies Jovis, *Rubr. Jn.* 5, 30, v. Þor.

Purch through, *Jud.* 7, 21, v. þurh.

Purfan; ind. sub. indf. ic, þu, he þurfe; we, ge, hi þurfon [Ger. bedürfen to be in want of, to want; indf. ich bedarf; p. ich bedurfte; pp. bedurft; Ger. dürfen to dare; indf. ich darf; p. ich durfte; pp. gedurft: Wel. dawr, tawr it behoves, it concerns, v. þearfan] 1. To have need, to need; opus habere. 2. To want, to be in want; indigere, carere: — 1. Ne ic ne þurfe her fecan neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire, *Jn.* 4, 15. Þæt ic olecan þurfe that I need to cringe; ut ego adulari opus habeam, *Cd.* 15. Leng þonne þu þurfe longer than thou needest, *Cd.* 193. Hwæt þurfe we nu ma sprecan what need we now more to speak? *Bt.* 24, 4. Ge ne þurfon her leng wunian vos non opus habetis diutius manere, *Ex.* 9, 28. 2. Ma þonne þu þurfe more than thou wantest, *Bt.* 14, 1, 2. Swa welig þæt he nanes þinges maran ne þurfe so rich that he of no thing more has need, *Bt.* 24, 2. Sam hi þyrfon, sam hi ne þurfon whether they want, or they have no want, *Bt.* 26, 2, v. þearfan, þorfe.

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*Dei*, *Lk.* 1, 78. Purh fasten, and þurh wopas, and þurh gebedo per jejunia, et per fletus, et per preces, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 25. Ic swerige þurh me sylfne juro per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. Ne swerion, ne þurh heofon, ne þurh eorðan, ne þurh Hierusalem, ne þu ne swerie þurh þin heafod ne jurate, neque per cælum, neque per terram, neque per Hierosolymas, neque tu ne jures per tuum caput, *Mt.* 5, 34, 35, 36. Purh nan þing through or on account of no thing; propter nullam rationem, nullo modo, *Dial.* 1, 2. Purh hase propter mandatum, *Bd. S.* p. 594, 29.

^Purh - beorht THOROUGH-BRIGHT, transparent; perspicuus, præclarus, *R. Ben. interl.* in prol.

Purh - bitter thoroughly bitter, perverse; per-amarus, perversus, *L. Ps.* 77, 10.

Purh-blawan to blow through; perflare, afflare, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Purh-bringan to bring or lead through; perducere, *L. Ps.* 77, 16.

Purh-brucan to enjoy fully; perfrui, *Col. Monas.*

Purh-creopan to creep through; repere per, perrepere, *Bt.* 34, 11.

Purh-cuman to come through, to happen; venire per, pervenire, evenire per, *Lk.* 17, 1.

Purh - delfan to dig through; perfodere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *C. Lk.* 12, 39.

^Purh-don to do through, to make pass through; penetrare, perforare, *Job.* p. 167, 38.

Purh-draf exclaimed, *Cd.* 216, v. þurh-drifan.

Purh-drifan to drive through; perforare, *L. Eccl.* 21.

Purh-faran to go or pass through, to pierce; pertransire, pervagari.—penetrare, trajicere, *Ps.* 38, 9: 102,



- passed through; or *purh-færð* passes through, *Ps.* 123, 4.
- <sup>o</sup> *purh-gán, purh-gangan* To go or gang through, to pervade; ire per, perambulare, per-meare, *Ps.* 8, 8: 90, 6.
- purh-gedoen, purh-gedon* to do through, to perform; perficere, *Som.*
- purh-geotan* To pour all over, to cover; perfundere, *Ps.* 88, 44: *Bd. S.* p. 620, 18.
- purh-gledan* [gled a burning coal] To glow through, to be quite hot; vehementer calefacere, *Cd.* 186.
- purh-hælan* to fully heal; penitus sanare, *Herb.* 29, 2.
- purh-halig* thoroughly holy; penitus sanctus, *Wan. Cat.* p. 79.
- purh-hefi* thoroughly or very heavy; pręgravis, *Dial.* 2, 3.
- purh-holod* pierced, passed through; perforatus, *Lye.*
- purh-hwit* thoroughly white; penitus albus, *Cot.* 2, 3.
- purh-læred* thoroughly learned, skilful; penitus doctus, peritus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- purh-láð* [láð unpleasant] thoroughly unpleasant; penitus odiosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
- purh-leoran* [leoran to pass] to pass through or over; pertransire, pervagari, *C. Ps.* 102, 15: *V. Ps.* 76, 17.
- <sup>p</sup> *purh-locung* prohemium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
- purh-sceotan* [sceotan to shoot] to shoot through; trajicere, transfigere, *Ors.* 3, 9.
- purh-sceine* a shining through, transparent; pellucidus, transparens, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.
- purh-scinendlic* Thoroughly bright, excellent; pręclarus, prę-illustris, *L. Ps.* 15, 6.
- purh-secan* To seek through, to search; perquirere, *Scint.* 78.
- purh-seon* To see through, to perceive, to know fully; perspicere, *Bt.* 32, 2: 41, 1.
- purh-slean* To smite through, to strike; percutere, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 27.
- purh-smeagan* To search thoroughly; perscrutari, perlustrare, *Scint.* 7.
- purh-smitan* to smite through, to strike; percutere, *Som.*
- purh-smugan* To creep or slide through; perrepere, percurrere, *Som.*
- purh-spedig* thoroughly rich; prędives, *Som.*
- purh-sticean* to strain through; percolare, *Cot.* 201.
- purh-stingan, purh-styngan* To sting or stab through, to pierce; perforare, confodere, transfigere, *Deut.* 15, 17: *L. Ethelb.* 33.

- <sup>q</sup> *purh-swegian* to prevail; pręvalere, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 21.
- purh-swidian* to prevail, excel; pręvalere, *L. Ps.* 51, 7.
- purh-teon* To pull through, fulfil, perfect, finish, accomplish, obtain; perficere, exequi, impetrare, obtinere, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 30: 647, 2: *Ors.* 4, 4.
- purh-pian, purh-pyan* to dig through; perfodere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *L. Ps.* 21, 16.
- purh-pyrelan, purh-pyrlan* To bore through, to pierce; perforare, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 11: *Pol.* 40.
- purh-tion* to perfect, finish, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. *purh-teon.*
- purh-tryman* To give, confirm, show; perhibere, exhibere, *C. Jn.* 10, 25.
- purhung* A crowd; turba, *Som.*
- purh-wacol, purh-wacul* thoroughly watchful; pervigil, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
- purh-wadan* To wade through, to penetrate, to traverse; pervadere, pertransire, *Cod. Exon.* 24 b, 9: *Cd.* 197.
- purh-werod* [werodan to grow sweet] thoroughly sweet; prędulcis, *Col. Monas.*
- purh-witan* To see through, to understand fully; perspicere, *Cod. Exon.* 27 a, 21.
- <sup>r</sup> *purh-wrecan* To thrust through, to insert; immittere, infigere, *Cot.* 187.
- purh-wundian* to thoroughly thrust or wound; transfigere, penitus vulnerare, *L. pol. Alf.* 40.
- purh-wunian* [wunian to dwell] p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To persist, persevere, remain, continue; permanere, continuare, durare, persistere:—Se þe on þam gesælðum þurhwunian ne mot he who in prosperity could not remain, *Bt.* 2. Se þe þurhwunað oð ende ille qui perseverat ad finem, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Mk.* 13, 13. Ge synt þe mid me þurhwunodon vos estis qui cum me permansistis, *Lk.* 22, 28. Ða hig þurhwunodon hyne axiende quum perseverarent eum interrogantes, *Jn.* 8, 7.
- purh-wunigendlice* Constant, continued; perseverans, permanens, *Lye.*
- purh-wunung* Constancy; continuatio, perseverantia, *Scint.* 22.
- purh-yrnan* to run over or through; percurrere, *Æqu. Vern.* 14.
- purseon* thrashed, v. *perscan.*
- <sup>s</sup> *PURST* [Plat. dörst, döst, dorst, dost m: Dut. dorst m: Ger. durst m: Ot. thurst: Not.

- durste: Moes. thaurspan to thirst: Dan. c. Swed. törst m: Icel. þorsti m: Ir. Gael. tart m. thirst, drought, parchedness.—Icel. þurr aridus, siccus]
- THIRST**; sitis:—Nu slit me hunger and þurst now hunger and thirst tear me, *Cd.* 3. Drihten asent hungor on eo and þurst dominus mittet famem in vps atque sitim, *Deut.* 28, 48. Ofslean mid þurste occidere cum siti, *Ex.* 17, 3. On þurste minum in siti mea, *Ps.* 68, 26. On þurste heora in siti eorum, *Ps.* 103, 12.
- PURSTEG**, þurstig; adj. **THIRSTY**, greedy; siticulosus, avidus, cupidus, *Scint.* 2: *Bt.* 12:—Þurstige þręc-wiges thirsty for (the) brunt of war, *Cd.* 151.
- PURU** a door, v. *duru.*
- PURUH** A canal, gutter; canalis, *Som.*
- PURUH** thorough, *Deut.* 21, 23, v. *purh.*
- PUS**; adv. **THUS**, so; sic, ita:—Pus wæs ita fuit, *Mt.* 1, 18. Pus is awriten ita est scriptum, *Mt.* 2, 5: *Lk.* 24, 46. Pus gerad such of this sort; talis, hujusmodi, *Jn.* 8, 5. Pus unc gedafenað ita nos decet, *Mt.* 3, 15. Lætað þus simite huc usque, *Lk.* 22, 51.
- <sup>t</sup> **PUSEND**, es; n. [Plat. dusend: Dut. duizend: Ger. tausend: Ot. thusun: Wil. dusent: Salic. Laus. thocond: Moes. thusund: Dan. tusind: Swed. tusend: Icel. þúsund, þúsundr mille. The A.-S. þusend, the Eng. thousand, &c. is nothing but the more complete Moes. tigos hund or taihuns hund, namely ten times hundred; the Lat. decies centum: Not. has this derivation from the vulgar Lat. des-cent or decies centum] A THOUSAND; mille:—Þusend gear mille annorum, *Ps.* 89, 4. Þusendes ealdor a leader of a thousand; chiliarchus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56. Twa þusenda or þusendo duo millia, *Jos.* 7, 3: *Mk.* 5, 13. Twa and twentig þusenda duo et viginti millia, *Num.* 3, 39. Tyn þusend punda decem millia librarum, *Mt.* 18, 24. Mid twentigum þusendum cum viginti millibus, *Lk.* 14, 31.—Þusend-hiw a thousand hues or shapes; milleformis, *Col. Monas.*—Þusendlic thousand-like, of a thousand; millenus, millinarius, *Som.*—Þusend-man a thousand-man, a ruler of a thousand; pręfectus mille, chiliarchus, tribunus, *Ex.* 18, 21, 25.—Þusend-mælum in a thousand



parts, by thousands, *Cd.* 151.—  
 Puspend - rica a governor or  
 ruler of a thousand; millena-  
 rius, i. e. chiliarchus, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 56.  
 Pusicu of this sort; hujusmodi,  
*R. Mk.* 7, 13.  
 Puss thus, *Gen.* 2, 16, v. pus.  
 Putan to howl:—Putende howl-  
 ing, *Cot.* 26, v. peotan.  
 Pu-pistel a sow-thistle, v. pufe-  
 pistel.  
 Puton howled, *Bt.* 38, 1, v.  
 peotan.  
 Puuf a banner, ensign, v. pufe.  
 Pwæl a washing, v. pweal.  
 Pwægenes, se; f. A washing;  
 lotio, *Som.*  
 Pwæl, es; m. A ribbon, gar-  
 land; vitta, v. pwælas.  
 Pwænan, pwenan. To soften;  
 mollire, *Herb.* 2, 8:—Pwende  
 mollivit, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 41.  
 Pwæne An instrument used by  
 dyers to beat and turn their  
 cloth; tudicula, malleolus,  
*Som.*  
 Pwæng phylacterium, *R. Mt.* 23,  
 5.  
 Pwær agreeable, mild, *Solih.* 8,  
 v. gepwær.  
 Pwærlæcan; p. pwærlæhte to  
 consent, *Th. An.*  
 Pwahl Ointment; unguentum,  
*C. Jn.* 12, 3.  
 PwANG, pwong, es; m. [*Plat.*  
 tung f. the thong or latchet  
 of a shoe by which the buckles  
 are fastened: Ger. zwange f.  
 in mining a kind of screw or  
 ligament to fasten the fellies or  
 spokes of a wheel, &c.] A  
 THONG, a leather string; cor-  
 rigia, ligamentum:—Ic ne  
 underfo anne pwang ego non  
 accipiam unam corrigiam, *Gen.*  
 14, 23. Scoepwang a shoe-  
 thong or latchet; calcei liga-  
 mentum, *Lk.* 3, 16: *Jn.* 1,  
 27, Secona pwang calceorum  
 ligamenta, *Mk.* 1, 7.  
 Pwar mild, v. pwær.  
 Pwarian; p. ode; pp. od. To  
 temper, moderate, tame; tem-  
 perare:—He pwaræð ille tem-  
 perat, *Bt.* 39, 8.  
 Pwea, pweah I wash; lavo, v.  
 pwean.  
 PWEAL, es; q. n. [*Plat.* dwe-  
 len, dwaideln to clean and  
 wash with a mop; dweel f. a  
 mop: *Dut.* dweilen to mop;  
 dweil f. a swab, mop] A wash-  
 ing, a place for washing, a  
 bath; lotio, ablutio, lavacrum:  
 —Pat wæter his bana pwea-  
 les ista aqua ejus ossium lava-  
 cri, aqua qua ejus ossa lota  
 sunt, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 6. Pwe-  
 ala lotiones, *R. Ben.* 53.  
 Pwealu, id. Pweala ceaca  
 and calica lotiones sextariorum

et poculorum, *Mk.* 7, 8. Dela-  
 mentum, *R.* 115.  
 \*PWEAN, apwean, bepwean, ge-  
 pwean, ic pwea, pweah, pu  
 pwyhst, he pwiðð, pwehð; p.  
 pwoh, we pwogon; imp.  
 pweah, pweh pu, pweað  
 ge; pp. pwegen, apwe-  
 gen; v. a. [Ger. zwagen to  
 wash, particularly the head,  
 only used in the southern pro-  
 vinces and in Switzerland:  
 Old Ger. duahan, twahan:  
*Tat.* 155, 2, gonda thuahan  
 fuozzi cœpit lavare pedes;  
 uasagan, unazgan to wash, has  
 in Old Ger. the same significa-  
 tion: *Ot.* l. iv. c. xi. v. 37,  
 Quad tho zi imo druhtin  
 Krist, thór man ther githua-  
 gan ist, thie fūazi reino in  
 uuázi, ni thárf er uasagan  
 mēra tunc dixit ad eum  
 Dominus Christus, homo qui  
 lotus est, pedes mundos profecto  
 non opus habet lavare amplius:  
 Moes. twahan lavare; twahan  
 fotuns lavare pedes: *Dan.* toe,  
 tvætte to wash, rinse: *Swed.*  
 twâ, twätta to wash: *Icel.* tvæ  
 lavare (þvó or þvodi, hefi þve-  
 gid, at þvo) þvætta volutando  
 perluere, apinari] To wash;  
 lavare, ablueri, rigare:—Gyf  
 ic þe ne pwea si ego te non  
 lavero, *Jn.* 13, 8. Gific pwoh  
 eowre fet si ego lavi vestros  
 pedes, *Jn.* 13, 14. Pweah  
 pine ansyne lava tuam faciem,  
*Mt.* 6, 17. Ne pweh pu na  
 mine fet ane ne lava tu non  
 meos pedes solos, *Jn.* 13, 9.  
 Ne pwyhst pu næfre mine  
 fet non lavabis tu nunquam  
 meos pedes, *Jn.* 13, 8. Handa  
 his he pwehð or pwiðð manus  
 ejus ille lavat vel lavabit, *Ps.*  
 57, 10. Ne bepearf buton  
 þæt man hys fet pwea non  
 opus est nisi ut quis ejus pedes  
 lavet, *Jn.* 13, 10. He pwoh  
 ille lavit, *Lev.* 8, 6: *Mt.* 27,  
 24. Hi pwohg ipsam lavit,  
*Bd. S.* p. 534, 13. Pweað  
 eowre fet lavate vestros pedes,  
*Gen.* 19, 2. Buton hi hyra  
 handa pwean nisi illi eorum  
 manus lavent, *Mk.* 7, 3. Hig  
 pwogon hira fet illi laverunt  
 eorum pedes, *Gen.* 43, 24.  
 Pwenan to soften, v. pwean.  
 PWEOR, pweorh, þwir, þwyr,  
 þwer, þwur, þwurh; adj.  
 [Plat. dweer, dwars, dwas  
 perversus, contrarius: *Dut.*  
 dwars oblique, cross, crooked;  
*Frs.* thueres, tueres, thwers,  
 dwars oblique, cross: *Ger.*  
 zwerchoblique, athwart, across;  
 quer, queer, formed from  
 zwerch, and the same in its  
 significations: Old Ger. twerh:

Moes. thwairs iratus: *Dan.*  
 tver, tvær, tvært, tværts, tværts:  
*Swed.* twär, twärs, twärt, twer,  
 twers, twert: *Icel.* þver trans-  
 versus, contumax; þvers trans-  
 verse; þvert trans. The Wel.  
 gwyro awry, crooked, askew;  
 gwyrog crooked, perverse;  
 gwyro to bend, grow crooked,  
 to swerve; Lat. curvus, are  
 given by Wachter as the best  
 words to refer to for a deriva-  
 tion; he defines pweor, the  
 Ger. zwerch, by; id quod a  
 recta linea declinat] Perverse,  
 crooked, froward, cross, de-  
 praved, wicked, THWART;  
 flexuosus, sinuosus, curvus,  
 perversus, pravus:—Mægð  
 pweor generatio prava, *Ps.* 77,  
 10. Gif he ær pweowes win-  
 des bætte if he first perverse  
 wind restrain, *Bt.* 41, 3. Ge-  
 cyrde synd on bogon pweorne  
 conversi sunt in arcum pravam,  
*Ps.* 77, 63. On pweorh spre-  
 can perversely speak; in pra-  
 vum, i. e. prava, perverse lo-  
 qui, *Cd.* 109. Mid pweorum  
 cum perverso, *Ps.* 17, 28.  
 Pweorh-fyro [pweorh crooked,  
 bending, feor far] The turn-  
 ings or bendings of a way;  
 via propter curvaturam lon-  
 gior, anfractus, ambitus, flex-  
 us, *Cot.* 2.  
 Pweorian To thwart, oppose;  
 adversari, repugnare, pervers-  
 us sive pravus esse, *Lye.*  
 Pweorlice Perversely; prave,  
 perverse, *Som.*  
 Pweorseype, es; m. Perverse-  
 ness, depravity; pravitās, per-  
 versitas, *Som.*  
 Pweorteme, pweortyme; adj.  
 Unquiet, fierce, perverse, wick-  
 ed, also a brawler; inquietus,  
 ferox, rabidus, rabula:—Po-  
 ne reðan þe bið pweorteme,  
 þu scealt hatan hund the  
 fierce (man) who is a brawler,  
 thou shalt call a hound, *Bt.*  
 37, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 2. Im-  
 probus, *R. Ben.* 2: *Past.* 37,  
 4.  
 PWEOTAN To cut off; excinde-  
 re:—Of þære ilcan styðs  
 sponas pweotan cut off chips  
 from the very column, *Bd. S.*  
 p. 544, 43.  
 Pwer perverse, crooked, heavy,  
*Conf. Pecc.*: *L. Ps.* 4, 3, v.  
 pweor.  
 PWINAN [*Plat.* dwinen, ver-  
 dwinen: *Dut.* verdwynen:  
 Old *Dut.* dwynen: *Frs.* tuina  
 decrescere: *Ger.* schwinden:  
*Dan.* hensvinde: *Swed.* twi-  
 na: *Icel.* dvina desinire, detu-  
 mescere, v. A.-S. dwinan] To  
 decrease, lessen; decrescere,  
 minui, *Herb.* 2, 4, 17.



- <sup>2</sup> *Pwir*, *pwyr* perverse, wicked, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38, v. *þweor*.  
*Pwires* Of perversity, perversely; perverse, *Jud.* 8.  
*Pwiril* A churn-staff, flail; verberatorium, *Cot.* 168. Bacillus quo agitur coagulum, *Som.*  
*Pwitan*; pp. *geþwot* to cut off, *Bd. S. p.* 524, 31, *B.*, v. *þweotan*.  
*Pwogen*, *þwogon*, *þwoh* washed, v. *þwean*.  
*Pwong* a thong, band, shoe-latchet, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 7: *C. Mk.* 6, 9, v. *þwang*.  
*Pwur*, *þwurh* perverse, crooked, *Lk.* 3, 5: 9, 41, v. *þweor*.  
*Pwyht* washeth, v. *þwean*.  
<sup>a</sup> *Pwyht* washeth, v. *þwean*.  
*Pwyr*, *þwyrh* perverse, v. *þweor*.  
*Pwyres* Of perversity, perversely, across; perverse, oblique, *Ors.* 4, 6, 8, v. *þweor*.  
*Pwyres* - fura the turnings or bendings of a way, *Cot.* 181, v. *þweorh-fyro*.  
*Pwyrrian* to oppose, thwart, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25, v. *þweorian*.  
*Pwyrlic* [*þweor* perverse, *lic* like] Perverse, bad, opposed, adverse; perversus, pravus, adversus: — *Pwyrlic* - Crist adversus Christum, anti-christus, *Elf. pref. lib. Hom.*  
*Pwyrlice* Frowardly, badly; perverse, praver, *Scint.* 9, 49.  
*Pwynys*, se; f. Frowardness, perversity, adversity; perversitas, pravitās, *Scint.* 9. Adversitas: — On *þwynyssum* in adversitate, *R. Ben. interl.* 7.  
*Pwys*, for *þwysres*, across, a-thwart; ex transverso, trans, *Bd. S. p.* 480, 19.  
*Pwyperian* to oppose, thwart, v. *þwyrrian*.  
<sup>b</sup> *Pý*, *þi*. The, with the, that, which, &c., used as *þe*, but more particularly in the *d.* or ablative; hoc, το; eo, τω; *Lye* says, usurpatur pro omnibus casibus articuli et pronominis, præcipue vero pro ablativo singulari, *þam*: — *Pý* slæpe tobræd somnum excussit, *Bd. S. p.* 596, 5. Bið þy heardra is the harder, *Cd.* 80. Æfter þy þriddan dæge post tertium diem, *Bd. S. p.* 580, 1. Mid þy biscop with the bishop; cum episcopo, *Bd. S. p.* 486, 35. Mid þy earmæ with the arm; cum brachio, *Bd. S. p.* 528, 26: 537, 34, 38. For þysare propter dolorem, præ dolore, *Bd. S. p.* 525, 4. *Pý* ma the more; eo magis, *Cd.* 42. A *þý* ma ere the more; unquam eo magis, *Bt.* 40, 2. *Pý* læsse the less; eo minus,

- Bt.* 33, 4. A *þý* betera ere the better; unquam eo melior, *Bt.* 13. A *þý* unwearðra ere the unworthier; unquam eo minus dignior, *Bt.* 27, 2. ¶ Mid *þý* with the, it, &c.; when, while, εν τω; in eo (tempore quo), quum, quando, *Bd. S. p.* 491, 21: 497, 19. Dum, *Bd. S. p.* 513, 33. Quandoquidem, quando, siquidem, *Bd. S. p.* 474, 19. — *Þý* læs lest; ne.—For *þý* for that, wherefore; pro eo, propterea, ea de causa, ideo, *Jn.* 7, 22: 12, 18. For *þý* þe for that which, since; pro eo quod, propterea quod, quoniam, *Jn.* 7, 22: *Bt.* 34, 7.  
<sup>c</sup> *Þý*; conj. For, because, therefore; nam, quia, ideo, quoniam: — *Þý* ic þe hyran ne cann therefore I thee cannot obey, *Cd.* 26. *Þý* is a to wilnianne therefore, is ever to be desired, *Bt.* 36, 7.—*Þý* . . . *þý*, *þý* . . . þe therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, *Bt.* 34, 1: 34, 7.—For *þý* . . . for *þý*, *Bt.* 19. For *þý* . . . þe, *Bt.* 34, 1. For *þý* . . . for þam. For *þi* . . . for þam þe, *Bt.* 33, 4. For þam þe . . . for *þý* therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, *Bt.* 27, 3.  
*ÞYDAN*; p. *þýde*, *þidde* [*Plat.* duwen, douen: *Reineke de Fos.* 2 b, 2, *Scheller's Ed. Brunswick*, 1825, *Ik.* duvede den Kanyon so twishende orn I pressed the rabbit so betwixt the ears, (duvede is p. of duwen or douen): *Dut.* douwen, duwen to push, press: *Frs.* duwa, dubba, like the *Dut.*] To press, thrust, stab; comprimere, confodere, transfigere, comprimere: — *Þýde* mid his fet pressed with his feet; compressit cum ejus pedibus, *Vit. Swith.* *Þidde* his hlaforðes fot þearle to þam hege compressit ejus domini pedem vehementer ad maceriem, *Num.* 22, 25. Hine hetelice *þidde* eum valide transfixit, *Jud.* 3, 21.  
*Þyder*, *þider*. THITHER; illuc, istuc ibi, quo.—Æfst ardlice þyder, for þan þe ic nan þing ne do ær þan þe þu þyder cume festina sine mora istuc, eo quod ego nihil faciam priusquam tu istuc perveneris, *Gen.* 19, 22. Com *þyder* venit illuc, *Jn.* 18, 2, 3. *Þyder* faran illuc ire, *Jn.* 11, 8. He ondred þyder to faranne ille timuit illuc abire, *Mt.* 2, 22. *Þyder* urnon illuc concurrerant, *Mk.* 6, 33. *Þyder* bugan illuc recedere, *Gem.* 19, 21. *Þyder* gegaderud illuc

- congregati, *Lk.* 17, 37. *Þýder* ic fare quo ego vado, *Jn.* 8, 21, 22. *Þýder* þeof ne genealæcð quo fur non appropriat, *Lk.* 12, 33. *Þýder* þe istuc quo, quo. *Þýder* þe ic fare quo ego vado, *Jn.* 13, 33.  
<sup>d</sup> *Þyder*-weard thitherward, *Gem.* 19, 27, v. *þider*-weard.  
*Þyf* a thief, *L. Lund.* p. 69, § 2. — *Þýfe*-feoh stolen property, furto surrepta supellex, *L. In.* 25, v. *þeof*, &c.  
*ÞYFEL*, es; m. A shrub; frutex, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65. Spartum frutex, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. Spina, sentis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65. *Þýfelas* fructeta, i. e. fructiceta, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.  
*Þýfe*-þorn a bramble, dog-rose, wild brier; sentis qui prehendit, rhamnus, sentis ursina, rosa canina, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65: 68, v. *þefe*-þorn.  
*Þýfð* a theft; furtum, *Obs. Lun.* 7: *L. In.* 73, v. *þeofð*.  
*Þygian* to take, v. *þicgan*.  
*Þyhð* thrives, v. *þeon*.  
*Þyla*, *þyle*. An orator; orator: — *Scint.* 32. *Þylæs*, *þylas* *Cot.* 144, *Som.*  
*Þyle* the like, *Mk.* 7, 8, v. *þyllic*.  
*Þyldelic* Patient, suffering; patiens, *Bt.* 18, 4.  
<sup>e</sup> *Þyldian* to be patient, v. *geþyld-gian*.  
*Þyldig* suffering; patiens, *Som.*  
*Þyle* The famous island so called: *Pliny* took it for Iceland, but *Camden* thought it was Shetland; Thule insula: — Oð þæt iland þe we hatað *Þyle*, þæt is on þam norðwest ende þisses middaneardes, þær ne bið nawðer ne on sumera niht, ne on wintra dæg to the island which we call Thule, that is, on the northwest end of this middle earth, where there is neither night in summer, nor day in winter, *Bt.* 29, 3, *Card.* p. 166, 1, v. *Þila*.  
*Þylian* to plank, board; tabulare, v. *þilian*.  
*Þyling*, *þylync* a boarding story; tabulatum, v. *þiling*.  
*Þyllic*, *þylic*, *þyle*, *þillic*, *þillec*; adj. pron. [*þý* the, *lic* like] THE LIKE, such; talis, similis, hujusmodi: — *Þyllic* hwearfung, þillic unrotnes such change, such sorrow, *Bt.* 8. *Þises* hi wundriað and manies þyllices at this they wonder and at many such; hoc mirantur et multum hujusmodi, *Bt.* 39, 3. Swa hwylic swa anne þyllicne lytling onfehð quisquis aliquem talem parvulum exceperit, *Mt.* 18, 5. Næfre we ær þyllic ne gesawon nunquam nos



*antea tale non vidimus*, Mk. 2, 12. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, Mk. 7, 8: Lk. 9, 9.

<sup>f</sup>þyl-modig *quiet-minded*; *patiens animo*, v. til-modig.

þymel *A thumb's breadth*; *unius pollicis crassus*, L. In. 49.

þyn, þin; g. m. n. þynnes; g. f. þynre; comp. þynra, þynre; sup. þynnest; adj. [Plat.

dünn: Dut. dünn: Ger. dünn: Ker. dunna: Schw. dunna: Dan. tynd: Swed. tunn: Icel.

þunnr *tener, gracilis, dilutus*: Wel. tenau *thin, slender*: Arm. tanau: Bret. tanar, tanao, tano *thin, slender*: Gael.

tana, tanadh: Ir. tanaidhe *thin, slender*: Slav. tenky: Grk. τυννος.—Ger. dehnen *to extend, so the Lat. tenuis from tenere to extend* THIN; tenuis:—He hæfde midmycle neosu þynne ðlle habuit medicrem nasum tenuem, Bd. S. p. 519, 34. Mid þynre tyrf bewrigen cum tenui cespite obiectus, Bd. S. p. 619, 20. Ær se þicca mist þinra we-orðe before the thick mist becomes thinner, Bt. R. p. 155. Þynnest thinnest, Bd. S. p. 589, 19.

þyncan *to seem*, v. þincan.

þynde *deoured*, C. Ps. 79, 14, v. þinan.

<sup>e</sup>þyn-hlæne *Thin and lean, feeble, rotten*; *tenuis propter maciem*. Strigosus, Som.

þynian *to reak, rattle*; *crepitare*, Cot. 50, v. þundian.

þynnys, þinnes, se; f. [þyn *thin*] THINNESS; *tenuitas*:—þynnys gesihðes *tenuitas visionis*, Herb. 36, 3.

þyn-wefen THIN WOVEN; *le-viter textus*:—þyn wefen hrægl *a thin woven garment*; *levidensis vestis*, Cot. 127.

þyr for þryn, þorn *a thorn*, Cot. 165; also for þyrel *a hole*.

þYREL, þyrl, es; n. [The southern Ger. uses still *thürle* as the diminutive of *thür* *a door*, hence the name of *Thürle*, *an alley in Oxford*] *A hole, aperture*; *foramen, orificium, apertura*:—On þam wage þyrl geworht *in pariete foramen factum*, Bd. S. p. 570, 17. Þurh-crypð ælc þyrl runs through each hole, Bt. 34, 11, Card. p. 236, 22. Gif þyrl weorð *if there be a hole*, L. Ethelb. 50. Nædle þyrl *a needle's eye*, Mk. 10, 25. Þyrlu, þyrlu; pl. holes, Bd. S. p. 544, 32.

Þyrelung, e; f. A THIRLING,

*drilling, boring*; *perforatio*; Past. 21, 3.

<sup>h</sup>þyrf need, v. þearf.

þyrfen, þyrfon *have need, want*; opus, necesse habere, indigere:—Leng þonne we þyrfen longer than we need; diutius quam nos necesse habemus, Bt. 34, 2: Cd. 27. Sam hi þyrfon whether they want; sive illi indigeant, Bt. 26, 2, v. þearfan.

þyrh-hlæne [hlæne lean] thoroughly lean, flabby, dead; penitus consumptus, marcidus, Cot. 133.

þyringas *The Thuringians*; Thuringi, Ors. 1, 1.

þyrl-hus *a turner's shop*, R. 109, v. þyrl-hus.

þyrlan *to bore, pierce*, v. þirlian.

þyrn *a thorn*, Ex. 3, 3, v. þorn.

þyrn-cin *thorn-kind, a thorn*; sentium genus, tribulus:—Of þyrn-cinnum ex tribulis, Mt. 7, 16.

þyrnen; adj. THORNEY; spinneus:—Hym onsetton þyrnenne helm awundenne ei imposuerunt spineam coronam plexam, Mk. 15, 17. Wundon þyrnenne cynehelm contexuerunt spineam coronam, Jn. 19, 2.

þyrniht *Full of thorns*; spinosus, Som.

<sup>i</sup>þYRR [Plat. dorr: Dut. dor, dorre: Ger. dürr, dorr dry: Ot. thurr: Not. durri: Old Poem on Charlemagne, thuorre: Moes. thaursus aridus: Dan. tör: Swed. torr: Icel. þurr aridus, siccus: Old Lat. according to Festus, torrus, hence torrere, torridus: and the Grk. τειρω, τερω *to dry*, θερμ *to warm*, θερος *heat*, θερος *summer, the hot season*, may be related to þyrr] Dry, withered; aridus, siccus, L. M. 2, 27, 51.

þYRS, es; m. [Icel. þuss m. blite, bipes bellua, gigas] 1. A giant, spectre, hobgoblin, Lanc. THRUSE, hell; gigas, cyclops, spectrum, ignis fatuus, orcus, cacus. 2. A wolf, robber, thief; lupus et inde etiam, rapax quivis, latro, prædo, fur:—1. Cot. 145: Beo. 6. Þyrzas scylopes, Cot. 52. 2. Þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian latro in palude manebit, Menol. 532.

þyrscel *a threshold, also a flail*; limen, tribula, v. þerscel.

þyrscel-flor *a threshing-floor*, Mt. 3, 12, v. þirsc-flor.

þyrscel thrashes, v. þerscan.

þyrsc-wold *a threshold*, Bt. R. p. 165, v. þersc-old.

þyrst thirst, v. þurst.

þYRSTAN [Plat. dorsten, dörsten, dosten: Dut. dorsten: Ger. dürsten, dursten: Tat. thurstan, durstan: Moes. thaursjan: Dan. torste: Swed. torsta: Icel. þyrsta: Moes. thaursjan arescere, siccare.—þurst thirst] To THIRST, to be thirsty; sitire, ponitur autem plerumque impersonaliter in tertia persona: ut, Me þyrste sitit me, i. e. sitio, Jn. 19, 28. Þæt me ne þyrste ut me non sitiati, i. e. ut non sitiam, Jn. 4, 15. Se þe hyne þyrste qui se sitit, qui sitit, Jn. 7, 37. Ne þyrst þone næfre non sitiati hunc nunquam, i. e. hic nunquam sitiati, Jn. 6, 35. Hwænne gesawe we þe þyrstendne quando vidimus nos te sitiatiem, Mt. 25, 37, 44.

þys this, Mk. 6, 3: 14, 9: Mt. 24, 14: 26, 13, v. þes.

þys-lic THIS LIKE, such, of this sort; huiusmodi, Bd. S. p. 516, 13: 531, 37.

þysne; s. ac. m. of þes. This; hunc, Jn. 6, 34: Mt. 11, 23: 16, 18: 27, 8.

þyson *to these*, Mt. 6, 29, for þysum; pl. d. of þes.

<sup>k</sup>þysse of or to this, Mk. 14, 30: Jn. 10, 16: 12, 27: Lk. 17, 25; s. g. d. f. of þes.

þyssere of or to this, Mt. 26, 34: Ps. 31, 7, for þisse; s. g. d. f. of þes.

þysses of this, Jn. 11, 26, for þisses; g. s. of þes.

þystel *a thistle*, v. þistel.

þyster-full *full dark, dark*; tenebrosus, Mt. 6, 23, v. þeoster-full.

þysternes darkness, v. þystru.

þystr, þeostre; adj. [Plat. düster: Dut. duister: Frs. Ger. düster: Swed. dyster: Icel. dockur niger, nigricans] Dark, obscure; tenebrosus, caliginosus, obscurus:—Eall þin lichama byð þystre, Lk. 11, 34. Þonne was se oðer dim and þystr then was the other dim and dark, Cd. 24. Hit wearð þa þystr siebat autem tenebrosus, Jn. 6, 17. Under þa scuwan bære þystran nihte sub umbra tenebrosæ noctis, Bd. S. p. 628, 14. Sume þara þystra gasta quidam obscurorum spirituum, Bd. S. p. 628, 40.

þystrian; p. ode; pp. od. [þystru darkness] To darken, to grow dark; caligare, tenebrescere, obscurus fieri:—Gesæah ic onginnan þystrian vidi ego incipere tenebrescere, Bd. S. p. 628, 10. His eagan



*pystrodon ejus oculi caligant*, *Gen.* 27, 1: 48, 10.

<sup>1</sup> *Pystrig* dark, obscure, blinded, v. *piostrig*.

*PySTRU*, *peostru*, *pystro*, *piostro*; *n. pl.* it has no *s.* *Darkness*; *tenebræ*, *caligo*:—And *þæt* *leoht* *lyht* on *pystrum*, and *pystro* *þæt* *ne* *genamon*, *Jn.* 1, 5. *Pystra* *anweald tenebrarum dominium*, *Lk.* 22, 53. On *þa* *ytemestan* *pystro* *in extremas tenebras*, *Mt.* 8, 12. On *þa* *utteran* *pystro* or *pystru* *in exteriores tenebras*,

*Mt.* 22, 13: 25, 30: *Bt.* 3, 2. Onlihte *pystra* *mine illumina tenebras meas*, *Ps.* 17, 30. *Du* *settest* *pystru* *tu posuisti tenebras*, *Ps.* 103, 21. Men *lufedon* *pystro homines amaverunt tenebras*, *Jn.* 3, 19. Of *pystrum e tenebris*, *Ps.* 106, 14.

<sup>m</sup> *Pyssum* *To this*; *huic*, *Mt.* 13, 54, 56: 26, 29; *s. d. m. n. of* *þes*.

*Pyssum*, *þysum*. *To these*; *his*:—On *þysum* *twam* *on these two*, *Mt.* 22, 40: 26, 40.

*Anum* of *þysum* *to one* of *these*, *Mt.* 25, 45; *d. pl. of* *þes*.

*Pyt* *howls*, v. *þeotan*.

*Pyðer* *thither*, v. *pyder*.

*Pyðel* *es*; *m. A copse*; *arbuscum*:—*Pyþelas arbusta*, *L.* *Ps.* 79, 11.

*PyWAN*, *þiwan*. 1. *To drive*; *urge*; *agere*, *ducere*. 2. *To threaten*, *reprove*, *rebuke*; *arguere*, *increpare*:—1. *Col. Monas.* 2. *Se þywð ille arguet*, *Jn.* 16, 8. *Increpabit*, *L.* *Ps.* 140, 6.

*Pywen* *a maid-servant*, v. *þeowen*.



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## TO THE ENGLISH WORDS.

*References to which [†] is appended, are derived immediately from the Anglo-Saxon.*

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 Baptizing, 27i, 27 l.  
 Bar, 29w, 35v, 50u, 57j,  
 57k, 61k, 93k.  
 Barbarous, 3q.

## B A S

Barbarousness, 25c.  
 Barbed, 13m.  
 Barber, 24w.  
 Bardney, 15h†.  
 Bare, 12u†.  
 Barefoot, 12l†, 94i.  
 Barely, 12m†.  
 Bargain, 21u, 26o.  
 Bargain, to, 21u, 31o,  
 88w, 93r.  
 Bargained, 28k.  
 Bargaining, 23d.  
 Bark (rind), 12n, 55y.  
 Bark (vessel), 21y.  
 Bark, to (to noise), 14x,  
 15h.  
 Bark, to (to peel), 15x.  
 Barked, 2o.  
 Barley, 15s.  
 Barley (*adj.*), 15u.  
 Barley-loaf, 15u.  
 Barm, 15k†, 32s.  
 Barm-cloth, 13g.  
 Barmed, 28b†.  
 Barn, 15u†, 35k.  
 Barn (child), 13h†.  
 Barn-floor, 15u.  
 Baron, 99k.  
 Barrel, 21h, 23b, 61b.  
 Barren, 52i, 67i, 80u,  
 81z, 83q, 83u, 83y, 83z,  
 84a, 90q.  
 Barrenness, 68g, 80u,  
 84a, 84b.  
 Barrow (a hill), 13j†, 15i,  
 36q.  
 Barrow (wheelbarrow),  
 15v†, 27j.  
 Barrow-pig, 13f.  
 Bars, 6e.  
 Barton, 15v.  
 Base, 1q, 27p, 39q, 58t,  
 83o, 80p, 82h, 82u,  
 83v, 84f.  
 Basely, 35f, 58h, 82h.  
 Baseness, 84g.  
 Bases, 69p.  
 Bashful, 63g.  
 Bashfulness, 10 l.  
 Basin, 21t, 47i, 52c, 87a.  
 Basing, 12v†.  
 Basis, 53n, 67z.  
 Basket, 6m, 21t, 23d,  
 26z, 40s, 41k, 44n,  
 45h, 46w, 59p, 66s, 74o,  
 88p, 91t, 92f.



## B E A

Bastard, 37o.  
 Bat (club), 12w†, 37y.  
 Bate, to, 78q.  
 Bath, 12o†, 69h.  
 Bath (a measure), 46p, 62x.  
 Bath (city of), 1t, 12w.  
 Bath-house, 12o†.  
 Bathe, to, 12x†.  
 Batter, 26e.  
 Battle, 4k, 13a, 22n, 24r, 28k, 33q, 36i, 52f, 52g, 53g, 61u, 70b, 91k, 91o.  
 Bavarians, 12j.  
 Bawd, 26u, 41m.  
 Bay, 2j, 17q, 22r, 26e, 59a, 90w.  
 Be, to, 15g†, 67v, 89y, 90n, 96j.  
 Beacon, 12y, 13o, 35y.  
 Beadle, 21h†.  
 Beak, 17w, 21t, 47m, 48o.  
 Beam, 12p, 13d†, 23d, 41x, 44e, 54j, 75e.  
 Beamfleet, 13e.  
 Bean, 13e†.  
 Beanfied, 13e.  
 Beanmeal, 13e†.  
 Beanshells, 12k, 13e†.  
 Beany, 13e.  
 Bear, 15q†.  
 Bear, to, 1z, 2g, 7t, 8z, 10j, 15r†, 18f, 20n, 20s, 23v, 25z, 31y, 50s, 54g, 81j, 81k, 89b, 90i, 100x.  
 Bear away, to, 11l.  
 Bear out, to, 9r, 85d.  
 Bear to, to, 76s.  
 Bear up, to, 84o.  
 Bearable, 2a, 2g, 26p, 27c, 27x.  
 Bearing, 15u, 19w, 27w, 28f, 100w.  
 Beard, 13f†, 87p.  
 Beardless, 13f†, 81v.  
 Bearer, 12m, 19t.  
 Beast, 48n, 49u.  
 Beast, of burden, 61q.  
 Beastlike, 24c, 48z.  
 Beastly, 91s.  
 Beat, to, 11b, 13j, 22k, 22l, 26u, 27x, 35j, 50s, 53f, 53m, 53s,

## B E E

64n, 70g, 72x, 74z, 78o, 100e.  
 Beat out, to, 85d.  
 Beaten, 26u†, 64v.  
 Beater, 13j†.  
 Beating, 15p†, 64i, 100e.  
 Beautiful, 3x, 25p, 25s, 36o, 59t, 61g, 89o, 93z, 94a.  
 Beautifully, 25p, 94b.  
 Beautify, to, 94b.  
 Beauty, 18z, 25p, 30p, 43x, 59z, 93z.  
 Beaver, 15f†.  
 Beblooded, 27y.  
 Becarve, to, 13n†.  
 Because, 26v, 26w, 38s, 98v, 103c.  
 Beck (pickaxe), 13n†.  
 Beck, 13m.  
 Beckon, to, 17j†.  
 Beckoning, 12z†.  
 Beclammed, 13o†.  
 Become, to, 15g, 28a, 31l, 89y.  
 Becomingly, 81s.  
 Bed, 12k, 13q, 13r, 13s, 13u, 21d, 22h, 22o, 22t, 41p, 41q, 44f, 55i, 55j, 56x, 69o, 69q, 69x.  
 Bedaubed, 14p.  
 Bedchamber, v. chamber.  
 Bedcloth, 15e†.  
 Bedclothes, 13v, 15e.  
 Bedding, 13s†, 13u, 13v, 15e.  
 Bedew, to, 25l.  
 Bedridden, 13s†.  
 Bedstead, 12k, 19s, 37f.  
 Bedtide, 13v.  
 Bedwin, 13r.  
 Bee, 13j, 15d†, 20o.  
 Beebread, 15d.  
 Beechen, 13n.  
 Beech-tree, 19k.  
 Bee-keeper, 15d.  
 Bee-wort, 15p†, 18d.  
 Beer, 15h†, 32h, 71u.  
 Beer, small, 2w.  
 Beersheba, 10z.  
 Beet, 16o†.  
 Beetle (an insect), 17n, 18p, 21t, 37q, 58e, 90z.  
 Beetle (a hammer), 21m, 58y.

## B E L

Befal, to, 13p, 13y.  
 Befold, to, 17a.  
 Before, 4a, 4b, 4h, 4r, 14a†, 21b, 26j, 26m, 26o, 26s, 51g, 77a, 93e, 93m.  
 Before, a little, 4h.  
 Befoul, to, 14b.  
 Beg, to, 85y.  
 Beget, to, 1t, 11j, 70e, 80b.  
 Beggary, 99f.  
 Begging, 85z.  
 Begin, to, 5w, 8b, 14f, 33u, 51l, 68h.  
 Beginner, 31a.  
 Beginning, 8b, 26o, 27f, 27g, 28a, 51g, 51l, 51m, 52b, 52c, 52d, 80j.  
 Begird, to, 14h†, 25c.  
 Begnaw, to, 14f.  
 Begripe, to, 77e.  
 Behang, to, 14j.  
 Behaviour, 99h.  
 Behead, to, 14k†.  
 Beheaded, 13p, 14y.  
 Beheading, 14k.  
 Behedge, to, 14l†.  
 Behest, 14i†, 34g.  
 Behind, 2v, 3b, 12i, 14m, 36j, 37h, 50y, 51n, 81e, 93f, 93n.  
 Behold, 24g, 24v, 33r, 33v, 40o, 49p.  
 Behold, to, 14k†, 24g, 62u, 63f, 93y.  
 Beholder, 16a, 58w, 59e.  
 Beholding, 51k, 59f, 98a.  
 Behoof, 14l.  
 Behorsed, 28t.  
 Behove, to, 1i, 14n†, 28a, 28e, 99f.  
 Behoveful, 14l, 14n, 48j, 48t.  
 Being, 11p, 24t.  
 Belay, to, 14s.  
 Belch, 12j†.  
 Belch, to, 13b†, 56c.  
 Belch out, to, 85l.  
 Belch up, to, 84r.  
 Belching, 54y.  
 Belie, to, 14t.  
 Belief, 28z, 41j.  
 Belief, the, 22r.  
 Belier, 86t.  
 Believe, to, 28f, 49d, 78l.



Believing, 28z.  
 Bell, 14w†, 22i.  
 Bell-house, 14u.  
 Bellow, to, 14x†, 21c, 21i, 54o.  
 Bellows, 12k, 18w.  
 Belly, 12k†, 21b.  
 Belly, the, 87k.  
 Belly-ache, 87k.  
 Belong, to, 14v.  
 Belong to, to, 28a.  
 Beloved, 16h, 23p, 24d, 41v.  
 Below, 15d, 49h.  
 Belt, 14x†, 26a, 33a, 33v.  
 Bely, to, 26r.  
 Bemoan, to, 14y.  
 Bench, 12k†, 12s, 58h, 62z.  
 Bend, to, 6v, 15b†, 17p, 20f, 21b, 27w, 50z, 51a, 51n, 51w, 80e.  
 Bended, 49g, 91e.  
 Bending, 1i, 21i, 25s, 34l.  
 Bending, a, 16f, 17q, 17s, 19r, 22a, 22t, 27x, 38t, 39f, 76s, 94b.  
 Beneath, 15d†, 48v, 93o.  
 Benefactor, 14c.  
 Beneficent, 27b.  
 Beneficially, 27b.  
 Benefit, 8w, 14l, 18u, 26u, 27b, 45b, 49z, 54a, 89e, 90b.  
 Benefit, to, 6d, 14g, 25y, 27b, 38b.  
 Benevolence, 89h.  
 Benevolent, 43d, 89h.  
 Benevolently, 89h.  
 Benfleet, 13e.  
 Benign, 27b.  
 Benignity, 25l, 45c.  
 Bent, 19r, 20c, 27u, 94c.  
 Benumb, to, 15b†.  
 Beornas, the, 15k.  
 Bequeath, to, 13q.  
 Bereave, to, 15s†, 50s, 68r, 97f.  
 Bereaved, 13v.  
 Berham, 15w†.  
 Beridden, 12l†.  
 Berkshire, 12u†.  
 Bernicia, 15m†.  
 Bernicians, the, 15m.  
 Berry, 15v†, 21k, 22s.

Berwick, 15o†.  
 Beseech, to, 17l, 34p.  
 Beset, to, 16f†, 16s, 51u, 97x.  
 Besetting, 50r, 57i.  
 Beside, 12y, 50d.  
 Besides, 3l, 19x, 24f, 26x, 29r, 32f, 38s, 76z, 98t.  
 Besiege, to, 15x, 16f, 16v, 97x.  
 Besieging, 97x.  
 Besmeared, 16h.  
 Besmut, to, 16g†.  
 Besom, 16g†, 20q.  
 Best, 16j†, 16w, 62d, 62i.  
 Bestorm, to, 16l.  
 Bestow, to, 10a, 23j, 30q, 54u, 73s, 83c.  
 Bestowed, 29i, 51p.  
 Bestower, 20z, 33r, 62h.  
 Bestride, to, 16k†.  
 Betake, to, 16o†.  
 Betaking, 16p.  
 Betar, to, 17a†.  
 Bethink, to, 9y, 16r†.  
 Betide, to, 31s, 75u.  
 Betimes, 9i.  
 Betoken, to, 74h.  
 Betokening, 74h.  
 Betony, 10s, 11d, 18i.  
 Betrap, to, 16v†.  
 Betray, to, 13q, 14s, 29b, 45g, 73s, 82t, 98b.  
 Betrayer, 40z, 45g, 93j.  
 Betraying, 14s, 45h.  
 Betroth, to, 5i, 13x, 88w.  
 Betrothed, 13j.  
 Better, 16n†, 16q, 62d, 62i.  
 Better, to make, 16v.  
 Bettering, 16v†, 27x.  
 Between, 16y†.  
 Betwix, betwixt, 16x†.  
 Bever, 15f.  
 Beverly, 14a.  
 Bewail, to, 14y, 29y, 38b, 63y, 87r, 90d.  
 Bewailed, 17f.  
 Bewailing, 94p.  
 Beware, to, 14k, 87u.  
 Bewilder, to, 48n.  
 Bewitched, 44k.  
 Bewitching, 32d, 42c.  
 Bewray, to, 14s.

Beyond, 14e†, 21b, 29y, 29z, 50d, 84q, 85e, 85k, 97t.  
 Bible, 17i, 19o.  
 Biblical, 19o.  
 Bid, to, 15d†, 17l, 28y, 41h, 50z.  
 Bide, to, 17k†.  
 Bier, 12l†.  
 Biestings, 15o†, 53b.  
 Big-fennel, 4l.  
 Bigness, 19p.  
 Bilberry, 35w.  
 Bile, 37l, 10s.  
 Bile (a sore), 18y, 21i†, 27t, 51m, 89l, 89o.  
 Bill (a tool), 17v†.  
 Bill (a beak), 17w†, 21t.  
 Billet, of wood, 59t.  
 Bin, 18a†, 22o.  
 Bind, to, 13k, 13p, 16l, 18a†, 22l, 23f, 26l, 28p, 31s, 54h, 57b, 75n, 78w, 95r.  
 Bind up, to, 95r.  
 Binding, 18b, 27y, 75y.  
 Binding (*adj.*), 60i.  
 Bindweed, 21s, 93s.  
 Blame, 24u, 41k, 95u.  
 Blame, to, 24u, 52n, 74m, 82g, 93a, 101g, 101i.  
 Blameable, 74n, 74o.  
 Blameableness, 74o.  
 Blameably, 74o.  
 Blameless, 74n.  
 Blamelessly, 74n, 83t.  
 Blaming, 51w.  
 Blandishment, 3m.  
 Blaspheme, to, 21l, 24d, 24r, 24u, 25t, 33j, 39l, 90k, 93k, 94s, 97j.  
 Blasphemer, 39l.  
 Blasphemous, 24d.  
 Blasphemy, 18m, 21l, 24e, 24r, 24u, 25h, 39l, 90k, 93k, 94h, 97j.  
 Blast, 12o, 18u, 18v†, 26h, 38z, 54k.  
 Blasting, 18v.  
 Blay, 18u†.  
 Blazing, 18v.  
 Bleach, to, 1m, 18t.  
 Bleacher, 27h.  
 Bleak (a fish), 18u.  
 Bleak, 2k.



## BLO

Blear-eyed, *v.* bleer-eyed.  
 Bleat, to, 18v†.  
 Bleating, 18v.  
 Bleckinger, 18x.  
 Bleed, to, 18x.  
 Bleer-eyed, 63z, 71g, 77p.  
 Blemish, 32v, 43p, 94l.  
 Blench, to, 87n.  
 Blend, to, 18z†, 27y.  
 Bless, to, 19b, 24g, 62m.  
 Blessed, 24g, 37c.  
 Blessing, 18y, 19b†.  
 Blight, 54k.  
 Blin, 19c†.  
 Blin, to, 19d†.  
 Blind, 19c.  
 Blind, to, 1n, 18z†, 46p.  
 Blinded, 26m, 100r.  
 Blindly, 19d†.  
 Blindness, 19d†.  
 Bliss, 19e†, 89d.  
 Blister, 18u, 18y, 61m.  
 Blistered, 53d.  
 Blithe, 19e†.  
 Blithe, to be, 19f†.  
 Block-axe, 73p.  
 Blockish, 24b.  
 Blood, 19f, 19h, 23w, 71u.  
 Blooded, 27y.  
 Bloodless, 19h†, 52b, 52c.  
 Blood-letter, 19h.  
 Bloodshedder, 19g.  
 Bloodshedding, 19g.  
 Bloodthirstily, 86g.  
 Bloodthirsty, 19g, 52f, 86g.  
 Bloodwort, 19h.  
 Bloody, 19h†, 33k, 35u, 71v, 86g.  
 Bloom, 19i.  
 Bloom, to, 19k.  
 Blossom, 19i†.  
 Blossom, to, 19j†, 19k.  
 Blot, 44d, 66m.  
 Blot, to, 43p.  
 Blot out, to, 2e, 26l.  
 Blotch, 21i, 89o.  
 Blotted, 66m.  
 Blotting, 22f.  
 Blow, to, 18v, 18x†, 52e.  
 Blow, to (as a flower), 19j, 19k†.  
 Blow away, to, 11y, 92h.

## BON

Blow out, to, 84y.  
 Blower, 18x.  
 Blowing, 18u, 18x.  
 Blue, 18w, 18z.  
 Bluish, 18u.  
 Blunt, 83m.  
 Blunt, to, 10h.  
 Blunting, 10j.  
 Blush, to, 1o, 26t, 50q, 51s, 58o.  
 Blushing, 59l.  
 Boar, 12t†, 24h, 51g.  
 Boar-spear, 12v†.  
 Board (food), 25y.  
 Board, 19t†, 20f, 23r, 100k.  
 Board, to, (to plank), 20b, 100k.  
 Boarding, 100k.  
 Boast, to, 19r, 32i, 32p, 50k, 96e.  
 Boaster, 32p.  
 Boasting, 32o, 96f.  
 Boat, 12w†, 60b, 60c.  
 Boat, a small, 60d.  
 Boatswain, 12x†, 71r.  
 Boder, 19p†.  
 Bodiless, 42g.  
 Bodily, (*adj.*) 42g.  
 Bodily, (*adv.*) 42g.  
 Bodkin, 53o.  
 Body, 12t, 19p, 25z, 26d, 42d, 42g, 94t.  
 Bohemia, 14m.  
 Bohemians, 14m.  
 Bog, 45q, 46z.  
 Boil, to, 4v, 62v, 88h, 89h.  
 Boil up, to, 84i, 84m.  
 Boiled, 11r.  
 Boiling, 30x, 88i.  
 Bold, 9g, 12p†, 13b, 19s, 21x, 24d, 27f, 28a, 65k, 68q, 68r, 73c, 81o, 81r, 83g, 83m, 99g, 101r, 102a.  
 Boldly, 13b†, 21x, 24d, 25s, 83z, 90l, 101s.  
 Boldness, 14t, 21i, 24d, 101e, 101s.  
 Boll, of a tree, 67l, 68f.  
 Bologne, 21c.  
 Bolster, 13r, 19s†, 87p.  
 Bolt, 19s†, 35v, 50u, 61k, 93k.  
 Bond, 22i, 34a, 57l.

## BOU

Bondage, 100b.  
 Bondman, 21y, 27c, 48p, 49s, 99y.  
 Bondsman, 19v.  
 Bondwoman, 99z.  
 Bone, 12r†.  
 Bone-breach, 12s†.  
 Bone-fracture, 12s.  
 Bone-wort, 12t.  
 Book, 19l.  
 Book, to, 19n, 27y.  
 Bookbinder, 19n.  
 Booking, 19o†.  
 Bookish, 19o.  
 Boose, 19w†.  
 Boot (recompense), 19x.  
 Boot, to, 76s†.  
 Bootes (constellation), 19q.  
 Booth, 21v.  
 Bootless, 19y†.  
 Boots, 12s, 42b, 59z.  
 Booty, 35z, 36y, 38p.  
 Border, 19t, 20x, 40u, 44x, 94b, 101f.  
 Bore, to, 19w†, 100s.  
 Boring, 103g.  
 Boringholm, 21d.  
 Bq̃rn, 21l, 21n.  
 Born, to be, 85u.  
 Borne, to be, 100v.  
 Borough, 21e.  
 Boroughship, 21e.  
 Boroughwards, 21f.  
 Borrow, to, 19u†.  
 Borrowed, 4j.  
 Borrowing, 95u.  
 Borstal, 21d†.  
 Bosham, 19w†.  
 Bosom, 13g, 17q, 19x†, 33i, 89h.  
 Bosom, the, 25s.  
 Boss, 21c, 54n, 56g.  
 Bote, 19x†.  
 Both, 3e, 3g, 10x, 12x, 14d†, 28u.  
 Bottle, 4j, 7c, 18q, 21g, 21m, 22s, 23b, 26c, 40n.  
 Bottom, 19y†.  
 Bottomless, 33n.  
 Bouget, 18q.  
 Bough, 19q.  
 Bound, 9o, 19s.  
 Bound, to, 58m.  
 Boundaries, 25f.



Boundary, 19t, 21i, 29i,  
29k, 41c, 42w, 44x,  
44z, 57a.  
Boundless, 33n.  
Bounds, 29l, 42w.  
Bounteous, 82u.  
Bountiful, 32n, 89g.  
Bountifully, 56l.  
Bountifulness, 23f.  
Bounty, 45c, 56j.  
Bourn, 21ft.  
Bow, 19qt.  
Bow, to, 17p, 21bt, 37d,  
43h, 51o.  
Bow down, to, 6v, 26k.  
Bow under, to, 81j.  
Bow-case, 19r.  
Bow-net, 19r.  
Bow-string, 19r.  
Bowelled, 4v.  
Bowels, 8l, 12h, 13z,  
38a, 39q, 39v, 39y,  
40c, 56h, 58j, 65j,  
102g.  
Bower, 21d.  
Bowling, 17s, 39f.  
Bowl, 15e, 18y, 19st,  
37c, 52c.  
Bowman, 61j.  
Box, 19zt.  
Box-tree, 19zt.  
Boxen, 18s.  
Boy, 22j, 22k, 30a, 44j.  
Boyhood, 22l.  
Boyish, 22l.  
Bracelet, 13b, 23k, 24n,  
64t.  
Bracelets, 46c, 91p.  
Bradford, 20a.  
Braid, to, 20ft.  
Brain, 20c, 34g.  
Bramble, 14d, 20it, 33e,  
36k, 37p.  
Brambles, 27l.  
Bramsburys, 20i.  
Bramsby, 20i.  
Bran, 33g, 33m, 63z.  
Branch, 18u, 19q, 22j,  
41y, 52o, 67b, 75h, 79r,  
102f.  
Branches, 75h.  
Brand, 20d.  
Branding-iron, 20d.  
Brandish, to, 9o, 22x.  
Brass, 8w, 20ct, 44d.  
Brass-caster, 9f.

Brass-work, 9y.  
Brave, 25b, 46s, 56e,  
65k, 67r, 68a, 69r,  
69t.  
Bravely, 44w, 99l.  
Brawl, to, 22c.  
Brawler, 102y.  
Brawny, 42q.  
Bray, to, 19z, 30c, 53b,  
53m, 53s.  
Braying, 30a, 54o.  
Brazen, 4c, 20ct.  
Brazier, 9l.  
Breach, 3h.  
Bread, 20et, 22f, 36q,  
66q.  
Breadth, 20b.  
Break, to, 1p, 1q, 15y,  
19z, 20u, 26k, 26p,  
26v, 26w, 30c, 32z,  
50e, 58e, 76u, 77r,  
77s, 78o.  
Break out, to, 85a.  
Break up, to, 84i.  
Breaker, 20l.  
Breaking, 20f, 20l, 20y,  
30n, 76w, 78o.  
Breakfast, 25r, 57t, 81j.  
Breast, 12t, 20j, 25z,  
26m, 37z, 56n, 70e,  
76m.  
Breastplate, 20j.  
Breath, 4v, 18u, 20dt,  
25m, 52b, 52i.  
Breathe, the, 27r.  
Breathe, to, 18x, 52h.  
Breathing, 91j, 52i, 73h.  
Bredon (forest), 20bt.  
Breeches, 20ot.  
Breed, 21l, 70f.  
Breed, to, 70e.  
Breeze, 20o.  
Brentford, 20g.  
Brew, to, 20o.  
Brewer, 24l.  
Brewing, 24k.  
Brewing-vat, 92d.  
Brewis (pottage), 20ot.  
Brick, 75x.  
Bricklayer, 88i.  
Bridal, 20w.  
Bride, 20vt.  
Bride-ale, 20v.  
Bridegroom, 20w.  
Bridesmaid, 35x.  
Bridge, 20ut.

Bridge-north, 20l.  
Bridle, 12o, 20mt, 26w,  
46d, 47m, 88e, 95r.  
Bridle, to, 12o, 20nt.  
Brief, 20et.  
Briefly, 4n.  
Brier, 20c, 20i.  
Bright, 15jt, 32t, 33z,  
59z, 60f, 61g, 77q.  
Brightened, 15w.  
Brightness, 13g, 15j,  
15kt, 26r, 41x, 42k,  
59w, 59z, 76j, 77q.  
Brilliancy, 59w.  
Brilliant, 25h.  
Brim (border), 20k, 20xt,  
24v, 48p.  
Brim (famous), 20ht.  
Brimstone, 71g.  
Brine, 20xt, 47c.  
Bring, to, 13m, 14r,  
20nt, 50t.  
Bring forth, to, 1t, 21x,  
75n, 88t, 88u.  
Bring to, to, 4s, 13m,  
26a, 76t, 77f.  
Bring up, to, 25v.  
Brink, 20k, 20x, 24v,  
50d.  
Brisk, 38t.  
Bristle, 21l.  
Bristly, 38c.  
Bristol, 20lt.  
Britain, 20o, 20yt.  
Britannica (herb), 20y.  
Britford, 20yt.  
British, 20z.  
Briton, 20yt.  
Britons, 21a.  
Brittle, 10s, 23y.  
Broad, 18w, 19zt, 20i,  
56k, 56l, 63f, 91b.  
Broadness, 20at.  
Broken, 20p, 26s.  
Brooch, 21c, 26w, 37m,  
63m, 65j.  
Brood, 20mt, 37b.  
Brooding, 20q.  
Broody, 20q.  
Brook (a badger), 20pt.  
Brook (a stream), 13m,  
20pt, 21f, 32s.  
Brookmint, 20pt.  
Broom, 16g, 20qt.  
Broth, 20rt, 56g, 95a.  
Brothel, 58j.



## B U L

Brother, 20st.  
 Brother-in-law, 5d, 11a,  
 74i.  
 Brotherhood, 20s, 27z,  
 33y.  
 Brotherhoodship, 27z.  
 Brotherly, 20st.  
 Brotherlyness, 20s.  
 Brothers-german, 91w.  
 Brow, 20d†, 37d.  
 Brown, 20t†.  
 Broyl (a deer park),  
 20qt.  
 Bruges, 20 l.  
 Bruise, to, 1q, 20k, 20x,  
 23a, 26k, 26p, 33 l,  
 74d, 76u, 78o.  
 Bruisedness, 26k, 76u.  
 Bruising, 20y.  
 Brunt, 101e.  
 Brush, to, 28u, 71s.  
 Brustle, to, 20e†.  
 Brustling, 20e†.  
 Brutal, 24c.  
 Bubble, to, 78s.  
 Buck, 21a†.  
 Bucket, 4j, 21a†, 36p.  
 Buckingham, 21a†.  
 Buckle, 23k, 26b, 39b,  
 50f.  
 Buckler, 13b, 19u, 37x,  
 42o, 54n, 61e, 74x.  
 Buckthorn, 54l.  
 Bud, to, 67f, 95o, 95s.  
 Budget, 12k.  
 Buff (a fish), 48t.  
 Buffalo, 84t, 90o.  
 Buffet, to, 28n, 99b.  
 Buffoon, 32x.  
 Bug, 44u.  
 Bugbear, 20g, 24x.  
 Bugloss, 95z.  
 Build, to, 10f, 11d, 17h,  
 21i, 21m, 22p, 31s,  
 54h, 76f, 96t.  
 Build up, to, 31s.  
 Builder, 21m.  
 Building, 21m, 31s, 38o,  
 76e.  
 Buildings, 30j, 32v.  
 Bulgarians, 53r.  
 Bulge, 12k.  
 Bull, 25u.  
 Bullock, 21c†, 46c, 53z,  
 68o.  
 Bulrush, 24n, 40s.

## B U T

Bulwark, 25r, 90k, 91p.  
 Bunch, 22j, 22s.  
 Bundle, 21i, 27y, 46k.  
 Bundles, 21c.  
 Bunting-bird, 57d, 62j.  
 Bur, 22g, 22h.  
 Burden, 22h, 29j, 61p.  
 Burden, to, 36p.  
 Burdened, 6d.  
 Burdensome, 71o.  
 Burford, 15h.  
 Burgecastle, 22 l.  
 Burglary, 21e.  
 Burgmote, 21e.  
 Burgundians, 21d.  
 Burial, 21k, 41p.  
 Burier, 21j.  
 Burin, 19t†.  
 Burn, to, 12m†, 16d,  
 20e, 21k, 26v, 50x,  
 72c.  
 Burner, 18w.  
 Burning, 3m, 3p, 12m†,  
 18v, 20e, 20i, 20x, 25z,  
 27k, 41w, 51w, 72e,  
 73f, 75 l.  
 Burrow, 15i†.  
 Burst, to, 15y†.  
 Burstal, 21d†.  
 Bursting, 15y†.  
 Burthen, 21 l†, 36q, 40p,  
 71o.  
 Bury St. Edmunds, 13t.  
 Bury, to, 13m, 13t, 14z,  
 18d†, 51v.  
 Burying, 13m, 21j.  
 Bush, 33e, 36k.  
 Bushel, 21h, 23a, 46p.  
 Business, 2j, 4c, 14c,  
 18k, 21u, 21v, 22a,  
 23e, 31b, 40e, 44o,  
 49p, 60f.  
 Buskins, 12s.  
 Busy, 21 l.  
 But, 1s, 6b, 21g†, 25i,  
 38r, 38s, 48r, 51r,  
 66e, 89o, 93u, 99d,  
 101a.  
 But yet, 66d.  
 Butcher, 26d, 38h, 39f.  
 Butler, 21k, 74p.  
 Butt, 21h, 21m, 79d,  
 86z.  
 Butt, to, 37e, 50p.  
 Butter, 21g†.  
 Butterfly, 21g†.

## C A L

Buttermilk, 64a, 74d.  
 Buttermonger, 64z.  
 Buttery, 33z.  
 Butting, 37e.  
 Buttington, 21g†.  
 Buttocks, 4h.  
 Button, 22j, 26b, 39b,  
 63m.  
 Buxom, 19o†.  
 Buxomness, 19o†.  
 Buy, to, 1k, 21h, 21u,  
 28b.  
 Buying, 17q, 21h, 21v.  
 Buzzard, 13f, 34h, 80f.  
 By, 12y†, 14m, 93e,  
 102 l.  
 By and by, 2o, 4y.  
 By-coming, 13q†.  
 Bylaw, 17w†.  
 Byspeech, 17t.  
 Byword, 17q, 18r†.

## C

Cabbage, 20e, 64 l.  
 Cabin, 21y, 22b, 38i.  
 Cable, 7i, 12o, 22v, 60e,  
 85x, 88z.  
 Cæn, 40m.  
 Cæsar, 21s.  
 Cæsaring, 21s.  
 Cæsar-like, 21s.  
 Cage, 34f.  
 Cake, 21i.  
 Calamity, 35h, 38t, 41h,  
 93b, 95u, 98g.  
 Calendar, 55v.  
 Calends, 14d, 22j.  
 Calf, 21c, 21u†, 69e.  
 Calf, of leg, 66 l.  
 Call, to, 21w, 22h, 22j,  
 23b, 23f, 34w, 48r, 68h,  
 77d.  
 Call to, to, 76v, 77e.  
 Calling, 22h, 22j, 23b,  
 28b.  
 Callow, 21o†.  
 Calm, 65f.  
 Calm, to, 42u.  
 Calmness, 65g.  
 Calumniate, 22 l, 32b,  
 35h, 51n, 74m.  
 Calumniating, 37f.  
 Calumniator, 35h, 96u.  
 Calumnious, 35h.



## C A R

Calumny, 42e, 74o.  
 Calve, to, 21o†.  
 Cambridge, 22x†, 33h.  
 Cambridgeshire, 33h.  
 Camel, 21p, 50v.  
 Camelford, 27p.  
 Cammock (a herb), 21p.  
 Camomile, 9f, 21d.  
 Camp, 21p, 26b, 26i, 27k,  
 36a, 57j, 90w, 91b,  
 91m, 101s.  
 Camphor, 96g.  
 Can (a jug), 21q.  
 Can, 44i, 47d.  
 Canaanite, 21p.  
 Canal, 40p, 87b, 102s.  
 Cancer, 18p, 21p†.  
 Candle, 18s, 21p, 22n,  
 41w, 98q.  
 Candle-bearer, 21q†.  
 Candle-light, 21q†.  
 Candlemas, 21q†.  
 Candlestick, 18s, 21q,  
 41r, 41w.  
 Candlewort, 21q†.  
 Cane, 21c.  
 Cankerworm, 25d, 43y.  
 Canon (a rule), 21q†,  
 55a.  
 Canon (a prebendary),  
 21q.  
 Canonical, 21q, 55a.  
 Canonship, 21q.  
 Cantel-cope, 21q†.  
 Canterbury, 21q†, 23u.  
 Cap, 21o†, 21r, 22n, 34h,  
 59s, 65n.  
 Capable, 28n, 45b, 49q.  
 Capacious, 32m.  
 Cape, 21o, 48c.  
 Capital, 23c, 34z.  
 Capon, 21r, 22t.  
 Capricorn, 67u.  
 Captain, 37j, 42s, 54j, 75r.  
 Captive, 34a, 34b, 54h.  
 Captives, 31m.  
 Captivity, 28q, 33m, 34a,  
 34b, 35c.  
 Capture, 30i, 34b.  
 Car, 86d.  
 Carbuncle, 8d, 14g, 23k.  
 Carcase, 37t, 42d, 47y.  
 Care, 4c, 8w, 14h, 14i,  
 21r, 21s, 22k, 29a,  
 29h, 29o, 30a, 321,  
 32y, 33u, 34d, 36g,

## C A S

37h, 39y, 52h, 54v,  
 60f, 65z, 75j, 85v, 87t,  
 97s, 97v.  
 Care, to, 60r.  
 Care for, to, 9g, 60r.  
 Care, to take, 87u.  
 Care of, to take, 13m,  
 14h, 21v.  
 Careful, 14q, 16h, 21r†,  
 21v, 30a, 37g, 66a.  
 Careful, to be, 14n, 25d.  
 Carefully, 14q, 21r†.  
 Carefulness, 21r†.  
 Careless, 21r, 36h, 39p,  
 54w, 82v, 94n.  
 Carelessly, 29y, 33u.  
 Carelessness, 21s, 29a,  
 33u, 36h, 40m, 50j,  
 54w, 66b.  
 Carck, 21r†.  
 Carlock, 22b.  
 Carnage, 86f.  
 Carol, 40n.  
 Carpenter, 38d, 65d, 78m.  
 Carpet, 15e, 20b, 63a.  
 Carriage, 86j.  
 Carried, to be, 100v.  
 Carrier, 12m.  
 Carrion, 47v.  
 Carrock, 21s†.  
 Carry, to, 15r, 20n, 25z,  
 31y, 50t, 89b.  
 Carry out, to, 4q, 9r,  
 59o.  
 Carry to, to, 76s, 77a.  
 Cart, 22q†, 53z.  
 Carthage, 21s.  
 Carthaginian, 21s.  
 Carve, to, 6c, 21y†, 33g,  
 35j.  
 Carve off, to, 76u.  
 Carved, 33g.  
 Carving-knife, 38z.  
 Case, 22m, 27x.  
 Casket, 23f, 60s, 75x.  
 Cassock, 21s, 33x, 55q.  
 Cast, to, 591, 60t, 621,  
 64n, 89w, 92e, 96y,  
 101h.  
 Cast against, to, 93s.  
 Cast-away, a, 5h, 30r.  
 Cast away, to, 77s, 93s.  
 Cast down, to, 60w, 78e,  
 83k, 93q.  
 Cast off, to, 11o, 50t,  
 93p.

## C E L

Cast out, to, 6k, 9r, 11o,  
 84m, 85d, 85f.  
 Cast up, to, 84m.  
 Caster, 22n.  
 Casting, 69n, 77p.  
 Castle, 21d, 21s†, 21w,  
 25r, 53l, 90w, 91o.  
 Castrate, to, 5q, 14w,  
 27k.  
 Cat, 21s†.  
 Catmint, 21s.  
 Catalogue, 491, 55v.  
 Cataract, 22b, 87b.  
 Catarrh, 2k, 33w.  
 Catch, to, 22a, 28x, 30r,  
 79p.  
 Catching, 49q.  
 Cathechise, to, 22s.  
 Caterpillar, 33k.  
 Cathedral, 47r.  
 Catholic, 6t.  
 Catterick, 22b†.  
 Cattle, 3i, 21u, 22g, 25w,  
 38g, 48n, 49u, 52e.  
 Caul, 35i, 35x.  
 Cauldron, 23f.  
 Cause, 7v, 23t, 40e, 51u,  
 92u, 100o.  
 Caution, 86o, 86t, 87t,  
 87v.  
 Cautious, 27i, 27o, 27x,  
 30o, 32v, 36h, 39e,  
 86p, 86s, 100z.  
 Cautiously, 28f, 86s, 97w,  
 99f.  
 Cautiousness, 14q.  
 Cavalry, 35y, 37o, 53z,  
 54c.  
 Cave, 21p, 22m, 22o,  
 25i, 33f, 35u, 37g, 40a,  
 40c, 60o, 74c.  
 Cavern, 35u, 37i.  
 Cavity, 59j.  
 Cease, to, 6m, 6t, 19d,  
 17p.  
 Ceasing, 19c, 31f.  
 Cedar-tree, 21n, 21w.  
 Ceiling, 27m.  
 Celebrate, to, 9m, 20h,  
 27c, 31o, 37b, 44c, 91c,  
 96t.  
 Celebrated, 26h, 281, 29i.  
 Celebrating, 44c.  
 Celebration, 90c.  
 Celebrity, 36x.  
 Cell, 40a.



## CHA

Cellar, 22b, 33z, 35k, 45s, 92b.  
 Cells, 21x.  
 Cement, 7v, 42m.  
 Cemetery, 21j.  
 Censer, 54x, 55n.  
 Censure, to, 74m.  
 Centaur, 21y, 94k.  
 Centaury, 21y, 22v.  
 Cerate, 90v.  
 Cerdicshore, 22a.  
 Ceremonies, 23s.  
 Ceremony, 30r, 51s.  
 Ceres, 38s.  
 Certain, 22w, 32e.  
 Certainly, 22w, 26u, 27u, 28o, 32f.  
 Certainty, 31v, 66d, 66e, 38y.  
 Certificate, 73k.  
 Centurion, 38l.  
 Cessation, 76x.  
 Cessation, without, 80n.  
 Chafer, 21t†.  
 Chaff, 3x, 21t†, 22n, 92k.  
 Chaffer, to, 21u.  
 Chain, 22i, 53x, 57l, 62g, 69i.  
 Chain (for neck), 72h.  
 Chains (ornaments), 91p.  
 Chalice, 21o†.  
 Chalk, 20t†, 49q.  
 Chalk, (name of a town), 21u.  
 Challock, 21u.  
 Chalk-stone, 66g.  
 Chamber, 22g, 40a, 45u, 55z, 64j, 84n, 96k, 102n.  
 Chamber, bed-chamber, 13r, 13s, 20v, 21d, 32s.  
 Chamberlain, 13v, 21g.  
 Champion, 13j, 21x†, 23b, 31c, 52e, 95m.  
 Chance, 29c.  
 Chance, by, 62k, 88r, 89j, 89o, 96v.  
 Chancellor, 21p.  
 Change, 7v, 11o, 14p, 28v, 38u, 38w, 38x, 51o, 66p, 89l, 89n, 95t.  
 Change, to, 11n, 14p, 20d, 38u, 51o, 51z, 89m, 95t.  
 Changeable, 11n, 38x, 63t, 64s, 81q, 83r.

## CHE

Changeableness, 10o, 89b, 87o.  
 Changed, 7v.  
 Changing, 7v, 38x, 39c, 95u.  
 Channel, 26f, 69t.  
 Chant, to, 28e.  
 Chaos, 24c, 101v.  
 Chapel, 13t.  
 Chaplain, 21r.  
 Chaplet, 12k.  
 Chapman, 21v†, 22a.  
 Chaps, the, 89r.  
 Chapter, 21r.  
 Character (a letter), 44x, 67k.  
 Chardford, 22a.  
 Charge, 60f, 75z.  
 Charge, to, 6i, 28w.  
 Charger, 61a.  
 Chariot, 22q, 53z, 56g, 59t.  
 Charioteer, 60r.  
 Charitable, 43d.  
 Charity, 21r, 66c.  
 Charles, 21r.  
 Charles' Wain, 86j, 100t.  
 Charlock, v. Carlock.  
 Charm, 27p, 56n, 66p.  
 Charm, to, 13w, 14b, 16f, 51g.  
 Charmer, 27n, 51h.  
 Charmfully, 27i.  
 Charms, 55w.  
 Charter, 19n, 98d.  
 Charters, 67i.  
 Chary, 21v†.  
 Chase, 38n.  
 Chase, to, 24c, 24z.  
 Chase away, to, 11l.  
 Chasm, 22g, 24c.  
 Chaste, 22f, 22v, 28r, 55b, 63k.  
 Chasten, to, 14g.  
 Chastise, to, 93t, 95k.  
 Chastisement, 22g, 101h.  
 Chastity, 22f, 35c.  
 Chatter, to, 21v, 32r, 33u, 37a.  
 Chatterer, 97o.  
 Chattering, 30a.  
 Cheardesley, 22a.  
 Cheap, 81d.  
 Cheat, to, 74c.  
 Cheats, 21w.  
 Checking, 101f, 101i.

## CHI

Cheek, 21a, 21h, 21t†, 21v, 34l, 35j, 36u, 89n.  
 Check-bone, 21t.  
 Cheer, to, 37z.  
 Cheerful, 19e, 32t, 56h, 65k.  
 Cheerfully, 56i.  
 Cheerfulness, 32t, 56i.  
 Cheerlessly, 83k.  
 Cheerlessness, 83k.  
 Cheese, 23f†.  
 Cheesecake, 48q.  
 Cheesemonger, 64z.  
 Chelsea, 21y†.  
 Cherbourg, 40n.  
 Cherish, to, 12x, 20f, 27l, 36v, 61m, 76c.  
 Cherry-tree, 22e†, 23e.  
 Chertsey, 21z.  
 Chervil, 21o, 22u, 95x.  
 Chesil, 21z†.  
 Chesnut-tree, 22e, 22f.  
 Chess-man, 74l.  
 Chest, 6t, 9a, 22e, 23f†, 26j, 38q, 45d, 60s.  
 Chew, to, 22a†, 25g, 25n, 76u.  
 Chewing, 22a, 23g.  
 Chichester, 22e.  
 Chicken, 22b†.  
 Chickweed, 22b.  
 Hide, to, 14g, 22c†, 26l, 50e, 101i, 101j.  
 Chider, 22f.  
 Chiding, 22c†, 36v, 48d, 101f, 101h, 101i, 101k.  
 Chief, 15l, 25h, 27m, 34c, 52d, 54j, 99s.  
 Chief, (*adj.*) 24j, 26m, 34z, 35d, 44e, 97m.  
 Chief ruler, 34z.  
 Chieftain, 35i, 54j.  
 Chiefly, 35d.  
 Child, 13h, 22c†.  
 Child-birth, 13i.  
 Childfosterer, 22c.  
 Childhood, 22c†, 33y.  
 Childish, 22d.  
 Childishness, 22d.  
 Childless, 13i.  
 Children, 92d.  
 Chill, to, 21x.  
 Chillness, 21x.  
 Chiltern hills, 22d†.  
 Chimney, 27l.  
 Chin, 23b†.  
 Chin-bone, 22d.



Chink, 22d.  
 Chip, 66x, 67g.  
 Chippenham, 23d.  
 Chips, 57g, 66x.  
 Chirbury, 23e.  
 Chirp, 33s.  
 Chissel, 35g.  
 Chive, 56b.  
 Choke, to, 1u, 10z, 26w,  
 50s, 102d.  
 Choked, 10o.  
 Choice, 21w, 22e, 22n,  
 23d, 23f, 91w.  
 Choir, 22b.  
 Cholera, 39v.  
 Choleric, 18a.  
 Cholic, 26x, 40a.  
 Choose, to, 21z†, 42a,  
 43l, 50p, 51b.  
 Chooser, 21w.  
 Chorus, 36z.  
 Chough, 21y†.  
 Chrism, 22r.  
 Chrismatory, 22s, 25a.  
 Christ, 22r, 41w.  
 Christen, to, 22s.  
 Christendom, 22s.  
 Christian, 22s.  
 Christianity, 22s.  
 Christmas, 46v.  
 Christ's-thorn, 22m.  
 Christ's-wort, 54k.  
 Chronologer, 55v, 75v.  
 Church, 6s, 22e†, 27n,  
 28z, 30m, 35j, 47r.  
 Church-service, 23e.  
 Church-warden, 22e, 23d.  
 Church-yard, 22e.  
 Churl, 21z†.  
 Churlike, 21z†.  
 Churlish, 93j.  
 Churlishness, 23e†.  
 Churn, 22a.  
 Churn, to, 22b.  
 Churn-staff, 102z.  
 Cider, 4a, 22c.  
 Ciel, 38u.  
 Cinder, 63t†.  
 Cinquefoil, 63u.  
 Circle, 22e, 37i, 37l, 38b,  
 38v, 39c, 78h, 97s.  
 Circuit, 25c, 32e, 38b,  
 39c, 97q, 97r, 97t, 97w.  
 Circular, 22e, 63t.  
 Circumcise, to, 23d, 97q,  
 97x.

Circumcision, 97v, 97x.  
 Circumference, 97s.  
 Circumspection, 86t.  
 Circumspectly, 97w.  
 Circumvent, to, 16s.  
 Cirencester, 23d.  
 Cisterns, 53v.  
 Citadel, 15i, 21e.  
 Cite, to, 47e, 68h, 80b.  
 Citizen, 21d, 21e, 21f,  
 44j, 53m.  
 Citizens, 21f, 21g.  
 City, 21d, 21f, 21w, 22e,  
 41a, 43c, 53l.  
 Civil, 21f, 43r.  
 Civil law, 94x, 94y.  
 Claim, to, 4r.  
 Claim, to, 22f†.  
 Clammy, 77g, 77h.  
 Clamour, 28c, 28t.  
 Clap, 64i.  
 Clap, to, 22g.  
 Clap of thunder, 64i.  
 Clapper, 22i.  
 Clarify, to, 5m.  
 Clashing, 30w.  
 Clasp, 22i, 50f, 53o, 66j.  
 Clasp, to, 22j, 66j.  
 Claspings, 30y.  
 Class, 39g, 78y.  
 Class, to, 77o.  
 Clatter, 22g†.  
 Clattering, 20h.  
 Claw, 22g†.  
 Claw, to, 22g†, 22h.  
 Clawing, 22h.  
 Clay, 22f†, 22g, 41a,  
 42m, 100v.  
 Clayey, 22f†.  
 Clayhanger, 22f†.  
 Clean, 8o, 22f†, 22v, 55b,  
 63k.  
 Clean, to, 10o, 22f, 28u.  
 Cleanness, 22f.  
 Cleanse, to, 5k, 10c, 10l,  
 11b, 11p, 13o†, 22f,  
 25y, 71x, 92p.  
 Cleansed, 6f, 18q.  
 Cleanser, 22f.  
 Cleansing, 6k, 22g.  
 Clear, 1v, 15j, 22g, 33z,  
 36z, 41x, 42v, 59t, 59z,  
 60f, 61g, 72j.  
 Clear, to, 9q, 10v, 15t,  
 16q, 28b, 40p, 51s, 72p,  
 78l.

Clear, to be, 9q.  
 Clearing, 40p.  
 Clearly, 7p, 8f, 10m, 15j,  
 30n, 30t, 32w, 93u.  
 Clearness, 15k, 77q.  
 Cleave, to, (to adhere),  
 22h†, 64p, 77d.  
 Cleave, to, (to split), 9x,  
 22g, 76v.  
 Cleave to, to, 76v.  
 Cleaving, 22h†, 30e.  
 Cledmouth, 22g†.  
 Cleft, 22g, 26b.  
 Clemency, 9e.  
 Clergy, 18h.  
 Clergyman, 53o.  
 Clerk, 21q, 22h†.  
 Clew, 22i.  
 Client, 31p.  
 Clients, 99l.  
 Cliff, 22h.  
 Cliffwort, 22i.  
 Clifty, 22h.  
 Climate, 38u.  
 Climb, to, 22h†, 68z, 70j.  
 Cling, to, 22h†.  
 Clip, to, 22j†.  
 Clip around, to, 85c.  
 Clipping, 22j†.  
 Clist, 22i†.  
 Cloak, 12v, 20e, 33x, 33z,  
 43b, 45l, 52q, 61b, 63h,  
 85z, 92l.  
 Clock, 22i, 23i.  
 Clogs, 59j.  
 Cloister, 22g, 22j, 42v.  
 Close, 22i†, 78y.  
 Close, to, 16z, 36w, 80c.  
 Closely, 100h.  
 Closet, 4f, 13r.  
 Closing, 22j.  
 Cloth, 22g†, 26b.  
 Clothe, to, 14h, 16l, 28p,  
 32b, 32n, 60v, 64n, 95o.  
 Clothed, 25e, 28o, 34r,  
 97u.  
 Clothes, 22g, 32s, 37r,  
 54g.  
 Clothing, 27v, 28o, 34h,  
 37r, 38a, 54q, 56g,  
 59a, 59n, 60v, 71o,  
 85w.  
 Cloud, 29u, 31e, 43j, 46o,  
 88k, 88z, 94k.  
 Cloudiness, 31e.  
 Clout, 22i†.



Clouted, 28c†.  
 Clove, 22i.  
 Cloven, 22i, 34x.  
 Cloven-footed, 22i.  
 Clover, 22f.  
 Clove-tongue, 22i.  
 Clown, 2m.  
 Clownishness, 23e.  
 Cluck, to, 22i†.  
 Cluster, 22j†.  
 Clyst, 22i†.  
 Coadjutor, 46e.  
 Coal, 22m†, 32v, 33f.  
 Coast, 39a, 87v.  
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72q.  
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95f.  
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   93p.  
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 Glory, to, 32i, 32p, 43u.  
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46m, 46o.  
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72p, 74m.  
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46g, 55l, 69q, 69t,  
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PRO

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 86t.  
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 30o, 32u, 37g, 37h,  
 58d, 65o, 92r, 92w,  
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 Prudently, 30n, 32v, 37o,  
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 77l.  
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 66q, 68h, 91c.  
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 53u, 75m, 75n.  
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 Purging, 5k.  
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 Purity, 37a, 63k, 82d,  
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 Purpose, 6h, 29r, 30e,  
 31m, 32a, 54a, 66m,  
 91w.  
 Purpose, to, 99n.  
 Purposely, 42s.  
 Purse, 12k, 17u, 33v, 53s,  
 53u, 60s, 61p.  
 Purslain (herb), 53m.  
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 15x, 16o, 18b, 23w,  
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 99h.  
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 27j, 32t, 37q, 38t, 58z,  
 65k.  
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 65k, 75u, 76g, 95e.  
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# R A I

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Quiet, to, 62j, 72n.  
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Quietly, 31r, 31s, 63d,  
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79r.  
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33k, 33o, 37z, 46s, 55k,  
70n, 88h, 88v, 89h,  
99k.  
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38f, 96q.  
Rags, 74r.  
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Rain, 53y, 55c†, 64p.  
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35j, 37y, 54h, 55r, 68r,  
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Rake, to, 53x†.  
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90k.  
Ramsey, 54l†.  
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Ranger, 86r.  
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Ransack, to, 26s.  
Ransom, 6x, 77k.  
Ransom, to, 6x.  
Rapacious, 54r.  
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Raps, the, 56h†.  
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Rash, 8f, 23l, 24d, 26x,  
29w, 37q, 55c, 94n.  
Rashly, 19d, 23s, 82f,  
82l, 83g, 101s, 102e.  
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Rath, 54k†.  
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Ratisbon, 54z.  
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70c.  
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94o.  
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Razor, 59a, 60i, 60q.  
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Reaching, 37q.  
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55g.  
Reader, 19o, 54e†.  
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37t, 54f, 65l.  
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Reap, to, 55z†.  
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Reason, 30c, 30o, 32v,  
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100o.  
Reason, a, 92u.  
Reason, to, 54k†, 55h,  
64x, 99n.  
Reasonable, 30o, 55s.  
Reasonably, 30o.  
Reasoning, 38a, 46q, 64x.  
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 Vetch, 53e.  
 Vex, to, 6i, 8d, 11h, 20p,  
 23v, 23w, 31y, 36b, 39g,  
 39l, 48n, 67v, 72f, 76l,  
 78h, 80c, 101i.  
 Vexation, 5w, 8a, 28f,  
 37i, 75j, 78h.  
 Vexatious, 8a.  
 Vexed, 8a, 29s, 81o.  
 Vexing, 14o, 76w, 77v.  
 Vial, 7c.  
 Vibrate, to, 38c.  
 Vicar, 30y, 66p.

Vice, 4b, 41k, 81b, 82q,  
 82s, 83o, 84f.  
 Vicegerent, 66p.  
 Viceroy, 81f.  
 Vicious, 26t, 81c.  
 Victim, 75s.  
 Victorious, 63m, 63o.  
 Victory, 50f, 63m, 63o,  
 76j.  
 Victuals, 17s, 20b, 49l.  
 View, 8n, 30v, 34x.  
 View, to, 34x, 59e.  
 Vigil, 85u.  
 Vigilance, 88n.  
 Vigilant, 14q.  
 Vigils, 22e, 23e.  
 Vigorous, 83g.  
 Vigour, 38s, 69w.  
 Viking, 91a†.  
 Vile, 9i, 26z, 27p, 35f,  
 38q, 59l, 84c, 85p, 90j,  
 97a, 97i.  
 Vilely, 58j, 85q.  
 Vileness, 26z, 85q.  
 Village, 21s, 26i, 34r,  
 78y, 90w, 101d.  
 Villain, 88o.  
 Villany, 41k.  
 Vindicate, to, 11v, 40p,  
 95k.  
 Vine, 92b, 92i, 92o.  
 Vine, wild, 96a.  
 Vinegar, 24r.  
 Vineyard, 92i.  
 Vintage, 92j.  
 Vintner, 74p, 92b.  
 Viol, 18y, 53d.  
 Violate, to, 27h, 96v.  
 Violation, 20l, 32c.  
 Violence, 38g, 46q, 48j,  
 49r, 54i, 55h, 55m, 69t,  
 69u, 82z.  
 Violent, 29w, 69t, 73d.  
 Violently, 37x, 68f, 69u,  
 73b.  
 Violet, 12t, 22f.  
 Violets, 8v, 22f.  
 Viper, 5b, 22p.  
 Virgin, 25q, 34c, 35n,  
 35t, 43r, 43t, 43w, 45n.  
 Virginity, 25q, 35n, 43w.  
 Virginlike, 25q.  
 Virtue, 9e, 22p, 23z, 55u.  
 Virtuous, 3l, 9e, 24a.  
 Virulent, 29y.  
 Visible, 30u.



## W A L

Vision, 16a, 30v, 32y,  
59y, 63i.  
Visionary, 24c.  
Visit, to, 48u.  
Visiting, 48u.  
Vistula, 92w.  
Vitiate, to, 32b.  
Vixen, 26d†.  
Vocal, 22j.  
Vocative, 22j.  
Vociferate, to, 37a, 38f,  
70n.  
Voice, 55f, 68g, 68l.  
Void, 11q, 25q, 26s, 28x,  
41l, 52d, 87m.  
Volatile, 26e.  
Volatile, 63t.  
Volume, 19l, 27j.  
Voluntary, 73r, 91x.  
Vomit, to, 10b, 66w.  
Vomit out, to, 9r, 85d.  
Vomiting, a, 66w.  
Voracious, 27a, 32n, 87x.  
Vortex, 24t.  
Vow, 14i, 26m, 41p.  
Vow, to, 14j, 88w.  
Vowel, 22h.  
Voyage, 55l, 60c, 61h,  
71b.  
Vulgar, 26h.  
Vulture, 24n, 52q, 80g,  
85n†.

## W

Wabble, to, 87s.  
Wade, to, 85s†.  
Wading, a, 85t.  
Wag, to, 71s, 87g†, 90z.  
Wages, 4g, 7q, 8w, 24x,  
25x, 34g, 41k, 48y.  
Wagging, a, 87g†.  
Waggon, 37o, 86d, 86j.  
Waggoner, 86j†.  
Wail, 101e.  
Wain, 22q, 86j.  
Wainwright, 86k†.  
Wait, to, 4y, 17k.  
Waiter, 23r.  
Waiting-maid, 99o.  
Wake, 85u†.  
Wales, 20y, 87h†.  
Walk, to, 25z, 27q.  
Walker, 88b†.  
Walking, 26a.

## W A R

Wall, 21f, 25r, 67x, 87f,  
87g, 88g†, 90k.  
Walls, 67w.  
Walled, 32a, 88i†.  
Wallet, 12k, 46s, 75x.  
Wallingford, 88g†.  
Wallow, to, 17h, 75d,  
88k.  
Wall-thread, 87k.  
Wallwort, 25b, 87k†.  
Walmsford, 89i†.  
Walnut, 37e, 87j†.  
Waltham, 88k.  
Walton, 87k†.  
Wan, 87l, 87r, 94o†.  
Wan, to be, 87r.  
Wan, to make, 11i.  
Wanborough, 94f†.  
Wance, 87m†.  
Wander, to, 60t, 72p, 72q,  
77s, 87o†, 94t.  
Wander from, to, 77w.  
Wanderer, 91d.  
Wandering, a, 87w.  
Wane, to, 87q†.  
Waning, a, 38t, 87r†,  
94o.  
Wanness, 18t.  
Wansborough, 94f†.  
Want (mole), 87o.  
Want (need), 10c, 31d,  
32y, 34a, 42c, 48a, 48s,  
51x, 83q, 85x, 86z, 87l,  
87p, 87q, 87s, 90u, 98g,  
99e, 99f.  
Want, to, 85y, 99f, 100x,  
102k.  
Want, to be in, 102k.  
Wanton, 27p, 28o, 38e,  
38s, 44h, 53h.  
Wantonness, 27o, 83o.  
Wapentake, 86m†.  
Wapse, 86n†.  
War, 4k, 13a, 21p, 28k,  
33q, 53g, 61u, 81s, 85n,  
86m, 91k, 91o, 92a.  
War, to make, 25x, 92k.  
Warburton, 88n.  
War-craft, 91m†.  
Ward, to, 11i, 88n†.  
Ward off, to, 87u.  
Warden, 3h, 88m.  
Ware, 87t†.  
Warfare, 21p, 33g, 61u,  
91k, 91o, 91p.  
Warham, 86r†.

## W A T

War-hen, 94s†.  
Warily, to go, 67l, 86s†.  
Wariness, 86t, 87v.  
Warlike, 21x, 36a, 61v,  
91o.  
Warm, 36v, 88i, 88o†,  
88p, 93w.  
Warm, to, 96w†.  
Warm, to become, 88p.  
Warm, to grow, 88o.  
Warming, 86t†.  
Warming-pan, 32y.  
Warmington, 90l†.  
Warmness, 93w.  
Warmth, 93w.  
Warn, to, 10y, 87u, 96y†.  
Warning, a, 44r, 46x, 47q,  
87v†.  
Warp, the, 88p†.  
Warranter, 31i.  
Warrior, 13h, 21x, 22m,  
27k, 33q, 55x, 61v,  
91k, 91m, 91o, 91p,  
92r.  
Wart, 88q.  
Wartwort, 89p.  
Warwick, 86s†.  
Warwickshire, 86s†.  
Warwolf, 35z.  
Wary, 14q, 21v, 32v,  
86p†, 86s.  
Wash, to, 10c, 12x, 51w,  
52n, 72t, 85r†, 102w.  
Wash from, to, 11b.  
Washer, 86u.  
Wash-house, 86u.  
Washing, a, 27l, 51w,  
86u, 86v†, 102u, 102v.  
Wasp, 86n†.  
Waste, a, 90r.  
Waste (*adj.*), 11q, 80w,  
90q†, 90i, 90s.  
Waste, to, 11q, 25l, 26s,  
36b, 39g, 43a, 45n, 87q,  
90q†.  
Waste, to lay, 90q.  
Wasting, a, 11r, 66u.  
Watch (vigil), 35w, 85u,  
87z, 88n.  
Watch, to, 35c, 47c, 85q,  
88n.  
Watched, 51z.  
Watchet, 88u†.  
Watchful, 14q, 83p, 85q,  
85v.  
Watchfully, 85r, 94d.



## W E

Watchfulness, 85q, 85v.  
 Watching, a, 85u, 87z.  
 Watchman, 88m, 88o.  
 Watch-tower, 59s, 69x, 88o.  
 Watchword, 35y.  
 Water, 24f, 24h, 24y, 37k, 41a, 53y, 86u, 86x, 86y†.  
 Water, to, 45j, 46f, 87b†.  
 Water-cress, 91v.  
 Water-cruise, 86z†.  
 Water-elf, 86z.  
 Water-fall, 86y.  
 Water-falls, 55t.  
 Water-fern, 25w.  
 Water-germander, 60l.  
 Water-mint, 12r, 20p.  
 Water-pot, 21a, 22s, 88l.  
 Water-snake, 87a.  
 Water-spider, 86z.  
 Water-spring, 87a†.  
 Water-vat, 86z†.  
 Water-wort, 22h, 87b.  
 Watered, 6e.  
 Watering, a, 46f, 87d†.  
 Waterish, 90u†.  
 Waterless, 87a†.  
 Watery, 87c†.  
 Watling-street, 87c†.  
 Wattle, 87w†.  
 Wave, 12o, 17o, 26f, 26g, 86b, 98l.  
 Wave, to, 17o, 25t.  
 Waver, to, 37x, 61f, 63u, 71s, 75b.  
 Wax, 88r†.  
 Wax, to, 88r†.  
 Wax-candle, 88s.  
 Wax-loaf, 88s†.  
 Wax-shot, 88s†.  
 Waxen, 90v†.  
 Waxing, a, 90v.  
 Way, 25f, 25q, 44h, 53y, 92u.  
 Way, a, 4g, 24s, 25q, 26i, 27r, 29l, 40p, 64a, 68y, 69p, 71u, 89a†, 98n.  
 Wayfare, to, 89b.  
 Wayfaring, 89b.  
 Wayleigh, 87f†.  
 Wayless, 89c†.  
 Wayward, 88l.  
 We, 87x.

## W E B

Weak, 6r, 8e, 23y, 24d, 24m, 41l, 48u, 45x, 46g, 79z, 81q, 82e, 83a, 83b, 83r, 83s, 83x, 83y, 84f, 85p†, 85q.  
 Weak, to be, 9t.  
 Weak, to become, 85p.  
 Weaken, to, 11g, 16m, 20f, 22l, 29b, 31x, 32k, 72p.  
 Weakened, 26s, 51k.  
 Weakly, 49i, 85q.  
 Weak-minded, 85q.  
 Weak-mindedness, 85q.  
 Weakness, 51x, 70r, 79y, 80r, 83b, 83y, 85q, 85r, 87q.  
 Weal, 40s, 89d†.  
 Weald, 88b†.  
 Wealth, 8w, 25w, 57d, 66m, 89d.  
 Wealthy, 86h.  
 Wean, to, 5b, 11n, 31z†, 89l.  
 Weaned, 6i, 9v.  
 Weapon, 23k, 27r, 36a, 86i, 86k†.  
 Weaponless, 86n.  
 Weapons, 86k.  
 Wear, 86p†, 86q.  
 Wear, to, 50t, 90i.  
 Wearied, 11h, 45v.  
 Wearied, to be, 22x, 31k, 56w.  
 Weariness, 3p, 3s, 3v, 42z, 82y, 86t, 90k†.  
 Wearisome, 10y.  
 Wearisomeness, 10y, 27o, 98f, 101l.  
 Weary, 90j†, 101s.  
 Weary, to, 10y, 90j†.  
 Weary, to grow, 90j.  
 Weasel, 44z, 47f, 90o†.  
 Weather, 85x, 88y†.  
 Weather, to, 88z.  
 Weather-rope, 85x†, 88z.  
 Weathering, 85x.  
 Weave, to, 14p, 20f, 20g†, 26g, 88z.  
 Weaver, 38c, 88s.  
 Weaver's beam, 80m, 88s.  
 Weaver's shuttle, 59d.  
 Weaving, 78d, 89r†.  
 Web, 88s†.  
 Web-beam, 88s†.  
 Web-house, 88t†.

## W E L

Wed, to, 17c, 88w†.  
 Wedded, 13a.  
 Wedding, a, 17c, 88x†.  
 Wedge, 22i, 85v†.  
 Wedlock, 5d, 30v, 51u, 63v, 63w, 63x, 91h, 91i.  
 Wedmore, 90u†.  
 Wednesday, 94g†.  
 Weed, 89p†.  
 Weed, to, 11o, 32b, 89q†.  
 Weed-hook, 89q†.  
 Weeding, a, 89q†.  
 Weedless, 85x.  
 Weeds, 85w.  
 Week, 62q, 88t, 89p†, 95x.  
 Week-day, 90y.  
 Week-thane, 91b†.  
 Weel, 41k.  
 Weele, 86f†.  
 Ween, to, 89k†.  
 Weening, 89j.  
 Weep, to, 74m, 75f, 90d†.  
 Weeping, a, 94p.  
 Weevil, 22o, 25d, 91g†, 98a.  
 Weft, 11j.  
 Weft, the, 89a†.  
 Weigh, to, 7b, 8u, 64x, 89b.  
 Weigh anchor, to, 89b.  
 Weighed, 6d, 11m.  
 Weigher, 53s.  
 Weighing, a, 59u.  
 Weight, 7r, 21l, 32d, 35k, 51r, 71o, 91q†.  
 Weightful, 91q.  
 Weighty, 35c, 35l.  
 Welcome, 91r†.  
 Welcome, a, 91r.  
 Welcome, to, 91r†.  
 Welfare, 8y.  
 Welkin, 94k†.  
 Well, a, 23b, 27u, 53v, 61t, 89i, 96o†.  
 Well (*adv.*), 3r, 9h, 22n, 30p, 55b, 55r, 62d, 75g, 89d†, 95f, 99i.  
 Welland (river), 89t†.  
 Well-liking, 89h†.  
 Well-nigh, 48k, 89d†, 89f.  
 Well-pleased, 28d, 89f.  
 Well-pleased, to be, 89f.  
 Well-pleasing, a, 42h.  
 Well-spring, 86h, 89i, 91v, 96q†.



## W H E

Welsh, 86†, 88f, 88i.  
 Welshman, 88f.  
 Welshpool, 20k.  
 Welt, 52f.  
 Welter, to, 86†.  
 Wem, 94†.  
 Wembury, 90z.  
 Wen, 86k, 89†.  
 Wenbille, 89l.  
 Wenbury, 90z.  
 Wend, to, 11m, 89m†.  
 Wen-spring, 89o.  
 Went, 31h.  
 Wessex, 61u.  
 West, 90n, 90p†, 90q.  
 Western, 90p, 90r.  
 Westernly, 90p.  
 West-low, 36q.  
 Westminster, 90s†.  
 Westmoreland, 90s†.  
 Westmost, 90s.  
 Westward, 90s†, 90t.  
 Westwardly, 90s.  
 West-wind, 90t.  
 Westwood, 90q†.  
 Wet, 37k, 80o, 86x†, 87z, 98x.  
 Wet, to, 31r, 41n, 86y.  
 Wet, to make, 98s.  
 Wether, 12h, 90u†.  
 Wether-sheep, 15s.  
 Wetted, 31m.  
 Wetting, a, 74b.  
 Wey, 86c.  
 Whale, 37s, 38d, 38q, 45p.  
 Whaley, 38u†.  
 Whalley, 87f†.  
 Wharf, 22r, 38u, 38w†.  
 What, 38r†, 39b, 99c.  
 Whatever, 28v.  
 Whatsoever, 3f, 71l.  
 Wheal, 51m, 72d.  
 Wheat, 38s†.  
 Wheaten, 38s†.  
 Wheel, 38v†.  
 Wheel, to, 80a, 92e, 101h.  
 Wheeled, 38y†.  
 Wheelwright, 86k.  
 Wheeze, to, 38w†.  
 Whelp, 38v†.  
 Whelps, 21v.  
 When, 6i, 32m, 38r, 98p, 100z, 103b.  
 Whence, 6j, 38t, 39a, 92u, 99a.

## W H I

Whensoever, 100z.  
 Where, 38r†, 39a, 98s.  
 Whereby, 77x, 98u.  
 Wherefore, 26q, 26w, 38s, 38x, 66e, 92u, 93u, 101a, 103b.  
 Whereof, 98u.  
 Wheresoever, 6i, 71l.  
 Wherry, 78q.  
 Wherwell, 38x†.  
 Whet, to, 6i, 38x†.  
 Whether, 1s, 6b, 23a, 38s†, 57n, 71q, 99c.  
 Whetstone, 38x†.  
 Whey, 38q†.  
 Which, 39b†, 98p, 98v, 99c, 103b.  
 Whichsoever, 71q.  
 Whiffle, to, 86a†.  
 Whiffler, 86a†.  
 Whiffling, 86a†.  
 While, 98p, 99o, 103b.  
 While, a, 38y†, 39c.  
 Whilst, 98p, 99o, 100z.  
 Whine, to, 87r†.  
 Whip, 31f, 38v†, 72x, 72y, 72z, 73g.  
 Whip, to, 38w.  
 Whipping, a, 72y.  
 Whirl, 38w.  
 Whirl, to, 92e.  
 Whirlbone, 38w†, 39c.  
 Whirlpool, 24t, 27r, 44t, 72e, 86f, 98k.  
 Whirlwind, 98k, 100v.  
 Whisper, to, 38t, 38y†, 56n.  
 Whisperer, 24m, 56n, 95v.  
 Whispering, a, 38y.  
 Whistle, 38z, 92y.  
 Whistle, to, 12b, 38z†, 92y.  
 Whistler, 38z†.  
 Whistling, a, 38z†, 92y.  
 Whitby, 69x†.  
 Whitechurch, 38z†.  
 White, 38z†, 60f.  
 Whited, 39a.  
 Whiten, to, 1m, 27h, 38z.  
 Whiteness, 19c.  
 Whither, 38q, 38x, 39b†, 98s.  
 Whithersoever, 28v.  
 Whitlow, 8c.  
 Whitsand, 39a†.  
 Whitterne, 38z†.

## W I G

Whittle, 38z.  
 Whizzing, a, 28p.  
 Who, 28u, 38q, 39b, 98p, 99c, 99q.  
 Whoever, 3c, 28u, 28v.  
 Whole, 8q, 10x, 24k, 28q, 34†, 51y, 80v.  
 Wholely, 8r, 21o.  
 Wholeness, 8n, 8r, 34d.  
 Wholesome, 34l.  
 Whom, 98p.  
 Whoop, 94p†.  
 Whooped, 38v†.  
 Whoost, to, 39b†.  
 Whore, 38n†.  
 Whoredom, 23b, 38n†.  
 Whoring, 37o.  
 Whorwell, 38x†.  
 Whose, 38r.  
 Whosoever, 3e, 3f, 71l.  
 Why, 26q, 38x.  
 Wich-tree, 22y.  
 Wick (of candle), 21q, 88†, 89p.  
 Wicked, 5w, 9f, 11z, 12a, 12q, 13c, 26t, 27k, 27l, 27p, 29i, 29k, 40e, 41k, 43n, 44m, 44n, 44v, 63w, 73z, 74a, 74n, 80r, 81q, 90j, 93f, 93h, 94i, 102x, 102y.  
 Wickedly, 5b, 9i, 41k, 44n, 49h, 74t, 82y, 97j.  
 Wickedness, 5q, 9i, 11z, 12q, 23n, 25o, 33d, 41q, 44m, 44n, 44r, 48n, 49g, 49i, 51z, 82m, 83o, 94b, 94i, 97h, 97k.  
 Wicken-tree, 22y.  
 Wickins, 94d†.  
 Wide, 56k, 56m, 91b†, 91c, 91d.  
 Widely, 18w, 30f, 56l, 63g, 91c.  
 Wideness, 56m, 91e†.  
 Widening, 18w.  
 Widow, 40z, 96b†.  
 Widower, 96b†.  
 Widowhood, 96b†.  
 Width, 20b.  
 Wield, to, 88c†.  
 Wife, 5d, 20v, 22y, 29f, 34e, 43p, 91f†, 91i.  
 Wifing, 91†.  
 Wig, 23x, 36e.  
 Wight, 91q, 96c†.



## WIN

Wight, Isle of, 91q.  
 Wigmore, 91a.  
 Wild, a, 88b†.  
 Wild (*adj.*), 82u, 91st, 95x.  
 Wild, to become, 11r.  
 Wild-beast, 91s.  
 Wild-boar, 91s.  
 Wild-brier, 99k.  
 Wilderness, 14q, 23q.  
 Wildly, 91s.  
 Wile, 61s, 91t.  
 Wiles, 42r.  
 Wilk, 89s†.  
 Wilk-shell, 89s†.  
 Will, 23d, 31l, 32d, 42h, 43l, 91ut, 91w, 98y.  
 Will, a, 98d.  
 Will, to, 15d, 96p†.  
 Willing, 27j, 91v.  
 Willingly, 16d, 17e, 19f, 26r, 43c, 43g, 43h, 48t, 73r, 83d, 91v, 91w, 91x, 92l.  
 Willow, 61l, 89g†, 92f.  
 Wilton, 91z†.  
 Wimble, 48d.  
 Wimbledon, 90v†.  
 Wimborne, 92b.  
 Win, to, 92k†.  
 Winburn, 92b†.  
 Winch, 92b†.  
 Winchcomb, 92b†.  
 Winchelcomb, 92b†.  
 Winchelsea, 92b†.  
 Winchester, 92m†.  
 Wind, 92d†.  
 Wind, south-west, 90t.  
 Wind, to, 92e†, 101h.  
 Wind-fan, 92f†.  
 Wind-pipe, 26h, 86v, 92e.  
 Wind-shovel, 92h†.  
 Winding, a, 32e.  
 Windlass, 75y.  
 Windle-straw, 92f†.  
 Windle-tree, 92f†.  
 Window, 24h.  
 Windsor, 92g†.  
 Windy, 92g†.  
 Wine, 45f, 92a†.  
 Wine-press, 92o.  
 Wine-trough, 92o†.  
 Wine-wringer, 92o†.  
 Wink, to, 15q, 92c.  
 Wink at, to, 92c.  
 Winkle, 80 lt, 92d.

## WIT

Winneslow, 36g.  
 Winnow, to, 92h†.  
 Winnowing, 92k†.  
 Winsome, 96s†.  
 Winsomeness, 96t†.  
 Winter, 92m†.  
 Winter, to, 50n.  
 Winter-day, 92n.  
 Winterlike, 92n.  
 Winterly, 92n.  
 Wintry, 92o†.  
 Wipe, to, 92p†.  
 Wippedfleet, 96t†.  
 Wisdom, 30c, 32f, 32v, 37g, 42r, 55u, 65p, 65q, 92t, 93s, 93v.  
 Wise, 26s, 32g, 36h, 37h, 54f, 55t, 65o, 92r†, 92u, 92v, 92w, 93s, 93v, 98z.  
 Wiselike, 92w.  
 Wisely, 7p, 27a, 30n, 32f, 32v, 56p, 65p.  
 Wish, 32d, 91q†, 91u, 91w, 91x.  
 Wish, to, 43f, 43l, 43y, 91y, 92t†, 96p.  
 Wisher, 92t.  
 Wishing, 32f, 91v, 92t.  
 Wit, 65q.  
 Wit, to, 93a, 93u.  
 Witch, 24x, 33k, 34c, 82x, 90y†.  
 Witchcraft, 22p, 23n, 33k, 90y†, 90z.  
 Witchcraft, to use, 90y.  
 Witche, 90y.  
 With, 4n, 12y, 46p, 50w, 57n, 93e.  
 Withdraw, to, 4o, 4s, 6l, 26s, 27f, 32f, 50s, 51y, 61c, 93o, 93q.  
 Withe-bind, 90d†.  
 Wither, to, 2g, 10h, 22h, 23w, 26t, 38v, 60s.  
 Withered, 10e, 103i.  
 Withering, 96o.  
 Withhold, to, 4s, 26p, 93n.  
 Within (*adv.*), 18b, 93n†.  
 Within (*prep.*), 40a, 51o, 93n†.  
 Without (*adv.*), 84x, 85b, 93r†, 98t.  
 Without (*prep.*), 12i, 21g, 52j, 84c, 84e, 93r†, 97t.  
 Withstand, to, 5u, 8m, 93q.

## WOO

Withwind, 93st, 96a.  
 Withy, 93n†.  
 Witless, 32g, 82p, 84e.  
 Witness, 10v, 23g, 57k, 93t†, 93v, 96o.  
 Witness, to, 31h, 32f.  
 Witnessing, 32g.  
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92l.  
Voluntarius, 91x.  
Voluntas, 32a, 32d, 100z.

## VUL

Voluptas, 42h, 43f, 43g,  
96s, 98y.  
Volutabrum, 31g, 64t, 65u,  
73n.  
Volutans, 87x.  
Volutare, 11y, 75d, 86i,  
88k.  
Volutatio, 32a, 70m.  
Volutatus, 11d, 32k.  
Volvens, 88a, 91u.  
Volvere, 72z, 80e, 86i,  
88a, 88j, 88k, 91u.  
Vomer, 55g, 58x, 61t.  
Vomere, 66w.  
Vomitio, 66w.  
Vomitor, 66w.  
Vomitus, 66w.  
Voraciter, 44j.  
Vorago, 72e.  
Vorator, 33f.  
Vorax, 25m, 72e.  
Vortex, 86f.  
Vos, 33w, 39u.  
Votum, 14i, 14j, 41p, 91x.  
Vovere, 14j.  
Vox, 68g, 68l.  
Vulcanus, 35p.  
Vulgaris, 21z.  
Vulgo, 86h.

## ZON

Vulnerare, 26y, 96h.  
Vulneratio, 96g.  
Vulnus, 15c, 23s, 96g.  
Vulpes, 26z.  
Vultur, 24n, 80g, 85n.  
Vultus, 7w, 8n, 25y, 36u,  
48o, 56j.

## W

Walli, 87h, 88e.  
Wallia, 88e.  
Wallicus, 86i, 88i, 91u.  
Wallus, 88f.  
Welandus, 89e.  
Wodenus, 94e.

## Z

Zelandia, 63q.  
Zelare, 25c.  
Zelus, 8p, 25b, 25c, 49g,  
89s, 94f.  
Zephyrus, 90t.  
Zizania, 10p, 22m, 41g,  
63l, 84a, 96s.  
Zona, 17u, 22e.



# SUPPLEMENT,

## CONTAINING CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

MANY of the words in the Supplement are from *Som*, *Ben. Lye*, and *Mann.*, the orthography and meaning of which are given solely on their authority. Such words were previously omitted, as a reference sanctioning their use could not be discovered. They are now inserted, with the view of supplying every assistance, as they may possibly have been found in this form by these Lexicographers, though it must be confessed that some of them appear to be only infinitives and nominatives improperly formed from other words. The inflection and meaning of all other words are confirmed by precise references.

In addition to the list at the end of the Preface, the following contractions and marks claim especial attention in the Supplement.

*-dl* denotes that the *preceding word* or *words*, from the commencement of the article, or paragraph, or from *-*, are to be erased.

*dl-* that the *following word* or *words*, to the conclusion of the article, or to *-*, are to be erased.

\* that the *word* or *words* immediately following are corrections, and that, therefore, the printed work must be corrected to accord with what follows the asterisk.

*l.* with a numeral following, denotes the *line* from the commencement of the article or paragraph.

Thus: *p. x. l. 18*, *Getæ* or *-dl.* denotes that in page *x.* line *18*, the words *Getæ* or are to be erased. *Æddra*, *ædra* *-dl.* \* *Æddre*, *ædre*, *an*; *f. a vein, drain, etc.* shews that *Æddra*, *ædra*, found in the alphabetical order, are to be erased, and the words following the asterisk are to be substituted in the Dictionary. *Ab* \* *the woof*, denotes that *the woof* must be substituted in the Dictionary for the erroneous explanation *a beam*. *Æfen-tid, l. 4*, *Seo* \* *æfen-tid*, shews that in the 4th line of this article, the quotation must be *Seo æfen-tid þæs, etc.* and not *Seo æfen-tide*. *Æra, l. 4* \* *Former*, denotes that in the 4th line of the article *Æra*, *Formerly* must be altered to *Former*.

*p. x. l. 38*, *Getæ* or *-dl.*

*p. xiv. l. 4*, the chief \*writings in which are a translation of Isidore, and of Willeram's Canticum canticorum, v. p. cxxiii. 6, *l. 4*.

*p. xvi. l. 15*, to leave \* Anglen.

*p. xviii. l. 7*, see *FRIESIC* § 58 \* in longer Preface, *p. lvii.* and in the author's *Origin of the Germanic and Scandinavian Languages, etc.* p. 57.

*p. xx. l. 48*, Oxon. 1705, \* 12 L.

*p. xx. l. 60*, insert.—14. Hunter's A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1832.

The following corrections refer only to the longer Preface.

*p. xxxiv. l. 37*, mode of \* treatment.

*p. xxxv. l. 45*, Dr. Epkema.

*p. xlii. l. 29*, \* into éa.

*p. xlv. l. 22*, [*Coren van* \* *der stat. l. 36*. \* Freckenhorst near \* Warendorf.

*p. xlvii. l. 30*, \* Rustringer. —*l. 43*, *de* \* *Vaderl.*

*p. xlix. l. 25*, on the \* right, *l. 26*, on the \* left.

*p. li. l. 30*, \* *asi* a sword.

*p. lii. l. 47*, \* tap-toe.

*p. liii. l. 33*, *dus* \* *onteert*.

*p. liv. l. 51*, Winsemius \* *Frie-seke*.

*p. lv. l. 38*, *de* \* *l'imprimerie, l. 39, du* \* *Renard publié.*

*p. lvi. l. 2*, \* *Porthographe*.—*l. 4*, *un* \* *jour a*.—*l. 44*, \* *Ceolwulfo*.

*p. lvii. l. 10*, \* *wuldor-fæder*.

*p. lix. l. 3*, \* *Goth. gaskop*.—*l. 48*, the pronoun \* *we*.

*p. lxiii. l. 9*, *hi* \* *hus barne, l. 5, (wards)* \* *again to*.

*p. lxiv. l. 11*, *wit[h]* *liude*.—*l. 14*, *hac[h]* *andre*.

*p. lxx. l. 18*, \* *vnscheldigen*.—*l. 26*, *friundem*, \* *nen*.—*l. 27*, (on the contrary) \* *also not give*,

by way of legacy, any possession.

*p. lxxvi. l. 10*, here, \* *Tha*.—*l. 17*, North \* *liudem*.

*p. lxxvii. l. 26*, *noerd* \* *wr. l. 31*, *bihelpa*. \* *Dioe*.—*l. 28, col. 2*, *forsette* in \* *forkéap-je*.—*l. 41*, \* *Hi* \* *it him*.

*p. lxxviii. l. 5, col. 2*, *de* \* *tsjús-tere*.

*p. lxxix. l. 7*, *hit* \* *onjerich*.—*l. 46*, have \* *behalda*.

*p. lxxxii. l. 19*, *rede* \* *with father*.—*l. 24*, *gear scoe*.—*l. 41*, \* *kljerje*.

*p. lxxiii. l. 13*, \* *Sæts*.—*l. 22*, *woo* \* *with thee*.—*l. 27*, \* *Hindelopen, A.-S. fæmna*.—*l. 38*, \* *Gabbema, p. 30*.

*p. lxxiv. l. 31*, a *seaman*, (\* *matelot*.)

*p. lxxvii. l. 26*, *joy*, \* *seal'd*.

*p. lxxix. l. 28*, *Dut.* \* *lijf, l. 36*, 6 in \* *wördum*.

*p. cix. l. 4*, O \* *vloeibaar*.—*l. 22*, thou \* *blest tie*.

*p. clxxiii. l. 2*, even verbs in \* *-igan, -igean*.

*p. clxxiv. l. 3*, being the \* *dialect*.

*p. clxxvi. l. 25*, \* *J. S. Cardale*.

*p. clxxxiii. l. 11*, have the *nom. s. in* \* *-a, l. 32*, \* *ph*.

*p. clxxxiv. l. 11*, *s. nom. ac.* \* *smið*.

*p. cxcii. l. 49*, *Complex verbs*.

\* Many verbs which become monosyllables, after casting away the infinitive termination, and all those making the *p.* a monosyllable, are called complex,

*p. cxcii. l. 15*, as \* *delf-an to dig*.—*l. 20*, also \* *change*.



<sup>f</sup> *Aalgewer a fire steel, also tinder; ignarium, Som. v. al-geweorc. Aam a searing iron; cauter, Som. Aan defectus, Ben. Aast love; amor, Ben. v. est.*

<sup>Ad</sup> *the woof; trama, R. 63, v. ob. Abæligan to be angry, Cd. 217, Th. p. 276, 27, v. bel-gan. Abbandun,\* e; f. Abing-don, etc. Abbodesse, an; f. an abbess, Ben. v. abbadisse. Abbotrice,\* es; n. abbuodun, es; m. an abbacy, etc. Abbutdun, es; m. an abbacy, Bd. 5, 1, 21, Lye, v. abbotrice. Abbadisse, an; f. an abbess, Ben. v. abbadisse. Abeced abecedarius, Wan. p. 88, Lye. Abelgan v. a. \*to anger, etc. Abæogan to bow, depart, Beo. K. 1544. v. abugan. Abifian to tremble; tremere, Th. An. v. bifian. Abilgian to exasperate, provoke; exacerbare, Ben. v. abelgan. Abisegien prepossess; dl- ab-siegien. Abisgian; p. ode; pp. od to busy, to engage one's self, Th. Apol. v. bisgan. Abis-gung, e; f. employment, Som. v. abygsung. Abignys, se; f. an offence; offensæ, Ben.*

<sup>o</sup> *Abloncgne, ablongne angry; indignati, C. Mt. 26, 8, Lye, Ben. v. gebolgen. Ablunnes, se; f. a rest; cessatio, Ben. v. blinnes. Abot-ricæ an ab-bacy, Th. An. v. abbotrice.*

<sup>p</sup> *Abæda coarse tow, hards; stupa, Ben. A-bredwian? to send abroad, to banish; exulare, pellere, Beo. K. 5235. Abrosden plucked; vulsum, Ben.*

<sup>r</sup> *Aburdran campungere, Ben. Abryttan exterminari, Ben. Abudisse, an, f. an abbess, Th. An. v. abbadisse. Abylgean to offend, anger, vex; of-fendere, vexare, Som. v. abel-gan. Abyrgan to taste, Th. An. v. abyrgæan.*

<sup>Ac</sup> *aac, e; f. an oak. Acearfan, etc. -dl. \* Acearf cut off, p. of aceorfan. \* Ace-mannes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, -byrih, -byri, -beri; f. also -ceaster, e; f. Bath. Ac-leac quernum, R. 45. Acenisan percutere, Ben. acnised \* per-cussus, Lye. Acæwecan; p. acæwhte to shake, brandish,*

<sup>b</sup> *Th. An. v. cwacian. Acæwen-can, \*acwincan; p. acwanc, we acwuncon evanescere, Gm. I. 898, 17. Acwyllan to die, -dl. \*Acwyll dies, v. acæw-lan. Acæyppan to buy; emere,*

<sup>c</sup> *Ben. v. aceapian. Acæyðan to make known, to shew, Bt. 16, 3, R. p. 35, 18, v. gecyðan.*

<sup>\*A</sup> *d, aad, es; m. [\*Old Ger. eit ignis, rogus; v. eitar*

*sanies, virus, Graff's Spsh. p. 152.] a pile, a funeral pile.*

<sup>d</sup> *Adder a vein, Th. An. v. Spl. æddre. Ad-fyr a pile fire, fire of the funeral pile, Cd. 162, Th. p. 203, 4. Adilegian, \*adil-gian, adylegian to abolish, dl-adilgean. f Adranc quenched, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 18, p. of adrancan, v. Spl. \*Adre-mint feverfew. Adrancan; p. adranc, we adruncon to be drowned, to quench, Th. An. v. drincan, adrencan. h A-duneastigan, adunestigan to go down; descendere, Ps. 71, 6: 87, 4, Lye. Adustigan detestari, C. Mt. 26, 74, Ben. Lye.*

<sup>i</sup> *Æ; f. l. 7 \*God set them a law, that is, a plain direction. \*Æbed, æbod, es; m. pragma, R. 12, Lye. Æbilignes, se; f. anger, Th. Apol. k Æbreda a kind of marl, or clay; naphtha, Cot. 138, Som. Lye, v. Spl. abæda.*

<sup>l</sup> *Æcelma, an; m. a chafing of the feet with walking; pedum intertrigo, Som. m Æcin tabetum, MS. forte tabes Som. Lye. Æ-cræft, es; m. law-craft, a legal institute, Cd. 173, Th. p. 217, 7. Æ-cræftigo pharisees, C. Mt. 12, 24.*

<sup>l</sup> *Æddra, ædra -dl. \* Æddre, ædre, an; f. a vein, drain, water course, Gm. II. 134, 8: III. 407, 26: Mone A. 196. Æddre suddenly, Th. An. v. ædre. o Ædra -dl. \* Ædre a vein, Mone A. 196, v. Spl. æddre. Ædwines-clif, es; n. Edwin's cliff, Edwinstow, Notts. Chr. 761.*

<sup>p</sup> *Æfen-grom, es; m. evening rage, or plague, Beo. K. 4143. Æfen-leoht, es; n. evening light, Beo. K. 821. r Æfen-ræst, e; f. evening rest, Beo. K. 2504. Æfen-spræc, e; f. an evening speech, Beo. K. 1511.*

<sup>s</sup> *Æfen-tide, -dl. \* Æfen-tid, e; f. æfen-tima, an; m. even tide, l. 4 Seo \*æfen-tid þæs, etc. \*Æfestful envious, jealous, Th. Apol. v. æfest: Æfestig a contender, -dl. u Æfista, æfæst, æfest, æst, dl- æfestig, æfstig. v Æfnung, e; f. evening; Gen. 8, 11, v. æfen. z Æfterlic after, second; secundus, Cot. 191, Lye. a Æfter-singend, es; m. an after singer; b succentor, R. 33, Lye. b Æft-teward afterward, Gen. 33, 2, c v. æfteward. c Æf-bunca, an; m. weariness, dislike, disgust; tædium, aversio, Beo. K. 999.*

<sup>d</sup> *Æg-flota, an; m. a sailor; nauta, Cod. Verc: Beo. Kapz. 480. \* Ægewritere, es; m.*

*a law writer. Æg-gemang, gemenced æg ocastrum, ogas-trum, Cot. 145: 168, Lye.*

<sup>f</sup> *Æghwylc every, all, Mt. 6, 34, v. æghwylc. Æg-læca, æg-leca, an; m. a wretch, miscreant; miser, Cd. 216, Th. p. 274, 28: 214, Th. p. 269, 14. Ægles-burh, \*Egeles-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Aylesbury, Bucks. æ Æg-byrl, es; n. [eage an eye] an eye hole, a window, Th. An. v. eagh-byrl.*

<sup>i</sup> *Æhte-geweald, æhta-gewe-weald property power, property, possessions, Cd. 212, Th. p. 263, 5: 189, Th. p. 235, 15.*

<sup>j</sup> *Æine any, Th. An. v. ænig.*

<sup>l</sup> *Ælda-cyn, nes; n. the hu-man race, Cod. Ex. 19. Æle oil, Th. An. v. ele. m Æled, es; m. [Dan. ild e: Swed. eld m: Norse eldr m] fire. Æled-leóma, an; m. fire light, a blaze; n. flamma, Beo. K. 6244. n Æl-fet-ée [æl an eel, fæt a vat, receptacle, ea water] Adling-fleet, Yorkshire, Chr. 763. Ælf-scieno elfin beauty, Cd. 86, Th. p. 109, 23: 130, Th. p. 165, 11. o Ælf-scine elfin bright, Th. An. Æl-fylc foreign folk or people, Beo. K. 4737. Ælmas, etc. -dl. p \* Ælmesse, ælmesse, ælmyse, an; f. alms, etc. Ælmes-man an alms man, Th. An. q \* Æltæwe; comp. m. ra; f. n. re; adj. good. r Æl-peodung, e; f. a going abroad, Som. v. æl-peodignes. Æl-timbred strangely built; peregrine structus, Beo. K. 2612.*

*In sheet C, from page 9 to 16, some A.S. words begin with the capital D, instead of P.*

<sup>t</sup> *\* Æmete, æmette, an; f. an ant. Æmetgian, Lye, æm-tegian, Gm. II. 88, 23, to be at leisure; v. æmtian. Æmetta, an; m. an ant, Gm. I. 254, 13.*

<sup>v</sup> *Æned a duck, Mone, A. 8, v. ened. w Æng narrow, Cd. 18, Th. p. 2, 3, 9. Ænigwæta in any way, any how, Th. An. x \* Ænote; adj. [æ without, \*notu use] useless.*

<sup>y</sup> *Æpeningas fructus, vel fruges quædam stomachio præscriptæ, L. M. 2, 2 Som. Æpl,\* æpel, æppel; g. \*æples, æpples, m. [Swed. \*æple n.] an apple. z Æppel-fealuwe apple-fallow, apple - gray, Beo. K. 4325. \* Æpse, æspe an asp tree, Gm. I. 251, 11, 12.*

<sup>a</sup> *Æra; l. 4 \* Former. Ærbenu-ma, an; m. an heir, Th. An. v. yrfeuma. \* Ær-dæd, e; f. an offence. \* Ær-dæg \* early day, early morn, Beo. K. 252, c v. æra. c \* Ærend, e; f. also*



ærende, es; *n. an errand, messenger, Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Ærendra, an; *m. a messenger, Cd. 111, Th. p. 147, 4.* <sup>b</sup>Ærend-secg, es; *m. an errand man, an envoy, Cd. 30, Th. p. 41, 17.* <sup>c</sup>Ærendscip, es; *n. an errand ship, a skiff; scafa, Mone A. 80.* <sup>d</sup>Æren-geat [*q. earn an eagle, gæt, e; f. a goat*] <sup>a</sup>a goat eagle; arpa, R. 17, *v. Spl. earn-geat.* <sup>e</sup>Ær-fæder, es; *m. a forefather, a father, Beo. K. 5241.* <sup>f</sup>Ær-fæst pioust, religious, *Th. An. v. æfest.* <sup>g</sup>Ærfe, erfe, es; *n. succession; hereditas, Th. An. v. Spl. yrfe.* <sup>h</sup>Ær-gescod brass-shod, shod with brass, *Beo. K. 5551.* <sup>i</sup>Ærgestreon brass treasure, wealth, treasure, *Cd. 98, Th. p. 129, 22; Beo. K. 3511: 4460.* <sup>j</sup>Ær-geweorc, es; *n. brass, or metal work, Beo. K. 3356.* <sup>k</sup>Ærian to plough, *Th. An. v. erian.* <sup>l</sup>Ærmerien, es; *m. early morn, dawn, id.* <sup>m</sup>ÆRN, ern, es; *n. a place.* <sup>n</sup>Ærran dæge on the former day, on the day before; pride, *Som. Ær pam þæt ere that; antequam, Som. Ær-wacol early awake, Th. Apol. -wela, an; m. old wealth, Beo. K. 5491.* <sup>o</sup>Æryst, ærist, ærest, arist, es; *m. a resurrection.* <sup>p</sup>Æs, es; *n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. ass n. Old Ger. asz, as, ase: Swed. as n.] dead carcase, carrion; cadaver, Th. An.* <sup>q</sup>Æs food, meat, bait; esca, cibus, pabulum, *Scint. 28, Som.* <sup>r</sup>Æscapo Spared, etc. <sup>s</sup>Æsc-bora, an, *m. a spear, or lance-bearer, Gm. II. 448, 9.* <sup>t</sup>Æ-here, es; *m. a naval band, Th. An. -stede, es; m. a battle place, Cod. Ex. 83, b. -wert ash-wort, vervain; verberna, Mone C. 3.* <sup>u</sup>Æ-wiga, an; *m. a lance fighter, a champion; pugil, Beo. K. 4079.* <sup>v</sup>Æsmælo morbus quidam ocularis, *L. M. 3, 26. Som.* <sup>w</sup>Æsmogu the skin or slough; senectus, *Lye.* <sup>x</sup>Æsne, æsne-mon a man. <sup>y</sup>Æspethe asp tree, *væpse.* <sup>z</sup>Æ-spring, es; *m. a water spring, a fountain.* <sup>aa</sup>Æswincis reverentia, *Ben. Æswicseste jurisperiti, Ben.* <sup>ab</sup>Æta, an; *m. an eater, v. Spl. man-æta.* <sup>ac</sup>Ætað eat, for etað *pl. indf. of etan.* <sup>ad</sup>Æt-berran; *p. æt-bær to bear to, up, or out, to confer, give, shew; afferre, e profundis efferre, Beo. K. 1033.* <sup>ae</sup>Ætefing-stoc Tavis-toc, *Chr. 997, v. Tæfing-stoc.* <sup>af</sup>Æt faroðe at the shore, *Beo. K. 3828, v. faroð.* <sup>ag</sup>Æt-fealh approached, *id. 1930, p. of æt-filhan to approach; sese adjungere, v. Spl. filhan.* <sup>ah</sup>Ætfore

before, *Th. An. v. ætforan.* <sup>ai</sup>Ætfore-sceawian to provide, *id.* <sup>aj</sup>Æ-gifan to restore; reddere, *Beo. K. 5751.*

<sup>ak</sup>Æðan to deluge, overwhelm, *Cd. 64, Th. p. 77, 24.* <sup>al</sup>Æðcundnes, se; *f. nobilitas, Ben.* <sup>am</sup>Æðel -dl. <sup>an</sup>Æðele adj. noble. <sup>ao</sup>Æþelingadenu, e; *f. [the nobles' valley] Alton, Hants, Ch. 1001, Ing. p. 173, 30.* <sup>ap</sup>Æðele alu ale boiled to the third part; carenum, *Som. Ben. v. Spl. ealu.* <sup>aq</sup>Æðelferðing-wyrth herbe genus plagam sanans et carbunculos, *L. M. 1, 33, 38, Som. Ben. Lye.* <sup>ar</sup>Æðelo, æðelu, e; *f. nobility; nobilitas.*

<sup>as</sup>Æt-hrine a touch; tactus, *Mone, A. 154, v. Spl. hrine.* <sup>at</sup>Æ-ðung, aðung, e; *f. breath, Th. An. Æt-hwerfan to turn to; to return; aggredi, Beo. K. 4953.* <sup>au</sup>Ætren poisonous, *Ps. Th. 139, 3, v. Spl. ættrén.* <sup>av</sup>Æt-spranc sprung out, *Beo. K. 2236, p. of æt-sprincan, v. sprincan.* <sup>aw</sup>-standan, *p. -stod to stand out; exstare, id. 1776.*

<sup>ax</sup>-steppan, *p. -stop to step to, approach; aggredi, progredi, id. 1484.* <sup>ay</sup>Ætterne envenomed, *Th. An. Ættrén, ættrén poisonous; venenosus, Beo. K. 3233; Th. An. Ættrén, ættern, atter, -dl.* <sup>az</sup>Ættor, atter, ater, es; *n. poison. Attrén poisonous, envenomed, Th. An. v. ættrén.* <sup>ba</sup>Æt-wegan, *p. -wæg to take, or bear away, Beo. K. 2397.* <sup>bb</sup>Ætwist substance; *\* food, Hickes's Thes. i. 135, 14; Cd. 60, Th. p. 73, 21.* <sup>bc</sup>Ætwtan to twit, reproach, *Th. An.*

<sup>bd</sup>Æw, e; *f. a wife.* <sup>be</sup>Æwisc-môd a disgraced mind, *Cd. 42, Th. p. 55, 18.* <sup>bf</sup>Æx, eax; *e, f. an ax. Æxian, p. ode to ask, Ps. 136, 3, v. æcsian.*

<sup>bg</sup>Æfen, Afene, e, an; *f. Avon.* <sup>bh</sup>Æfeng received, *p. of afon.* <sup>bi</sup>Æfirran; *p. afirde to banish, expel, Cd. 219, Th. p. 282, 9: 214, Th. p. 269, 3.* <sup>bj</sup>Æfrigen frivum, *Cot. 86, Lye.* <sup>bk</sup>Æfyldum effecta, *Cot. 75, Lye.* <sup>bl</sup>Æfyrd, afyred an eunuch; eunuchus, spado, *Cot. 189, Som. Lye. v. afyran, afyrida. Afyrtian, p. afyrtie to affright, Cd. 223, Th. p. 295, 1, v. aforhtian.* <sup>bm</sup>Æfyred \* debarred, *Cd. 19, Th. p. 24, 17, v. afyrran.* <sup>bn</sup>Æfysan to hurry, hasten, rush, *Th. An.*

<sup>bo</sup>Æ-galan; *p. a -gol to sound, sing; insonare, Beo. K. 3042.* <sup>bp</sup>Ægann for angan began, *Th. An. Agelan to hinder, id.* <sup>bq</sup>Ægen, es; *m. power, authority;*

*dominium, Gm. III. 512, 9.* <sup>br</sup>Ægeted strewed, *Chr. 938, pp. of ageotan.* <sup>bs</sup>Ægneras, heah hyrne yrqui, volvos dicimus angulos oculorum, *Lye.* <sup>bt</sup>Ægniden sie defricabitur, *Cot. 63, Lye.* <sup>bu</sup>Æ-gol sang, *Beo. K. 3042, p. of -galan, v. Spl.* <sup>bv</sup>Ægrafenlice that which is carved. *Agroette elisit, C. R. Lk. 9, 42, Lye.* <sup>bw</sup>Ægyt pours out, *3s. indf. of ageotan.*

<sup>bx</sup>Æheist liftest up, *Ps. Th. 3, 2.* <sup>by</sup>Æheð heavens, *v. æhebban.* <sup>bz</sup>Æheran to hear, *Som. v. hyran.*

<sup>ca</sup>Æh-læca a wretch, *Beo. K. 1286, v. aglæc.* <sup>cb</sup>Æ-hlóg laughed, *id. 1454, p. of hlían.* <sup>cc</sup>Æhlian part, ahniende to own, *Gen. 14, 22, v. agnian.* <sup>cd</sup>Æh-ræcan, *p. ahræhte to reach, Th. An. Aht, l. 9, \* Mk. 16,*

<sup>ce</sup>18. <sup>cf</sup>Æhwa, ahwam any one; aliquis, aliquem, *v. hwa.* <sup>cg</sup>Æhweorfan, *p. ahwearf, we ahweorfan [a, hweorfan to turn] to turn away, to bend, Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 26.* <sup>ch</sup>Æhydan to hide, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 184, 30, v. hydan.* <sup>ci</sup>Æ-hyrde hardened, *Beo. K. 2919, v. aheardian.*

<sup>cj</sup>Ældian to render vain, *Th. An.* <sup>ck</sup>Æ-læg ceased, failed, *p. v. licgan.* <sup>cl</sup>Æ-lamp happened, occurred, *Beo. K. 1238, v. Spl. limpan.* <sup>cm</sup>Ældor, e; *f. life, Cd. 124, Th. p. 158, 29, v. ealdor.* <sup>cn</sup>Ældor-bealo, es; *m. life bale, Beo. K. 3350, v. balew.* <sup>co</sup>Æ-burh; *g. -burge; d.*

<sup>cp</sup>Æ-byrig [ealdor a chief, burh a city] a chief city. <sup>cq</sup>-cearu, e; *f. life, or fatal care, Beo. K. 1806.* <sup>cr</sup>-dæg, life-day, time of life, life; dies vitæ, *id. 1429.* <sup>cs</sup>Ældr, ealdr, -dl. <sup>ct</sup>Ældor; *g. aldre; f. ealdor; g. ealdres, life, v. ealdor, Spl. aldor.*

<sup>cu</sup>Æle with an awl, *v. æl.* <sup>cv</sup>Æleccgean to lay down, attach, *Cd. 127, Th. p. 162, 21, v. aleccgan.* <sup>cw</sup>Æ-leh belied, *p. of aleccgan, Beo. K. 159.* <sup>cx</sup>Æ-leoðian, *p. ode [a, leoð a limb] to dismember, Cd. 9, Th. p. 11, 19.* <sup>cy</sup>Ælf-walda, an; *m. a ruler of elves, God; alforum dominus, Deus, Beo. K. 2628.*

<sup>cz</sup>Æalh, es; *m. [Moes. alh f. templum, Mt. 27, 5, 51] a temple, Lye, Gm. III. 428, 11.* <sup>da</sup>Almes-lond land given or granted in frankalmoinne; fundus in elemosynam datus, *Som.* <sup>db</sup>Ælotyn falling down prostrate; provolutus, *id. v. alutan.* <sup>dc</sup>Æloð; *\* ealu, es, n. ale.* <sup>dd</sup>Ælybban, *l. 8, Heo wolde ælibban.*

<sup>de</sup>Æmybhto, e; *f. a message; officium, Cd. 25, Th. p. 33,*



10, v. ambeht. \*Ameldian \*to inform, announce, *Th. An.* \*Amore a kind of bird; avis genus, scorellus, *Cot.* 160, *Som. Lye.* Ampull a bottle, *Th. An.* v. ampella.

\*Anbidan to abide, *Th. An.*

\*Anbyme-scrip *trabaria* [navis] *R.* 103, *Lye.* Anbyht-scealc, es; m. a servant, attendant, *Th. An.* v. ambiht-scealcas.

\*Ancenned only begotten.

\*Ancer, ancor, oncer, es; m. an anchor. \*Ancer-setl, -sed, \*

anchor-seat, fore castle, or ship, the prow, *Mone A.* 138.

\*Ancg-mod, *sad.* An-cnawan to know, *C. R. Ben. Lye.* v. on-cnawan. jAncra, an; m.

an anchorite, hermit; solitari-  
us, *Th. An.* Ancre a radish;

raphanus. Ancre, þæt is  
rædic, *Mone A.* 493. jAndæt-

tan to confess, *Th. An.* v.  
andettan. \*Andfenga, an;

m. a receiver, an undertaker;

susceptor, *Ps.* 45, 7. \*Andgiet-

tacen a sensible token, *Cd.* 75,  
*Th.* p. 93, 3. Andgit, es; n.

understanding, *Th. An.* v. and-

get. \*And-leofen, -lifen, -ly-

fen; g, e; f. food, sustenance.

\*Andryslic terrible, *Lye.* v.

andrysn. Andrysn, \*ondrysn,

fear. \*Andrysne, ondrysne,

terrible; l. 10, gedon \*and-

rysne. \*Andsæc, ansæce -dl.

\*And-sacu, -sæc, an-sæc, e;

f. [sacu, e; f. contention; sæc,

e; f. war] enmity, contention,

resistance, denial. Andswar,

-dl. \*And-swaru, e; f. an

answer. -swerian to answer,

*Th. Apol.* v. andswarian.

\*Andwealcen to roll, *Th. An.*

v. wealcen. And-wlit -dl.

\*And-wlita, an; m. -white; n.

a face, countenance. -wyrd

-dl. \*And-wyrde, es; n. an

answer; l. 6, \*Andwyrde

seegan. \*Ane -hyrned one

horned, v. \*an-hyrned. zAn-

gan began, p. v. onginnan.

\*Angcsum difficult, narrow, *R.*

*Ben. 5, Lye.* v. angsum. An-

geat poured out, fell, *Beo. K.*

2583, p. of geotan. -gehwylic

every, *Th. An.* \*Angel; g.

angles, m. a hook. \*Angen-

gea, angenga; an, m. [an

alone, genga a goer] \*a soli-

tary, one who goes alone;

solitarius, *Beo. K.* 328: 892.

Angil a hook, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.*

angel. \*Angin, angyn, es;

n. a beginning. An-gitan to

get, *Beo. K.* 2583. \*Angnes,

l. 5, \*Angnes modes. \*An-

gol, es; m. English, an English-

man, *Th. An.* v. Engle. \*An-

haga, an; m. a hermit, *Beo.*

*K.* 4731. -horna, an; m. an

unicorn, *Ps. Th.* 91, 9. \*A'n-

hydig one or single minded;

sincerus, *Beo. K.* 5330. An-

hyrn, -hyrne deor an unicorn,

*R.* 18, *Som.* \*Anlædan to

lead on, *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 190,

5, v. lædan. jAnon singly, *Cd.*

158, *Th.* p. 197, 26. An-pað,

es; m. one path, a narrow path

or pass, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 181, 8;

*Beo. K.* 2819. \*stapa, an; m.

one going, or stepping alone, a

hermit; solitarius, *Cod. Ex.*

95, b. \*Answeop adflarat, *Cot.*

14, *Lye.* \*A'n-tid, e; f. one

hour, *Beo. K.* 436. Antymber

wood, matter, *Som. Ben.* v. an-

timber. A'num; adv. with one,

only; solum, unice; *Beo. K.*

2156. An-walda, an; m. the

only ruler, the Almighty, id.

2544. \*Anwyrgenys, es; f.

a revealing.

\*Apulder-tun an apple-garden,

an orchard, *Som. Ben.* v.

æppel-tun. \*Apuldre, an; f.

an apple-tree; malus, *Elf. gr.*

*Som.* 6, 31.

\*AR, ær, es; n. brass, *Th.*

*Apol.* \*A'r, aar; g. d. ac.

ære; pl. nom. ac. ara; g. árna,

ára; d. árur; f. honour. A-ræ-

can; p. aræhte to relate, *Th.*

*An.* \*Aræd, se aræda; adj.

full of counsel, benefit, patriotic.

Arædan, -dl. \*Arædian, are-

dian to read, guess, *Th. Apol.*

\*Aræsan to rush, *Th. An.* Ar-

parcere, *Ben.* Arde, -dl. \*Ar

that which gives honour. \*Aref-

nan to bear, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar.* p.

104, 20, v. aræfan. Areo-

dian to become red, *Th. Apol.*

\*Arew, an; f. an arrow, v.

ariwe, *Spl.* aruwe, arwe. Ar-

fæst \*holy, pious, *Th. An.* q.

æfest. Arfæstlice \*piously, mer-

cifully, id. q. æfestlice. Ar-

fæstnes \*piety, id. q. æfestnes.

\*Ar-hwæt, ar-hwate bold;

fortis, *Athelst. Gm.* II. 550, 18.

jAr-locu an oar-hole, the notch

in which oars are placed in row-

ing; columbaria, *Mone, A.* 90.

\*Arna for ara of honours, g. pl.

qfar. 'Ar-stæf, es; pl. -stafas;

m. an honour-staff, generally

used in the pl. for honour, pro-

tection; honor, *Beo. K.* 631.

Aruwe an arrow, *Th. An.*

Arwe an arrow, *Som.* v. ari-

we, *Spl.* arewe. \*Arwurðnys

honour, id. v. arweorðnes.

\*Asændan to send, *Th. Apol.*

v. sendan. Asaru the herb

foal's foot; asarum, *Som.* \*As-

cæfen shaven. \*Ascirigendlic

disjunctively, *Gm.* II. 689, 22,

v. ascryigendlic. \*Ascredian

to prune, lop, *Th. An.* Ascre-

pan; p. ascreap to scrape, id.

\*Aseað boiled, p. of aseōðan,

seoðan. Asendan to send,

id. Aseoðan; p. aseað; pp.

asoden to boil, scorch, fret,

vex, id. v. seoðan. \*Asettan

to set, place, propose, *Ors.* 6, 15,

v. settan. \*Asingan to sing, *Bt.*

39, 4, *Card.* p. 334, 9, v.

singan. Aslawian -dl. \*As-

lapian, p. ede, to be asleep;

torpere, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p.

176, 16. Aslepen may sleep,

*Bt. F.* p. 54, 18, v. aslupan.

\*Aslydan to slide, slip, err, *Th.*

*An.* Asmeagan to contemplate,

investigate, imagine, id. As-

meaugung, e; f. meditation,

investigation, *Th. Apol.* v.

smeaugung. \*Asogen sucked,

*Cot.* 193, v. asicyd, sugan,

sucan. \*Assa, an; m. an ass;

assinus, v. *Spl.* esol. \*Asse,

an; f. a she ass; asina, *Th.*

*An.* \*Astigend, es; m. a rider;

ascensor, *Ex.* 15, 1, *Thw.* p.

29. Astigie go, for astigie,

v. astigan. Aswanian -dl.

\*aswamað abateth, *Cd.* 19,

\*Th. p. 24, 12. \*Aswican \*to

decrease, cease, *Th. An.* v.

swican. \*Aswyndan to melt,

decay; tabescere, *Ben.* v.

swindan. Asyndrige asunder,

*Som.* v. asundan.

Ate, l. 1, urine, lotium -dl.

\*Ateowan, ateowian to appear,

show, *Th. An.* v. æteowian.

\*Ater, atter, es; n. poison,

*Th. An.* v. *Spl.* áttor. \*Ater-

tán, es; m. a poisoned rod,

*Beo. K.* 2918. \*Aðelo nobility,

*Beo. gl. v. Spl.* æðelu. jAðrid

robbed; expilatus, *Ben.* v.

aðryd. Aþrowian to suffer,

*Th. An.* \*Að-sweord, es; n.

[Old Ger. suart, suert, eid-

suart juramentum] an oath,

jurjurandum, *Beo. K.* 4123.

\*Aþung, e; f. breath, *Th. An.*

\*Að-wyrðe oath worthy. \*Ati-

wan to appear, v. *Spl.* ateowan.

Ator-sceaða, an; m. a poison-

ous plague, *Beo. K.* 5673. Attr,

\*attr -dl. \*A'ttor, atter, ator,

atter; g. attres; d. attre; m.

[Old Ger. eitir venenum; Not.

eitir venenum aspidum; Swed.

etter n. venenum aspidum;

Icel. eitir n. venenum; q. from

Old Ger. eit ignis; Moes.

haito febris] poison; venen-

um, *Deut.* 32, 33. \*Atywan

to appear, reveal, disclose, show,

manifest; ostendere, *Ps.* 77,

14, *Lye.* v. æteowian.

Awácan, p. awác, v. n. to

awake, take origin, to spring,

to be born, *Th. Apol.* v. awá-

can. Awacened awaked, re-

vived, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. awæcnian.

\*Awændednes a translation,

*Th. Apol.* v. awændednys. jAwa-

rian to curse, *Th. An.* \*Awe-



gabywde *expulit*, *Ors.* 6, 36, v. *pywan*. \*Awendendlic *changeable*, *Som. Ben.* v. *awendedlic*. Awenduncg a *changing*, v. *awenduncg*. r\* *Awildian* to *grow wild*, *Th. An.* *Awindan*, he *awint* 1. to *wind, fly, or take*; *intexere*. 2. With *of or to*; to *fly, put or take off*; *evolare, detrahere*, *Past.* 21, 7: *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 13, v. *windan*. \*Awirt-walian to *root up*, *Som.* v. *awyrwalian*. \*Awraec *told, related*, *Beo.* K. 4212, v. *Spl. wrecan*. *Awreht* *aroused*, *pp.* of *awreccan*. \*Awrigan, p. *awrah*, we *awrigon* to *reveal, disclose*, *Th. An.* v. *awreon*. \*Awrygen *discovered*, *Som.* v. *awreon*, *Spl. awrigan*. *Awrygenes* a *revelation*, *Som.* v. *awrygenes*. \*Awylled-wm *boiled wine*; *defrutum*, *Som.* v. *awilled*. *Awylm*, es; m. *source, origin*, *Th. R.* § 299. \*Awyrndys a *blemish, injury*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 27, v. *awerdnys*. *Awyrngian* to *curse*, *Th. An.* v. *awyrrian*. \*Awyrigednes *wickedness*, *Som.* v. *awyrgednys*. \*Awyrwtwalian to *root up*.

<sup>b</sup> *Axan ashes*; *cinis*, *Elf. gr.* *Som.* c 9, § 28, l. 236. \*Axigian to *ask*, *Ben.* v. *acsian*. *Axsi-an* to *ask, inquire, to be informed*, *Th. Apol.* v. *acsian*. B.

\*Baca of *backs*, *bacu backs*, *pl.* of *bæc*. \*Bád, e; f. a *pledge*. \*Baddan - burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. *Badbury*, *Dorset*. \*Bæc; g. *bæces*; d. *bæce*; *pl. nom. ac. bacu*; g. *baca*; d. *bacum*, n. a *back*. <sup>b</sup> *Bædan*, *gebædan*; p. *bædde*; *pp.* *bæded* to *compel, constrain*; *compellere*, *Beo.* K. 4031, v. *beodan*. <sup>j</sup> \*BÆL, es; n. a *funeral pile*, a *burning*, *id.* 2226: 4638. <sup>k</sup> -stede, es; m. a *funeral pile place*, *id.* 6188. -wudu *wood of the funeral pile*, *id.* 6219. \*Bænc, e; f. a *bench*, v. *Spl. benc*. <sup>l</sup> \*Bær, e; f. a *bier*. \*Bær; g. *bæres*; d. *barum*; ac. *bærne*; se *bara*; seo, *þæt bare*; [v. *Essentials*, § 21, 24] *adj. bare, naked*. \* -bære, *adj.* *termination denoting bearing, etc.* as \*wæstm-bære *fruit bearing*. <sup>m</sup> *Bærnan*, l. 10, *Hy* \*onbærndon. \*Bærnete, es; n. a *combustion*. \*Bæð, bæðes; *pl. nom. ac. baðu*; g. *baða*; d. *baðum* n. a *bath*, *Th. Apol.* *Th. R.* *Bæðere*, es; m. a *baptist*; *baptista*, *Gm.* I. 253, 38. <sup>p</sup> *Bald*, l. 2, *Moes*. \*baths. *Balde*, *adv.* *boldly*; *audenter*, *Cd.* 182, *Th. p.*

228, 11. *Baldor*, *bealdor*, es; m. a *prince*, *Beo. gl.* \*Balew -dl. v. *Spl. bealu*. *Balew*, *adj.* l. 4, *Bealu* \*sið. *Balewa*, an; m. the *baleful or wicked one*; *scelustus, satanas*, *Cd.* 224, *Th. p.* 295, 11, v. *Spl. bealu*. BA'N, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* *been* n: *Frs. Swed.* *ben* n: *Ger. Icel.* *bein* n: *Old Ger.* *pein* n: *Gm.* says, from *beinen* to *bind, unite*; *Schmitthenner*, from *pi* to *stand fast, to be*,] a *bone*. -cofa, an; m. a *bone dwelling, the body*, *Beo.* K. 2789. \*Bancorena-burh, *Bancorna-burh*; g. -burge; d. -byrig, *Bangor*. \*Bán-fæt, es; n. the *bone vessel, the body*, *Beo.* K. 2225. \* -bring, es; m. a *bone-ring, a neck-bone*, *id.* 3133. -loca, an; m. a *bone inclosure, the skin, body*, *Gm.* II. 506, 16. \*Bar, es; m. a *bear*, *Th. An.* v. *bera*. \*Bar *bare, naked*, v. *Spl. bær*. *Barda*, an; m. a *beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron*; *rostrata navis*, *Mone A.* 131. *Barm-clað* a *bosom cloth*, v. *bearm-rægl*. \*Baroc-scyr, e; f. *Berkshire*. \*Baso a *berry*; *bacca*, *Gm.* I. 244, 36. *Baso-popig* a *purple poppy*; *astula regio*? *Mone A.* 354. \*Basu, e; f. a *scarlet robe*; *coccinum*, *Gm.* I. 254, 2, v. *bæswō*. BÄT, es; m. [*Plat. Flem. Ger.* *boot* n: *Dut.* *boot* f: *Swed.* *båt* m: *Icel.* *bátr* m.] a *boat*, *Beo.* K. 420. <sup>7</sup> *Beacen* *becen*, es; n. a *beacon, sign*. \*Beadanford *Bedford*, v. *Bedanford*. \*Beado-grime, an; f. a *war helmet*, *Beo.* K. 4508. -hrægl a *war-garment, coat of mail*, *id.* 1098. -leoma, an; m. a *war-gleam, a sword*, *id.* 3045. -run a *war-conversation, a quarrel*, *id.* 996. -weorc, es; n. a *war work*, *id.* 4592. -weorca, an; m. a *war worker, a soldier*, *Gm.* II. 449, 34. *Beadu-folm*, e; f. a *war or bloody hand*, *Beo.* K. 1973. -ræs, es; n. a *battle rush, an onset*, *Th. An.* -serce, an; f. a *war shirt, coat of mail*, *Beo.* K. 5506. *Beadon* *prayed*, for *bædon*, p. of *biddan*. <sup>b</sup> *Beag*, l. 15, *Beahgife* -dl. \*Beâg-gyfa, an; m. a *bracelet giver, a prince*, *Beo.* K. 2197. \*BEA'H, beh, bæh; g. *beâges*; d. *beage*; *pl. beagas*; m. *metal made into circular ornaments, as bracelets, neck-rings, laces, garlands, or crowns*. These being *valuable*, were probably used, in *early times*, as *means of exchange*, or as *money*; hence the *origin of*

*ring-money*, v. *Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acad. and Gent's Mag.* April, 1837, p. 372, 373, and May, p. 499. -gifa, an; m. a *ring giver, alluding to ring or bracelet money*, v. *Spl. BEAH*. -hord, es; m. a *ring hoard*, *Beo.* K. 1781. -hroden *adorned with bracelets*, *Th. An.* -sele a *ring-hall*, *Beo.* K. 2354. -þego, e; f. a *ring-service*; *annulorum distributio*, *id.* 4347. -wriðsa [wriðsa a *bridle*] a *ringleader, a prince*, *id.* 4032. \*Bealcian to *belch*; *eructare*, *Gm.* II. 282, 32. *Bealloc*, es; m. *testiculus*, *id.* II. 285, 34, v. *beallucas*. *Bealo misery*, *Beo.* K. 559, v. *Spl. bealu*. *Bealo-cwealm* a *dreadful death, death*, *Beo.* K. 4525. \* -heard *deadly hard*; *infense durus*, *id.* 2685. -hycgende *evil thinking*, *id.* 5126. \* -nið, es; m. *baleful, malice, wickedness*, *id.* 3513. -sið, es; m. a *destructive path*, *Cod. Ex.* 81, b. -spell a *baleful story*, *Cd.* 169, *Th. p.* 210, 5. *Bealu, bealo*; g. *bealues*, *bealwes*, *bealwes*; *pl. bealuas*, *bealwas*; g. *bealua*, *bealwa*, *bealwa*, *beala*; m. [*Frs.* *bael*, *bal*; *Moes.* *balweins* f. *torment*; *Icel.* *belgi* n. *lamentatio*; *Heb.* בלי *bli* *wasting, destruction*.] 1. *BALE*, *woe, evil, mischief*; *malum, noxia*. 2. *Wickedness, depravity*; *pravitas*, chiefly used in composition. 1. *Bealu eorlum* *bale to earls*, *Beo.* K. 3350: 385: 559. *Bealwa gehwiles* of *every woe*, *Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 61, 9-2. 2. *Bealwes gast spirit of evil, the devil*, *Cd.* 228, *Th. p.* 307, 19. *Bealu-ben* a *baleful wound*, *id.* 154, *id.* p. 192, 27. *Bealwes evils*, v. *Spl. bealu*. <sup>e</sup> *BEAM*, l. 12, *Se* \*beam. \*Beam-dun, e; f. *Bampton*. -sceado, es; m. a *tree's shade*, *Beo.* gl. \*Bearan-byrig -dl. \*Bearan - burh; g. -burge; d. *burig*, etc. \*Bearhtme *suddenly*; *subito*, *Jdth*: *Th. An.* p. 132, 27. \*Bearm, es; m. a *bosom*, l. 2, *Moes*. \*barms m. <sup>i</sup> *Bearn-lufe*, an; f. *love of children*. <sup>j</sup> *Bearruc* -scir, e; f. *Berkshire*, v. *Spl. Baroc-scir*. *Bearw* -dl. \*Bearo, *bearu*. <sup>k</sup> *Bebeorgan* to *defend one's self*; *sese defendere, cavere*, *Beo.* K. 3490: 3513. *Be-bigan*; p. *be-boht?* to *buy*; *durè emere*, *id.* 5594. <sup>l</sup> *Bebûgan* to *bow, bend, surround*, *Th. An.* <sup>m</sup> v. *bugan*, *onbugan*. <sup>m</sup> \*Bebycgean, 1. to *sell*, 2. *Som.* says also, to *buy*; *emere*, v. *Spl.*



be-bigan. Bebyrgean, *l.* 4, v. \*birgan. <sup>1</sup>Bedælan to entirely divide, to deprive, *Th. An.* Bedæle partly, but little, *Th. An.* <sup>2</sup>\*Bedd-redda, an; *m.* one who is bedridden; clinicus, *Elf. gl.* 9: *Vit. Swith.* <sup>3</sup>Befæran, *v.* a. to go, or travel over, *Th. An.* q. befaran. Befestian to put in trust, *Som.* v. befæstian. <sup>4</sup>Befulan to BEFOUL, defile, pollute, disdain; pollure, *Som.* v. beyflan. Begga of both, *Beo. gl. g. pl.* of begird. <sup>5</sup>Begirdan; *p.* de to begird, *Th. Apol.* v. begyrdan. <sup>6</sup>Begnornian; *p.* oðe; *pp.* od to lament, mourn for; lamentari, *Beo. K.* 6350. Begong a course, *id.* 721, v. be-gang. <sup>7</sup>Begyded-dl. \*begylded. <sup>8</sup>Beheot, *Th. An.* for behet promised, threatened, *p.* of behatan. <sup>9</sup>Behold beheld, v. behealdan. Behreafian to bereave, plunder, *Th. An.* v. be-reafian. <sup>10</sup>Behroren deprived, *Beo. K.* 5520, v. hreosan. <sup>11</sup>Behð token, sign, proof? *Th. An.* <sup>12</sup>Behyðan to hide, conceal, *Th. An.* v. hydan. Behylt beholds, observes, *id.* v. behealdan. <sup>13</sup>Beladigend, es; *m.* one making excuses, a defender; excusator, *Elf. gl.* 23, *Ben.* Belæfan, *p.* de to leave, from belifan, *v.* *Th. R.* § 347. Beleaf, for belaf left, *Th. An.* *p.* of belifan. <sup>14</sup>Belifon remained, *p. pl.* of belifan. <sup>15</sup>Bell sounded, *p.* of belifan. Bell -dl. \*Belle, an; *f.* [*Plat. Flem.* belle *f.* *Dut.* bel *f.* *Old Ger.* bella, pella: *Swed.* bjellraf: *Icel.* bialla *f.*] a bell. Belöge reprehend, sub. of belean, *Th. An.* <sup>16</sup>\*BEN; *g. d.* ac. benne *f.* [*Plat.* bede, beë *c.* *Dut.* bede *f.* *Dan.* bön *c.* *Swed.* bön *f.* *Icel.* bæn preca-tio, bön *f.* rogatio: *Old Ger.* petaf. peton to pray] a prayer. BEN; *g. d.* ac. benne; *f.* a wound; vulnus, *Beo. K.* 5445, 5803. Ben-geát, es; *n.* a wound's gate or opening, *id.* 2235. <sup>17</sup>BENC, e; *f.* [*Frs.* benke *f.* *Old Ger.* pank *m.* *Middle Ger.* banc *f.* *Dan.* bänk, banke *m.* *f.* the bank: *Swed.* bank *m.* *Icel.* becker *m.* scamnum sedile: *It Sp.* banco *m.* *Fr.* banc *m.* *Lat.* mid. banca, bancha, banchus: *Wel.* banc a table] a bench, table, *Beo. K.* 651: 979. Benc-sit-tende sitting on benches, or at table, *Th. An.* *Th. R.* § 118. -pelu, e; *f.* a benched floor, *Beo. K.* 966. Bend, e; *f.* also bend, es; *m.* a band; vincu-lum, *id.* 1947, v. bænd. Be-

nemnan; *p.* de to engage, *id.* 2188. Benn -dl. \*Benne of or to a wound: *g. d.* ac. of ben, *v.* *Spl.* <sup>18</sup>\*Beo; *g.* beoan, bean; *pl. nom.* beoan, bean, beon; *g.* beoena, beona; *f.* a bee. \*Beod, es; *m.* [*Frs.* beth, bethe *f.* *Moes.* biuds, *g.* biudis, *m.* *Lk.* 16, 21] a table, *Ps. Th.* 22, 6. <sup>19</sup>Beod-geneat, es; *m.* a table, or domestic servant, *Beo. K.* 683. <sup>20</sup>Beogan to bend, *id.* 651, v. bugan. <sup>21</sup>\*Beorc, e; *f.* a birch tree. <sup>22</sup>BEORH, *l.* 5, *Frs.* \*birgh *m.* *l.* 6, *Moes.* \*baigrs *m.* Beorh save, *imp.* of beorgan. Beorh-ham -stede, es; *m.* *Berkhampstead, Herts. Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* *p.* 264, 11. Beorhyns, se; *f.* a rampart, citadel; munimentum, *Som.* Beorht, bryht, \*adj. <sup>23</sup>Beorhtian to make a noise; strepere, *Beo. K.* 2315. Beorhtlice brightly, clearly; lucide, *Som.* <sup>24</sup>Beorn, es; *m.* [*Dan.* *Swed.* Icel. biörn *m.* a bear; but *Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed.* baron a nobleman, one free-born: *Old Ger.* baro, bar *m.* superior; dominus; *Old Ger.* bar free: *Bret.* barner *m.* a judge; bar, barr *m.* the sum-mit, top: *Wel.* barwn *m.* a baron, lord: *Gael.* baran *m.* barn a nobleman, judge: *Ir.* barn *m.* a judge] a prince, etc. <sup>25</sup>Beorn-cyning, es; *m.* king of men, *Beo. K.* 4291. <sup>26</sup>Beor-scealc, es; *m.* a beer-servant, *id.* 2481. Beorsel -dl. <sup>27</sup>\*Beor-sele, es; *m.* a beer-hall, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* *p.* 214, 2. Beorþego, e; *f.* a beer service, *Beo. K.* 1228. <sup>28</sup>Beoð, es; *n.* a threat, promise, *Th. An.* *Beo. K.* 159. -word a threat-word; minæ, *id.* 5016. <sup>29</sup>Beotian to promise, vow, threaten, menace; intentare, minari, *Bd.* 2, 2; *Som. Lye.* Beotne invited, *pp.* of beodan, biddan -dl. Beran-byrig -dl. <sup>30</sup>\*Beran-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Banbury, etc. Bereafgend, es; *m.* [part of bereafian] a robber, spoiler, *Th. Apol.* <sup>31</sup>v. Berg a hill; mons, *Som.* v. beorg, beorh. Berga, beria, -dl. <sup>32</sup>\*Berie, berge, an; *f.* [*Plat.* bere *f.* *Dut.* bei, bes, bezie *f.* *Ger.* beere *f.* *Old Ger.* peri *f.* *Moes.* basi *n.* *Dan.* ber *n.* *Swed.* bär, ber *n.* *Fr.* baie *f.* *Sp.* baya, bacaf: *Port.* бага *f.*] a berry, grape, etc. v. win-berie. Bergyl -dl. <sup>33</sup>\*Bergyls, es; *m.* a sepulchre, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* byrgels, Berian to bare, make naked; nu-dare, *Beo. K.* 2478. <sup>34</sup>Bernan,

ic berne, þu byrnst, *Elf. gr.* 35, *Som.* *p.* 38, 5: *Beo. K.* 5134, v. byrnan. Berstan to evade, escape from, as æt-berstan, *Th. An.* <sup>35</sup>Berynde bearing, breeding; foetusous, *Ben.* v. veran. <sup>36</sup>Besárgian \*to con-dole with, to compassionate, *Th. An.* Bescead sprinkled, streu-ed, shed; conspersus, *Som.* <sup>37</sup>Besceaden clothed. <sup>38</sup>Beseah looked about, viewed, *p.* of be-seon. <sup>39</sup>Beslægen cut off, *Cd.* *Th.* *p.* 121, 15, v. slean. Besloh bereft, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* *p.* 4, 17, v. beslean. Besmired be-smearred, *Ben.* v. besmyred. <sup>40</sup>Be-smíðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to forge, *Beo. K.* 1543, v. smíðian. Be-snyðede cut off, *id.* 5844, v. sníðan. Besor-gian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to sorrow for, *Th. Apol.* v. sorgian. <sup>41</sup>Be-standan to stand on, occupy, *Th. An.* <sup>42</sup>Be-stymed reeked; circumfusus, *Beo. K.* 967, v. bestemed. Be-swælan; *pp.* ed to burn, consume; urere, <sup>43</sup>*id.* 6078, v. swelan. <sup>44</sup>Beswic, etc. \*es; *n.* deceit. Beswin-gan; *p.* beswang, we beswun-gon, etc. to whip, *Th. An.* v. swingan. <sup>45</sup>\*Besyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to ensnare, *Th. Apol.* v. besyrwan. <sup>46</sup>Betæcan to as-sign, appoint, *Th. Apol.* <sup>47</sup>Be-tengen heavy; gravis, *Gm. I.* 225. <sup>48</sup>Betimbrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to build, *Beo. K.* 6312, v. timbrian. <sup>49</sup>Betlic, adj. ex-celent; eximius, *id.* 3846. <sup>50</sup>Between between, *Th. An.* v. betwuh. Between betwixt, *Som.* v. betwuh. Betwian between, *Th. An.* v. betwynan. Betwix betwixt, *Ben.* v. bet-wuh. <sup>51</sup>Bewændan to turn, *Th. Apol.* v. bewendan. Bewærian to defend, *Som.* v. bewe-rian, wærian. Bewarigan to ward off, *Cd. Th.* *p.* 35, 31, v. warian. Beweorcan to en-compass, *Th. An.* Beweorpan to cast, beat, *Th. An.* v. weorpan. <sup>52</sup>Bewissian to rule; regere, *Ben.* Bewitan, ic, he bewát; *p.* he bewiste to instruct, act as a tutor to, *Th. An.* Bewitian; *p.* beweotede to provide, *Beo. K.* Apr. 3590. <sup>53</sup>Beworht worked round, sur-rounded, *Beo. K.* 6316, *p.* of be-wyr-can. <sup>54</sup>Biburigd buried, *Th. An.* v. bebyrgean. Biggan, bigcean to buy, pay for, *id.* v. byc-gan. Biclyppan to BECLIP, embrace, *id.* v. beclyppan. <sup>55</sup>Bicumian to come, happen, *id.* v. becuman. Bidælan to de-prive, *id.* Bidan \*to enjoy, *id.* <sup>56</sup>Bidytt shut up, *id.* v. dyttan.



\*Biegian; p. ode to crown, Ps. 8, 6. \*Bīga a corner, v. byge. Bigan to buy, Th. An. v. byegan. \*Bīg-cwide a proverb, Gm. II. 720, 29. \*Biggeng, es; m. \*tillage, culture, Th. An. \*Bigongenne for begangenne from begangan to exercise, id. \*Bīgð buys, id. v. byegan. Biheafðian. Bihlæman l. 9, \*scire gesceafte. Bihidilice heedfully, anxiously, id. v. behydelice. \*Bil, g. billes; n. a bill, knife, etc. \*Bileðe an image, Gm. III. 523, 27, v. bilið. Bilge bold, hardy; audax, Som. Ben. Bilewitnys meekness, Th. An. v. bilehwitnes. Bilhst art angry; bilhð is angry, v. belgan. \*Binne, an, f. a binn, a manger, v. bin. Bio, l. 2, dl.-Mt. 9, 21. Bion to be, Th. An. v. beon. \*Bird, es; n. a birth, Th. Apol. v. begyrd. \*Birgen l. 2, \*e; f. Birhst defendest; birhð defendeth, Gm. I. 901, 35, v. beorgan. \*Birig d. of burh a city. \*Birne a coat of mail, v. Spl. \*byrne. Bisæregian to lament, deplore, Th. An. \*Biseo, id. for beseo see, v. beσεων. Bisettan to beset, cover over, id. \*Bisgian to busy, occupy, id. \*Bisgu, e; f. business, occupation, labour, etc. Bisgung e; f. occupation, anxiety, etc. Bisig busy; activus, Th. Apol. v. Spl. bysig. \*Bismersful shameful, blasphemous, Th. An. Bismirian to mock, Som. v. bysmerian. \*Bismor-leoð defamatory verses, a satire, libel, id. Bismorian to mock, insult, ill treat, Th. An. v. bismrian. \*Bisnian to give an example, Som. v. bysnyian. Bistalcian, to stalk, proceed, march, Th. An. v. stælcian. Biswican to deceive, Ben. v. beswican. Bisy busy, Th. Apol. v. Spl. bisig. \*Bite, es; n. a bite; morsus, Beo. K. 4115. Biter, l. 2, \*Moes. baitr; Icel. bitr. Bitre, adv. bitterly; amare, Gm. III. 102, 31; Beo. K. 4656. \*Biwærian to defend, Th. An. v. bewærian.

\*Blacern, \*es; n. a candlestick, etc. Blác-hleor pale-faced, fair, Som. Th. An. \*Blæð; e; f. fruit, branch, a tail, id. \*Blæð, es; m. glory, prosperity, life, a blast, id. Beo. gl. \*Blæð-agende glory having, glorious; famosus, Beo. K. 2020. -dæg a prosperous day, Cd. 11, Th. p. 13, 9. Blædr, -dl. \*Blædre,

\*an; f. a bladder, etc. \*Blanc adj. white; albus, Gm. I. 732, 35. Blanca, blonca, an; m. [Old Ger. Mons. planchaz a pale horse] a horse; equus, Beo. K. 1705. \*Bland [Moes. blands mixtio; Icel. bland n. mixtura] a mixture, etc. Blatesnung a flaming, Som. v. blætesnung. \*Bleáte destroyed, deadly; deletus, Beo. K. 5643. Bleað adj. slow, sluggish; segnis, Cod. Verc. i. 406; Beo. gl. Bleáðe adv. slowly, segniter, Cd. 166, Th. p. 206, 17. \*Bleripittel, bleripyttel a mouse-killer, a screech-owl; soricarius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 46; Mone A. 65. Blesian to bless, Lye, Gm. I. 908, 10, v. bletsian. \*Bliccettan to shine; fulgere, Som. Blicettan to shine; fulgurare, Gm. II. 218, 24. Blidsian, p. ode; pp. od to rejoice; lætari, Gm. I. 908, 11, v. blissian. \*Blisa a torch, Som. v. blase. Blisgere an incendiary, id. v. blasere. \*Blithe -mód cheerful -minded, kind, well disposed, Cd. 86, Th. p. 108, 2. \*Blód-egesa, an; m. a bloody storm, Cd. 166, Th. p. 208, 3. -fæg blood-stained, Beo. K. 4116. Blóð-gian; p. ode; pp. od to bleed, to run with blood; sanguinare, h. Gm. I. 908, 13. \*Blóð-hreow blood cruel, bloody, Beo. K. 3436. \*Blostme, an a blossom, Cd. 221, Th. p. 286, 25, v. blosma. Blostm-geld days of amusement devoted to Flora; Floralia, Som. jBlóð, es; n. blood; sanguis, Gm. III. 398, 28, v. blóð.

\*Bóc l. 4, Moes. boka f. \*Bóc-cist, e; f. a book-chest, book-case, Th. Apol. \*Boc-stæf, es; m. a letter, etc. \*Bodig, \*es; m. height of body, etc. \*Bog, boh, es; m. an arm, shoot, branch, bough; armus, lacertus, ramus, etc. \*Boga, an; m. a bow, arch, an arched room, a corner, bending, band, anything that bends, a horn, tail; arcus, angulus, fornix, cauda. \*Bogilt, adj. bowed, crooked; arcuatus, Gm. II. 381, 2. \*Boh, es; m. a. shoulder, arm, shoot, v. Spl. bog. \*Bolca, an; m. \*a balk, beam, ridge, a ridge of earth; trabs, spatium inter sulcos eminus, Mann. Bold, es; n. a house, hall, palace; domus, atrium, Beo. K. 1987; Cd. 216, Th. p. 273, 19. Bold-agende possessing a house, Beo. K. 6218. Bolgen -mód angry minded, wrath of mood, Cd. 183, Th. p. 228, 26. Bolstar, bolstr, -dl.

\*Bolster, g. bolstres; n. a bolster, etc. Bona, an; m. a slayer; occisor, Beo. K. 352. \*Bon-gar a fatal spear, id. 4057. Bora, an; m. \*a ruler, bearer, Cd. 224, Th. p. 296, 10. Bórd, es; m. \*a board, what is made of boards, a table, house, shield. \*Bord-hæbbende shield-having, or bearing shields, Beo. K. 5785. Bord-wudu shield-wood; lignum clypii, id. 2486. Borg money borrowed, a loan, Th. An. v. borh. Borga, an; m. a surety; fidejussor, Gm. II. 288, 34. Borgen saved, pp. of beorgan. \*Borsnung a corruption, spoiling, Ben. brosnung. Bós, es; m. a cow-stall; præseppe, Gm. II. 264, 12. \*Bót, \*e; f. [\*Sued. bot m] a compensation, etc. \*Botel; g. botles, n. a dwelling, Gm. II. 100, 29, v. botl. \*Botm, \*es; m. a bottom, etc. Bótu, e; f. a compensation. Gm. III. 484, 3, v. Spl. bót.

\*Brac adversarius, Ben. \*Bráð-ax a broad-ax, Gm. II. 1015, 34. Bræð, bred, -dl. \*Brædo; g. d. ac. -e; pl. nom. ac. -a; g. -ena; d. -um; f. breadth, etc. Bræda lumbi, Ben. \*Brædenn, e; f. [bræð broad; denu a valley] BRE-don, etc. \*Bræð-panne, an; f. a frying-pan, v. Spl. panne. \*Brægen, es; n. the brain, etc. \*Brand, brond, \*es; m. [\*Norse brandr, m; Fr. brandon m] a torch, etc. \*Brastlian, l. 5, \*crepare. \*Bread, breed, es; n. bread, etc. Bræw-ern, es; n. a brewing-place; coquina cerevisiæ, Gm. II. 338, 3. \*Bræcða? broken; fractus, Beo. K. 340. Bréd, es; pl. nom. bredu; n. a pole, plank, etc. \*Brego-róf princely eminent, Beo. K. 3847. Brego-weard a ruler guard, a lord, Cd. 131, Th. p. 166, 13. Bregu-stola royal seat, a throne, Beo. K. 4387. \*Brehtnian, l. 2, \*crepare. \*Brember a bramble, Cd. 142, Th. p. 177, 12, v. bremel. Bremendlic, adj. having in honour, celebrated, famous. Bremendlicum celebrandis, Mone B. 5. Bremsbyrig, -dl. \*Brems-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, f. BRAMS-BURY, etc. jBREÓST, \*es; f. the breast, etc. Bréost-cearu, e; f. pectoris cura, Cod. Ez. 81, b. Bréost-gewæde, es; n. breast clothing, coat of mail, Beo. K. 2422: 4319. -weorðung, e; f. breast ornament, id. 5003. -wylm, es; m. breast flood, pain, id. 3750.



\*Breotan; \*p. breat, we bruton; pp. broten to bruise, *Gm. I. 897, 9. Breotne Britain, Th. An. v. Bryten. Breowan; p. breaw, we bruwon; pp. browen to BREW; coquere cerevisiam, Gm. I. 897, 7, v. briawan. Bresne -dl. \*Bresen strong, v. bræsen. Brige -dl. <sup>1</sup>Brigc, Brycg, Brig, e; f. Bridgenorth, etc. Bridgifte, -dl. \*Brid-gifta; nom. g. ac; d. -um; f. only pl. nuptials, *Th. Apol.* <sup>2</sup>Bridgifu, \*brydgifu <sup>n</sup>dowry, etc. <sup>3</sup>Brim-clif, es; n. a sea-rock, *Beo. K. 442. -faro a sea-journey, an ocean way, Cd. 190, Th. p. 236, 17. -lād a sea-way, Gm. II. 450, 29. -leadu, e; f. a sea-going, a voyage, Beo. K. 2096. -liðend, es; m. -man a sea-man, Th. An: Beo. gl. -stream, es; m. the sea stream, the ocean, Beo. K. 3817. -wif a sea-woman, siren, Gm. II. 450, 32. -wisa, an; m. a sea-ruler, sea-king, *Beo. K. 5855. -wylf? e; f. a sea-wolf; lupa marina, id. 3011. -wylm, es; m. a sea-wave, id. 2988. \*Brimse, an; f. a gadfly; tabanus, Gm. II. 267, 21. Bringan [Frs. \*branga: Swed. \*bringa] this verb occasionally makes, p. brang, we brungon; pp. brun-gen to BRING; afferre, *Beo. gl.* <sup>4</sup>Brittan; part. brittende to crumble; conterere, friare, *Som. Ben. Lye. v. Spl. gebrittan. \*Bróc; g. bróce; d. bréc, bræc; pl. bréc, bræc femoralia, etc. <sup>5</sup>Bróc \*es; m. a brook, etc. Broc, es; \*n. disease, affliction, misery, etc. \*Bróc-minte, -mynte, an; f. water-mint, v. Spl. minte. <sup>6</sup>Broden-mæl, brogden-mæl, es; n. twisted blade; ensistortus, *Beo. K. 3231: 3332. Broh-prea dire calamity, Cd. 86, Th. p. 108, 29. <sup>7</sup>Brondreda a branding -iron; andeda, Mone A. 325, v. brand-isen. Bront? [Icl. brandr rostrum navis, i. e. pars æstuanus, *Beo. gl. vol. I. p. 245*] streaming, raging, boiling, foaming; torrens, æstuanus, *Beo. K. 475: 1130. Brost breast, Th. An. v. breost. Broð, \*es; n. broth, id. <sup>8</sup>Bróðor, l. 8, Moes. \*brothar, m; dl- brother, l. 9, Ir. \*brathair m: Wel. brawd, m. l. 30, \*Bróðor-ræden. l. 31, -sib, l. 34. -pinen, l. 37, -wif. -wyrt brother-wort, or herb, *Ben. Lye. <sup>9</sup>Brunanburh, -l. 25, \*v. Spl. Bremaes-burh. Brân-ecg brown edged, spoken <sup>n</sup> of a sword, Th. An. -fag brown coloured, Beo. K. 5226.*******

-wyrt brown wort, *Mone A. 538, v. brun-wyrt. Brurdan compungere, Ben. Brycg, brigc <sup>v</sup> \*e; f. a bridge, etc. <sup>1</sup>Brydealoð, -ealu bride-ale, marriage feast, *Som. <sup>2</sup>Bryde-lad a bride step. <sup>3</sup>Bryden solid, firm, Th. An. Brym \*es; m. n. the sea, id. Brymel a bramble, v. bremel. <sup>4</sup>Bryne-leoma, an; m. a fire's flame, Beo. K. 4621. -wylm, es; m. a fire wave, id. 4647. <sup>5</sup>Bryten, Bryton, Breoten, Breoton, e; f. BRITAIN:—Brytene igland Britain's island, *Chr. Ing. p. 1, 1. Ealre Breotone of all Britain, Bd. 5, 33, Sm. p. 645, 5. Brytnian p. ode; pp: od to dispense, Gm. I. 908, 2, v. bryttian. <sup>6</sup>Bryttene; g. d. ac. of Bryten, Britain. <sup>7</sup>Brytta, an; m. a dispenser, Beo. gl. l. 1, dl- Norse briotur, l. 7. dl- Norse Gullbriotur. Brittan l. 3, dl- Norse briota, brytta a fragment. <sup>8</sup>Burge saved, p. sub. of beorgan. Buhð for byhð bows, *Th. An. from búgan. Bân inhabit, Cd. 35, Th. p. 45, 32: 209, Th. p. 259, 18. Báne, an; f. a cup; poculum, Th. An: Beo. K. 5547. Búr \*es; m. a bed-chamber, Beo. K. 278. Burg, e; f. a citadel; arx, *Gm. I. 642, 29, v. burh. Burge-weall, es; m. a town-wall, Th. An. Burge-weard a city's guard, Cd. 180, Th. p. 226, 19, v. burh-weardas. Burgh a city, Th. An. v. burh. Burgon saved, pl. p. of beorgan. <sup>9</sup>Burh-hleoð a mountain height, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 3, v. beorh-hleoð. -hloca, \*an, m. a city's inclosure, a city, *Beo. K. 3852. <sup>10</sup>-stede, es; m. a city place; urbis locus, id. 4524. <sup>11</sup>-ware, -waras; g. -a; d. -um; m. only used in pl. citizens, inhabitants; cives, incolæ, v. Spl. -ware. <sup>12</sup>-waru, e; f. seldom used in pl. a city; civitas, v. Spl. -wela, -wela, an; m. city wealth, *Beo. K. 6194. Burigan to bury, Th. An. v. birgan. Burigen a sepulchre, Th. An. v. birgen. <sup>13</sup>Burna, an; m. a stream, Gm. III. 387, 25, but? as pa bur-nan is f. Burst a bristle, Th. An. v. byrst. <sup>14</sup>Buter-geþweor [from þwean to anoint] butter-ointment, butter, *Th. An. <sup>15</sup>Buterice, es; m. a leather bag, or bottle; uter, Th. An. <sup>16</sup>Butting-tun, es; m. Butting-ton, etc. Butyre, an; f. but-ter, Th. An.********

<sup>17</sup>Byenan, bycnian to beckon, *Gm. II. 168, 25, v. bician. Byga a corner; angulus, Gm. I. 231, 35, v. bige. <sup>18</sup>Byg-spæc a supplanting, etc. Byhð bows, byhst bendest, Th. An. from búgan. Byldan to build, supply, furnish; instruere, <sup>19</sup>Beo. K. 2182. <sup>20</sup>Byrdian sustinere, Ben. Byrdinge a weaver's tool, *Mone A. 307. <sup>21</sup>Byre, es; pl. nom. ac. as, also, e; m. a son, Th. An: Gm. I. 641, 17: Beo. K. 2377: 4031. Byrga of securities, Hick. I. p. 135, 8, for barga g. pl. of borh. <sup>22</sup>Byrel, es; m. a butler, *Beo. K. 2316, v. byrle. Byrelian; p. ode; pp. od to serve as a butler; pinsonem agere, Beo. gl. Byrgean to bury, Beo. K. 891, v. birgan. <sup>23</sup>Byrgels, es; m. a sepulchre, Gm. I. 639, 30. Byrht-hwile a moment, v. briht-hwile. <sup>24</sup>Byrig, e; f. a city; civitas, *Beo. K. 2398: 4937. <sup>25</sup>Byrigels a sepulchre, v. byrgels, dl- birigen, v. birgen. <sup>26</sup>Byrne, an; f. a corslet, cuirass, *Beo. K. 79. <sup>27</sup>Byrn-hom, es; m. a coat of mail, Beo. gl. in ham. <sup>28</sup>-wigend, es; m. a soldier in armour, Th. An. <sup>29</sup>Byrst, e; f. a bristle, id. Byscop-wyrt bishop's-wort, *Mone A. 428, v. bisceop-wyrt. Bysgung, e; f. employment; negotium, Som. v. bisseg. Bysi, bysig, busy, occupied, Som. v. bisig. Bysmer infamy, Th. An. v. bismer. Bysmorlic disgraceful, id. v. bismorlic. <sup>30</sup>Bytme, an; f. a keel of a ship; carina, *Beo. gl. in ceol.*******

C.

<sup>31</sup>Cæg, e; f. also. Cæge, an; f. a key, *Nic. 14, Thw. p. 7, 11. Cæige a key, Som. v. Spl. cæg. Cæster-gefera, an; m. a fellow-citizen, Som. <sup>32</sup>Cal-dea-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig the Chaldean city, Babylon. <sup>33</sup>Camb \*es; m. [*Dut. Dan. Swed. kam m: Ger. Plat. kamm m: Old Ger. champ m: Mid. Ger. kamp m: Icel. kamb m. pecten, carmen*] a comb, etc. \*Camp, \*comp, ge-camp, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Swed. kamp m a combat, field: Frs. camp m: Ger. kampf m: Old Ger. champh, chamff m: Dan. kamp c: Icel. kempa f. pugil; Gael. camp m: Ir. campa m a camp*] a contest, ect. Candel, condel, es; \*n. a candle, etc. Cant-<sup>34</sup> wara burhe, -dl. <sup>35</sup>Cantwara burh; g. burge, burhge; d. byrig, byri; f. Canterbury;*



<sup>r</sup> etc. <sup>r</sup>\*Cant-ware, -waras, *nom.* ac.; g. -a; d. -um; m. *pl.* *Kentish men, men of Kent, v. Spl. ware, -waru.* Capitol <sup>\*</sup>masse, an; f. *early mass.* Carcern, carcærn, es; n. [carc, ern a place] a prison, etc. Carfull, -l. 2 <sup>\*</sup>solicitus. Carl, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. a male: chiefly used before words to denote the male, as cwen is the female; — Carl-cat a male cat; — fugol a male, or cock-bird, *Gm.* III. 318, 35. <sup>\*</sup>Cäsering, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. a coin, etc. <sup>\*</sup>CAT; g. cattes; m. [Plat. Dut. Dan. kat f; Ger. katze f; Old Ger. chaz, chazza f; Plat. Dut. Ger. kater m. a tom-cat; Dan. hankat m; Sued. katta f. a cat; katt m. a tom-cat; Icel. kisa f; köttir m: Wel. cath: Bret. kaz m; kazez f; Gael. Ir. cat m: Fr. chat m; chatte f; It. gatto m; gatta f; Sp. Port. gato m; gata f; Rus. kots: Pol. kot; Per.  kit] a CAT; cattus, etc.

<sup>\*</sup>Céaca, céca, an; m. a CHEEK, jaw; mala, maxilla, etc. Ceachetung a rebuking, *Som.* v. ceahhetung. Ceacbora anhi-chas, *Cot.* 13, *Lye.* Ceafor, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. [Plat. käver, sever, zäver m: Dut. kever m: Ger. kafer m: Old Ger. cheviro m: Old Sax. zever m.] a CHAFER, <sup>u</sup> etc. <sup>u</sup>\*Cealc-hyð, e; f. [Hunt. Cealcide: West. Chalcuthel] Chalk, *Kent,* etc. Cealf, celf, es; *pl.* cealfru n. a CALF, etc. Ceallian to call; vocare, dicere, *Th. An.* Cealo, cealwa bald; calvus, *Gm.* II. 189, 34, v. calo. Cealre calmaria, *Cot.* 42: 168, *Som.* CEAP, es; <sup>\*</sup>n. a purchase, *Beo. K.* 4826. <sup>\*</sup>Ceap-ealeþelu, e; f. [ealu ale, þelu a plank] an ale selling place. <sup>v</sup>\*Ceap-scip, es; m. a merchant-ship. Cear anxious, careful; anxious, curis pressus, *Cd.* 214, *Th. p.* 269, 2. Cear-bend, *Gm.* 485, 19, v. *Spl.* oncear-bend. Cear-sið a sorrowful journey, *Beo. K.* 4787. <sup>w</sup>\*Cearu, e; f. care, *id.* 2607, v. caru. Cear-wylm, es; m. a care wave, *id.* 561. Ceaster, -l. 12, On <sup>\*</sup>þære. Ceaster-æsc a sort of ash; quoddam fraxinus genus, *Som. helleborus, N. Lye.* -buend, es; m. a city-dueller, a citizen, *Beo. K.* 1529. <sup>\*</sup>-ge-ware, -waras, *pl. m.* townsmen, citizens. <sup>\*</sup>-waru, e; f. what contains inhabitants, a city, citadel; arx, v. waru. Céca, an; m: céce, an; f. a cheek, *Gm.* III. 401, 9, v. *Spl.*

ceaca. Ceclum tortellis, *Cot.* 191. Ced a boat, wherry; linter, *H.* Cega a key, -dl. Cehhetung laughter, *Bt.* 16, 2, *Card.* 78, 21, v. ceahhetung. <sup>x</sup> Celld keeled, a shield resembling the bottom of a ship, *Th. An.* Celung, e; f. a cooling, refreshing; refrigeratio, *Som.* Cemeargode medullatus, *Lps.* 65, 14, *Lye.* <sup>\*</sup>CE'NE, es, m. n; re f; adj. keen, *Beo. K.* 411. Cénne fierce, ac. s. m. of cene. <sup>y</sup> Centingas men of Kent, v. *Spl.* East-centingas. Ceocung, e; f. ruminatio, *Ben.* Ceole, an; f. the jaws, throat; faux, *Som.* <sup>z</sup> v. ciolæn. <sup>z</sup>Ceorl, l. 7, Ceorla <sup>\*</sup>cyng. Ceorlic, etc., also free-born, *Beo. gl.* Ceosel, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. gravel. Ceosel-stan <sup>\*</sup>gravel, coarse sand; glare, *a* Mone A. 119. <sup>a</sup>\*Cerdicesford, es; m. Chardford, etc. <sup>\*</sup>-leah, -leag [hlæw, hlaw, es; m. rising ground] Cheardesley. <sup>b</sup>\*Cetreht CATERICK. Child a child, *Th. An.* v. cild. Chór, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. choir, quire, *id.* Cian braciæ, *Cot.* 25, *Lye.* Cicen, <sup>\*</sup>es; n. a chicken. <sup>c</sup>\*Cidan; p. cād, we eidon; *pp.* ciden to chide; altercari, *Gm.* I. 896, 40. <sup>\*</sup>Cifese, an; f. a harlot; pellex, *id.* 646, 18, v. *Spl.* cyfes. <sup>\*</sup>Cild-clað, es; m. a child-cloth, swaddling-cloth, *Th. An.* Cild-cradol, es; m. a child cradle, *id.* Cildes scrud, es; n. a child's garment; prætexta, *Lye.* <sup>d</sup>Cileðenige Caledonia, *Herb.* 75, *Lye.* Cin of kin, *Th. An.* v. cyn. Cin the chin; mentum, *Mone A.* 76, v. cyn. Cinberg a covering of the chin, a visor, *Cd.* 151, *Th. p.* 188, 28. Cinc a king, *Som.* *Ben.* v. cyng. Cinean to gape, yawn; hiare, *Ben.* Cinedóm, es; m. a kingdom, *Som.* *Ben.* v. cyne-dom. Cinehelm a crown, *Som.* v. cynehealm. Cine-stol a metropolis, *Som.* *Ben.* v. cyne-stol. Cininc, cining a king, *id.* v. cyng. Cip a tent, booth, stall; tabernaculum, *Som.* Cippan to sell, *Th. An.* v. cypan. <sup>e</sup>\*Ciptun brought, v. ceapian. CIRc, dl- <sup>\*</sup>Circe, cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd.* 2, 7: *Sm.* p. 509, 5, v. cyrice, l. 9. <sup>\*</sup>Cyric is. <sup>\*</sup>Ciric, dl- <sup>\*</sup>Cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd.* 2, 7, *Sm.* p. 509, 9: 3, 17, *Sm.* p. 543, 32, v. cyrice. Ciriclic church-like, ecclesiastical, *Th. An.* <sup>\*</sup>Ciric-tan, es; m. a church-yard. Cirman to make a noise, to cry out, *Th. An.* v. cyrman. Cirran to return, *id.* v. cerran. Cirs-treow a cherry-tree, v.

cyrs-treow. <sup>\*</sup>Ciser-æppel, es; m. a kind of dried figs. Ciste a band of soldiers, *Cd.* 154, *Th. p.* 192, 10, 11. Cistwuce, an; f. purification-week, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* cys-wuce. Cite <sup>f</sup>a city; civitas, *Lye.* <sup>i</sup>Citere a harp, *Gm.* I. 258, 19, v. cytere. Ciðan to make known, *Th. An.* v. cyðan. Citte of a bottle, *Som.* q. bitte, from byt. Ciwung, e; f. a chewing; ruminatio, *Ben.* v. cywung. <sup>\*</sup>Clæfer; g. clæfre; *pl.* clæfra; f. clover; trifolium, *Gm.* III. 372, 34. Clæn-heort clean-<sup>g</sup> hearted. <sup>g</sup>Clæð, es; m. a garment; vestis, *Gm.* I. 638, 31, v. clað. <sup>\*</sup>Clað-scear, e; f. a pair of shears; forfex, *Som.* <sup>\*</sup>Claster, cluster, clyster, es; n. a cloister, enclosure, etc. CLAW, -dl. <sup>\*</sup>clawu, e; f. a claw, etc. Cleaf clove, split, separated, p. of clufan, v. *Spl.* Cleafa, an; m. a room, cellar, *Th. An.* v. cleofa, *Spl.* clyfa. Cleansian to purify, *Som.* v. clænsian. <sup>\*</sup>Cledemuða, an; m. Gladmouth, etc. Clenlice cleanly, *Ben.* v. clænlice. <sup>\*</sup>Cleofa, an; m. a rock, hill, cleft; rupes, fissura, *Cod. Ex.* <sup>n</sup> 22a. <sup>n</sup>Cleonede talarius, *R.* 77, *Ben.* Clibe the herb agrimony, *Som.* *Ben.* v. clife. CLIF, <sup>\*</sup>es; n. a rock, etc. Clifa a bed, couch, *Som.* v. bedclyfa, *Spl.* cleafa. Clifian, l. 6, dl- findere. <sup>\*</sup>Climban; p. clamb, we clumbon to climb, *Th. An.* v. climan. Clipian to <sup>i</sup> call, *id.* v. cleopian. <sup>i</sup>Clipung a calling, *Som.* v. clypung. Clिða a plaister, poultice; plasma, malagma, *id.* Clöfen separated, <sup>v</sup> v. *Spl.* clöfan. Clugge, an; f. a clock, bell, *Th. An.* Clüfan, he clyfð; p. cléaf, we clufon; *pp.* clöfen to cleave, split; findere, *Th. R.* § 250. Clustro cloister, prison, barriers, *Cd.* 22, *Th. p.* 22, 11, v. *Spl.* claster. Clyfa, an; m. a room, cellar, *Th. An.* v. cleafa. <sup>j</sup>Clynegan pulsare, *Ben.* <sup>j</sup>Clypigend, es; m. one calling or crying, *Th. An.* Clypigende crying, *id.* <sup>\*</sup>Clyster, es; n. a cloister; claustrum, *Gm.* I. 643, 39, v. *Spl.* claster. Clyð cleaves, splits, v. *id.* clüfan. <sup>k</sup>CNEP, es; m. a top, etc. <sup>k</sup>Cnear, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. a ship. Cneord so-lers, *Ben.* <sup>\*</sup>Cneow-magas relations, v. mæg. -sib; g. -sibbe; f. relationship, a race, *Cd.* 161, *Th. p.* 200, 13. -wærc knee-pain; genum dolor, *Som.* -wyrste geniculit, *Ben.* *Lye.* CNIF, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. a



<sup>1</sup> *knife*. Cniht-wesende being a boy, a boy; puer, *Beo. K.* 1065. Cnio-holen tongue-lauzel, *Som. v. cneow-holen*. Cnisan to cut down, *id. v. cny-san*. Cnittan to knit, *id. v. cnytan*. \*Cnobbers - burh *Burgcastle*. Cnosel; g. cnosles; m. a race, family, *Cd. 50, Th. p. 64, 12: 83, Th. p. 104, 4*. Cnyht a boy, *Som. v. cniht*. Cnysian; p. ede; pp. od: Cnyssan, þu cnysest, he cnyseð, we cnyssað; part. cnyssende; p. cnyssede; pp. cnyssende to beat, strike, etc.

<sup>m</sup> Cocer-panne, an; f. a cook's pan, a frying-pan; frixurium, *Ps. Th. 101, 3*. Cocor \*a sword-scabard, etc. Codd, \*es; m. a bag, etc. \*Cofa, an; m. a cove, cave, room, ark, *Cd. 72, Th. p. 88, 13*. Col, \*es; n. coal, etc. Coll coal, *R. 30, v. col*. \*Collen-ferð, es; m. lofty-minded? *Th. An.* audax animo, *Beo. gl.* Colloncrog, colloncrog, colloncroh water-lily, milfoil, yarrow or nose-bleed; nymphaea, achillea, *Som. Lye, Mone A. 394: 461*. Colmase \*the colemouse?; parus [Lin. parus caeruleus] *Mone A. 39*. Cól-nes, se; f. coolness; refrigerium, *Ps. Th. 65, 11*. Coltraeg caballipodia, i. e. ungula caballi, *R. 44, Lye*.

<sup>n</sup> \*Comp-werod, es; n. men in camp, an army, *Ben. v. camp-wered*. Comp-wig, es; n. strife of battle, *Th. An.* Contware, -dl. \*Contwara burh; g. -burge; f. *Canterbury, Bd. 5, 8, Sm. p. 621, 26, v. Spl.* Contwara burh. Copan compilare; copade and stæl compilabat, *Cot. 53, Lye*. Copp, \*es; m. a cup, etc. Cops, \*es; m. a fetter, v. cosp. Corf Corfcastle, *Th. An.* Corgefelig gratus, *Ben. CORN*, es; n. CORN, etc. \*Corcið incrementum, *Somn. 247, Lye, v. cið*. Corntroh capistorium, *R. 3, Lye*. Corn-weal, \*Corn-weala-mægð Cornweal. Corðer, \*es; n. a company, etc. Corung, e; f. questus *Hymn, Lye*. Cost costumary; costum, herba Mariæ, *Som.* Costad tempted, *id. v. costian*. Costigan to tempt, *Cd. 137, Th. p. 172, 18, v. costian*. Cota, -dl. \*COTE, cyte, cete, an; f. a cot, den, etc. \*Coð, e; f. a disease, malady, plague; morbus, *Som. Th. An.* PCouel, or cowel a basket, *Som. v. cawl*. Cradel, cradol, es; m. a CRADLE, etc. Cradol-cild a cradle-child, an infant, *Lup. 5, 14*.

Craec a chariot, *Som. v. cræt*. Crad, cræð, es; m. a crowing; crocitus, *Gm. II. 233*, <sup>q</sup> 42. CRÆT, es: n; pl. cratu; g. crata, a CART, etc. Cra-hettan crocitare, *Ben.* Cranc weak; debilis, *Gm. I. 732, 37*. Crang died, v. *Spl. cringan*. Crano-hafoc a crane-hawk; quigruem mordet, *Gm. I. 496, 18*. Crata of wagons; cratu wagons, pl. of cræt. \*Crawe, an; f. a crow, etc. Creca-ric, es; n. dominion of the Greeks, Greece, *Th. An. v.*

<sup>r</sup> Grec-land. \*Creopend, es; m. a creeping thing, a reptile, *id.* Cressa, an; m. cress; nasturtium, v. cærese. Crib; g. cribbe; f. a crib, stall; præsepe, v. cryb. \*Cringan; p. crång, we crungon to die, *Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 11: Beo.*

<sup>s</sup> K. 1264. \*Cristen, es; m. or Cristena, an; m. a Christian, etc. Croc, croce, es; m. a pot: croccas pots with feet; citropedes, i. e. super quat-  
or pedes, *Cot. 209, Lye*. Crod a cross; crux. Crod-wurð-  
end a cross-worshipper, *Mone B. 13*. Croft, es; m. acroft, etc. Crow balliones, *Cot. 23, Lye*. \*Cruc, e; f. a crook, crutch. Crucet-hus crucet-house, a box used for punishment: Crucethus, þæt is an ceste þæt was scort and nareu, and undep crucetum, *id est, cista, quæ erat brevis et angusta, et depressa, Cht. 1137, Ing. p. 366, 21*. Crúd, es; n. a herb; herba, *Gm. III. 371, 30*. \*Crume, an; f. [Plat. krôme f: Dut. kruim f: Ger. krume f: Dan. krumme c.]  
<sup>t</sup> a crumb, etc. \*Cryb, be; f. a crib, stall, *Som. v. Spl. crib*. Crymbing, l. 1, dl- e; f.

Cú-cealf a cow-calf, *Som.* \*Cucen, cucon, cucun, cucu alive, etc. \*Culfre, culefre, culufre, an; f. a dove. \*Wud-culfre  
<sup>u</sup> a wood-pigeon. \*Culter, cultor, cultur, es; m. a coulter, etc. Cumbel, cumbol, cumbul, es; n. a banner, standard, *Th. An.* Cumble a wound; vulnus, *Som.* Cumbor, es; n. a standard; signum, *Beo. K. 2037, v. Spl. cumbel*. Cum-bra-land, Cumer-land, es; m. [Dun. Cumbreland: Hunt. Hovd. Brom. Cumberland, land a land, comba of valleys] CUMBERLAND, *Chr. 945, Ing. p. 147, 25: 1000, Ing. p. 173, 17*. Cumena of guests, g. pl. of cuma. Cumen-hus a house for comers, an inn, *R. 58, v.*

<sup>v</sup> cuma. \*Cunnan, l. 6, *Moes*, \*kunnan. Cunned crafty;

callidus, *Ben. v. cunnian*. Cunt-heare earth-smoke, or fumatory; fumaria, *Som.* Curon chose, *Cd. 155, Th. p. 193, 9, v. cure, from ceosan*. Cursan to torment, punish; plecc-tere, *Som. Ben.*

\*Cwalu, e; f. death, *Cd. 184, Th. p. 229, 30, etc.* \*Cwat-  
bricg, e; f. etc. l. 4, \*Æt Cwatbricge be Sæfern, at Cambridge on the Severn, *Chr. 896, Ing. 121, 6*. Cwealan, -dl. \*Cwealde killed, p. of cwellan. Cwealm-bealo m. mortal bale; noxia mortalis, *Beo. K. 3876*. -dreor, es; m. slaughter gore, *Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 22*. -þrea deadly penalty; fatalis ultio, *id. 116, Th. p. 151, 12*. Cweccan; p. cwehte, hicwehton; pp. cweht to brandish, vibrate, shake, QUAKE; vibrare. Se deofol cwecð his sword, *Ps. Th. 7, 12*. Cweccesond aurippus, *Cot. 21, Ben. Lye*. \*Cwélan; p. cwæl, we cwælon; pp. cwélen to be killed; necari, *Gm. I. 897, 39, v. cwellan*. Cwelca, an; m. colocynthis, *Cot. 34, Ben. Lye*. \*Cwelian; p. ede; pp. ed to kill; necare, *Gm. I. 903, 25*. Cwelmes-wyrhta, an; m. a man-slayer, *Som.* Cwelmyd mortificatus, *Prov. 19, Lye*. \*Cweming, cwe-mung, e; f. a pleasing.

<sup>y</sup> Cwemre complacitor, *Ben. Lye*. Cwen, e; f. a QUEEN, woman; put before nouns to denote the gender, as cwen-fugol a hen bird, etc. Cwenas, a; m. pl. the inhabitants of Cwenland, the Vandals; Vandali, *Ors. 1, 1*. Cwene, an; f. a common woman, a harlot; meretrix, *Lup. 1, 11: Hick. Thes. II. p. 102, 26*. Cwennifer queenlike; reginalis, *Beo. K. 3877*. Cweðol talkative, jesting; dicax, *Gm. II. 118, 8: Beo. gl.* Cwic, l. 6, cwic \*well, l. 8, \*Cwic-ælmesse. Cwic-æht living property, or cattle. -lifi-gende living, *Cd. 65, Th. 79, 14*. \*Cwichelmes-hlæw, es; <sup>z</sup> m. CUCKAMSLY, etc. \*Cwic-suslem sulphureous, fiery, *Th. An.* Cwild slaughter, *Chr. 897, Ing. p. 121, 29, v. cwyld*. Cwið, es; m. a saying; dictum, *Gm. III. 481, 36, v. cwide*. Cwið, l. 1, *Moes*. \*cwithus uterus. Cworpen crapulatus, *Ben.* Cwyc living, *L. Alf. pol. W. p. 37, 24, v. cwic*. \*CwYLD, cwild, cweld, e; f. slaughter, etc. CwYld-bærlice death-bearing, deadly; pestifere, *Ben.* Cwyrn, cwe-orn, \*e; f. a mill, etc.



Cyce, \*an; *f. a kitchen.* \*Cyf, *e; f. a tun, vessel, etc.* \*Cyfes, ceafes, cefes, *e; f. a concubine.* Cyfes-boren base-born, *b Th. An.* \*Cygling, cyðling, *es; m. a relation.* Cyld cold, *v. cyle.* \*Cyle, *es; m. cold, chill.* Cyfler-lamb a female lamb, *Som. v. cilfer-lamb.* \*Cylle, *es; m. a leather bottle or bag; utor? Th. An.* Cylu guttatus, *Ben.* CYME, \*es; *m. a coming.* Cymed herbae genus ad tussim valens, chamaedris, *L. M. 1, 15, 16, Som.* Cym-lic advantageous, COMELY; commodus, *Beo. K. 76.* CYN, \*e; *f. the chin.* CYN; *g. cynnes, \*n. lineage, etc.* \*Cynde natural, kind, *Cd. 132, Th. p. 167, 26.* Cyne by nature, *c Cd. 83, Th. p. 104, 16.* \*Cyne-domas the office or dignity of magistrates; fascies, sceptrum, *Cot. 84, Som. Lye.* Cynehelm-mode crowned; coronatus, *Som.* Cynende, *adj. yawning, gaping; hiuleus, Cot. 401, Lye, v. Spl. cinean.* \*Cynerof royal, noble, renowned, *Th. An.* Cyne-þrym, *mes; m. a king's host, Cd. 209, Th. p. 260, 8.* Cyng-bân, cin-bân chin-bone, jaw-bone, *Th. An.* \*Cyn-ges-tun, dCyniges-tun, *es; m. the king's town, Kingston.* Cyninges wyrt king's-wort, *marjoram? sampsychum, Dodonæus, p. 270; Lin. origanum vulgare, Mone, A. 529.* Cynying-gierela a diadem; tænia regalis, *Som.* \*Cynying-ric, *es; n. a kingdom.* Cyn-nestre a mother, *Som. v. cæn-nestre.* Cyn-recenne? a genealogy, pedigree; genealogia, *id. v. cynryn.* Cyo a species of crow, *Mone A. 30, v. ceo.* Cypeleac cippus, *Cot. 55, Ben. Lye.* Cype-mannariht the law of merchandise, *Cot. 103, Som. Lye.* \*Cyp-panham, *es; m. CHIPPENHAM, etc.* Cypseds compeditus, *Ben.* Cyp-ping merchandise, *Som. v. cype-þing.* Cyr a time, *Th. An. v. cer.* \*Cyrce, *an; f. a church, v. cyrice.* \*Cyre, *es; m. will, choice.* Cyrece, *an; f. a church, Beo. gl.* Cyrece-weard, *es; m. a church-ward, sacristan, Th. An.* Cyre-að, *es; m. the oath sworn by the witnesses, proposed by the plaintiff, and chosen by the defendant; electum iuramentum, quod quis, cum aliquot conjuratoribus a majore numero selectis, præstabat, L. Athel. 9, W. p. 58, 12.* Cyren new wine, *Cot. 62, v. awilled.* \*Cyric a church, *dl-*

\*Cyric-burh; *g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. CHIRBURY, etc.* Cyre-wiððe a crown, garland; corona, sertum, *Som.* Cyriel, *i. e. litel stigul, paxillus, R. 29, Lye.* Cyric a church, *-dl. v. cyrice.* Ciric-bóc a church-book, *Ben.* Cyric-bot, *e; f. a repairing of a church, Som. -bryce a church breaking.* Cyrice, cyrece, cyrce, cirice, circe, *an; f. [Plat. kark, karke f: Dut. kerk f: Frs. tzierer f: Ger. kirche f: Old Ger. chirihha, chirichu, chilihha f: Suab. Swiss kilche f: Dan. kirke c: Swed. kyrka f: Icl. kyrkia f: Scot. kirk.* Schmitthenner thinks that the Old Ger. chirihha is from the old word cheran, *Ger. kehren reverti, divertī a church, temple; ecclesia, etc.* He fif winter þa cyricean heold, *Bd. 2, 7, Sm. p. 509, 35, 5, 9, 11, 38: p. 510, 3.* Þære cyricean of the church, *Bd. pref. Sm. p. 472, 29.* Biscop þære Romaniscan cyrican, *Bd. 1, 4, Sm. p. 475, 29.* Cyric-hád ordo ecclesiasticus, *L. Athel. Lye.* -magung, -mangung ecclesia negotium, *L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 108, 23.* -sang a church hymn or psalm, *Bd. 5, 20.* -sangere a church singer, *id. 5, 20.* -soen church protection, sanctuary, *L. In. 5.* -tun church-yard. -wædas church vestments, *Som.* Cyrlie the herb mercury, *Mone A. 418, v. cedelic.* \*Cyrm, *es; m. a cry, scream, Th. An.* Cyrmel, \*es; *n. a kernel, etc.* Cyrsplan to crisp, or curl, *Ben. v. cirpsian: Cyrtelice subtiliter, id. f Cyrtlenlacan venustare, R. 99, Lye.* Cyrtlenlic festiuis, *Lye.* Cyruel granum, *Ben.* Cyselstan calculus, *R. 11, v. cisilstan.* Cyser-æppel a kind of dried fig, *Lye, v. ciser-æppel.* Cysil-stan calculus, glarea, *Ben. v. cysel-stan.* Cyss, *es; m. a kiss; osculum, Beo. gl. v. cos.* Cys-sticce cheese; caseus, *Som.* Cystel a chesnut. Cystenbeam a chesnut-tree; castanea, *v. cystbeam.* Cys; *adj. [Frs. tzis] pure, clean; purus, mundus, v. cys-wuce, cis.* Cys-gerun [gerunnen run together, coagulated, hence our runnet] cheese, *Th. An.* Cyst, *e; f. choice, excellence, etc.* Cystlice bountifully; munifice, largiter, *Ben. Lye.* Cystum; *adv. with excellence, excellently; egregie, Beo. K. 1727.* \*Cys-wuce, *an; f. cleansing-week, the first week in Lent, Mt. 5, 42, Rubric.*

\*Cyte, *an; f. a cot, v. Spl. cite.* Cytel, cetel, \*es; *m. a kettle, etc.* \*Cyð, gecyð, ðe; *f. knowledge, a native country, etc.* \*Cyðere, *es; m. a witness, martyr, etc.* \*Cyððe, gecyððe of knowledge, *v. cyð.* Cyðung, *Ben. f. consideration; ruminatio, Ben. cywung, ceowung.*

D.

*b* Dæd-beta a deed amender, a penitent, *Gm. II. 452, 1.* -cène deed keen, bold; audax, *Beo. K. 3288.* -hata, *an; m. \*a hater of valour, id. 547.* -hwæt, se dæd-hwata, *g. -hwates deed quick or active, bold; fortis, Cd. 191, Th. p. 238, 12.* -weorc a deed-work, a great work, a feat; facinus, *Cd. 170, Th. p. 214, 27.* Dæft convenient, mild; accommodus, mitis, *Ben.* Dæftlice conveniently, fitly; commode, opportune, *Som.* \*Dæg, *g. dæges; d. dæge; pl. nom. ac. dagas; g. daga; d. dagum, m. a day, etc.* Dæg-dæd a day deed, *Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 18.* Dæge a ship, sign; pistris, *Ben: Cot. 173, Lye.* \*Dæges eage, *an; n. a day's eye, a daisy.* Dæg-feorm food for a day; unius diei firma, *Ethel. Test. Lye.* -hræfen; *g. -hræfnes m. a day raven, Beo. K. 4998.* -hwil, *e; f. day's space, life, id. 5448.* -leohta he who is the light of day, *Cd. 216, Th. p. 275, 3.* Dægmete a safron-coloured stone; agapis, *Som: Cot. 15, Lye.* Dæg-red, \*es; *n. early dawn, etc.* -red-sang a morning song, mattins, *Som. -rim, \*es; m. \*the morning; auro-ra, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 1.* \*Dægsan-stan, *es; m. DAUSTON.* Dægscade by day, or in the day-time; interdiu, *L. M. 1, 63, Som.* Dæg-sceald, *es; m. a day shield, a cloud; um-braculum, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 22.* -tid, *e; f. day-time, Cd. 80, Th. p. 100, 4.* -wæccan exuvia diurnæ, *R. 7, Lye.* -weard *es; m. a day ward, sentinel, Elf. gl. p. 56.* -wine daily expenses; expensæ diurnæ, *Som. Cot. 73, Lye.* -wist, *e; f. a daily repast, Th. An. -woma, an; m. a day spot, a cloud, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 26.* Dæl, *i. 3. dl- 2. A portion, etc. - - - to verbum: l. 14,* *j* \*Som. dæl. *j* Dæl-æx, *e; f. a large axe for cleaving wood; dolabra, id.* Dælf a digging, *Th. An. v. Spl. delf.* Dælmælum in parts, piecemeal, *Elf. gr. 38, v. mæl.* \*nimend, -neomend, *es; m. \*a partaker,*



*a partecipe*; participium, etc. -nimendlic *participial*, Som. -nimminge *a partaking*, id. Dælydnes, se; *f. a division*; partitio, id. v. dæling. Dæn-bære *woody vales*, id. v. den-bæra. Dæne-land *a land of valleys*; conuallis, Lps. 59, 6, Lye. Dæn-marc, e; *f. Dæn-merce*, an; *f. DENMARK*—To Dæn-marce, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 275, 25. To Dæn-mercan, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 276, 10: 1075, Ing. p. 283, 2, v. Spl. Den-marce. Dæn-ware, -waras; *g. a.*; *pl. m. inhabitants of valleys*; valicolæ, Som. Dærian *to injure*, Lye. v. derian. Dærstende *fermenting*, Ben. Dæð death, Th. An. v. deað. Dæðberende *mortal*, v. deað-bære. Dag *what is spread*, Som. v. daag. Daga, dagas, dagum *of days, days, to days*, *pl. g. ac. d. of dæg*. <sup>k</sup> Dalas parts, Cd. 16, Th. p. 20, 8, v. dæl. Dalo, e; *f. a den*; caverna, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 21. Danegeld Danegelt, *Danish tribute*, Som. Dar, e; *f. destruction, injury*, Th. An. v. daru. Darað, dareð, daroð, \*es; *m. a dart*, etc.

Dead-boren dead-born, Herb. 63, 2.

Deadsynig *guilty*; reus, C. Mt. 5, 21. Deagelian *to hide*, Beo. gl. v. diglian. Deagged, deag-wyrmed *troubled with the gout*; podagricus, R. 77, Lye. Deag-telg ostrum, Cot. 146. Deapung, e; *f. a dipping*; <sup>n</sup> immersio, Som. <sup>1</sup> Dearn dark, Th. An. v. deorc. Dearn hidden, Beo. gl. durn. Dearn loss; damnum, Som. v. daru. Deað-bana *a murderer*. -beám, es; *m. death-tree, tree of death*, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 13. -bed, des; *n. a death-bed*, Beo. K. 5798. -betæcan *morti tradere*, Mod. Confit. Lye. -cwealm [*cwealm destruction*] death, slaughter, Beo. K. 3338. -cwyllmend *mortificatus*, Lps. 78, 2, Lye. -dæg, es; *m. death day, day of death*, Beo. K. 372. -den, nes; *n. death's den*, Cod. Ex. 12b. -drep death-swoon, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 6. Deaðes-witegung, -witung, e; *f. a prophesying or divination by raising the spirits of the dead*; necromantia, Som. Deað-fæg *death colour, discoloured by death*; morte discolor, Beo. K. 1693. -rægl *death-cloth, pall*. -reaf *death-garment, or spoil, pillage*, Cot. 77; Som. -scua, an; *m. shade of death, death*, Beo. K. 318. \*-stede, es; *m. a death place*, Cd. 171, Th. p. 216, 2.

-sweltan *to suffer death, to die*; mortem pati, Som. -werig *death-weary*, Beo. K. 4245. -wic, es; *n. death residence, sepulchre*, id. 2551. \*-wyrð, e; *f. destiny*, Cot. 89, Lye. DEAW, es; *m. DEW*, etc. <sup>m</sup> Ded-hot *penitence*, Som. v. dæd-bot. Defenisc *of Devonshire*; Defonius, id. Dehter daughter, id. v. dohtor. Deira-wald, Deira-wudu *the wood of Deira, now Beverley*; Deirorum silva, vel saltus, id. Delf, es; *n. a delving, digging*, Th. An. Delfin *a dolphin*, Mone A. 275. Delfing *a DELVING, digging*, v. bedelfan. Demend, es; *m. a judge*; judex, Beo. K. 360. Demere, es; *m. id. Som. Demm loss*, Ors. 2, 4, Bar. p. 67, 11. Denfor, denu *a valley*, Th. An. Den-bæra *places yielding mast for fattening hogs*; valles nemorosse et glandiferæ porcis pascendis et saginandis idoneæ, Som. <sup>n</sup> Dene \*es; *m. a valley, plain*; wið þone dene, Gen. 13, 18. Dene *of a valley*, *g. d. ac. of denu*. Denemearc, e; *f. Denmark*, Chr. 1004, Ing. p. 178, 25: 1035, Ing. p. 207, 18. Deng, On dengum *in nauibus*, Prov. 13. Den-marce, -mearce, an; *f. Of Den-marcan*, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 273, 11: 1119, Ing. p. 340, 30. To Den-mearcan, Chr. 1075, Ing. p. 280, 30: 1084, Ing. p. 288, 11: 1087, Ing. p. 296, 33. Denn, es; *n. a den*; cubile, Beo. gl. v. denu. Densc *Danish*, Th. An. v. Denisc. Deofan; *p. deaf, we dufon*; *pp. dofen to sink*; mergere, Gm. I. 897, 5, v. gedufan. Deofe perfectus, Ben. Deofol-scinnia devils; dæmonia, Som. Deoðg, e; *f. dye*; tinctura, Beo. K. 1693. Deoðol secret, id. 547, v. Spl. dygel. Deohle secret, Som. v. deahla. Deope deeply; profunde, Cd. 130, Th. p. 165, 15, v. deoplice. <sup>o</sup> Deora-mægð, Dera-mægð *the province of Deira*. Derbyscir, e; *f. Derbyshire*, Chr. 1065, Ing. p. 253, 13. Deorc-græg *dark grey*; furvus, Som. Deor-cyn, es; *n. a kind of beast*, Th. An. -fald, -tun *a deer fold, a park*; cervorum hortus, Som. -hege *a DEER-HEY, a hedge against deer, or wild beast*; sepimentum, Som. Lye. Deorling, \*es; *m. a darling*, etc. <sup>p</sup> Deorwurðe, deorwyrðe, diorwurðe, es; *m. n. f. re precious*, etc. Dere damage, Som. v. daru. Der-

fan *to labour*, Lye, v. deorfæn. Dest doest, v. don.

<sup>q</sup> Dic, \*es; *m. a DIKE*, etc. <sup>1</sup> Diende lactantes, R. Mt. 21, 16, Lye. Digel; *g. digele, digle*; *f. a secret*, Th. An. Digellice secretly, Th. An. v. digelice. Digel-writere, es; *m. a secret writer, secretary*, Som. Digneras folles, Cot. 93, Lye. DIHT, \*e; *f. a disposing*; <sup>r</sup> Dile-sealf, e; *f. dill-salve*; medicamentum ex anetho confectum, Cot. 208, Lye. DIM; *g. m. n. dimmes*; *f. dimre*; dingende; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re, DIM, obscure*, Som. Dim-hof *a dark house, a cave*, den, Etf gr. 13, id. Dimme dimly, Th. An. Dincg dung; fimus; also, fallow land; no-vale, Som. Dingiung, e; *f. dunging*; stercoratio, Ben. Dinig dung, Ben. v. dincg. Dinor a penny, denarius, Som. Dinung, e; *f. a dinnig, tingling*; tinnitus, Lye. Diobul the devil, Som. v. deofol. Diogol secret, Lye. v. digle. Diolu secrets, Som. v. diohlu. Diorwurðe precious, v. Spl. deorwurðe. Dippan *to dip*, Ex. 12, 22: Ps. 67, 25, v. dyppan. Dirian *to hurt*, Som. v. derian. Dirling *a darling*, id. v. deorling. Dirn-liegend, es; *m. a secret-lier, an adulterer*, id. v. durn, etc. Dirodin, scarlet-dye, Lye. v. derodin. Dirstellice boldly, Som. v. dystrig. Disgung, e; *f. dotage, madness*; deliratio, id. Disig foolish, id. v. dysi.

Dobgende decrepit, very old; de-

<sup>s</sup> crepitus, Som. <sup>s</sup> Dolg, dolh, es; *m. a wound*, l. 4, \* Dolgbot. Dolg-drenc, *a wound drink*, Som. Dol-gilp, es; *m. foolish boasting, vain-glory*, Beo. K. 1012. Dølg-sealf wound salve, Som. Dolh-wund \*a sword or dagger wound, Th. An. Dollic foolish; stultus, Beo. K. 5288. Dollice foolishly, Cd. 15, Th. p. 19, 22. <sup>t</sup> \* Dolscipe folly. <sup>1</sup> Dòm-eađig blessed with power, Cd. 63, Th. p. 75, 29. Dòmern, \*es; *n. a judgment-place*, etc. Domige, etc. -dl. \* Domian ic domige; *p. ode*; *pp. od. v. a. to give judgment, to exalt, glorify*; gloriam tribuere, extollere; Cd. 192, Th. p. 241, 4: 192, Th. p. 239, 17. Dóm-léas powerless, dishonourable, id. 218, Th. p. 279, 13. -lice powerfully, effectually, bountifully, Jdth. p. 26, 10. Don a little fallow-deer; damula, Cot. 68, Lye. Donlica practicus Cot. 149, id. Doom questio,



R. Jn. 3, 25, *id.* v. dóm.  
 Doonde *laturi*, Cot. 197, *id.*  
 Dora of doors, from *doru*, v.  
 duru. <sup>u</sup> Dorlæcan a sort of  
*locusts*; *attaci*, Som. Doð  
 does, v. dón.  
 Dracan gypsum, Cot. 97, *Lye*.  
 Dracan-blód *dragon's blood*;  
 sanguis draconis, cinnabaris,  
*id.* 210, *id.* Dræf drove, p. of  
 drifan, v. *Spl.* Draf, \*e; f. a  
 drove; \* company, assembly,  
 etc. Drageductus; dragende  
 v. vehens, Ben. <sup>v</sup> Dreám-heal-  
 den, es; m. a pleasure-keeper,  
 Beo. K. 2455. <sup>\*</sup> Drecan; p.  
 drehte [drehte, Gm. I. 905,  
 6] pp. dreht to vex, *Th. An.*  
 Drete; g. m. n. es; f. re; *adj.*  
 muddy; turbidus, Gm. I. 735,  
 4. Drefliende and saftrien-  
 de rheumaticus, R. 77, *Lye*.  
 Dregende drying, Som. v. dri-  
 gan. Drehte vexed, p. of  
 drecan v. *Spl.* Drenc \*es;  
 m. a drink, drench, Beo. gl. v.  
 drinc. Drenigean to drain,  
 Ben. v. drehnigean. Dreog  
 modesty, Ben. v. gedreog.  
<sup>\*</sup> Dreor, es; m. blood, etc.  
<sup>v</sup> Dreor-fah blood-stained, Beo.  
 K. 964. Dreorig \*bloody,  
*id.* 2833. Dreorig-mód sad  
 of mind, Cd. 134, *Th.* p. 169,  
 24. Dreoriglice sadly; meste,  
*Th. An.* Dreorilice drea-  
 rily, mournfully, *id.* Dre-  
 pan; p. dræp, we dræpan;  
 pp. drepen to strike; ferire,  
 Gm. 897, 23: Beo. K. 3487.  
 Drepe, \*es; m. \* a blow, slay-  
 ing, etc. <sup>\*</sup> Dri; g. m. n.  
 driges; f. drigre, dreire, *adj.*  
 dry; aridus, Jos. 3, 17, etc.  
 Drias soothsayers, Prov. 23,  
 Som. v. dreas. Drias a pas-  
 ture; ager pascuus; dew  
 drias dew of the field; ros  
 agri, *Lye*: Mr. Thorpe reads  
 deaw-dripas dew-drops, Cd.  
 188, *Th.* p. 233, 17. Drien-  
 cen-georn a drunkard; vino-  
 lentus, Som. Drifan; p. dræf,  
 þu drife to drive, *Th. An.*:  
 Beo. gl. v. n. pelli; v. a. pel-  
 lere. Driht, dryht, e; f. a  
 company, a band of soldiers,  
<sup>x</sup> Beo. K. 236. <sup>z</sup> Drihten-weard  
 guardian-lord, Cd. 201, *Th.* p.  
 249, 24. Driht-mon a regu-  
 lator of a wedding, Som. v.  
 driht-guma. Drihtscipe, es;  
 m. dominion, lordship, Cd. 24,  
*Th.* p. 31, 14: Beo. K. 2939.  
 Driht-sele, dryht-sele a royal  
 hall, a hall, Beo. K. 964: 1527.  
 Driht-wurðe a theologian, Som.  
 Drinc, drenc, \*es; m. a drink,  
 etc. Drinc-lean præmia bi-  
 bendi honoraria, L. Cnut. pol.  
 78, Som. \*fæt, es; m. a  
 drinking vessel, Beo. K. 4606.

-laf, -lagu drink-law; assisa  
 potus, Som. Drof-denn a den,  
 or valley where droves of cattle  
 feed; armentorum cubile, *id.*  
 -man a drove-man, cattle keep-  
 er, *id.* <sup>z</sup> Drohtað, e; f. a so-  
 journ, conversation, Cd. 86, *Th.*  
 p. 109, 6: Beo. gl. Drohtian,  
 drohtnian to live, pass (time),  
*Th. An.* versare, Beo. gl. Dro-  
 petan to drop; stillare, Gm.  
 II. 218, 26, v. dropian, drop-  
 petan. Droppah stronius, Cot.  
 174. Dropsag sturnus, Ben.  
 Dror gore, *Lye*. v. *Spl.* dreor.  
<sup>\*</sup> Drosen, drosn, e; f. faeces,  
 Beo. gl. Druncen-læt lentus,  
 Cot. 124, *Lye*. Druncenscipe,  
 es; m. drunkenness; ebrietas,  
 Som. Druncenwall man ebri-  
 us, Past. 17, 8, *Lye*. Drusian,  
 p. ade; pp. od. to subside, set-  
 tle; sedare, Beo. K. 3260.  
<sup>z</sup> Dryht-bearn, es; n. a noble  
 child, *id.* 4065. Dryhtenlic  
 dominical, lordly, *Th. An.* v.  
 drihtenlic. Dryhtere, es; m.  
 a lord; dominus, Som. Dryht-  
 maðm, es; m. a lordly trea-  
 sure, Beo. K. 5681. -wyrd, a;  
 an; m. one speaking in the  
 name of the Lord, a divine,  
 Som. Dryming a whispering,  
 susurrus, *id.* Drync-werig  
 drink weary; temulentus, *id.*  
 v. drinc-werig. Drypa a  
 drop, *id.* v. dropa. Dryr, es;  
 m. blood, Cod. Ex. 56a, v. *Spl.*  
 dreor. Dryrines, se; f. sad-  
 ness, sorrowfulness; tristitia,  
 Mone C. 40.  
 Dufed sunk; mersus, Ben. v. duflan.  
<sup>a</sup> Duguðum with prosperity,  
 prosperously, Cd. 86, *Th.* p.  
 107, 33, v. duguð. Dulh-  
 rune pellitory of the wall, Som.  
 v. dolh-rune. Dumble ono-  
 crotales, Cot. 23, Ben. Dun-  
 cor dark; obscurus, Gm. II.  
 141, 34, v. deorc. Dúne  
<sup>b</sup> down, *Th. An.* <sup>b</sup> Dún-scræf,  
 es; n. a mountain cavern, Cod.  
 Ex. 56: Beo. gl. Duolma a  
 chaos, Som. v. dwolma. Dure-  
 leás doorless, *Th. An.* Dure-  
 ras valvæ, Cot. 183, *Lye*.  
 Dust-drenc dust or powder-  
 drink, a powder mixed with  
 liquid, and taken against the  
 jaundice, L. M. 3, 12, Som.  
 Duðhama, Duðhamor papy-  
 rus, R. 43, *Lye*.  
<sup>\*</sup> Dwæs; g. m. n. dwæses; f.  
 dwæses dull, etc. Dwelan  
 to deceive; decipere, Beo. K.  
 3468. Dweomere a juggler,  
<sup>c</sup> Som. v. gedwymer. <sup>c</sup> Dweorc,  
 dweorh, \*es; m. a dwarf.  
 Dweorge-dwosle pennynroyal,  
 pudding-grass; pulegium,  
 Herb. 49, *Lye*. Dwis stupid,  
 Som. v. dwæs. Dwosle pule-

gium, Ben. Dwyld sin, *Th.*  
*An.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwild. Dwyrg-  
 dwosle pudding-grass, Elf. gl.  
 16, *Lye*, v. *Spl.* dweorge-  
 dwosle.

<sup>\*</sup> Dyderung, e; f. a transfigura-  
 tion, phantom, delusion; trans-  
 figuratio, illusio, Som. v. dy-  
 drung. Dydest didst, p. of  
 dón. Dydring, es; m. [Plat.  
 dojer, döl, m.: Dut. dojer,  
 doojer, door, doir: Kil. doder,  
 m.: Ger. dotter m. in Upper  
 Ger. totter, toter; Old Ger.  
 tutiro, totter, dodero] a yolk;  
 ovi vitellus:—Dydring æges  
 a yolk of an egg, L. M. 1, 38:  
 Gm. III. 363, 28. Dygel  
 hidden; secretus, Beo. K. 2714,  
 v. *Spl.* deogol. Dygle deeply,  
 Cd. 178, *Th.* p. 224, 2, v. digle.  
 Dyglice secretly, Som. v. dige-  
 lice. Dygyl hidden, *id.* v.  
 digle. Dygylnes secrecy, *id.*  
 v. digelnes. Dyhle hid, co-  
 vered, *id.* v. digle. Dyhtnere  
 a steward, *id.* v. dihtnere.  
 Dyle a dill, *id.* v. *Spl.* dile.  
 Dylste, an; f. matter, corrup-  
 tion; tabum, sanies, L. M. 2,  
 29: 1, 31, Som. Dylstihite  
 purulent, matter; suppurati,  
 saniosi, L. M. 1, 29, Som.  
 Dym dim, *id.* v. dim. Dyncge  
 novale, H. Dyne \*thunder,  
 Cd. 222, *Th.* p. 289, 7, 27.  
 Dyneras folles, R. 106, *Lye*.  
 Dynian; p. ede; pp. od. to  
 make a din, to rush; strepere,  
 irruere: dynede, Jdth. 10, *Th.*  
*An.* p. 131, 45: Chr. 938, and  
 Wharton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry  
 by Price, vol. I. p. xcii. note.  
<sup>\*</sup> Feld denode secga swate  
 the field rushed with warriors'  
 blood; Athelstan's Victory, Ing.  
<sup>d</sup> p. 142, 5. <sup>d</sup> DYR, deor, dior  
 dear, precious, *Th. An.* Dyr-  
 wudu Deirorum sylva, Bd. 5, 2.  
 Dyre; adv. dearly; care, Beo.  
 K. 4606. Dyryn-hæmend,  
 -licgend, es; m. an adulte-  
 rer, fornicator; adulter, Som.  
 Dyrste, for durste, dorste durst,  
 p. of dear. Dyrsting-panne,  
 an; f. a frying-pan; sartago,  
 Ben. Dyrstlete bold, daring;  
 audax, Som. Dyrwyrðe pre-  
 cious, v. *Spl.* deorwurðe.  
 Dysig foolish, *Th. An.* v. disi.  
<sup>e</sup> Dyst dust, *id.* v. dust. Dyð-  
 homar, dyðhomer a shoot,  
 scion, cutting; malleolus, *id.*  
 E.

<sup>e</sup> Eacan; p. eoc; pp. eacen to  
 eke, etc. Gm. I. 896, 4, v.  
 ecan. Eacen increased, quick-  
 ened, Cd. 132, *Th.* p. 167, 15:  
 gifted, honoured, Beo. K. 394:  
 Cd. 179, *Th.* p. 224, 24, v.  
 eacan. Eacne conceived, Cd.  
 123, *Th.* p. 157, 14, v. eacnian.



Eadan; *p.* eod; *pp.* eaden to give, grant, ordain; concedere quasi in possessionem, gignere: swa him eaden wæs as was ordained for them, *Bt. F.* p. 139, 18. \*Ead-hreðig exulting in prosperity, or success, *Th. An.* \*Eades-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Eddes-bury, etc. \*Eadiglic happy, etc. Eadiglice happily; feliciter, beaté, *Beo. K.* 199. Ead-medlice humbly, *Th. An.* Ead-modian dignari, *Gm. II.* 585, 22. Eadmodlice humble, respectful; humilis, *Som.* Eadmundes-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* St. Edmundsbury, *Chr.* 1047. Eadnys, *se*; *f.* [ead a possession] happiness; felicitas, *Hick. I.* p. 135, 8. \*Eadulfes-næss, *es*; *m.* Walton on the Nase. Eærfoðu tribulatio, *Lye.* <sup>h</sup> Eafer-fern oak-fern, wall-fern; radiolus, *Som.* Eafor-fern, eafer-earn oak-fern, wall-fern, polypodium, *Som.* Mone *A.* 409: 471. Eagan-bregh an eye-brow; palpebra, *Som.* Eagan-bre-oh t a moment of time. v. eagan-bryhtm. Eagan-spind eye or cheek fat; adeps oculorum. \*Eæg-durue; *f.* eæg-byrl, *es*; *n.* a window. Eæg-ece eye-ach, *Som.* EAGE l. 4, \*oculus. Eagea of eyes, *v.* eage. Eages-prince the twinkling of an eye, *Som.* Eæg-flea a spot in the eye; albugo, *id.* Eæg-sealf eye-salve, *id.* Eæg-seoung, eæg-sioung a disease of the eye; glaucoma, *Som.* *Lye.* Eah an eye. Eah-mist eye mist, for the other compounds of eah *v.* eæg, etc. Eah-ring pupilla, *H.* Eah-teoð eighth, *Th. An.* v. eahtoða. Eah-teone eighteen, *Th. An.* Eah-tian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to observe, regard; observare, *Beo. K.* 2814. <sup>i</sup> Ealað-wyrt ale-wort, ale; cerevisia mustea, *Som.* Eald, yld; *m.* homines, *Beo. gl.* v. *Spl.* yld. Ealda, an; *m.* an old man, *Th. Apol.* Eald-awered worn, wasted, old; tritus, vetustus, *R. Ben.* 5. Ealdðom, *es*; *m.* old-age, *Th. An.* v. ealdóm. Ealde-láf, *e*; *f.* old inheritance, a sword, *Beo. K.* 1584. -uðwita, an; *m.* an historian; historicus, *Som.* v. *Spl.* eald-writer. Eald-fæder a father; pater, *Beo. K.* 743. -gesið, *es*; *m.* an old companion, *id.* 1700. -gestreon old treasure, *id.* 2761. -hettende, *es*; *m.* an old persecutor, *Th. An.* -metod old or great creator; creator, *Beo. K.* 1883. -mynster, OLD

MINSTER; vetus monasterium, opposed to, Niwe-mynster at Winchester, *Chr.* 1042. <sup>j</sup> \*Ealdor-duguð a chief magistrate. -leás princeless, *Beo. K.* 30: lifeless, *id.* 3173. Eald-Seaxe the old Saxons, *v.* Eald-Seaxan. -spell, *es*; *n.* an old speech, or discourse, a tale, *fable*, *Bt.* 39, 4. <sup>k</sup> -writer, *es*; *m.* an old writer, an antiquarian, *Som.* Eale \*of or with ale, *v.* *Spl.* ealu. Eale-gafof -gauef tribute, or excise of ale, *id.* Ealepe-tun an alehouse; taberna, *Som.* Eal-gearo all prepared, *Beo. K.* 154. -godwebbe all goodweb, all silk, *Cot.* 96, *Som.* -gylden all gilded, *Beo. K.* 2216. \*Ealh-stede, *es*; *m.* hall-stead, a palace, *Cd.* 208, *Th. p.* 258, 11, *v.* *Spl.* alh-stede. Eal-ifer jack in the hedge, ramsons; alliaria, *Som.* -iren all iron, tote ferreus, *Beo. K.* 4760. -lang all along, long, *id.* 3414. Eall-cyn every kind, *Som.* Ealle-offrung whole offering; holocaustum, *R.* 35, *Lye.* Ealles of all, totally, *Th. An.* Ealo, ealu; *g.* ealewes; *n.* ale, beer; cerevisia, *v.* aloð. Ealo-benc, *e*; *f.* an ale-bench, *Beo. K.* 2051: 5729. -gal an ale drunkard, *Cd.* 109, *Th. p.* 145, 15. Ea-lond, *es*; *n.* water-land, an island, *Beo. K.* 4662. Ealo-wæg, *e*; *f.* an ale-cup, *id.* 956: 985. Eal-rihte all right; penitus rectus, *R. Ben.* 72, *Lye.* Ealtæwe good, sound; bonus, integer, *Gm. I.* 248, 25. Ealprotbolla <sup>l</sup> claustrum, *R.* 72, *Lye.* <sup>l</sup> Ealufat an ale-vat; lacus, *Som.* \*Ealteawe good, v. ealtæwe, *Spl.* æltæwe. \*Ealu-clyfa, an; *m.* an alehouse. Ean one, ean-feald, etc. *v.* an, anfeald, etc. Eapel; *g.* eaples; *m.* an apple, *Cd.* 222, *Th. p.* 290, 7, *v.* *Spl.* æpel. Earban pulse, vetches, *Som.* v. earfan. Ear-beð trouble, difficulty; molestia, *Som.* *Ben.* v. *Spl.* earfoð. Earbetlice uneasily; difficile, *Som.* Earc, *e*; *f.* an ark, chest; cista, *Th. An.* v. arc. Earce-bord ark-board, the ark, *Cd.* 70, *Th.* 84, 26. Ear-clænend, *es*; *m.* an ear cleanser, a little finger, *v.* -finger. -coðu parotidæ, *R.* 11. Eard-lufe, an; *f.* country-love, beloved country; patria dilecta, *Beo. K.* 1377. Eardigean to dwell, *Cd.* 121, *Th. p.* 156, 19, <sup>m</sup> v. eardian. <sup>m</sup> Eard-stapa, an; *m.* an earth-stepper, a man, *Cod. Ex.* 76, b. Eardung-hus a dwelling-house, or abid-

ing place; habitatio domus, *Bd.* 4, 28. Earfan a kind of pulse, or vetch; ervum, *L. M.* 1, 8. \*Earfoð, *e*; *f.* difficulty, trouble; molestia, *Gm. II.* 257, 2: *Beo. K.* 1062. Ear-fôð-fere difficult to be passed; difficilis transitu. -hawe visu, *Lye.* -læte emissu. -recco narratu. -rime numeratu, *id.* *Gm. II.* 550, 9. Earfoð-sið a painful journey, *Cd.* 72, *Th. p.* 89, 5. -frag, *e*; *f.* a troublesome time, *Beo. K.* 564. Eargeat a ravenous bird; harpa, *Som.* v. earn-geat. Ear-hring, *es*; *m.* an ear-ring; <sup>n</sup> inauris, *Ex.* 32, 2. <sup>n</sup> -læppa, an; *m.* an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear, *Beo. K.* 564. -locas the fore-locks, hair drawn over the forehead; antice, *Lye.* -preon, *es*; *m.* an ear-pin, ear-ring; inauris, *R.* 65. Earm-gigirelan bracelets; dextralia, *Cot.* 63. \*boga an elbow. \*heort \*merciful, *Dial.* 1, 2. \*Earming, *es*; *m.* a poor, miserable being; miser, etc. Earm-sceapen miserably made, a wretch, *Beo. K.* 2702. \*Earmuða, an; *m.* Yarmouth. Earn-geap -dl. \*-geat, *e*; *f.* [græt a goat] the goat eagle, vulture; arpa, *q.* harpyia, <sup>o</sup> *Mone. A.* 2. <sup>o</sup> Earpe, an; *f.* a harp, *v.* hearpe. Ear-ring an ear-ring, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ear-hring. Ears, *es*; *m.* podex, *v.* ærs, *es*; *m.* -scrypel ear-scraper, the little finger, *Mone. A.* 217. Ears-end the buttock; nates, *id.* 251. Earð-dyne, -styrung an earthquake, *Som.* \*Ear-wiega, an; *m.* an earwig; blatta forficularis. -wreon an ear-ring, *Som.* *Ben.* East-Centingas East Kentians, or men of East Kent, *Chr.* 1009, *Ing.* p. 183, 17. Easten from the east, *Cd.* 27, *Th. p.* 35, 16, <sup>p</sup> v. East, adj. <sup>p</sup> \*Easter; *pl.* eastr Easter, *Th. An.* Ea-steð, *es*; *n.* a river's bank, *id.* East-folc people of the east, *Som.* \*Eastre, an; *f.* easter; pascha, *Gm. II.* 134, 9. East-suð south-east, *Som.* -weg, *es*; *m.* east-way, *Cd.* 174, *Th. p.* 220, 11. Eatan to eat, *Som.* v. etan. \*Eað-ben, *e*; *f.* a humble prayer. <sup>q</sup> Ea-perl an eye-hole, a window, *Som.* v. eagh-byrl. Eapost most easily, *Th. An.* sup. of eaðe. Eatol terrible, for atol, *Beo. K.* 4951. Eatole Italy; Italia, *Som.* Eatol-ware, waras; *pl.* m. Italians; Itali, *Som.* \*Eawian to shew, *Bd.* 2, 6, *Sm. p.* 508, 24: *Beo. gl.* Exanmuða, an; *m.* Exmouth, etc.



\*Eaxel, e; f. a shoulder, etc.  
 \*Beo. gl. \*Eaxl-gestealla, an; m. a shoulder or arm companion, a bosom friend, Beo. K. 2652.  
 \*Ebba, an; m. an ebb. \*Ebbian; p. ode; pp. od. to ebb. Ebe-re-morð open murder, manslaughter, Som. Ebbolsan to blaspheme; blasphemous, id. Eburðring, v. Spl. efor-þryng. Ebylgan to be angry; irasci, Ben.  
 Ecea, eccan, def. m. for eca, ecan, from ece eternal. Ecg, e; f. an edge, l. 3, dl-2 Applied, etc. --- to animi: l. 8, -dl-2 Cd. 162: Mann. Ecg-bana, an; m. a sword killer; qui ense interimit, Beo. K. 2524. -clif, es; n. a sea-cliff, id. 5781. Ecged edged, sharpened; acutus, Som. Ecg-hete, es; m. war-hate, Beo. K. 3473. -þræc, es; f. war or savage courage, id. 1185. Ecilma gout in the feet, Som. v. Spl. æcelma. Ecilmæht one who has got in his feet, Som. \*Ec-soðlice but, truly; ac, vere, id.  
 Eder, edcir, edcyr, \*re; f. also, edcerre, es; m. a return, Cd. 223, Th. p. 293, 7. Edcoelnes, se; f. a pleasant coolness; refrigeratio, Ps. 65, 11, Lye. Eddysc household stuff, Lye, v. yddisc. Eder-bryce a hedge breaking, Som. v. edor-bryce. Ed-hwyrft, es; m. a return, tumult: reditus, Beo. K. 2562. Edignys happiness, Som. v. eadignes. Edisc-weard a parkward, a keeper, id. Cot. 26, Lye. Ed-iung young, Som. v. ed-geong. \*lensende relative, id. v. ed-lesende. -melu holy sacrifices, or ceremonies, id. -mod mild, obedient, Ben. v. eadmod. -neow anew, Cd. 17, Th. p. 20, 25. -neowung a renewing, v. ed-niw, etc.  
 \*Edre a drain, Som. v. æddre. Edulfstæf, family staff, or support, Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 16. Ed-wendan to turn again, to escape, Beo. K. 557. -wend, es; m. an escape, a reverse; evasio, id. 4372. Ed-wist-full substantial, Som. v. edwistic.  
 \*Ed-wyrpan to unwar, ameliorate; meliorari, Lye.  
 Efan even, Som. v. efen. Efelaste the herb mercury, id. v. efen-lesten. Efen-beorhte evenly or equally bright, Bt. 179, F. p. 88, 8. -cristen a fellow christian, Lye. v. emn. -dyr alike or equally dear. -gemæca, an; m. a companion. -gereord, es; n. an evening repast, a supper, Som. -gereordian to sup, Lye. -hād, es; m. even-hood, a like condition, Gm. II.

635, 20. -hæftling, es; m. a co-captive, Mann. -heap, es; m. a fellow soldier, Som. -herenis, se; f. a praising together, Ps. 32, 1, id. -herian to praise together, id. -hlyta, an; m. a consort, Som. Gm. II. 635, 21. -læcestre, an; f. a female imitator; imitatrix, Som. -læcung, e; f. a matching. -lesten the herb Mercury, id.  
 \*metan to make equal, compare, id. -mête, es; m. even-meat, supper, id. -nu even now; etiam nunc, Lye. -rice, es; n. equal power, Bd. 5, 10. -sarig even or equally sorry, Dial. 2, 1, Lye. -swediglic consubstantial, Som. -þenung, e; f. even-food, supper. -þeow, es; m. -þeowa, an; m. a fellow servant. -þrowung, e; f. a suffering together, compassion, Som. -þware agreeing; concurs, Gm. II. 653, 4. -towistic consubstantial, Som. -wæge, an; f. even balance or weight, id. -wel even well, equally, Lye. -weorcan to co-operate, Som. -weorð even worth, equivalent, id. -werod, es; n. a fellow soldier, id. -wiht even weight, id. -wyrcan to co-operate, id. -wyrung, e; f. a co-operating, id. -wyrhta, an; m. a fellow worker, id. -wyrðe equally worthy, id. -yrfweard, es; m. a coheir. Efer a boar, Th. An. v. eafor. Efer-fearn oak fern, Lye, v. Spl. eafor-fern. Efern evening, late; sero, C. R. Mk. 6, 47. Efese, \*an; f. eaves. Efest a hastening; festinatio, Gm. I. 230, 4. Efn, on efn, on emn even, over against; e regione, contra, Beo. K. 5801. Efne even, just; Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 11, v. efen. Efne alumen et styleria, R. 41, 56, Lye. Efne-eald even old, coeval, R. 9, Lye. -geccernan to turn about, C. Lk. 7, 9. -gehaðrigan to restrain; co-angustare, C. R. Lk. 19, 43. -gehnawantoagree; consentire, id. 23, 5, Lye. -gespittan to spit together; conspuere, C. Mk. 14, 65. -geþæhtian to think alike, to agree, C. Mt. 18, 19. -geþoncigan to give thanks together, R. Lk. 15, 9. -team, es; m. a conspiracy, C. Ja. 9, 22. -þegn, es; m. a fellow servant, C. Mt. 18, 29. Efnes, emnes plané; to emnes over against, Beo. gl. Efnlicnes, se; f. an equality, Past 17, 9, Lye. Efn-þeow, es; m. a fellow servant, Past 29. -gedælan to share alike, Cd. 146, Th. p. 183, 22. \*Ef-

nian to perform, execute, id. 181, Th. p. 227, 7, 13. Efor-fearn wall fern, Herb. 85, v. Spl. eafor-fern. Efor-þrote the sea-onion, Som. v. efor-þrote. \*Eft-aniwian to renew, restore, save, R. Mt. 8, 25. -awacian to reawaken, revive, Bd. 5, 12. -awoende dwelt again, returned, C. Lk. 8, 55. -colian to recoll, C. Mt. 24, 12. -cyme, es; m. a return, Beo. K. 5788. -cynnnes edniwung a renewing of the kind, regeneration, C. Mt. 19, 25. -cyrran to return, Som. -foerde went again; recessit, R. Lk. 4, 13, v. faran. -gan to go again; iterare, Ben. -gebetan to make better again, to restore. -gebigcan to buy again, redeem, Som. -gecyrran to pursue again, Bt. R. 164, F. p. 46, 3. -gelangan to send for again, to recall, Lye. -gemyndian to remind, C. Mt. 26, 75. -ge-niwan to renew again, id. 17, 11. -myndig mindful, C. Jn. 12, 16. -niwian to restore, C. Mk. 8, 25. -onfon to take again, Bd. 4, 10. -redan to read often, Som. -sceawian to look often, to regard, C. Mt. 22, 16, Lye. -selenis a giving back; retributio, Ben. -selan to give back, Lye. -sið, es; m. a renewed journey, Beo. K. 2664. -siðian to go back, return, Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 31. -sprytan to resprout, Som. -togoten refusus, Bd. 4, 16. -wendan to turn back, R. Mt. 12, 44, Lye. Eftwyrd afterword, Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 15, v. ætweard. Eftyn-gemetyn comparatus, Ps. 48, 12, 21, Lye.  
 Egan tabescere, Ben. Egbuan to inhabit; incollere, id. \*Egele troublesome; molestus, Gm. II. 104, 6. Egelian to ail, id. 104, 17, v. eglian. Eghuona \*undique, C. Mk. 1, 45. \*Egle, an; f. an ear of corn, etc. Egleswurð EYLESWORTH, Chr. 963, v. Ægleswurð. Egor, \*es; m. the sea, etc. Egor-here, es; m. a water host, Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 23. \*Egsa, an; m. fear, etc. Egpere a harrower, Som. v. egepere. Eg-wearde maris custodia, Beo. K. Apr. 480.  
 \*Ehtan -dl. \*Ehtian; p. ehte, hi ehtað to persecute, Cd. 193, Th. p. 241, 25, etc. Ehting \*es; m. ehtung, e; f. persecution, etc. Eihwelc every, Th. An. v. æghwile. Eiseg icy, Cd. 213, Th. p. 267, 10. Eiðe traha, R. 1, Lye. Elboga, an; m. an elbow, etc.



<sup>a</sup> Eldo - gebunden *bound with age*, Beo. K. 4218. Eleberge, eleberie, an; f. an olive. Ele-horn an oil-horn, Som. Elehtre myrrh; myrrha, id. Mone, A. 427. Elesdrisma amurca, Ben. \*Eleself oil-salve. Eleseocche fiscum, R. 66. ELF. l. 1. dl.- ælfenne. \*Elfen, ne; f. an elfe, a fairy; lamia. Elfet, elfetu a swan; cygnus, Mone A. 5. El-land es; n. a foreign land, Beo. K. apx. 6034. Ellebor hellebore, <sup>b</sup> Som. \*Ellen \*g. ellnes, elnes; n. strength, etc. Ellen-camp, es; m. a powerful contest, a fight. -campian to contend vigorously, Cot. 4. Lye. -dæd, e; f. a powerful, valiant, or good deed, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 13. -gæst, es; m. a bold guest, Beo. K. 171. Ellenlice powerfully; potenter, id. 4239. -mæro, e; f. great glory, id. 1649. -spræc, e; f. bold speech, Th. An. -priste boldly, daring, id. -weorc, es; n. bold, or heroic work, Beo. K. 1315. Eller-seoc deadly sick, id. 4503. Elles-hwergen elsewhere; aliorum, id. 1315. -hwider towards another place, Elf. gr. 38, Lye. Ellor-gæst, es; m. a strange guest, a stranger, Beo. K. 2697. -gast, es; m. [gast a spirit] a strange spirit, id. 1608. -sið, es; m. a strange path, death, id. 4897. Elmes-hlaf, es; m. an alms-loaf, Th. An. Elmesse, an; f. alms, id. v. Spl. ælmesse. \*ELN, e; f. an ell, Mone A. <sup>c</sup> 204, etc. \*Elne \*of an ell, v. Spl. eln. Elne boldly, bravely; fortiter, Beo. K. 1780. Elnes of strength, Cd. 47, Th. p. 59, 32, v. Spl. ellen. Elnian to strengthen, comfort, Th. An. Elone wild marjorum, Som. v. ealone. Elra? strange, foreign; peregrinus, Beo. K. 1498. Elpeod, e; f. a foreign nation, foreigner, Th. An. Elpeodung, e; f. living in a foreign land, id. v. elpeodignes. Eluh-tre myrrh, Som. v. elehtre.

Embe-doen to encompass, Som. -hembend circumscriptum, Cot. 24. -hwyrfan to go about, environ, Som. -hwyrt a circuit, id. v. ymbe -hwyrt. <sup>d</sup> -standan to stand by or about, Lk. 12, 1. -þanc animad-versio, Pref. R. Conc. -utan-standan to stand without, Mk. 14, 47. Embene, nom. ac; g. -a; d. -um, Amiens, Chr. 884. Emb-faran to go about, Mt. 9, 35. -ferte circuitus, Lye. Embren bathoma, bathama, Cot. 24, Lye. Embrin [emb-

irn an encircling iron, a fetter] balus, Cot. 203, Mann. Emb-scrud clothed about, clothed, Som. -scredan to clothe, envelop, Lye. -settan to set around, to besiege, Ors. 2, 3. -syllan circumdare, Som. -trymman to fence or fortify around, id. -trymming, trymmung a fortifying or fencing about, id. Em-don to surround, id. \*Emete, emitte, an; f. an ant, v. Spl. æmete. Emmecan to be made equal, id. Emmes evenness, to emnes, over against, v. emmys. Emmung equally long, Ors. 1, 8. -micl equally great, Bt. 42. -scolere, es; m. a school-fellow, Ben. -þeow, es; m. a fellow servant, Lye. Em-nyht the <sup>e</sup> equinox, Som. v. emniht. \*Em-sniðan to cut around, to circumcise, Ben. Emtrymming, l. 1, dl.- e, f.

<sup>f</sup> Ende-byrdnes, se; f. summitas, Gm. II. 447, 31. Endebyrdes orderly, Bt. F. p. 44, 41. \*Ende-byrdian to arrange, order, Th. An. Ende-dæg the last day, Som. Beo. K. 1268. -lean, es; n. an end reward, punishment, Cd. 181, Th. p. 227, 15. -men end-men, borderers, Som. -rim, es; m. a last number, a number, Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 24. \*sæta, an; m. an end or border, inhabitant; limitis incola, Beo. K. 479. Endleof eleven, Som. v. endlufon. End-mæst endmost, last, id. v. endemæst. End-stæf an epilogue, end, death, id. v. ende-stæf. Enge narrow; angustus, <sup>g</sup> Beo. K. 2819. \*Engla-lagu, e; f. the English law, or jurisdiction, L. Cnut. pol. 14, Lye. \*Engle nom. ac; g. -a; d. -um; pl. m. [Ger. anger m: Swed. ång m: Dan. eng c: Icl. engi n; A.S. ing; these words all denote a meadow, low pasture ground; hence, Anglen, and Anglo-Saxon, the land and inhabitants of a low, or flat country, synonymous with Niedersachsen Low-Saxon] Anglen, Angles, etc. Engliscmon an Englishman, Som. Engyl an angel, id. v. engel. Ent-cyn, nes; n. giant-kind, giant-race, Num. 13, 33. Entisc giantish; giganteus, Beo. K. 5954.

Eoc increased, p. of eacan, v. Spl. Eod granted, p. of eadan, v. Spl. Eodor a hedge; eodor-bryce a house-breaking, L. Alf. pol. 36, etc. v. edor, etc. \*Eofer, es; m. a boar, Ps. Th. 79, 13: Beo. K. 2217, v. eafor. Eoforen belonging to a boar; apri-

nus, Som. Eoforen-denu, e; f. a boar vale, id. Eofores-rude quoddam rufa genus, apris, fortasse, gratum, id. Eofor-fearn -fern oak-fern, wall-fern, v. Spl. eafor-fern. Eofor-lic like a boar, Beo. K. <sup>h</sup> 604. <sup>h</sup> -þrote squill, or sea-onion, Som. Mone A. 438. -þryn, [eofer-þring, from eofer a boar; þrang a throng, crowd] a heap or herd of boars? Gm. Myth. p. 417, 418. Eoh, es; m. [Plat. ehū] a horse; equus; Bryth. l. 375, Beo. K. 1st, Ed. p. 239. Eolet, es; m. or n. trouble, a sailing; molestia, navigatio, Beo. K. 446. Eolh, es; m. an elk; alce, Gm. II. 311, 2, v. elch. Eond-scynan to shine beyond, Th. An. v. Spl. geond-scynan. Eorc-an-stán, eorcan-stán, es; m. a precious stone, Cod. Ez. 124, b. Beo. K. 2416, v. eorcan-stán. Eorlding, ærðling some sort of bird, Mone A. 5: Elf. gl. p. 63, 40. Eord-rest lying on the ground as a penitent, Som. v. Spl. eorð-rest. Eored-geatwe, an; f. war apparatus, Beo. K. 5727. -men horse-men, Lye. v. eorod-man, rædhere. Eorl a man, Cd. 93, Th. p. 120, 13. Eorl-weorod; es; n. a troop of warriors, Beo. K. 5782. Eorm an arm, Som. v. earm. Eormen-cyn, nes; n. human kind, or race, Beo. K. 3909. -grund, es; m. the earth, id. 1711. -láf, e; f. a great legacy, id. 4463. -leaf malva erratica, Mone A. <sup>i</sup> 538: Beo. gl. \*Eornoste earnestly, vigorously, Th. An. Eorodmedehoneysuckle, honeywort, Som. Eorp-werod a legion, host, Cd. 151, Th. p. 190, 4. Eorre angry; iratus, Beo. K. 2893. Eorrian to be angry, or yeery; irasci, Som. v. eorsian. Eors-cripel a snail, id. v. eorð-cripel. Eorð-a-tilia, an; m. the earth's tiller, a farmer, Gen. 4, 2, v. tylia. Eorð-beofung, e; f. an earthquake, Som. -bigenga, an; m. an earth cultivator; terræ cultor, terrigena, Bd. 4, 3. -buend, es; m. an earth dweller, an inhabitant, Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 20. -cend earth-born, earthly, T. Ps. 48, 2. -cunde earthly, Cd. 79, Th. p. 98, 8. -cyn the earth kind, human race, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 10. -cyning, es; m. an earth or great king, id. 189, Th. p. 235, 14: Beo. K. 2304. -draca, an; m. an earth serpent, id. 5420. \*dyne earth-din or quake, Chr. 1060. -fæst fast



in the earth, *Th. An.* -fæt, es; *n.* an earthen vat or vessel, *Cod. Ex.* 98: *Beo. gl.* -gealle, an; an earth-gall; centauriamajor, *L. M.* 2, 8: *Mone A.* 373: *C. 6.* -hnut an earth-nut, *Som.* -hroernis, se; *f.* an earthquake, *C. Mt.* 27, 54. -hūs, es; *n.* an earth-house, a den, \*grave, *Th. An.* -matu an earth worm, *Som.* v. maða. -mistel earth misleto, *id.* -nafel the navel or centre of the earth, the herb navel-wort, *id.* -reced, es; *m.* an earth house, a cave, *Beo. K.* 5434. -rest, e; *f.* a lying on the ground, prostration, *Cot.* 31. -ryrnes an earthquake, *v.* -hroernis. -scraef, es; *n.* an earth den, a cave, *Cd.* 122, *Th. p.* 156, 27. -sele, es; *m.* an earth dwelling, a cavern, *Beo. K.* 4815. -sliht, e; *f.* slaughter, *Nun.* 22, 4. -styrenys, -styrung, e; *f.* an earthquake, *Nicod.* 15. -tylia, an; *m.* an earth-tiller, a farmer, *Jn.* 15, 1. -tyrewe, an; *n.* earth-tar, bitumen, *Ors.* 2, 4. -westm, es; *m.* earth-fruit, *Bd.* 1, 14. -ware, -waras, earth dwellers, *Ors.* 3, 5. -weall, es; *m.* an earth-wall, a mound, *Bd.* 1, 5, 12. <sup>3</sup> -weorc, es; *n.* earth or field work, *Er.* 1, 14. -wiga, an; *m.* an earth-wig, or beetle, *Ben. Lye.* -witegung, e; *f.* earth divination; geomantia, *Som.* Eosol, eosul an ass, *R. Mt.* 21, 2, *v. Spl.* esol. Eostermonað Easter-month, *April, Som.* v. easter. Eóten, es; *m.* a giant, monster; gigas, *Beo. gl. v. Spl.* ent. Eótenisc gigantic, monstrous, *Beo. K.* 3115. Eow, fiðer-fote fugel gryps, *R.* 18. Eowa of ewes, *v.* eowu. Eowan to shew, *Th. An.* v. eowian. Eow-berge, an; *f.* yew-berries, *L. M.* 3, 63. Eowed shewn, *Cd.* 202, *Th. p.* 250, 4, *v.* eowian. Eowoice of or belonging to an ewe or sheep, *Som.* Eowres of your, *g. s. m.* of ewer. Eowð a flock; grex, *id.* Eowyrstras sheep-folds, *id. v. Spl.* eowestre.

<sup>Ep</sup>-flood the low flood, *Lye.* v. nep. Erbe an inheritance, *Th. An. v. Spl.* yrfe. Er-blæd, -blead, es; *m.* ear-blade, straw, stubble; stipula, *Ex.* 15, 8, *Thw.* \* *Noðe* p. 29, 16. \* Erdling, es; *m.* a bittern, heron; bitorius, ardea palustris, *Lye.* Eregend-peow, es; *m.* a ploughman, *Som.* v. erian. Eren iron, *id. v.* iren. Erend-gewrit a written errand, a letter, *id.* Erend-raca a messenger, *v.* ærend-raca. Erexna-wong paradise, *R. Lk.* 23, 43, *v.*

neorcsen. Erfe-gewrit an inheritance-writ, a charter; donationis charta, *Heming.* p. 120, *Lye.* Erfe-land, es; *n.* hereditary land, *Th. An. v.* yrfe, *Spl.* yrfe. \* Erming-stræt, e; *f.* Erming-street. Erre an-gry, *Som.* v. Spl. eorre. Ersc a park, warren; vivarium, *Ben. Lye.* v. edisc. Erscen an urchin, a hedgehog; herinaceus, *Som.* Ersc-hæn, a partridge; coturnix, *Mone A.* 69. Erþon þe before, ere that, *Som.*

Esa gescot a spear of the gods; divorum jaculum, *Gm. Myth.* p. 17. Esceapa a pateh; commissura, *C. Lk.* 5, 36, *v.* scyp. <sup>1</sup> Esel, d. esle a shoulder, *Cd.* 228, *Th. p.* 307, 18, *v. Spl.* eahl. Esne-wyrhta an; *m.* male wright, workman, artisan; mercenarius, operarius, *L. Alf. pol.* 39. Esot \* es; *m.* [Plat. Ger. esel *m.* Dut. ezel *m.*; Ot. esil, *m.* Moes. asilus, *m.*; Boh. osil; Pol. osiel; Gael. Ir. asal, *f.*] an ass; assinus: ongan þa his esolas bætan began then his asses to [bit] bridle, *Cd.* 138, *Th. p.* 173, 25. Est east; est-dæl east part; est-geat east-gate, etc. *v.* east, etc. Este favouring, mild; favens, mitis, *Beo. K.* 1884. Ester-dæg Easter-day, *Som.* v. easter, *adj.* Est-fullice devoutly; devotè, *Dial.* 2, 16. Estlice kindly, freely, *Som.* v. estelice. Esul an ass, *Cot.* 16, *v. Spl.* esol. Esul-cweorn a mill turned by an ass; mola asinaria, *Cot.* 16.

<sup>m</sup> Eð-be-gete easy to be gotten; facile adeptus, *Beo. K.* 5717. Eðel, \* es; *m.* n. one's own residence or property; allodium, etc. \* Eðele noble, *v. Spl.* æðele. Eðel-cyning, es; *m.* a king of a country, *Cod. Ex.* 22, b: *Beo. gl.* -earde, es; *m.* a native dwelling, *Cd.* 92, *Th.* 116, 33. -meare, e; *f.* a country's limit, *Cd.* 85, *Th. p.* 106, 9. -riht, es; *n.* a land or country's right, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* 191, 8. -seld, -setel, -setl, es; *n.* a native seat, an abiding place, *Cd.* 90, *Th. p.* 113, 32. -staðol, es; *m.* a native settlement, *Cd.* 5, *Th. p.* 6, 25. -þrym, mes; *m.* a country's dignity, *Cd.* 79, *Th. p.* 98, 23. -turf, e; *f.* native turf or soil, *Cd.* 127, *Th. p.* 162, 6. -weard, es; *m.* a country's keeper or ruler, a prince, *Th. An.*: *Beo. K.* 1226. -wynn, e; *f.* inheritance, pleasure; possessionum avitarum gaudium, *Beo. K.* 4981. Eðe-

linga-denu, e; *f.* Alton, *Hants.* *Lye.* v. Æðelinga-denu. Eðge-syne easy to be seen, *Beo. K.* 2214. Eðm vapour, smell, *Cd.* 228, *Th. p.* 309, 4, *v.* æðm. <sup>n</sup> Eðyl-stæf, es; *m.* a family staff or support, *Cd.* 101, *Th. p.* 134, 11. Eðyl-turf e; *f.* native soil, *Cd.* 12, *Th. p.* 14, 26, *v. Spl.* eðel-turf. Etiewan to shew, *Lye.* v. æteowian.

Euen-ece co-eternal, *Som.* -hlyt-ta, an; *m.* a companion, *id.* -læcan to compare, *id. v.* efen, efen-ece, etc. Euor-fearn wall fern, *id. v. Spl.* eaforfern. Ewede, \* es; *n.* a flock; grex, *Ps.* 77, 57, *v.* eowed. Ewestre, \* an; *f.* a sheep-fold; ovile, *Gm.* III. 327, 27. \* Exan-muða, an; *m.* Exmouth, *v. Spl.* Eaxan-muða. \* Exel; *g.* exle; *f.* a shoulder, *Cd.* 142, *Th. p.* 177, 7, *v. id.* eaxel.

F.

<sup>o</sup> Faca \* of spaces; facu spaces; from fæc, *v. Spl.* Facan; *p.* ade to get, procure; acquirere, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Som.* Lye. \* Fācen; *g.* fācnes; *n.* deceit, etc. Fācen-searo, es; *n.* a deceitful wile; dolosæ insidiæ, *Cod. Ex.* 83 b. Fācen-stafas, [stæf, es; *m.*] deeds of treachery, *Beo. K.* 2030. Fagc, es; *n.* plaice, a kind of fish; plateia, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* 77, 52, *v.* floc. Fæc, \* fāces; *pl. nom. ac.* facu; *g.* faca; *n.* a space, etc. Fædem a fathom, *Som.* v. fæðem. Fæder-dæd, e; *f.* fatherly deed, *Beo. K.* 4114. -æðelo, e; *f.* a father-nobility, origin, ancestry, *Cd.* 161, *Th. p.* 209, 24: *Beo. K.* 1815. -eðel, es; *m.* a father-land or country, *Ors.* 4, 9. -geard, es; *m.* a paternal court, *Cd.* 50, *Th. p.* 64, 20. -rice, es; *n.* a paternal kingdom, *id.* 220, *Th. p.* 238, 22. -slaga, an; *m.* a father slayer. Fæderen-cnosi, es; *n.* a paternal race, *L. Alf. pol.* <sup>p</sup> *g.* Fæderlice, *adv.* fatherly, *Th. An.* Fæderyn-cyn paternal kind or race, *Cd.* 170, *Th. p.* 213, 29. Fæderen-cyn paternal race, *Cod. Ex.* 11 b. *v.* fæderen. Fædrunga, an; *m.* any parental relation, *Beo. K.* 4251. Fægn fain, glad, *Lye.* v. fægen. Fægð vengeance, *Ors.* 6, 3, *v. Spl.* fæhð. \* Fæhð, e; *f.* feud, etc. Fæld-ælbyn, ne; *f.* [of elfen, ne; *f.* a fairy] a nymph of the wood, *Som.* Fælga -dl. \* Fælg, fælge a felly, *Som.* v. *Spl.* felg. \* Fællan to offend, *R. Mt.* 5,



29. \*Fælnis an offence, *R. M.* 18, 7. Fælsian; *p. ode; pp. od to purify, atone, recompence; purificare, expiare, Gm. I.* 908, 9: *Beo. K.* 4695. \*Fæng-tôð a fang tooth, canine tooth, *Lye. Fæola many, Som. v. fela. Fær, es; m. n? a journey, etc. Beo. K.* 2130: 1150. Fær, es; *m. deceit; dolus? id. 4013: Gm. III.* 481, 36. Færan to go, *Elf. gr.* 30, *Lye. v. faran.* \*Fær-coð, es; *f. a sudden disease, etc. Færela penetralia, Scint.* 81. Færennys, se; *f. a transmigration, passage, Lye. v. færnes. Fær-fyll a sudden fall, Cot. 112. -gripe, es; m. a sudden gripe or contest, Beo. K.* 1469. -gryre, es; *m. a sudden horror, id. 346. -nið, es; m. sudden mischief, id. 946. -sceaða, an; m. a fierce robber, Th. An. -searo, es; m. sudden deceit, Cod. Ez.* 19. Færmo nuptiae, *Ben.: C. Jn.* 2, 1. rFær-tyhted bedridden, *Som. Fær-wyrd death, id. v. for-wyrd. Fæs; g. es; pl. nom. ac. fasu: g. fasa; n. a fringe, etc. Fæscæftnes, se; f. poverty; paupertas, Lye. \*Fæsel, fæsl, es; m. offspring. Fæste-gefu fast growing, Som. v. gefu. Fæsten, es; n. a fortress, \*the firmament, Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 27. Fæst-hræd bold, *Lye. v. fæst-ræd, \*\*Fæt; g. fætēs; d. e; pl. nom. ac. fatu; g. -a; d. -um; n. a vessel, etc. \*Fæt; g. m. fættes; f. fætre adj. fat, thick, dense; Beo. K.* 664, v. fætt. Fæted fattened, thickened, *id. 2065. v. fættian. Fætels \*es; m. a bag, etc. \*Fæter, feoter a fetter, C. Mk.* 5, 4, etc. Fæða an army, *Som. v. feða. \*Fæðm, es; m. a fathom, etc. Fæðer-homa a feather covering, Junius Cd. p. 11, 1, v. Spl. feðer-homa. Fæðmende that hath many bendings; sinuosus, Som. Fæðra an uncle, a relation, *id. v. fædera. \*Fáh, gefáh, fág, es; m. a foe, an enemy, Beo. K.* 1616, etc. Fáh-mon; -wer, es; *m. a foe-man, an enemy, Som. Cd. 64, Th. p. 78, 10. Fahnys, se: f. enmity, hatred; inimicitia, Som. Fælac [fálio] foelike; hostilis, *id. Falde to a fold, v. Spl. falud. Fælæd -dl. v. id. falud. Fald-soen e; f. the liberty of foldage, or folding sheep, Som. Gavelk. p. 135, 27. Falu a fallow colour, Som. v. fealo. \*Falud, falod, fald, fald; g. faldes; d. falde; n? a fold, etc.****

Fám, es; *n. foam, etc. Fana, an; m. a standard, etc. Fane the white flower-de-Luce; iris alba, L. M. I.* 63, *Som. Fang, es; m. a taking, grasp, etc. FANN, \*e; f. a fan, etc. Fanu, v. Spl. fane. Far, e; f. a journey, fare, Th. An. v. fær, faru. Fara, an; m? a traveller; viator; Beo. K.* 2925. Fare, es; *m. a course, family; iter, familia, Cd. 83, Th. p. 105, 1.* <sup>u</sup> Farnea-ealond Farne island, on the northern coast of Britain; insula Farnensis, *Som. Faroð, es; m? a shore, strand; littus, Beo. K.* 56: 1154: 3828. Farr a wild boar; aper, *Som. v. Spl. eofer. FASTERMAN a surety, Ben. v. fæstingman. Fast-stow, e; f. a fast or close place, a fold, L. In.* 70. Faðem a fathom, *Th. An. v. fæðm. Fax hair, Th. An. v. feax.* Feala many. Feala-feald manyfold. -faldan to multiply. -fealdlice manifoldly. -fealdnes multiplying, *Som. v. fela. Fealefor a feldfare, id. v. fealafor. Fealga -dl.\* Fealg, fealh, felh, e; f. a harrow, etc. Fealh approached, *Beo. K.* 2563, v. *Spl. filhan. Feal-lendlic likely to fall, ruinous, Som. \*Fealo; g. m. n. fealwes; f. fealre; se fealwa, etc. fallow, of a yellow colour, etc. Fean to hate; odisse, Ben. Fearn, \*es; n. fern, etc.* <sup>v</sup> Fea-scaft, e; *f. misery, distress, Beo. K.* 4781. Fea-tid a short time; modicum tempus, *Ben. Feaw few, Th. An. v. feawa. Feax, gefeax, \*es; n. hair, etc. Feax haired, having hair; crinitus, Gm. I.* 732, 43. Feax-eacas, -eacm hair hanging down the forehead, *Som. -feallung, e; f. falling off, or loss of the hair, R.* 11, *Lye. -gerædian to dress the hair, Som. -nædl e; f. hair needle or pin, R.* 4. -net, tes; *m. hair net, R.* 4. -sceaça a bush of hair, *Som. -sceaçed comatus, Cot. 54, Lye. Fec a space, Som. v. fæc. Feccele a torch, Som. v. fæcele. \*Fedels, es; m. a falling, etc. Feer stupor, Ben. Fefer, es; m. a fever, etc. Fefer-drifende a pursuing fever, having a fever, *C. Mk. I.* 30. -gan to be sick of a fever, *Som. -seoc fever sick, sick of a fever, Som. Fefrian to have a fever, id. v. fefer-gan. Feging composing, id. Feing a grasp, v. Spl. fang. Feirnes fairness, Th. An. v. fægernes. wFela-hror very decrepit. -láf, e; f. what is left by many, a sword, Beo. K.***

2657. Felaw a fellow; socius, *Lye. Felch a harrow, Som. v. Spl. fealg. Feld-beo a field-bee, a locust; attacus, id. -elfen, ne; f. a wood elf or nymph, id. -ferð a centipede, Lye. -gongend, es; m. a field ganger, a wild beast, Som. -hryðer, es; n. a field ox, cattle, *Lye. -minte, an; f. field or wild mint; menthastrum, Mone A.* 541: *Som. -moru wild parsnip, id. -oxan wild or pasture oxen, id. -rude field rue, id. -swam, mes; m. a field mushroom, a toad-stool, id. -swoþ bradigaco, Cot. 25, Lye. -westen, es; n. a field waste or desert, Deut. I.* 1, *Lye. Feleferð a centipede, Som. v. feld-ferð. Felg,\* e; f. also, felge, an; f. a FELLX, part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 349, 12: p. 340, 8: p. 338, 24. Felh a harrow, v. Spl. fealg. Félian to feel, perceive; sentire, v. felan. Fell \*es; n. a skin, etc. Fellan; p. fealde; pp. feled to fell, prosterne. Felle-wærç, es; n. melancholy; atrabilis, *Som. Felnys se; f. sensus, Ben. Fel-terre centauria, Som. Felt-wurma, an; m. organy or wild marjoram, id. Felt-wyrt, feld-wyrt, e; f. gladiolus, id. Fenne a virgin, id. v. fæmne. Fencgas the bowels, intestines, Mone B.* 178. Fen-fixas fen fishes, *Som. -freoðo a fenny dwelling or asylum, Beo. K.* 1695. -fugelas fen fowls, *Som. -gelád, e; f. a fenny way or road, Beo. K.* 2717. -hleoð, es; n. a fen cover or refuge, *id. 1634. -hof, es; n. a fen dwelling, id. 1521. -hop, es; n. a fen osier or twig, id. 1521. -land, es; n. fen land, Ors. I.* 10. -mynte, an; f. water-mint, *Som. Feng, es; m. grasp, span, hug, embrace; amplexus, Beo. K.* 3525, *Fengel, es; m. a prince; princeps, id. 2800, v. pengel. Fenn, es; \*n. m? a fen, marsh, etc. Fenol the herb fennel, Som. FEON; g. feós; d. feó; n. \*1. cattle, property in living animals; pecus. 2. property, goods, riches, etc.; bona. 3. reward, value, money, etc.; pecunia.* <sup>x</sup> \*Feoh-bot, e; *f. a recompence. -ern, es; m. a money-place, treasury, Som. -gafol, es; m. usury, id. -gearn, -georn covetous, id. -gyft, e; f. a gift of money, Beo. K.* 2044. gytsung, e; *f. a money getting, avarice, Bd. 2, 12. -hof, -hord, -hús, es; n.***



a money hoard or treasury, *Lye.* -lænung, e; f. a money lending, mortgage, *id.* -leasnes, se, f. want of money, poverty, *Som.* -spilling, e; f. a money wasting, profusion, waste, *Chr.* 1096, *Lye.* \*Feohte, an; f: also feoht, e; f. a fight; pugna, *Beo. K.* 1147: 1911: *Ps.* 143, 1, v. gefeoht. Feol, \*e; f. a file, etc. Feolde the earth, *Th. An.* v. folde. Feolheard file hard, as hard as a file, *id.* Feolif munificence, bounty, *Som.* Feolian to file, *Th. An.* Feolo mann, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 26, v. fela. Feolufu a bitter; onocrotalus, *Som.* v. feala-for. Feónd-grap, es; m. a hostile gripe, *Beo. K.* 1265. \*Feónd-ræden, ne; a fiend condition, enmity. -ræs, es; m. fiendish violence, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 55, 26. \*scipe, es; m. fiend state, enmity. -seocnes, se; f. fiend sickness, demonology, *Som.* Feor-begeondan far beyond, *Lye.* Feor-buend, es; m. far dwelling, a stranger, *Beo. K.* 506. <sup>v</sup> Feoreld cognata, *C. Lk.* 1, 36, *Lye.* Feor-fete; adj. four-footed; quadrupes. Feor-gewitan to prolong, *Som.* \*Feorh; g. feores; d. feore: n. etc. 1. life, soul; vita, *Cd.* 162, *Th.* p. 203, 15: because the soul is the man, hence. 2. a man; homo, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 200: 202, 7. 3. the countenance, aspect; vultus, *Bd.* 2, 1, *Som.* 501, 15, etc.—l. 8, \*Feorh-berende.—l. 11, \*Feorh-dæg. Feorh-adl, e; f. a mortal disease, *Som.* -bealo, es; m. life bale, mortal affliction, *Beo. K.* 310: 4149. -ben, ne; f. a deadly wound, *id.* 5476. -cyn, nes; n. the life kind, the living, *id.* 4526. -ge-niðla, an; m. a life enemy, homicide, *id.* 1931. -hús, es; n. the life house, the body, *Th. An.* -last, es; m. life's path, the track of life, *Beo. K.* 1686. -lean, es; n. life's gift, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 12. -lege, es; m. a laying down of life, death, destruction, *Beo. K.* 5595. -loca, an; m. life's inclosure, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 42. -lyre loss of life. -seóc life sick, dangerously sick, *Beo. K.* 1633. -stuðu crooked, awry, v. feorstuðu. -wund, e; f. a death or deadly wound, *id.* 4766. -sweng, es; m. a life or fatal stroke, *id.* 4974. Feorian to remove, *Lye.* v. feoran. Feor-land, es; n. a far or foreign land, *Guthl. vit.* c. 20. Feorla sy far be it, God forbid; absit, *Som.* Feor-

-weg, es; m. a far way, a distance, *Deut.* 28, 49. \*Feorme, fearme, es; m. 1. food, etc. victus, *Lk.* 14, 12, 16: *Mk.* 6, 21. 2. hospitality, entertainment; hospitium; *Chr.* 775, *Ing.* p. 75, 18: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp. Sm.* p. 489, 7. 3. goods, property, a FARM; bona, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 84, 7: *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 99, 21. 4. use, advantage; usus, *Past. pref.* Wise, p. 83, 10. Feorm-riht, es; n. jus in prædio, *Heming.* p. 50, *Mann.* Feorran-cund a far kind, a foreigner, *Beo. K.* 3587. Feort crepitus ventris, *Gm.* II. 38, 42. Feortan crepitum ventris, edere, *id.* 38, 41. Feorting crepitatio ventris, *Ben.* <sup>z</sup>Feower-fealdan to quadruple, *Som.* Feo-werða the fourth, *id.* v. feorð. Feo-wertig-feald forty-fold, *id.* Feorwit-georn curious, *id.* -geornes, se; f. curiosity, *id.* v. firwet-georn. Feos of money, v. feoh. Ferbed a bed for a journey; bajanula, *R.* 66, *Ben.* Ferd a going, journey, an army, v. fyrd. Ferd-faru, e; f. an hostile expedition, *Hem.* 234, v. færd, fyrd. Ferd-wite, \*fyrd-wite forisfacta belli, *Teat. Roff.* *Lye.* Ferd-wyrt a herb, *Som.* Fered deluded; delusus, *id.* Fered gressus, *L.* *Ps.* 16, 18, *Lye.* Fereld a way, *id.* v. færelld. Ferennis, se; f. a transmigration, *id.* v. *Spl.* færennys. Fere-scaetfare scot, passage money, *id.* Fere-soca a travelling bag; sibba, *Cd.* 173, v. *Spl.* fæf. Ferh-cwelu, e; f. murrain of hogs; lues porcina, *Som.* v. fearh. Ferh-cwalu internecies, *Cot.* 114. Ferh-ellen, es; n. life or mortal courage, *Beo. K.* 5409. Ferh-weard, e; f. a life guard or keeping, *id.* 608. \*Ferhð, es; m. the mind, spirit. Ferhð-cearig soul anxious, *Cd.* 101, *Th.* p. 133, 28. -freca, an; m. one bold minded, *Beo. K.* 2285. -gleaw prudent minded, sagacious, *Th. An.* *Jdth.* 10. Ferloren lost, *Cd.* 16, *Th.* p. 20, 1, pp. of leosan. Fernes, se; f. a desert, wilderness; desertum, *Lye.* \*Fers, es; \*n. a verse. Fersian, fers-wyrcan to make verses; versificare, *Som.* Ferð mind, spirit, life. -wide ferð perpetually, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 26, v. *Spl.* ferhð. Fertino portenta, *Lye.* Ferwernan to refuse, *Th. An.* v. for-wyrnan. Ferwethfull anxious; sollicitus, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 26, v. firwet-georn. Fester foster, fester -bearn

foster-child, etc. v. foster, etc. Fester-mon a surety, *L. North. pres.* 1, *Wp.* 98, 20, v. festen-mon. Fet a vat, *Som.* v. fæt. Feða sluggish; vaternosus, *id.* Fetel, fetels? es; m. a belt, girdle, chain; balteus, etc. Fetel-hilt, es; n. belted hilt, *Beo. K.* 3125. Fetelsian; p. ode. pp. od. to adorn or clothe with a belt; balteo ornare. Feð takes, for fehð from fon. Feðena of foot soldiers, g. pl. of feða. Feðer; g. feðre; f? a feather, *Gm.* III. 410, 14, v. *Spl.* fyðer, es; n. Feðer-bed a feather-bed, *Lye.* -berende feather bearing, feathered, *Som.* -craft the art of embroidering with feathers, *id.* Feðer-fet four-footed, *id.* v. feower-fet. Feðer-geweorc feather-work, or embroidery, *Cot.* 145, -homa, an; n. feather covering, wing, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 13. -þorn rhamnus, *Ben.* Fetigan to fetch, *Th. An.* v. fetian. Fetnys, se; f. fatness, *Som.* v. fætnys. Fetor, \*fæter, es; n. a fetter, etc. Fetor-wræn, e; f. a fetter chain, a fetter, *Beo. K.* 2213. Fetti feeds, *Th. An.* v. fedan. <sup>b</sup> Fettian to contend, *id.* v. fet-tode. Feuer-fuge feverfew, v. fefer-fuge. Feuer-studu, e; f. destina, *Wan.* p. 287, *Lye.* Fexnes, se; f. a frizzing of hair; capillatura, *Som.*

Fic-adl, e; f. a sore, or scab growing in the body where there is hair; ficus morbus, *L. M.* 4, 145b. -leaf, es; n. a fig-leaf, *Gen.* 3, 7. -treow, es; n. a fig-tree, *Som.* -wyrm, es; m. a fig-worm, *id.* -wyrt, e; f. the herb fig-wort, *Ben.* Fierd-wic an army station, v. fyrd-wic. Fier-fét four feet, *Bt. F.* p. 139, 21, v. feower-fet. Fif-boc, e; f. the Pentateuch, *Som.* -ceorla ealdor quinqué vir, *id.* -ecged five-edged; quinquangulus, *id.* -falde a butterfly; papilio, *id.* -feald five-fold, *id.* -gera fæc, -geara fyrst five years' space, *id.* -hund, es; n. five hundred, *id.* -leaf, es; n. five-leaved grass; quinquifolium, *id.* Fifel [*Nor. Dan.* fioll, fiolle: *Isl.* fiil fatulus] insipid, simple; fatuus, *Gm.* I. 230, 30. Fifel-cyn, nes; n. \*a sort of monster; genus monstrorum, *Beo. K.* 208. Fifta-dohter a great granddaughter; adnepsis, *Som.* -fæder the fifth father, the fourth from the father; atavus, *Els.* p. 3, Note e. \*Fifteoða for fiftigeða, fiftigoða fifty. Fifti



*fifty*, *Th. Apol. v. fiftig*. *Fiftig-feald fiftyfold*, *Som.* -siðon *fifty times*, *id.* *Fif-winter*, or *-wintre five years' old*, *id.* *Fig creber*, *Joss. Lye.* *Fihtling*, es; *m. a fighter*; *precliator*, *Gm. II. 352, 42*, *v. fyhtling*. *Fiic-beam a figtree*, *Som.* *v. fic-beam*. *Fild-cumb a sort of vessel*; *vas, alveus*, *Som.* *Filhan*; *p. fealh to join, approach, experience*; *sese ad-jungere, adhaerere*, *Beo. K. 2401: 2563*. *Fille the herb savory*; *serpillum*, *Som.* *Filled-flód a filled flood, or spring-tide*, *Lye.* *Film*, \*es; *m. a husk*. *Filstan to help*, *Som.* *v. fylstan*. *Filt*, es; *m. an anvil*, *Gm. II. 213, 21*, *v. an-filt*, es; *m.* *Filð filth*, *Som.* *v. fylð*. *Finc*, \*es; *m. a finch*.  
 c *Find enemies*, *Th. Apol. v. fynd*. *Fiond-geld*, es; *n. fiend-service, possessed with devils*, *C. Mt. 4, 24*. *Fior far*, *Ben. v. feor*. *Fiorm, food*, *Lye, v. Spl. feorme*. *Fird-soen*, e; *f. an immunity from service in war*, *Som.* *Gavelk. p. 134, 19*. *-we-rod*, es; *n. a four square army of 8,000 men*; *phalanx*, *Som.* *Fire-gat a wild goat*, *id. v. Spl. firen-gat*. \**Firen*; *g. firene*, *firne*; *f. a crime*; *scelus*, etc. *Firen-dæd*, e; *f. a sinful or horrid deed*, *Cd. 121, Th. p. 155, 29*. *-liger fornication*,  
 d *Gm. II. 453, 31*. *Firete*, *firt-hróf the roof of a chamber vaulted*; *laquear*, *Som.* *Firgen-beám*, es; *m.* [*Moes. fair-guni*, *n. a mountain*; *Norse fiörgyn the earth*] *a mountain tree*, *Beo. K. 2828*. *-gæt*, e; *f. a mountain goat*, *Ben.* *-holt*, es; *n. a mountain grove*, *Beo. K. 2786*. *-stream*, es; *m. a mountain stream*, *id.* 2718. *Firhted frightened*, *Som.* *v. forhtian*. *Firmest foremost*, *first*, *id. v. fyrmost*. *Firna*, etc. -dl. \**Firna crimes*; *pl. of firen*, *v. Spl.* *Firnum fearfully*, *Cd. 39, Th. p. 51, 26*, *v. fyrnum*. *Fir-scoff a fire-shovel*; *batillum*, *Som.* *First a rafter, perch*; *tigillum*, *id.* *Firprungnes*, se; *f. a furthering, desire of promoting*; *desiderium promovendi*, *L. Const. W. p. 147, 26*. *Firwet-geornes*, se; *f. solicitude*; *curiositas*, *Ben. Cot. 60, Lye.* *Fisc*, l. 1, \**fiscas*. *Fisc-bryne fish-brine*, *Lye.* *-hús*, es; *n. a fishing-house*, *R. 108, Lye.* *-mere*, es; *m. a fish-pond*, *Som.* *-net*, tes; *n. a fishing-net*, *Jn. 21, 8*. *Fiscnoð*, es; *m. a fishing*, *Th. Apol. v. fixoð*. *Fisc-pol a fish-pool or pond*,

*Elf. gl. 18*. *-þrutas little fishes, a multitude of fishes*, *Som.* *-wel*, les; *m. a fish-well or pool*, *Mone A. 296*. *Fisting fistulatio*, *Lye.* \**Fit*, te; *f. a song*, etc. *Fiter-sticca*, an; *m. clavus tentorii*, *id.* *Fiðele*, \*an; *f. a fiddle*. *Fiðelstre*, an; *f. a female harper*; *fidecina*, *Lye.* *Fiðer-berende feather bearing*, *Som.* *v. feðer*. *Fiðered feathered, winged*, *id.* *Fiðer-lás featherless*, *id.* \**Fitte*, -as, *Cd. Th. p. 124, 33*, in *fitte in fight*, *v. fyht*. *Fiwan to hate*; *odio habere*, *Som.* *Fixian to fish*; *piscari*, *id. v. fiscian*. *Fixoð*, *fixnoð*, \*es; *m. a fishing*.

*Flá, flaa a dart*, etc. *Flæc-tawere*, es; *m. a flesh tearer, a butcher, executioner*, *Lye, v. flæsc*. *Flæh a flea*, *Som.* *v. flea*. \**Flæn a lance, sword*, etc. *v. flán*. *Flæran earlups*; *pinnulæ*, *Lye. v. Spl. ear-læppa*. *Flæsc*, es; \**n. flesh*, etc. *Flæsc-æt*, es; *m. flesh food*, *Lye.* *-cwel-lere*, es; *m. a flesh cweiler, butcher, hangman*, *Som.* *-cyp-ping*, es; *m. flesh-selling, a market*, *R. 55, Lye.* *Flæscæht fleshy, fleshly*; *carneus*, *Som.* *Flæsc-hús*, es; *n. a flesh-house*; *carnale*, *R. 108, Lye.* *Flæsc-iofan carnes*, *L. Ps. 118, 120, Lye.* *Flæsc-maðu a flesh-worm or maggot*, *Cot. 24*,  
 e *Lye.* \**Flæsc-mete*, es; *m. flesh-meat*, etc. *-stræt*, e; *f. a flesh-street, the shambles*, *R. 55, Lye.* *Flæðe-comb a flock-comb?* *pectica?* *Mone A. 311*. *Flæðra flakes of snow*, *Som.* *v. flacea*. \**Flan*, e; *f. pl. flana, flanna a dart*, etc. *Flán-boga*, an; *m. a dart-bow, or an arrow-bow*, *a bow*, *Beo. K. 2865*. *Flane an obelisk*; *obeliscus*, *Som.* *Flasc*, es; *pl. flaxas*, *m. a flask, leather bottle*, *Th. An.* \**Flaxa*, an; *m?* *a flask, bottle*, etc. *Fléam*, \*es; *m. a flight*. *Fleaming one fleeing, arunaway*, *Gm. II. 351, 11*, *v. flyming*. *Fleax, flex*, \*es; *m. flax*. *Fleapan-wyrt, fleopan-wyrt*, e; *f. float grass*; *gramen fluviatile*, *Som.* \**Fléde a flow, flood, flowing*, *Cd. 12, Th. p. 15, 12*; also, *swelled*, *Th. An.* \**Flége*, an; *f. a fly*, etc. *v. Spl. fleoge*. *Fleo flee*, 1st s. *pr. of fleón*. \**FLEOGE*, an; *f. a fly*, etc. *Flenod a cloak*; *lacerna*, *Ben.* *Fleog-ryft a fly-veil or net*, *Cot. 46, Som.* *Fleoh fly*; *imp. and Fleohe*, 1st s. *indf. of fleogan*. *Fleoh-net*, a *fly-net*, *a net to cover a bed*, *R. 84, Lye.* *Fleot*, \*es; *m. a bay*, etc. *Mone A. 118*.

\**Fleot-wyrt an emetic plant*; *herba quædam vomitoria*, *Som.* *v. fleapan-wyrt*. \**Fler a floor*, *id. v. flór*. *Fles a fleece*, *id. v. flys*. *Fleþe-camb pectica*, *Lye. v. Spl. flæþe-comb*. *Flet-mon a sailor*, *Som.* *v. flot-mon*. *-pað*, es; *m.* [*Cd. waðas*] *a house entrance, a vestibule*, *Cd. 130, Th. p. 165, 10*; *Gm. II. 453, 36*. *-ræst*, e; *f. home rest*, *Beo. K. 2483*. *-sittend*, es; *m. a palace sitter, one sitting in a palace or house*, *id.* 3573. *-werod*, es; *n. a palace or house-band or guard*, *id.* 947. *Flie a flea, fly*, *v. flea*, *Spl. flege*. *Fligan to put to flight*, *Th. An. v. afigan*. *Flint*, \*es; *m. flint*, etc. *Flion to flee*, *id. v. fleon*. *Flis a fleece*, *Mone A. 318*, *v. Spl. flys*. *Flit, geflit*, \*es; *n. strife*, etc. *Fliter-craeft*, es; *m. the wrangling art, logic*, *Som.* *Flit-full full of strife*, *id.* *Floc*, \*es; *n. a sort of flat fish, a plaice, sole*; *platissa*, *passer*, *Mone A. 285*. \**Floc*, ces; *m. a flock, company*, etc. *Floc-rad*, e; *f. a company of soldiers*; *turma*, *Som.* *Flód*, es; \**n. m. also*, e; *f. a flood*, etc. *Flóð-blac flood-pale*, *Cd. 167, Th. 209, 11*. *-egsa*, an; *m. a flood-dread*, *id.* 166, *Th. p. 206, 4*. \**-weard*, es; *m. a flood-guard*, *id.* 167, *Th. p. 209, 3*. *-weg*, es; *m. flood-way, the sea*, *id.* 147, *Th. p. 184, 12*. *-yð*, e; *f. a flood-wave*, *Beo. K. 1078*. *Floga*, an; *m. one who flees*; *qui volat*, *Beo. gl.* *Flooc a plaice, sole*, *Som.* *v. flocc*. *Flór*, e; *f. flóre*, an; *f. a floor*, etc. *Th. An.* *Flót float*, as on *flot feran to go afloat*, *id.* *Flot-here*, es; *m. a band of seamen*, *Beo. K. 5825*. *-smere floating fat, the scum of a pot*, *Som.* *Flótan to float*, *Th. An.* *Flúd a flood*, *id.* *Flum a river*; *flumen*, *Lye.* \**Flyg*, e; *f?* *a flying*, *Cd. 215, Th. p. 271, 28*. \**Flyht*, e; *f. a flight*, etc. *Flyna batter*, *Som.* *v. fæna*. \**Flys, fleos, flis*, es; *n. a fleece*, etc. *Flyte* \**a keel, lighter*; *pontonium*, *Mone A. 84*.  
 h \**Fnæd*, es; *pl. nom. ac. fna-du*; *g. -a*; *d. -um*; *n. a hem, etc.* *Fnæst asperitas*, *Mann.* \**Fnæstan puffs, blasts*, *Som.*  
 FODA, foddan, an; *m. food*, etc. *Fóder, fodder*, es; *n. 1. food, fodder*; *pabulum*, *Bt. 14, 2*; *Gen. 42, 27*. 2. \**a covering, sheath-house*; *theca*; *the capsule, husk, or theca, being the shell or husk which covers the*



fruit or grain used for food; flæces foder flesh's covering, a house, *Hic. 1. 135, 49; Gm. Run. p. 244; Cot. 192; R. 53.* Fodder-brytta, an; *m. a food dispenser, forager; pabulator, R. 9, Lye.* Fofrotad tabes, *Ben.* Fohð for foð we take, v. fon. \*Fola, an; *m. [dl-fol] a role; pullus, etc.* Folc-agende possessing people, *Beo. K. 6221.* -bearn, es; *n. a child of the people, a child, Cd. 84, Th. p. 105, 28; 100 Th. p. 132, 16.* -beorn, es; *m. a people's prince, leader, king, Beo. K. 4436.* -cynning, es; *m. a people's king, a king, Cd. 95, Th. p. 125, 5.* -cwen, e; *f. a people's queen, popular queen, a queen, Beo. K. 1275.* -fíren, e; *f. a public crime, Cd. 109, Th. p. 145, 23.* -freá, an; *m. a nation's lord, id. 89, Th. p. 111, 7.* -geréfa, an; *m. a people's governor.* -gesetnes, se; *f. a law or statute of the people, Som.* -gesið, es; *m. a prince or noble of the people, Cd. 98, Th. p. 128, 29.* -gestealla, an; *m. a companion, id. 15, Th. p. 19, 6.* -gestreon, e; *f. a public treasure, id. 93, Th. p. 119, 17.* -getæl, es; *n. the number of the people, the populace, id. 154, Th. p. 192, 9.* -geþrang folk-throng, a crowd, *Ors. 3, 9.* -getrum, es; *n. an assembly or knot of people, Cd. 93, Th. p. 119, 29.* -lagu, e; *f. folk or public law, Lup. 1, 5.* \*lar, e; *f. popular instruction, a sermon.* l-leasung, e; *f. common report, Som. v. folc-læsung.* -mægen, es; *n. people's force, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 31.* -mære populous, *id. 86, Th. p. 108, 5.* -mót, es; *m. a popular assembly, Som. v. folc-gemót.* -ræden, ne; *f. a popular law, Cot. 126.* \*scear, e; *f. a folk-division, a territory, nation, etc.* -slite, es; *m. a folk-slit, sedition, R. 15, Lye.* \*stede, es; *m. a folk-place, a metropolis, Beo. K. 151, a camp, place of battle, id. 2925.* -stow, e; *f. a public place, Bd. 3, 5.* -sweet, es; *m. a multitude of people, a multitude, Cd. 171, Th. p. 215, 2.* -tal, e; *f. folk-reckoning, a genealogy, id. 161, Th. p. 201, 29.* -truma, an; *m. an assemblage of people, the people, L. Ps. 7, 8, Lye.* -weras; *pl. m. men of the people, the people, Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 21; 89, Th. p. 110, 30.* Fold-ærn, es; *n. an earth-place, a cave, den; spelunca, Cod. Ex. 18b.* \*buend, es; *m. a land-dweller, an in-*

habitant, *Beo. K. 616.* Fole, -dl. v. fola. Folgoð, folgað, \*es; *m. a train, etc.* Folie a multitude; multitudo, *Lye.* Folm, \*e; *f. pl. d. folmum: a hand; manus, etc.* Folm, es; *m. also, folme, an; f. the palm, open hand; palma, etc.* jFont-bæð baptism, *Som.* Fooging a joining together, *id.* För fore, before, around; præ, coram, *Th. An.* For for, notwithstanding, too, very, *id.* \*Fór, e; *f. a journey, way, etc. id. v. fæ.* For-a-gleawlice headfully, cautiously; provide, *Ben.* Foran-dæg before day or dawn, *id.* -niht the evening, twilight, *Som.* -onsetteende præclusus, *Bd. 5, 1, B.* \*Fora-sagu, e; *f. a foresay, preface.* -sceaung consideratio, *R. Ben. interl. 34.* Forbænen a banished man; exul, *Som.* For-bærnedes, se; *f. a burning; ustatio, Herb. 164, 2.* -bearan to forbear, *Scint. Lye. v. for-beran.* k -bernian to burn up, consume, *Beo. K. 3231.* -betan to recompense; compensare, *Som.* -bigean to bow, *Th. An. v. for-bigan.* -blawen puffed up, *L. M. 2, 34, v. blawan.* -blindad blinded, hardened, *Mk. 6, 52, Lye.* -bretan, -bretende to break, *Som.* -hygan, he for-bygð, for-byð to bend, break, humble, *Th. An. v. for-bigan.* -burnen burnt, *v. byrnan.* l-cnisan to break into pieces, *Som. v. for-cnidan.* -cypud præcisus, *Lye.* Ford-boh a herb growing on thyme; epithymon, *Som.* For-deaðian to kill; interficere, *Wan. p. 112.* -dician to fence off by dyke, *Som.* -dimmian to make dim or dark, *id.* -dit-tynde closing up, *Ps. 57, 4, v. for-dyttian.* Fore of a journey, etc. *g. d. ac. s. of for v. Spl.* Fore-ætywian to foresee, *Som.* m-beran praferre, *Bd. 4, 11.* \*-birig; *d. of fore-burh a vestibule.* -byc-nung, e; *f. a foretoken, Som. v. fore-beacen.* -byrdig mild, patient, *Lye.* -cwæde predicted, *v. cwæðan.* -cwide, *Som.* -cwiðe a prediction. -cweden aforesaid, *Th. An.* -cyn a predecessor, *Som.* -cynren progeny, offspring, *Cot. 145.* -eom præsum, *Elf. gr. 32.* -gegyrd girded about, *C. Lk. 12, 35.* -geleoran to pass away, *id. 16, 18.* -gendend, es; *m. a predecessor, Som.* -gesettan to set before, *Bd. 4, 17.* -geþistrat blinded, hardened, *C. Mk. 6, 52.* -ge-

witen overpassed, *Som.* -gige-orwadæ hlafas shew-bread, *R. Mk. 2, 26.* -gleaw foreseeing, headful, *R. Ben. 64, Som.* -gleawlice headfully, providently, *Lye.* -gleawnes, se; *f. forecast, providence, Som.* -gongend, es; *m. a predecessor, id.* -gripen taken beforehand, *v. for-gripen.* -heafod a forehead, *Som.* -hlutan to bend before, *C. R. Mk. 1, 7.* -iernend, -iernere, -lateow, es; *m. a forerunner, Som.* -latuu [latw, lateow] one going before, a chief, *C. Lk. 22, 26.* -lioran to go before, *C. Mt. 28, 7.* -liornys, se; *f. prevarication, collusion in pleading, Som.* -mærest strongest, *id.* -manod forewarned, *Bd. 5, 10, Lye.* -mihtglice, -mihtlice disdainfully, stomachfully, strenuously, *Cot. 202, Som.* -nymtan to take before, anticipate, *id.* -nyme prepossession, presumption, *id.* -sæcgednes, se; *f. a foresaying, preface, id.* -sæd aforesaid, *Th. An.* -sæge provideret, *Bd. 4, 1, Lye.* -sændan to send before; præmittere, *Elf. gr. 28.* -saga, an; *m. a foresayer, a prophet, Ben.* -sceaewe, es; *m. a foreshever, Lye.* -sendan to send before, *R. Conc. Lye.* n -seond, es; *m. a foreseeer; provisor, Bd. 4, 23, Som.* -set foreset, preferred, *R. 87, Lye.* -settendlic set or preferred before, *Som.* -settennys, se; *f. a preposition, proposition, id.* -singan to lead in singing, *id.* -sittan to forestit, preside, *id.* -smeaug, e; *f. premeditation, id.* -spræcan to intercede, undertake for, *id.* -stæp-pung, e; *f. a stepping before, anticipation, id.* -stal, -steall a forestalling, interception, *id.* -stallan, -steallan to forestall, *id.* -stemnian to hinder, *Ben.* -steord, an; *m. a steersman, or rather a boatswain; proreta, Som.* -stylan to astonish, *Ben. v. for-stylan.* o -þancul forethinking, provident, *Past. 41, 5.* -þingræden, -þingung, e; *f. intercession, intervention, Bd. 4, 3, Lye.* -þonclisce fore-thinkingly, cautiously, *Som.* -witan to foreknow, *Bt. 39, 5.* -witegan to predict, foretell, *Lye.* -witig forewise, divining, *Som.* -witol forewise, skilful. -witung, e; *f. a foreknowing, presage, id.* -word a bargain, *id. v. for-word.* -wregan to accuse, *Bd. 5, 19, Lye.* -writan to banish, proscribe, *Som.* -wyrd a deed done before, *id.* -yrmð afflictio, *Cod. Ex. 32 b,*



Mann. For-eldian to delay, defer, *Som.* Forenspræcen before mentioned, *Th. An.* For-ēlice precisely, straitly; districte, *Som.* Forewerd forward, early, *Th. An.* Forfela very much, *id.* For-gæginoc transgression, excess, *Som.* -geat, es; *n. a gate*; porta, *Elf. gl.* 24. -gedon to destroy, *Bd.* 1, 11. -gedrefodnes, se; *f. confusion*, *Ben.* -geman to neglect, pass by, *Prov.* 19, v. for-gyman. -gewitnes, se; *f. a false-witness*, *Som.* -gifenes, -gyfenes, se; *f. forgiveness*, *Th. An.* <sup>P</sup>For-gitol forgetful. -glendrad lurcatus, *Cot.* 124; conglutinated, *L. Ps.* 43, 28, *Lye.* -golden recompensed, redeemed, *Som.* -gyfan to forgive, *id.* -gymednes, -gymeleasnes, se; *f. negligence*, *id.* -gytan to forget, *Ben.* v. forgitan. -hæfed denied, *Cd.* 179, *Th. An.* <sup>P</sup>For-hogigendlic contemptible, *Som.* -hohnes, hogednes, se; *f. contempt*, *Th. An.* -hræddlice suddenly, *Past.* 58, 6, *Lye.* Forht-leás fearless, bold, *Som.* -leasnys, se; *f. fearlessness*, courage, *id.* -môdnes, se; *f. faintheartedness*, *id.* For-hwæga at least, \*leastwise, however; saltem, *Som.* *Th. An.* -hwerfian to turn, change, *Th. An.* -hyccende accusing, *R. Jn.* 5, 45. -intingán because, for, in respect of; quia, proper, *Som.* -lacan; *pp.* -lacen to give over, to betray, *Beo. K.* 1800. -lædend, es; *m. a misleader, seducer*, *Som.* -leac a leak; porrum, *Ben.* -legernes, se; *f. fornication*, *Som.* -leorán to leave, *Th. An.* -leornes, se; *f. pravariatio*, *Ben.* -licgend, -liggend, es; *m. a fornicator*, *Som.* -liden shipwrecked, *Th. Apol.* -lidenes, se; *f. a shipwreck*, *Ben.* -ligere, \*es; *n. pl.* -eru, -ru, fornication; fornicatio, *Mt.* 19, 9. -liges, se; *f. a prostitute*, *Ben.* v. for-legis. -liorán to go before, *C. Mt.* 26, 32. -liornian to lose, *Som.* -lire a fornicator, *id.* v. for-ligere. -liðednes, se; *f. a shipwreck*, *id.* -logen belied, *pp. of.* forelogan. \*Forma (se); seo, þæt forme; *sup. fyrmost* early,

\* etc. \*For-rim a preface, *Som.* v. fore-rym. -rotadnes, \*rotednys, -rotodnys rottenness, etc. -sæt delayed, *Cd.* 138, *Th. p.* 173, 10, *p. of.* for-sittan. <sup>t</sup>-scæncednys, se; *f. supplantation*, *L. Ps.* 40, 10, *Lye.* -sceadan; *p.* -sceod; *pp.* -sceaden to scatter, *Th. An.* -sceamigeán to blush, *Ben.* *Lye.* v. for-sceamian. -sceawudlice provide, *Lye.* -sceawung, e; *f. providence*, contemplation, *Som.* v. fore-sceawung. -sceden scattered, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* for-sceadan. -scildian; *pp.* od to accuse, condemn, *Th. Apol.* -scrifen proscribed, condemned, *Cd.* 213, *Th. p.* 267, 5: *Beo. K.* 212. -scryncan to shrink, *Ben.* v. for-scrincan. -scunigeán to blush, *id.* v. for-scunian. -scyppan to miscreate, transform, *Th. An.* in. for-sceoppán. -scytlican duru vectifera, valvæ, *Lye.* -seawenes, se, *f. contempt*, *C. R. Ben.* 43. -seon, v. reflective, [*Ger.* sich versehen] to err, sin, *Th. An.* -seonnes, se; *f. contempt*, *Som.* v. for-sewennys. -setnes, se; *f. a resolution*, continuation, *Th. An.* -settendlic set before; præpositivus, *Som.* -sewend, es; *m. a despiser*, *id.* -sewenlic contemptible, *id.* -sewestre she who despises; cotemptrix, *id.* -sið -dl. v. *Spl.* fot-sið. <sup>u</sup>-sittan \*to sit before or around, to oppress, *Beo. K.* 3531. -sliet internecio, *Cot.* 108, *Lye.* -slieten slit, broken, *Som.* -smorod suffocated, *id.* -socen forsaken, *id.* -sogen wearied, weak, *id.* -sorged sad, sorrowful, *id.* -spanend, es; *m. a seducer*, *id.* -spennend a whore-monger; leno, *id.* -spenning an alluremant, *id.* v. for-spance. -speon urged, *Cd.* 18, *Th. p.* 22, 34. -spon enticed, *p. of.* for-spanan. Forst, frost, \*es; *m. frost*, etc. -sphyllan to destroy, *Som.* v. for-spillan. -stapan to forestep, precede, *Ben.* v. for-stæpan, steppan. -steal a forestalling, *Som.* -steallan to forestall, *id.* v. for-stalian. -stolen stolen, *pp. of.* for-stelan. -stonðan to benefit, *R. Lk.* 9, 25, v. forstandan. -stoppan to stop up, *Som.* -strogdnys, se; *f. presumption*, *V. Ps.* 51, 4, v. for-trugadnes. <sup>v</sup>\*-swapan; *pp.* -swapan to sweep away, *Cd.* 21, *Th. p.* 25, 9. -swilt dies, *Bt. R.* 31, p. 68, note p. v. sweltan. -swiðan to repress, *Past.* 50, 1. -sworcennes, se; *f. darkness*, *Som.* -sworen FOR-

SWORN, perjured, *id.* -swor-ennes, se; *f. a forswearing*, perjury, *id.* -tacn a foretoken, *id.* v. fore-tacn. Forð-acgyan provocare, *Bd.* 5, 14. -aresan to rush forth, *Ben.* v. forð-ahrasan -asendan to send forth, *id.* -asliden passed or gone before, *Som.* -bærst burst forth, *id.* v. berstan. -beseon perspicere, *L. Ps.* 101, 20. -big-faran to pass by, *Som.* -blastan to blow or break forth, *Cot.* 74. -blawan to belch or break out, *Som.* -clipping, e; *f. a provoking*, an appeal, *id.* -cuman to come forth, *Lye.* Forð-cure preferred, -dl. -dægæs at close of day, *Som.* -eostrade ob-scuravit, *L. Ps.* 104, 26. Forðer further; ultra, *Lye.* v. forðor. Forð-færð goes forth, discharges, v. faran. -far, e; *f. a going forth*, departure, death, *Som.* -feran to bear forth, to depart, die. -ferd born forth, dead, *Th. An.* -ferednes, se; *f. a going forth*, transmigration; obitus, *Bd.* 4, 9. <sup>w</sup>-flegan to fly forth, *Jdth.* 11. -flowan to flow forth, *Som.* -for, e; *f. a departure*, death, *Th. An.* -fremung, -fromung, e; *f. a going forth*, growing up, *C. Ps.* 104, 36, *Ben.* -gangan to go forth, *Bd.* 3, 9, *Lye.* -gebrengan to bring forth or to light, *Bt. F.* 42, 7. -gecgyan to call forth, *Bd.* 1, 16, *Lye.* -gefaran to go forth, *Som.* -gelædan to lead forth, *Bd.* 2, 12. -geleorán to go forth, depart, die, *Bd.* 2, 15. -geong a going forth, *Bd.* 1, 3, v. forð-gang. -georn anxious to go forth, intrepid, *Th. An.* -geræht reached forth, *Lye.* v. gereacan. -gesceaft, e; *f. a future condition*, death, *Beo. K.* 3498: *Menol. F. p.* 54, 3. -gewitenes, se; *f. profectio*, *L. Ps.* 104, 36. -gongende going forth, *Lye.* -goten poured forth, *id.* v. geotan. -hald, \* -heald bending forward, *Mone C.* 11: *Lye.* -hryst rushes forth, v. hreosan. Forðinan evanescere, *R. Lk.* 13, 34. -lædnys, se; *f. a leading forth*, *Lye.* -leo-rende procedens, *Bd.* 4, 17. -lic promotus, progressus, pro-vectus, *Mann.* -locian to look forth, *Lye.* -lutian to bow down, *id.* -man one very rich or wealthy. -nihtes far in the night, *Som.* -rasan to rise or spring forth, *Jn.* 4, 14. \* -riht right forth, direct, plain. \* Fort-riht -spræc prose. Forð-ryne, es; *m. an onward course*,



\*Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 8. \*siðian to go forth, depart; prodire, Som. -steinfons, Lye. -teon to carry on, produce, exhibit. Th. An. v. teon. -þringan to rush before, to defend, prejudice, Beo. K. 2160, Lye. -werd forward, Th. Apol. v. forð-weard. For-þy therefore, Th. An. v. forþi. For-þylgian to sustain, Ps. 24, 25, Lye. For-þyrrode very dry; peraridus, Som. For-þystrian to darken; obscurare, Ben. Fortina portenta, C. R. Mt. 13, 22. Fortiohung providentia, Lye. For-tredde knot grass; proserpina, Som. Fortredning bruising small, contrition, id. -wærian, -werian to wear away, destroy, Mann, v. werian. -wandigende respectful, Th. Apol. -weallen thoroughly boiled, Som. †Forwegen prostrate, Th. An. For-welmed overwhelmed, suffocated, Ben. -weosnian to pine away, Som. v. for-wesnian. -werd a bargain, Hem. p. 598, Lye. v. for-word. -wernan to forewarn, Prov. 30, Lye. v. for-wyrnan. -wernedlice ægre, angustae, Ben. -weryð destroys, Ps. 51, 5, v. Spl. for-wærian. -witan to foreknow, to know before hand, Th. Apol. -witegan to foretell, Som. -witiġ foreknowing, id. -witignes, se; f. foreknowledge, id. -witolnes, se; f. industry, Ben. -wordenlic damnable, Som. -worð-an to perish, id. -wrecan; p. wræc to injure, wreck, banish, Beo. K. 3835: 218, v. wreacan. -wriġen darkened; obscuratus, R. Lk. 23, 45. -writan p. -wrát to carve, to cut asunder; discindere; q. writan to carve, engrave, write; sculpture, scribere, Beo. gl. -wueard capitulum, Lye. -wurð death, Cot. 104, v. for-wyrð. †-wyrpð casts away, v. for-weorpan. -wyrðendlic ready to perish, Som. -yldan to put off, id. v. yldan. -yrnere, es; m. a forerunner; præco, id. Foster, \*es; n. food, etc. Fosterland land given to find food, as to monasteries for the monks, Som. \*Fosterian; p. ode; pp. od, to foster, nourish; educate. Fostre, an; f. a nurse; nutrix. Fostring a fostering, nourishing of young; nutritio, C. Lk. pref. \*Fót, nom. ac. g. fôtes; d. fêt; pl. nom. ac. fêt; g. fôta; d. fôtum; m. a foot, etc. Fót-bret a stirrup; astraba, stapes, R. 3. -cosp a fetter, Lye. -cypsied fettered, Som. -eccc foot-ache, id.

-gemearc, es; n. a foot-mark, length of a foot, Beo. K. 6080. -gemet a fetter, Som. -last, es; m. a footstep, Beo. K. 4572. -mæl a foot-measure or step, Th. An. -râp, es; m. propes, R. 84. \*Fót-sið chlamys, R. 65, Lye. -stan, es; m. a foot-stone, R. 116. \*swæðe, es; n. a foot-trace, etc. -þweal a washing of the feet, Som. -wærc, es; n. foot-pain, id. -welms, l. l, dl-an. -welma sole of the foot, Mone A. 261. Fox-fot spurge wort; xiphion, Som.

Fracednys, fracadnys, se; f. vile-ness; turpitude, Lye. Frac-coð a despising, Som. v. Spl. a fræ-cuð. \*Fraced vile, Gm. II. 230, 4, v. fraced. Fræ-cendlic dangerous; periculosus, Som. \*Fræcene, fræcne dangerous, bold, etc. Fræclíc dangerous, Lye. Fræcmase the nun bird; parus ceruleus, Mone A. 38. Fræcene fiercely, severely, boldly; audacter, Cd. 103, Th. p. 136, 22. Fræcnes, se; f. wileness; turpitude, Ben. Fræ-cuð a despising; despectus, Som. Fræfele, fræfol saucy, malicious; procax, id. Fræfellice saucily; procaciter, Lye. Fræmde foreign, Som. v. Spl. fremde. Fræ-micel very great; permagnus, Gm. II. 732, 17. Fræne, fræne the bit of a bridle; oreæ, frænum, Som. Fræng asked, v. fregnán. Fræ-ofestlice very hastily, Cot. 178, Lye. Fræp-ġian to accuse; accusare, Ben. Frætennes, se; f. destruction; exitium, Som. v. fræcennes. Frætewung, e; f. an ornament, Gen. 2, 1, v. Spl. frætewung. Frætew, frætuw, -dl. \*Fræt-ut; g. frætewes, frætewes, n. an ornament, etc. Frætewung, e; f. a provision, furniture, ornament, Som. Fræuol saucy, id. v. Spl. fræfele. Fragenlic much spoken of, renowned, Lye. Fragian amplexi, Ben. Fram-abugan to decline, Ors. 2, 5. -acyrran to avert, Ps. 84, 4. -adon to do away, cut off, Lye. -adrifan to expel, id. -ahylan to decline, id. -anydan to repel, id. -ascyrian to cut or shear from, to separate, id. -ateon to draw from or away, Som. -ateran to tear, from, to rob, id. -aweorpan to cast away, id. -bigan deficere, Ben. -bringan to bring from, Lye. -bugan to decline, Som. -cyme progenies, Gm. II. 733, 9. -cynne a descent, lineage; pro-sapia, id. -færeld a departing, Lye. -fleon to flee from, Som.

-onascunung, e; f. an abomination, id. Fram-scipe, es; m. a fellowship; collegium, Lye. -sið, es; m. a departure, id. -siðian to depart, Som. -standan to stand off, id. -swin-gan to shake off, id. -weard averse, perverse, id. -wis very wise; persapiens, id. -wise very wisely, id. Franca, an; m. a halbert, pike, lance, javelin; hastile, lancea, Beo. K. 2420. Frato, fratoho an ornament, tapestry, Lye. \*Frea, an; m. a lord, master, etc. Frea-dreman to rejoice, id. Frea-drihten, es; m. a lord, Beo. K. 1585. Freah free, Som. v. freoh. Freah-beorht bright, Lye. Freah-ræd speedy, quick, Som. Frea to ask, id. v. fregnán. Freatewung, e; f. an ornament, id. v. Spl. frætewung. Frea-wrasn, e; f. a royal chain, Beo. K. 2901. Frec bold, fierce; audax, improbus, id. 1771. Freca, an; m. one who is bold; qui audax est, Beo. gl. Frec-edlice dangerously, Lye. v. freclíce. Frécen; d. frecne danger, peril, woe; periculum, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 21. †Frec-eo lurco, Cot. 120, Lye. Frecgeng apostacy, Ben. Frec-mase sagitula, avis, Cot. 160, v. col-mase. Frecne dangerously, boldly, Cd. 32: Beo. K. 1912. Frecnes, se; f. [dl-a dmouse] \*clammy earth, clay; glis, argilla, Som. Freenys, se; f. danger, Th. An. v. fren-cenis. Frecne-stig, e; f. a dangerous path, a precipice, Som. Fredan sentire, Ben. Frede peace, Som. v. Spl. friðe. Frefellice saucily, Lye, v. Spl. fræfellice. Prefer comfort, v. frofer. Fregen problema, Lye. Fremde, fremed strange, foreign, alien, Th. An. Fremdnys, se; f. strangeness, a dwelling abroad; peregrinitas, Som. Freme, \*an; f. profit, advantage, v. Spl. fremu. Freme good, advantageous; bonus, Beo. K. 3860: Cd. 12, Th. p. 13, 29. \*Fremede, fremde strange, a stranger. Fremest, fremed formest, formeth, 2, 3, s. indef. of fremman. Fremming, \*es; m. a framing, effect, etc. Fremu; e; f. usefulness, Gm. III. 484, 3. \*Frene the bit of a bridle, Som. v. fræne. Freo one in authority, a lady, woman; mulier, Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 28. Freo-bearn \*one free or noble born, id. 185, Th. p. 230, 26. -broðor an own brother, id. 160, Th. p. 199, 14. -burh; g. -burge; d. byrig; f. a free



city, *Beo. K.* 1379. Freocen-  
nes, se; *f. danger, Som. v. fre-*  
*cenis. Freogan [Moes. fryon]*  
*to love, honour; amare, honore*  
*afficere, Beo. K.* 1889: 6346.  
Freo-lac a free-offering, a sa-  
crifice, *L. Ps.* 50, 20. -læta  
libertus, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56.  
-lætan sunu libertinus, *R. 8:*  
*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56. Freolec,  
freolic, freoluc comely, liberal,  
etc. *Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 61, 16.  
Freols, \*es; *m. a festival.*  
Freols-brice, es; *m. a break-*  
*ing or violation of a feast, Som.*  
*Freoma, an; m. profit, id. v.*  
*freomung. Freomian to pro-*  
*fit, Ben. v. fremian. <sup>d</sup>Fréond-*  
*lár, e; f. friendly council, Beo.*  
*K.* 4750. -lāðu, e; *f. a*  
*friendly invitation, id.* 2385.  
\*ræden, e; *f. a friend-condi-*  
*tion, etc. -sped, e; f. friend-*  
*speed, many friends, Cd.* 106,  
*Th. p.* 140, 19. -spedig friend-  
rich, rich in friends, *L. Edg.*  
96. Freorig freezing, chilly,  
*Th. An.* Freos captives, *Cd.*  
174, *Th. p.* 220, 4. Freosan;  
*p. freas, we fruron; pp. fioren*  
*to freeze; gelare, v. Spl. fry-*  
*ran. Freoscipe, es; m. in-*  
*geniousness, Th. An. Freos-*  
*lice freely, Bd. Sm. p.* 631, 17,  
*v. freolice. Freot-gyfa, an;*  
*m. a giver of freedom, Som.*  
*-gyfu, e; f. a freedom-gift, a*  
*manumission, Lye. Freoðe of*  
*to peace; g. d. ac. s. of freo-*  
*ðu. <sup>e</sup>Freoðu, freoðo, freðo,*  
*friðu, e; f. peace, etc. Freo-*  
*ðo-beacen, es; n. a peaceful*  
*sign, Cd.* 50, *Th. p.* 64, 4.  
-burh; *g. burge; f. a peace-*  
*city, an assylum, Beo. K.* 1038.  
-mund, e; *f. peace-defence,*  
*protection of liberty, Lye. -sce-*  
*alc, es; m. a free servant, a*  
*minister, Cd.* 115, *Th. p.* 150,  
25. -spéd, e; *f. a peaceful*  
*rule, glad sway, id.* 60, *Th.* 73,  
2. -þeawas; *pl. m. peaceful*  
*or loving thews or manners, id.*  
*4, Th. p.* 5, 29, *v. þeaw.*  
-wær, e; *f. a peace-covenant*  
*or compact, a covenant of love,*  
*id.* 158, *Th. p.* 197, 13. -web-  
be, an; *f. a love-weaver, a*  
*woman, Beo. K.* 3880. -wong,  
es; *m. a peace-plain, peaceful*  
*field, id.* 5913. Freot-mon a  
freeman, *Som. <sup>e</sup>Freðo peace,*  
*Cd.* 73, *Th. p.* 89, 28, *v. Spl.*  
*freoðu, frið. Fretwian to*  
*adorn, Som. v. frættewian.*  
*Fretwung, e; f. an ornament,*  
*id. v. Spl. frætwung. Freun-*  
*dyne, an; f. [Dut. vriendin,*  
*f. Ger. freundinn f. Wil.*  
*früundina] a female friend;*  
*amica, id. <sup>e</sup>Fri; g. m. n.*  
*friges; f. frigre, frire; adj.*

free, *Gm. I.* 734, 28, *v. freo.*  
Frian to free, *Ben. v. freon.*  
Fricca, an; *m. a crier, Som.*  
*v. fryccea. Friccan -scipe,*  
*es; m. the office of a crier or*  
*preacher, id. Frig, e; f. Friga,*  
*the Saxon Venus, wife of Odin,*  
*v. A.-S. Gospels by Junius and*  
*Marshall, p.* 514. Frigea, an;  
*m. a freeman, L. In.* 74, *W. p.*  
26, 16. \*Frige dæg, frig-  
dæg, es; *m. Friga's day, Fri-*  
*day, Mt.* 4, 11, 22: *L. Athel.*  
*<sup>e</sup>3, W. p.* 63, 6, etc. \*Frimð,  
es; *m. a beginning, Th. An. v.*  
*Spl. frymð. Frind friends,*  
*Th. Apol. v. frynd, pl. of fre-*  
*ond. Fringan to hear, Beo. gl.*  
*v. frinan. Frio-leta one set*  
*free, Som. v. frig-læta. Fris-*  
*ca, an; m. a bitter; butio,*  
*id. <sup>e</sup>Frið, es; m. peace, etc.*  
*Frið-að, es; m. an oath of*  
*peace, Lye. -brece, es; m. a*  
*peace-breaking, id. -burh;*  
*g. -burge; f. a peace-city, city*  
*of refuge, id. -gear, es; m. a*  
*year of jubilee, Som. -georn*  
*peace-desirous, peaceable. -ge-*  
*gyld a peace-gild, an associa-*  
*tion, id. -land a land at peace,*  
*Chr.* 1097. -lice peaceably,  
*Som. -mæl an agreement, Gm.*  
*II.* 509, 28. Friðo peace, love,  
*v. <sup>e</sup>Spl. freoðu. Friðo-tacen*  
*a peace-token, Cd.* 107, *Th.*  
142, 29. -wær, e; *f. a peace-*  
*condition, Beo. K.* 4559. -web-  
ba, an; *m. a peace-weaver;*  
*pacis textor, Cod. Verc. VI.*  
*<sup>f</sup>174: Beo. gl. <sup>f</sup>Frittan to feed;  
*depacere, Ps.* 48, 14, *v. fret-*  
*an. Frocx luscinia, Cot.*  
121, *Lye. <sup>e</sup>Froferian, fre-*  
*frian; p. ode; pp. od, to com-*  
*fort; consolari, Gm. II.* 137,  
11. Froman proficere, *Ben.*  
*From-gewitan to go from, to*  
*depart, Bt.* 33, 4, *Lye. -he-*  
*aldan to hold from, id. -hwe-*  
*orfan to turn from, Cd.* 45, *Th.*  
*p.* 58, 9. -lad, e; *f. an*  
*escape from, a retreat, Cd.* 97,  
*Th. p.* 126, 20. -lociende  
beon respicere, *Ben. -weard*  
*beon abiturus esse, Bt.* 11, 2,  
*Card. p.* 52, 21. Frugnon  
asked, *p. pl. of fregnan.*  
Frumbirding pube tenus, *R.*  
*<sup>e</sup>88, Lye. <sup>e</sup>Frum-gyfu an  
*original gift, a prerogative, id.*  
*-hrægél, es; n. a first garment,*  
*Cd.* 45, *Th. p.* 58, 8. -leoht  
first light or dawn, *W. Cat. p.*  
74, *Lye. -meolc, -meoluc,*  
*e; f. the first milk, nectar, id.*  
*-ræd, es; m. the first decree,*  
*L. Wilk. p.* 119. -sceapen  
first shaped or created, *Lye.*  
-setnung, -setzung, e; *f. first*  
*setting, foundation, id. -slæp,*  
*es; m. a first sleep, Cd.* 177,**

*Th. p.* 222, 22. \* -spræc, e;  
*f. an original speech, etc.*  
-stenn the fore-deck or prow  
of a ship, *Mone A.* 4. -talu  
first accusation, *L. North.* 67.  
-westmas first-fruits, *Elf. gr.*  
13. -yldo the elder, of the  
first age, *Som. Fruodan to*  
*grow old; senescere, Lye.*  
Fry-gyld a free-gild or society,  
*Som. Frymð, es; <sup>e</sup>m. a be-  
*ginning, etc. Frysca a bittern,*  
*id. v. Spl. frisca. Fryð-georn*  
*peaceable, id. -gyld an associa-*  
*tion, id. -gysel; g. gysles;*  
*m. [gisel a hostage] a hostage*  
*for peace, id. -mæl an agree-*  
*ment, id. Fryðo peace, Cd.*  
74, *Th. p.* 91, 16.  
Fugeles leac, es; *m. dog's onion,*  
*<sup>e</sup>star of Bethlehem? ornitho-*  
*galum, Mone A.* 486. -pyse  
the larkspur; delphinium, *id.*  
443. Fugel-net, tes; *n. a*  
*fowl or bird-net, Som. Fugeloð,*  
*es; m. a fowling; aucupium,*  
*Gm. II.* 254, 35, *v. fugel-noð.*  
-treow a perch for a bird, *Som.*  
Fugling a fowling, *id. Fugo-*  
lope a fowling, *id. Fuhtiend*  
*moist, id. Fuhton fought, p.*  
*<sup>h</sup>pl. of feohtan. <sup>h</sup>Ful, les; n.*  
*a cup; poculum, calix, Beo. K.*  
1224. Fulan-beam, es; *m.*  
*the black alder tree, L. M.* 1,  
32. Ful-berstan rumpi, *Lye.*  
\* -bet, -bot, e; *f. a full satis-*  
*faction, Som. -don to fully do;*  
*satisfacere, Lye. -eaðe very*  
*easy, id. Fule-treow a perch*  
*for a bird, the black alder tree,*  
*Som. v. Spl. fulan-beam. Ful-*  
*feastnian to establish, fasten, id.*  
*-fremman to execute, accomplish,*  
*perfect, Th. An. v. ful-fremian.*  
-freolic very free or liberal,  
*Som. -geare full well, Bt.* 5,  
3, *v. ful-georne. -genihtsum*  
*fully abundant, R. Ben.* 55.  
\*Ful-ham; *g. Fullan -ham-*  
*mes; m. [Asser. Fullonham:*  
*Hunt. Fulenham: Dun. Ful-*  
*lanham: Brom. Fullenham-*  
*fúl foul, dirty; ham a home,*  
*dwelling] Fulham, Middlesex,*  
*Chr.* 879: 880. -hræðe full  
soon, *Lye, v. Spl. fulraðe.*  
Fullan to fill, *Ben. v. fyllan.*  
Full-blisse full or very glad,  
*Jud.* 16, 23. -bryce, es; *m.*  
*plena violatio, scilicet pacis, L.*  
*Wihtr. v. p.* 13. -dysig fully  
or quite foolish, *Lye. -endian*  
*to fully end; comlere, id.*  
-getreowe fully true, etc.  
*<sup>i</sup>-slow very slow, id. <sup>i</sup>Fulluht-  
*nama, an; m. the baptismal*  
*name, Som. Full-unrot fully*  
*or very sorrowful, Bt.* 11, 1.  
-welig fully or very rich, *id.*  
Ful-nieh full-nigh, *Som. v.*  
full-neh. -raðe full, or too**



soon, *Bt.* 22, 1. \*riht quite right, *Lye.* Fultstan to help, *Ben.* v. fylstan. Fúl-stincende foul-smelling, *Nic.* 27. Fulþungen high, noble; cel-sus, *R. Ben.* 73. Fultum, fultom, \*es; m. help, etc. Fultumend, fultumiend, es; m. a helper; adjutor, *Ps.* Th. 17, 3. Fultumleás helpless, *Ors.* 1, 14, *Lye.* Ful-wide full wide, round about, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 307, 24. Fulwiht-nama, an; m. the baptismal name, *Chr.* 890, v. *Spl.* fuluht-nama. -stow, e; f. a baptismal place, a font, *Bd.* 2, 14. Fúl-win, es; n. foul-wine, *Ben.* Ful-worhte fully wrought, perfect, *id.* j Fur, furh, \*e; f. a furrow, etc. Furh-wudu, es; n. fir-wood, pine-tree, *Som.* Furð forth, *Th. An.* v. forð. Fuse promptly, rapidly, *Th. An.* Fúslic ready; paratus, *Beo.* K. 462. Futigend moist, v. *Spl.* fuhtigend.

Fyhtling, \*es; m. a soldier, etc. Fyl a file, *Th. An.* v. feol. Fyl; g. fylle; f. a falling, slaughter, death, glut, *Th. An.* *Beo.* K. 2665, v. fyll. Fyld-elfen; g. -elfenne; f. a field or wood-nymph, a fairy, v. *Spl.* feld-elfen. Fylying, \*es; m. \*a harrow, etc. Fylygan to follow, *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 16, 27; *Th. An.* v. fyligen. \*Fylle of a falling, slaughter, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* fyl. Fyllan to fill, draw water; haurire, *R. Jn.* 4, 15, *Lye.* Fylledskinned; excoriatus, *Ben.* v. fellen, fell. Fylleð-flod, es; m. a high flood or tide, *Lye.* Fylst, e; f. help; auxilium, *Ors.* 1, 12; *Beo.* gl. Fyl-werig felt-weary; stragis fessus, *Beo.* K. 1918. Fyn-dele inventio, *Ben.* Fyndan to find, *Som.* v. findan. Fyne allugo, *Ben.* Fynger a finger, *Som.* v. finger. Fyor life, *Cd.* 59, *Th.* p. 73, 10, v. fior. Fyr-bad a fire pledge; pignus igneum, *Cod. Ex.* 20, 22b; *Beo.* gl. -bend, e; f. fire-bound or hardened, *Beo.* K. 1437. \*Fyrd-færede, -fer, es; m. a military expedition, etc. -gemaca, -gestealla, an; m. a fellow-soldier, *Nathan.* 5; *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 120, 23. -homa, an; m. -hom, es; m. an army covering, a coat of mail; lorica, *Beo.* K. 3007; *Th. An.* p. 137, 9. -hrægl, es; n. an army garment, a coat of mail, *Beo.* K. 3053. -hwæt; g. m. n. hwates; f. hwætre; adj. war-brave, *id.* 3280. Fyrdin-ga in companies or flocks, *Som.* Fyrdleás armless, defenceless,

*Chr.* 894. Fyrd-leoð an army song, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 215, 3. -nest ephibulenta, *Lye.* Fyrd-draca, an; m. a fire dragon or serpent, *Beo.* K. 5374. Fyrd-searo, es; n. fyrdung, e; f. an army preparation, *id.* 462. -werod an army host, a phalanx, *Som.* -wic, es; n. se-pulchrum, *Beo.* gl. -wyrðe-war-worthy, excellent in war, *Beo.* K. 2633. Fyre-beta-focarius, etc. v. fyr-beta, etc.

\*Fyren-gæt, e; f. pl. -gata a wild goat, v. *Spl.* firgen-gæt. -higcend a harlot; meretrix, libidini studens, *Som.* -pearf, e; f. evil need; mala necessitas, *Beo.* K. 28. Fires god the fire god, *Vulcan.* *Som.* Fires lig, es; m. a fire's flame, *id.* Fyrewitnys, se; f. curiosity, *Th. An.* Fyr-fean fiery-haired, *Cot.* 170, *Lye.* -gearwung, e; f. fire preparation, fuel, *id.* Fyrgegen mountain, *Beo.* K. 2786; 2828. Fyrgegen-holt, es; n. a mountain grove, *id.* 2780, v. firgen-beam, etc. Fyr-heard fire-hardened, *id.* 607. Fyrhtu, \*e; f. fear, etc. Fyr-leoht, es; n. a fire light, *id.* 3032. -leoma, an; m. a fire beam, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 272, 32. Fyrmð, e; f. a reception, etc. Fyrn fire; ignis, -dl. \*Fyrnum with crimes, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 272, 31, v. fyren. Fyrn-ge-win, es; n. an old contest, *Beo.* K. 3376. Fyrnlic ancient, *Som.* v. fyren. Fyrn-men ancient men, the ancients, *Beo.* K. 5518. -wita, an; m. an old counsellor, *id.* 4241. \*Fyrst, \*es; m? 1. first in height, top, ridge; 2. first entrance, thresh-old, etc. Fyrst, first, e; f; also, es; m. a space, time, etc. Fyrst, es; m. frost; gelu, *Lye.* Fyr-tang a pair of tongs, *Som.* Fyrte a fire-brand, torch; facula, *L. Cnut.* pol. 5, *W.* p. 134, 27, *Som.* *Lye.* Fyrd-rungnes a furthering, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* firðrungnes. Fyr-wit, es; n. curiosity, *Beo.* K. 463. Fyr-wylm, es; m. a fire wave, *id.* 5338. Fysan, \*fysian; p. ede; pp. ed to drive, expel, send forth (arrows), send away, hasten; agere, fugare, festinare, *Th. An.* *Gm.* I. 903, 33. Fysan reciprocal, to hasten, rush, *Th. An.* Fyst, \*e; f. a fist, etc. Fyþer, l. 2, pl. fyþeru, \*n.

G.

\*Gád, gæd, \*es; m. a goad, etc. Gadinca mutinus, fascinum ob-scenum, a muto, membrum vi-rile; priapus, *R.* 22, *Lye.*

\*Gadrigendlic collective, *Som.* v. gaderigendlic. Gæc, \*es; m. a cuckoo, etc. Gædeling, \*es; m. a companion, etc. Gædertang continuous, etc. *Ben.* v. gadertang, etc. Gæder-tengan to continue, *Som.* v. gadertengan. Gæignes burh; g. -burge; f. Gainsborough, *Th. An.* v. Gegnes-burh. Gæ-læð, gæleð a cage to sell or punish bondmen in; catasta, *Som.* Gældan to pay, depend, suspend, *id.* v. geldan. Gæle saffron; crocus, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* geolo. Gæmen, es; n. joy, pleasure; gaudium, v. gamen. Gæmenian, gæmian to play, game; joculari, *Th. An.* *Gm.* II. 170, 7; *Som.* v. gæmian, gamenian. Gæn yet; adhuc, *Ben.* Gændung an end, death, *Som.* v. ge-endung. Gænhwyrft conversio, *L.* *Ps.* 125, 1. Gæn-ryne, es; m. a meeting, *id.* 58, 5, v. gean-ryne. Gænt Ghent, *Som.* v. *Spl.* Gent. Gærsame, an; f. a treasure, *Chr.* 1035, *Ing.* p. 208, 10, v. gærsum. Gærs-grene grass-green, green; herbisus, *Som.* Gærst green, like grass; her-beus, *id.* Gærsum, e; f. a treasure, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p. 275, 3, v. *Spl.* gærsame, gærsum. Gæruwe millesolium, *R.* 40, *Lye.* \*Gæsen; g. m. n. gæs-nes; d. gæсне; adj. rare, uncommon, dear, etc. \*Gæst, es; pl. nom. ac. gastas; g. -a; d. um; m. a guest; hospes, etc. v. gest. Gæstlīþe, gistlīþe hospitable, *Th. An.* Gæten caprine, belonging to a goat. Gæfeluc, gæuoloc, es; m. [*lcl.* gæflok] a javelin, *Elf.* gl. p. 163, *id.* Gæffetan to mock; deridere. Gæfetung, e; f. a scoffing; derisio, *Som.* Gæf-spræc, e; f. a lewd speaking, a babbling, *Som.* Gagat-stan, es; m. the agate stone, *Ben.* v. gagates. Gagel, gagolle gale, gale, sweet-willow, Dutch-myrtle, *L. M.* 1, 36, *Som.* Gagul-suillan to gargle; gargarizare, *id.* Gafol-rand a compass, *Cot.* 54, *id.* Galdor, \*es; n. a charm, etc. Galdor-galan to enchant, foretel, *id.* -galend, -galere, es; m. a soothsayer, *Som.* -leoð, es; n. an incantation song, a charm, spell, *id.* \*Galdrygea, an; m. an enchanter, *id.* Galea night-ingale; lusciniā, *Ben.* Gal-freols, es; m. a joyful feast, *Som.* Galga, gealga, an; m. a gallows, etc. \*Galg-mód gallows-minded, *Beo.* K. 2554. -treow, es; n. a gallows-tree, a gallows, *id.* 5876. Galluc



*gauls, oak-apple; galla, Cot. 96, Som. Gal-mód lustful or lightminded, lascivious, Jdth. 12. -semere facilis, Ben. -smere light laughing, giggling; petulans, R. Ben. 7, Lye. Galwan to clap, shout, rejoice; plaudere, Som. v. gilpan. Gal-weala - rice, es; n. the kingdom of Gaul. -wraene lecherous; luxuriosus, Som. \*Gamel old, Cd. 154, Th. p. 193, 3, v. gamol. Gamenung, e; f. a gaming; lusus, Som. Gamian to game, play, sport; ludere, id. v. gamenian. Gamol-ferhð, \*es; m. \*sage spirit, magnanimous, Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 26. \*Gangel-wæfre a spider; aranea, Som. v. gang-wæfre. Gangende going, living, Cd. 129, Th. p. 164, 23. Gangend-feðe, es; m. agmen, R. 7, Lye. Gangewifra, an; m. a spider; aranea, Ps. Th. 38, 12, v. hunta. Gang-geteld, es; n. a travelling-tent, a tent, pavilion; papilio, R. 10, Lye. -feormere, es; m. a jakes farmer; fimarius, Som. \*pyt, tes; m. -setl, es; n. -tun, es; m. a privy. -wuce, an; f. gang-week, perambulating-week, Jn. 17, 1. Ganot, \*es; m. a fen-duck. GA'R, \*es; m. a javelin, etc. Gar-cêne spear-keen or bold, Beo. K. 3912. -clife agrimony, Herb. 32, Som. -cwealm, es; m. spear destruction, war death, Beo. K. 4081. -DeneGar-Danes [gar a spear] id. 1. -falca, an; m. a spear or gar-falcon, Beo. gl. -far, e; f. a martial way, Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 23. -gewin, nes; n. dart or spear-battle, Th. An. -heap, es; m. a spear heap, an armed body, Cd. 160, Th. p. 198, 11. -holt, es; m. spear-wood, a javelin, Beo. K. 3665. -ræs, es; m. spear-rush, rush of arms, Th. An. -secg, es; m. the ocean, Cd. 157, Th. p. 195, 24: Beo. K. 97. Garsuma expense, Som. v. gærsuma. Garumtol sharp, severe; austerus, id. v. Spl. gearuntol. Gar-wiga, an; m. -wigend, es; m. a spear-fighter, a warrior, Beo. K. 5344: 5278. -wudu, es; m. spear-wood, a javelin, Cd. 160, Th. p. 198, 20. GAST, \*es; m. the breath, a spirit, ghost, etc. Gast-bona, an; m. the soul-killer, the devil, Beo. K. 352. -gedal, es; m. soul separation, death, Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 33. GA'T, gæt, \*e; f. a goat, etc. Gataloc tutela, Som. Gátel-hær, es; n. goat's hair, goat-*

hair, Th. An. -treow, es; n. gaten-tree of Gerard, dogberry tree; cornus fœmina, L. M. 1, 36, Som. Gát-hierd, es; m. a goat-herd, id. v. gat. Gaucloc a spear, v. Spl. galeloc.

Geac also, likewise; item, Som. v. eac. Ge-acnian to conceive; -acnung conceiving, etc. v. geacnian, etc. Ge-acniendlic pregnant, Som. -acsigan to ask, Lye. -acsung, e; f. inquiry, Som. v. acsung. Ge-ador-tengan to continue, id. v. gader-tengan. \*Ge-æfenned drawing towards evening, id. -æfnað me vespersco, Elf. gr. 35. -æhtan; pp. -æhted to appreciate, praise; appretiare, laudibus efferre, Beo. K. 3766. -æhtendlic that may be valued; æstimabilis, Som. -æhtle, an; f? property, riches; possessio, divitiæ, Beo. K. 735. -ælged coloured, tanned, id. -ænegdu anxia, Cot. 18, Lye. -æswicod scandalized, id. Ge-afle [Lancashire gaule] a lever; vectis, id. Geafof-monung, e; f. toll or custom-house, R. Mk. 2, 14, v. gafol. Ge-aforud lifted up, Som. Geagle wanton, id. v. ge-aglice. Geagl-swile a jaw-swelling, id. v. geagl. Geahle dentes molares, Ben. Ge-ahnian to take as his own, Beo. gl. -ahnung owning, id. v. ahnung. Geald Jos. 9, 8, for weald perhaps. Gealdor magic, Th. An. Mr. Kemble says, a sound as of a trumpet; sonitus tubæ, Beo. K. 5883, v. galdor. Geagle lascivious, Som. v. Spl. geagle. Gealgian to defend, Th. An. Geal-mód sad-minded, gloomy, Cd. 84, Th. p. 230, 8. Geana yet; adhuc, Lye. Ge-anbidian to abide, Th. An. \*Ge-ane yet; adhuc, Lye. Gean-hwyrft conversio, Gm. II. 755, 6. -hingian to reply, Cd. 48, Th. p. 62, 5. Geapes around, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 16. Ge-apung, e; f. cumulus, Lye. Geara-feng arpa vel lupus, id. -gewuned long accustomed, Som. Gearcung-dæg, es; m. preparation day, Good-Friday, Mt. 26, 17. Gear-cyn-ning, es; m. a year king, consul, Som. -cynningdóm, es; m. a year kingdom or rule, consulship, id. \*Gear-dæg, es; m. yore day, a former time, Cd. 80, Th. p. 99, 36. Geardlic worldly; mundanus, Som. Geare \*ready, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 26, v. gearo. Gearewe yarrow, Som. v. Spl. gearwe. Gear-mælum yearly, Bt. F.

p. 5, 10. Geare-wita intellect, Bt. 38, 9, R. p. 130, 9, v. gearowita. Gearn, \*es; n. yarn, etc. \*Gearn-winde, -windel, a yarn-winder, a reel, Mone A. 306: Som. Gearnung, e; f. merit, desert; meritum, id. \*Gearo; g. m. n.; -wes, -owes; f. re; se gearwa; adj. ready, etc. Gearo -poncol ready-witted, Th. An. Gear-torbt yearly or every year glorious or bright, Cd. 76, Th. p. 94, 13. Gearuntol, gearutol severe, austere, Som. Gearwa made dishes; condimenta, id. Gearwan-leaf yarrow-leaf, yarrow, id. Gearwe, gearewe, an; f. yarrow, Mone A. 419. Geaðmodian to humble, to be pleased, Th. An. Geato-lic \*prepared, ready; paratus, Beo. K. 428. Geatwe, an; f. provision, treasure; apparatus, id. 6170. Geaxode-domas responsa, R. 14, Lye. Ge-aurnen overtaken, overran, Som. -aworpen cast away, id. -bad abode, Beo. K. 3236, p. of bídán. \*Gebærd towardliness; indoles, Som. Gebærdstán, es; m. calcisma, calcisura, R. 58, Lye. Ge-bærmed barked, leavened, Som. Geban, geben, \*es; n. a proclamation, etc. Ge-beacnung, e; f. a speaking by tropes or figures, a predicament; categoria, Cot. 57, Lye. Gebealg anger, Som. v. gebelg. Gebearh protected, preserved, p. of gebeorgan. Gebecan to book, Lye, v. gebocian. Gebecendlic, gebecniendlic figuratively, Cot. 1, Som. Gebed, \*es; n. a prayer, etc. Gebeded compelled, Som. v. gebæded. Gebedigan to pray, Bd. 5, 9, Sm. p. 622, 21, note. \*Gebedræden, ne; f. the office of prayer, etc. Ge-begdnes, gebegednes, se; f. crookedness, Som. -begendlic flexible, bowing, id. Gebelh an offence, v. gebelg. Ge-belimpe, \*should happen, Mk. 13, 7, v. \*limpan. Geben a prayer; preces, offensio, Ben. Gebenlic nunlike; vestalis, Som. Gebenn an edict, Cot. 70, Lye, v. geban. Gebeogul flexible, agreeing, C. R. Mt. 5, 25. \*Gebeorg a refuge, Gm. III. 486, 7, v. beorh. Gebeorlic safe, secure, Th. An. \*Ge-beotian to promise, vow, threaten, id. Gebærd-wiglere, es; m. a wizard, R. 4, Lye. Gebere a habit, state, v. gebær. Geberede hit happened it; accidit, Bt. 16, 2, R. p. 33, note c. Ge-berian competere, C. R. Ben. 37, Lye.



Gebesmed *bosomed, bent*; *sinuatus, Som. Gebeten beaten, Lye, v. gebeaten. Ge-ber-terung, gebetung a bettering, Som. v. gebettung. \*bigean to bend, bow, Scint. 62, v. bigan. Gebiled that hath a bill or snout; rostratus, Som. Ge-bilegan to be angry, id. v. ge - belgan. <sup>v</sup> -biorscipe, es; *m. a feast, id. v. ge - beorscipe. Gebired clothed; amictus, Ben. Ge-bisgod seized; correptus, id. Ge-bisnug, e; f. an example, instruction, lesson, Som. v. bisnug. Gebit a biting, grinding, Lye. Ge-blanden finished, spent; also, coloured, id. v. ge-blendan. -blegan to destroy; exterminare, Ben. -bleganad blistered, ulcerated, Som. -bló-digian; p. ode; pp. od to bloody; cruentare, Beo. K. 5381. -bohtrescipe a circuit; ambitus, Lye. -bolged dis-  
<sup>a</sup> *trained, swollen, Som. <sup>z</sup> -bol-strod bolstered up, defended, envired, id. Gebonn a pro-clamation, Lye, v. geban. Ge-bonnen proclaimed, Mann, v. ge-bannian. -bosmed bosomed; sinuatus, Cot. 185. -botad bettered, amended, Chr. 1093, v. ge - betan. -bræc broke, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 32, v. breacan. -bræc, es; *n. a breaking, crash, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 24. -bræceocnes, se; f. the falling sickness, Som. -brecprofit, gain, id. -bredan; pp. ge-broden to braid, twist; to torture, Beo. K. 2886. -bredde broiled, R. Lk. 24, 42. -bregednes, se; f. fear, Som. -brengran to bring, Ben. -brittian, 1. to exhibit, give; exhibere, 2. to break small, crumble; friare, id. -brocod boiled; decoctus, id. -broc-seoc-man a frantic man, Bd. 4, 3, v. bræc-seoc. -broden taken away; sublatus, Som. \* -brot, es; *n. a frag-ment, v. ge-brotu. -brot a barn-keeper; granatarius, frum-mentipræfectus, Som. <sup>a</sup> -bry-sednes, se; f. a bruising, id. -bryttian to break, Lye, v. ge-brittian. -bun inhabited, id. -bunden bound, Som. v. ge-bindan. -bun-land, -bund-land inhabited land, Ors. pref. Som. Lye. -burd bearded, v. Spl. ge-byrd. -burnen burned, v. ge-byrnan. -byldan; pp. -byld to imagine, design, plan, devise, draw, Th. An. -bylged disdained, Som. \* -byrd, es; *n. -byrdo, e; f. birth, etc. -byrd, -byrded bearded, Som. Lye. -hyrdlice orderly, well, Ben. v. endebyrdlice. -byrdo, -byrdu an origin, Som. v. ge-******

byrd. -byrellice beon *co-tui, C. Jn. 4, 9. -byrgan; p. de to taste, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 10. <sup>b</sup> -byr-tid, for ge-byrd-tid nativity. -bysmrung, e; f. a deriding, mocking; derisio, Som. -bysnian to give an ex-ample, Lye. -bytle [botlædes] a building; ædificium, Gm. II. 738, 25. -bytlung, e; f. a building, an edifice, Som. Ge-cance a laughingstock, id. Ge-capitulod headed; capitulatus, Lye. -ceahhetung, e; f. loud laughing, Som. -cealfe incalved; foetus, id. -cenned-limu genitalia, Lye, v. gecynd-lim. -cenenys, se; f. a delight, Som. -cennednys, se; f. birth, id. -cian, -cigan to call; in-vocare, L. Ps. 19, 8, Lye. v. ge - cygan. -cirred turned, Som. v. ge-cerran. -clæmian <sup>c</sup> to smear, Mann. -c-læsnung, e; f. a cleansing, Ps. 88, 43, v. ge-clæsnung. -cliht ge-cy-gathered together; hand-gecliht a clutched hand, a fist, Som. -clyfian to cleave or stick to, Lye, v. Spl. clufan. -clypian to call, Ben. -clyster; g. -clystres; *n. a cluster; race-mus, Cot. 24, Lye. -cneordlic diligent, Th. An. -cnilled beaten, sounded, Lye, v. cnyl-lan. -cnited knotted, tied, bound, R. Jn. 11, 44. -cnornd-nes, se; f. study, Mone B. 29, v. Spl. -ge-cnyrdnys. -cnosu collisions, Lye, v. ge-scæned-nes. -cnucian to knock, id. v. ge-cnocian. -cnuwan to knead, stamp, grind; pinsere, subigere, Som. -cnyeled KNUCKLED, crooked; obun-cus, id. -cnyclende KNUCK-LING; obuncans, Cot. 144. -cnyht tied, C. Jn. 11, 44, v. Spl. ge-cnited. -cnyrdnys, -cnyrdnys study, diligence, Th. An. v. cneordnys. -co-canad seasoned, cooked; con-ditus, Som. -cocnian to play the cook, to cook; coquere, id. -comp fight, conflict, agony, C. Lk. 22, 44, v. ge-camp. -copsed fettered, Lye. -corded hacle an outer garment, cloak, id. -corenlic eligible, Cot. 74, id. -corenlice choice-ly; elegant, Cot. 77, id. -cosped fettered, id. -cost-nian to tempt, prove, Th. An. -crincan; p. -cranc, -crun-con to cringe, fall, die, id. Beo. gl. -crupe crept, Lye, v. be-creopan. -crympt crimped, curled, Som. -crypte tops, <sup>d</sup> sprouts, id. -cunnian, 1. 2, v. \*cunnian. -cuoësen said, C. Mk. 15, 7. -cwelled killed, Som. v. cwellan. -cweimlice**

agreeably, pleasingly, Th. An. -cweësan to say, Ben. Th. An. -cwid a word, Ben. v. ge-cwed. -cwilman to kill, id. v. cwy-lman. -cwipanic proper, Som. v. cwipenic. -cwoeme pleasant, Lye, v. ge-cweme. -cwoeëden said, id. v. ge-cwæësan. -cwyd a condition, Ben. v. ge-cwed. -cyd a controversy, id. v. ge-cygd. -cyd told, Th. An. v. cyëan. -cydde declared, said, Som. v. ge-cyëan. -cygendlic appellative, id. -cynd, -cind, cynd, \*es; *n. also, e; f. na-ture, etc. -cynd-bóc a book of generation; Genesis, Lye. -cynd-riht natural right, id. -cynd-spræc native speech or language, id. -cynde; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. genuine, genial, natural; genuinus, naturalis, Cd. 173, Th. p. 216, 8: Beo. K. 5389. -cyndelic-lim the natural limb; membrum genitale, Som. v. gecynd-lim. -cyrnad corned, salted, id. -cyssan to kiss, Beo. K. 3736. -cyë, þe; f. a country, Bt. <sup>e</sup> 27, 3, v. Spl. cyë. \* -cyënisse cyëan to testify, Th. An. -dæf-neëd ought; oportet, v. ge-dafnian. -dælednes, se; f. a separation, divorce, Som. -dafan; pp. gedafen to become; decere, Gm. II. 42, 37, v. ge-dafnian. -dafenian to be fit-ting, Th. An. v. ge-dafnian. -dafenlice fitly, properly, id. -dafsum agreeing, becoming, Lye. Gedál, dál, es; *m. a separation, etc. Gedda songs; cantilenæ, Som. v. ged. Ge-deaf dived, v. Spl. gedufan. Ge-deaðed dead, C. Mk. 7, 10, Lye, v. gedeað. -deawe dewy, Som. v. deawig. -defelic quiet, fit, Beo. gl. v. gedefe. <sup>f</sup> -delf a digging, Th. An. v. Spl. delf. -deman to judge, id. Geden, for gedydon car-ried, transferred, Th. An. p. 41, 23, v. don, gedon. Ge-deof perfect, R. Mt. 5, 48, Lye, v. ge-defe. -deëð killed, id. v. ge-dead. -diernan to lie hid, id. -digan to profit, do good, assist, purify; prodesse, Beo. K. 598: 1316: 4695. -diht a dictate, a thing indited, Som. -dihtan to order, id. -doeë perfect, R. Mt. 5, 48, Lye, v. ge-defe. -doeman to judge; judicare, Ben. -dofen dived, ducked, Som. v. Spl. ge-dufan. -dræg, es; *n? a tumult; tu-multus, Beo. K. 1505. -dreas overthrew, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 15, v. ge-dreosan. -drecan to vex, afflict, Th. An. \* -dreme, -dryme harmonious, Gm. II. 747, 43. \* -dremere melodi-***



ous; consonus, *Som.* -drencte drowned, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 16, v. of-gedrincan. -dreoh sober; sobrius, *id.* -dreog \*drying, rubbing, *Th. An.* p. 80, 12. *g*-driht \*a multitude, host, band of soldiers, *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 26; *Beo. K.* 236, v. *Spl.* driht. -drihpa prudentia, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 2, *Mann.* -drimere a knave, villain; nebulo, *Som.* v. ge-dwymer. -drinc, es; *n.* drink, drinking, *Th. An.* -dritan cacare, *Med. ex Quadr.* 11, 9, *Lye.* -drucen drawn out; extractus, *Som.* -druncian to sink, *C. Lk.* 5, 7, *Ben.* -dryhta commilito, *Gm.* II. 736, 40. -dryme consonus, v. *Spl.* gedreme. -driuen driven, *Som.* v. gedrifan. \*-dufan; *p.* -deaf, we-dufon; *pp.* -dofen to sink, dive, etc. *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 30. -dweola an error, v. ge-dwola. -dwernes, se; *f.* mildness; mansuetudo, *T. Ps.* 89, 12, *Lye.* \*-dwild, -dwyld, es; *n.* an error, heresy, *Th. An.* -dwidlic erroneous, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwollic. -dwimor a phantasy, *Jud.* 15, v. ge-dwymer. -dwimorlice fantastically, illusorily, *Th. An.* -dwola, an; *m.* an heretic, v. gedwolman. \*-dwolen erroneous, etc. -dwollic erring; erroneous, *Som.* -dwyld an error, *id.* v. *Spl.* gedwild. -dwyldic erroneous, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwildic. -dyp-  
<sup>h</sup>pan to dip, *id.* <sup>h</sup>-dyrstlice rashly, *id.* v. ge-dyrstelice. -dyrstnes, se; *f.* boldness, *Lye.* v. ge-dyrstignes. -eadmettan to worship, adore, *Th. An.* v. ge-eadmedan. -eadmodian dignari, *Bd.* 2, 2. -eaht add-  
ed; additus, *Prov.* 9, *Lye.* -earwian; *p.* de; *pp.* od to prepare, *Th. An.* -eaðmodan to vouchsafe, *Th. An.* -educ-  
cian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to revive, *Som.* *Lye.* -edlæcan to repeat, *Scint. Ben. Lye.* -edlæsan to restore; restituere, *L. Ps.* 15, 5, *Lye.* -edleanend, es; *m.* a rewarder; remunerator, *Som.* -edlian to renew; renovare, *id.* -edstapelian to re-establish, *Th. Apol.* <sup>i</sup>-edprawen twisted again; retortus, *Som.* -edwistode brought up, *L. Ps.* 22, 2. -efenlæcestre, an; *f.* a female imitator, *Scint.* 13, *Lye.* -efenlæcing an imitation, *id.* -efesod shaved, *Som.* v. ge-efesod. -efned evened; æquari, *Bd.* 4, 29, v. efn. -efola a little cheek; buccula, *Som.* v. geaflas. -efstan to hasten; accelerare, *L. Ps.* 30, 2. -embehtian to serve, minis-

ter, *Th. An.* -emnian to equal, *Som.* -encgd careful; sollicitus, *id.* -endebrédnan to set in order, *Lye.* v. ge-en-debyrdan. -ernian to deserve, earn, *Som.* v. ge-earnian. -epian to breathe; spirare, *id.* -euenlæcan to equal, *L. Ps.* 36, 1, v. ge-efenlæcan. -fæder a gaffer, godfather; compater, *Som.* -fæge, we ge-fægon rejoiced, *p.* of gefegegan. -fægen joyful, *id.* -fæger? fair; pulcher, *Beo. K.* 1823, v. *Spl.* fæger. -fægerian to adorn; ornare, *id.* -fælnis, se; *f.* a passage; transmigratio, *C. Mt.* 1, 12, *Lye.* <sup>j</sup>-færnys, se; *f.* a transmigration, *Som.* -fæstnung, e; *f.* a fastening; firmatio, *id.* -fættian; *pp.* od to fatten; pinguefieri, *Lye.* -fallan to fall; cadere, *C. Lk.* 16, 17, v. ge-feallan. -fana a vane, standard, *Som.* -fandian to try; tentare, *Lye.* -fangen taken [prisoner], *Th. An.* v. fon. -fangennes, se; *f.* a taking, laying hold of, apprehension, *Som.* -faran \*to experience, suffer, *Th. Apol.* -feacht fought, *Th. An.* v. feohtan. -feah rejoiced, *Beo. K.* 217, v. *Spl.* -fean. -fealce pleasantly; læte, *Lye.* -feallan to fail, *Th. Apol.* -fean; *p.* ge-feah to rejoice; lætari, *Beo. gl.* -fearded beon to go far off, to withdraw, *Lye.* -feax comatus, *Gm.* II. 745, 38. -fegcan, -fegcan to fetch, *Th. An.* \* -federe, an; *f.* a \*god-mother; susceprix. Gefège; *g. m. n.* es; *f.* re; *adj.* fit, adapted; aptus, *Gm.* I. 735, 5. Ge-fegednes, se; *f.* a figure, shape, joining; figura, *Som.* Gefeg-fæst seam or joint fast, *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 12. Gefegif a rule, manner; formula, *Som.* Ge-feincga compages, *Lye.* <sup>k</sup>fellendlic filling up, *Som.* v. ge-fillendlic. -feó am glad, v. gefeón, \* -feoht, -fioht, es; *pl.* u, a, um; *n.* a fight, battle, etc. -feoll forgetfulness; obliuio, *Som.* -feormian to entertain, cleanse, \*to eat up; hospitio suscipere, \*vesci, depasci, *Beo. K.* 1482. -fer, es; \**n.* company, etc. -fera, an; \**m.* [fer, fier, hence ge-fer-a] one journeying with another, a companion, etc. -feran to journey, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 196, 4, v. ge-faran. -feræden, \*ne; *f.* an agreement, etc. -ferrædnes, se; *f.* ferscipe, -ferscype, es; *m.* society; societas, *Lye.* -ferian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed to carry, bear, lead, *Beo. K.* 6208; *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 274, 3. -ferin of old, *Som.* v. gefyrn.

-fetelsod \*belted, adorned with a belt, v. *Spl.* fetelsian. -fetian to fetch, *Beo. K.* 4376, v. fetian. -fetigian to fetch, *Som.* <sup>v</sup> fetian. <sup>1</sup>-fillednes, se; *f.* etc. a completion, v. ge-fyllednes, etc. -findig capable catching; capax, *Lye.* -fiðe-rad feathered, v. ge-feðeran. -fiðode, for ge-fríðode saved, *q. v.* -flace catapulta, *H.* -flæschámian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to cover with flesh, to render incarnate, *Lye.* -flea trifles; nugæ; *Ben.* -flenod hackle a cloak; lacerna, *R.* 110. -flit-fulnys, se; *f.* contention; contentio, *Lye.* -flit-georn contentious, *Som.* -flitgild cavitatio, *Cot.* 45, *Lye.* -flitmælum by strife, *id.* -flitt a schism, rent; schisma, *Ben.* -flogen percussus, *Herb.* 3, 1. -flyt a fan, *Ben.* v. ge-flit. Gefo grace; gratia, *C. Jn.* 1, 17, *Lye.* Gefol-wif gratiosa mulier, *Prov.* 9, *id.* Ge-for went, v. faran. -formian; *p.* feormode to entertain, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 162, <sup>m</sup> 24, v. ge-feormian. <sup>m</sup>-fræpgian, 1. to accuse; accusare, *C. Mt.* 12, 1: 2. to reverence; revereri, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 6. -frætwian, -frætwian to fret adorn, *Beo. K.* 191. -fragude embraced, *Lye.* -frefrian to console, comfort, *Th. An.* -frégman to inquire. -freggynd, es; *m.* a redeemer, *Som.* -frepgian to accuse, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* ge-fræpgian. -frested feriatus, *Lye.* -frian to free, *C. Jn.* 8, 36, *id.* v. ge-freogan. -frigade embraced, *C. Mk.* 10, 16, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-fragude. -frugnon inquired; *p.* of fregnæn. fryðed freed, consecrated, *Som.* v. gefriðed. -fullian to baptize, *id.* -fultumend, es; *m.* a helper; adjutor, *Ps. Th.* 17, 2, v. ful-  
<sup>n</sup>tumiend, fultumend. <sup>n</sup> fundian to try, inquire; *Beo. K.* 4904. -fyllung, e; *f.* a fulness, *Som.* v. ge-fyllednes. -fylstend, es; *m.* a helper; adjutor, *id.* -fyrnes, se; *f.* a farness, antiquity; antiquitas, *id.* -gada? an, \**m.* a companion, etc. -gaderscipe, es; *m.* wedlock, conjugium, *Mone B.* 310. -gæderednes, se; *f.* -gæderung, e; *f.* a gathering  
<sup>o</sup> together; collectio, *Som.* <sup>o</sup>-gearnian mandatum deferre, *Ben.* v. ge-ærnian, -gegne an assembly; conventus, *Som.* fitting? *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 46, 13. -gered, -gerwed, -girwed clothed, *Som.* *Lye.* v. ge-gerelad. -gimmod set with gems, *Som.* v. ge-gymmod. -gired adorned, *Cd.* 29, *Th.* p. 39, 7. -girla, an; *m.* a



garment, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-gerela.  
 -girwend, es; *m. one wearing a purple robe; prætextatus.*  
*Som.* -gīuan to desire; petere, *Mk.* 11, 24. -gladung, e; *f. a gladdening, delight; delectatio, Som.* -glenced adorned, arranged, *v. ge-glencan.*  
 -glendrian to cast down headlong; præcipitare, *Som.* -glengan to adorn, decorate, *Th. An.* v. glengan. -glofed gloved, having sleeves; manicatus, *Solil.* 10, *Lye.* Gegn, gegnes, *v. geng -dl.* Gegn-cwide, es; *m. a saying again, an answer, Beo. K.* 731. Gegn-ryne, es; *m. a meeting, V. Ps.* 58, 4, *v. gean-ryne.* Gegnum forthwith, *Th. An.* p. 135, 21; against; obviam, e, contra, *Beo. K.* 625. Gegoð youth, *Som.* v. geoguð. Ge-grame troublesome; molestus, *id.* -greatod enlarged, *Lye.* v. grea-  
 \**ptian.* *P.*-groetan to torment; cruciare, *C. Lk.* 8, 28, *Lye.* -gymane to take care of, regard; curare, *L. M.* 3, 65. -hádoda, an; *m. one ordained, a clergyman; clericus, R. Ben. interl.* 62, *Lye.* -hæbban to have, *id. v. habban.* -hæcca, an; *m. what is hacked, stuffing;*  
 \**farcimentum, Som.* *q.*-hæftian to capture, catch, *Th. An.* -hæftnian to take captive, *L. Ps.* 7, 5, *v. ge-hæftan.* -hæfte waterfalls, *Past.* 41, 9, *Lye.* *v. Spl.* ge-hæftræ. -hæg, es; *pratum, Mone B.* 618. -hælung, e; *f. a sanctuary, Ex.* 15, 17, *v. ge-halgun.* -hænd near, *Som.* v. ge-hend. -hæp apt, fitting, *Th. An.* -hæplic equal, even, like; compar, *Som.* -hagian opportune facere aliquid, *Lye.* v. on-hagian. -haldan to feed; pascere, *C. Jn.* 21, 16. -hald a regarding, *Lye.* v. ge-hæld. -halding, \*es; *m. a holding, etc.* -haldoda, an; *m. sanctum, Ps. Th.* 4. 4. -halian to heal, save, *C. Mt.* 18, 11, *v. ge-hælan.* -halsian to beseech; obsecrare, *Lye.* -hat-heortan exardescere, *R. Ben.* 70, *Lye.* -hát-lond, es; *n. land of promise. Th. An.* -heafod ringe, es; *m. Samothracius annulus? Lye.* -heah high; altus, *Som.* -heald  
 \**held, safe; tutus, Lye.* *r.*-heapian to heap up, *Prov.* 28, *Lye.* -heaðerod restrained, *Beo. K.* 6139, *v. heaðerian.* -heded hidden, *Lye.* v. ge -hydan. -heende humbled, *Ben.* v. ge-hende. -hefaldad orsus, *Cant. Ezec.* v. hefaldigean. -heft, -hefted taken, *Som.* v. ge-hæftan. -heftræ waterfalls; cata-

ractæ, *T. Ps.* 41, 9, *Lye.* -heige a meadow; pratum, *Som.* v. haga. -held a keeping, *Lye.* v. ge-hæld. -helsumnes, se; *f. castitas, Mone B.* 428. -hened condemned, *Cd.* 217, *Th.* p. 276, 18, *p. of ge-henan.* -heowan to form, fashion; \**plasmare, Lye.* *s.*-hered, -herde served, ministered, *C. Mt.* 8, 15, *v. hyran.* -herian to destroy, *Som.* v. ge-hergian. -hering a hearing, report, *Lye.* -hersumnes, se; *f. obedience, Th. An.* -heu hewed, cut, *R. Mt.* 27, 6, *Lye.* v. ge-heawan. -hiowendlic allegorical; simulatorius, *Cot.* 17. -hiran to hear, *Th. An.* -hirlis a report, *Ps.* 111, 6, *v. ge-hyrnes.* -hiwian; *p. ode; pp. od to form, transfigure, appear, Mt.* 17, 2, *v. ge-hiowan.* -hladan to lade, draw; haurire, *C. Jn.* 4, 15. -hlænsod made lean; tenuatus, *Som.* v. ge-hlænian. -hlenced tortus, *L. M.* 3, 55. -hleod loaded, *Beo. K.* 1784, *v. hladan.* *h.*-hlionian to recline, *C. Mt.* 14, 9, *Lye.* -hlid laughter; risus, *Som.* -hliwan to cherish, *Ben.* v. hleowan. -hlyd covered, *Th. An.* v. ge-hlid. -hlystfull listening, disposed to hear, *L. Ps.* 89, 15, *v. ge-hlyst.* -hlut-trad purified; defæcatus, *R.* 32, *Lye.* \**-hlyta, an; m. a companion, etc.* -hlywan to cherish, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* ge-hliwan. -hnægde, *l.* 3, *v. \*Spl.* \**hnigian.* -hnehuade appropinquavit, *C. Mt.* 10, 7. -hnyncend bending down; inclinatus, *L. M.* 2, 46. -hnyscan to make soft, *R. Mt.* 21, 45, *v. hnescian.* -hofe-rod bent, humpbacked; gibbosus, *Lye.* -holed holed, pierced; perforatus, *Som.* -holpen helped, nourished, *id.* v. ge-helpan. -hornung, e; *f. sadness, grief; mœror, Som.* -horwigende unclean, vile; sordidus, *id.* -hradian to hasten, *Bd.* 1, 14, *Lye.* -hræcan to guide, *Lye.* v. ge-recan. -hrædnys, se; *f. mediocrity, meanness; mediocritas, Mone B.* 16. -hræred ruined; dirutus, *Som.* -hreaw rued, *p. of hreowan, ge-hreowan.* -hrecan to tell, publish, *Lye.* v. reccan, recan. -hrefian to cover; tegere, *id.* -hremen to cry, *id.* -hreohtnung, e; *f. a making up; confectio, id.* -hrepod touched, *Gen.* 6, 6, *v. hrepan.* -hreoowan to rue, *Cd.* 225, *Th. p.* 298, 29. -hriered ruined; subrutus, *Som.* -hriife, \**-hrofe a house, roof; domus, tectus, id.* -hringed rung,

*Lye.* v. hringan. -hrino ædificationes, *id.* -hriseð must; oportet, *id.* -hroered commotus, *Ben.* -hrumpen wrinkled, *Som.* -hrunnen assembled, *Lye.* v. ge-runnen. -hul christmas, *Som.* v. gehhol, geol. -hryred ruined; dirutus, *id.* \**-husa, an; m. one in the house, a domestic, id.* -hus-cype, -hus-scipe, es; *m. domus, Lye.* v. hus. -hused housed, *id.* -hused -snægl a housed snail; testudo, *id.* -huslud communicated, *id.* v. huslian. -hwæde, -hwede, *g. m. n.* es; *f. re little, small; modicus, id.* *v.* -hwednes, se; *f. sparingness, Som.* v. ge-hwædnæs. -hweorfan to change, return, *id.* -hweorfe an exchange, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-hwyrfe. -hwetted whetted, stirred up, *Som.* v. hwettan. -hwile each, *Th. An.* v. ge-hwylc. -hwilcnes, -hwillicnys, se; *f. quality; qualitas, Som.* -hwilum sometime, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Lye.* -hwing a pinnacle, corner, pinnaeculum, angulus, *Som.* -hwirfe a changing, translation, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-hwyrfe. -hwit white; candidus, *Lye.* v. hwit. -hwitod whited, *id.* v. hwitian. -hwyrfe an exchange, a translation, *Som.* v. ge-hwearf. -hwyrftnian, -hwyrftnian to turn, take, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 122, 2, *v. hweorfan.* -hwyrpan to convert, *Ben.* v. ge-wyrpan. -hyd a secret place, a recess; abditum, *Cd.* 212, *Th.* p. 261, 27. -hygde hoped for; sperabilis, *Som.* -hyld, \*es; *m. guardianship, Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 202, 3: \**a protector, favourer, Beo. K.* 6107. -hyldan to bow down; decline, *Lye.* v. abyldan. -hyldm, -hyldmed hemed, covered, shaded with foliage; galeatus, frondosus, *Som.* *Lye.* *v.* -hyran \*to belong, *Th. An.* -hyrdnes, e; *f. a keeping, Lye.* v. ge-heordnes. -hyrstan to adorn; ornare, *id.* -hyrstende comforting; confortans, *Som.* -hyrstod trappings, *id.* v. hyrst. -hyrsunlice obediently; obedienter, *id.* -hyrtan to encourage; animare, *id.* -hyrwed blamed, *Som.* v. *Spl.* hyrwan. -hyscan to mock, deride, *L. Ps.* 79, 7, *Lye.* -hyspan; *p. hyspte to mock, anger, Ps. Th.* 2, 4, *v. hyspan.* -hyspendlic abominable, *Lye.* hyðlæcan repeter, *id.* -hywed feigned, assumed, hypocritical, *Th. Apol.* -hywian to feign, pretend, *Th. An.* v. hiwian; *Spl.* ge-hywed. -iermed afflicted, *Lye.* -ihtnys,



se; *f. an addition, in pl. epacts, Som.* -incfullian to offend; scandalizare, *Lye.* -inlagode protected by law, *Chr.* 1074, *v. inlagian.* -inseglan to seal, *x Th. Apol.* *x-irned contrite, Som.* *v. ge-yrmed.* -iuked yoked, *Col. Mon.* *v. iucian.* -lac, es; *n. a gift, pleasure, Beo. K.* 2335, assembly; collectio, numerus, *Bt.* 178, *F.* p. 83, *L.* 345, *Lye.* *v. lac.* -lacnian; *p. ode; pp. od to heal, cure; sanare, Som. Lye.* -lacoð numbered, *Lye.* -læg lay, *Beo. K.* 6287, *p. of ge-ligian.* -læht taken, *pp. of ge-læccan.* *\*-lænd, es; m. one accusing, a slanderer, etc.* -lænde, forge-landode landed, *p. of ge-lan-dian.* *y-læwed a layman, Som.* *v. læwd.* -lafian, *p. ede to wash, lave; aqua spargere, Beo. K.* 5441. -lang along, neighbouring, belonging to, own; vicinus, *Beo. K.* 2752. -lað-gan to call for; asciscere, *Cot.* 169, *Lye.* -laðian, *L.* 1, *\*p. ode. z-latian to delay, Lup. Ser. I.* 20, *Lye.* -leaf-hris leaved rice, green boughs, *Som.* -leafleas faithless; infidus, *id.* -leafnes, se; *f. confidence, shrewdness; fides, solertia, sagacitas, Beo. K.* 488. -leafnes-word, es; *n. a confidence, or pass word, id.* 488. -leah deceived, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 5, *p. of ge-lewan, or gelegan.* -leahtrian; *p. ode; pp. od to accuse, corrupt, Lye.* -leagd tossed to and fro; jactatus, *Som.* -lecged laid down; depositus, *id.* -lefan; *p. de to believe, deliver, Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 31. -le-ger-gyld days dedicated to Pan; Lupercalia, *Som.* -lendian, -lændian to land, *id. Th.* *An.* *v. ge-landian.* -lengde belonging to, own, proper; proprius, *Beo. K.* 5460. -leode, an; *f. a countryman, citizen; popularis, civis, L. In.* 11, *W.* p. 17, 37, *v. Spl.* leode. -leomad radiatus, radiispectabilis, *Lye.* -leore departure, *Th. An.* -leornes, se; *f. departure, death, id.* *b-leðrian; p. ode; pp. od to lather; ungere, Lye.* -lewend, es; *m. a traitor; proditor, Som.* -liced likened, *Lye.* -licetan, -licettan to make like, to pretend, flatter; simulare, *Som.* -lic-gemaca a compeer; compar, *id.* -licost *c* a twin, *id.* *v. ge-lycost.* *c-li-gan to lie down, Lye.* *v. ge-ligian.* -ligen mendax, *id.* -ligenod lied; mentitus, *id.* *\*-ligir; g. -ligere, -ligre; f. a lying with, fornication, adultery; concubitus, adulterium,*

*etc.* *Ge-liht, -dl.* *\*-lihtan; p. -lihte, -lyhte; pp. -liht, 1. to descend, alight, approach, Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 291, 16; *Bd.* 2, 13, *Sm.* p. 517, 11. 2. to enlighten; illuminare, *Nic.* 34, *Thw.* p. 20, 2. 3. to lighten, mitigate; allevare, *L. Can. Edg. pen. magn.* 2, *W.* p. 96, 59. -limpfullian to accident, *Lye.* -limplætan coaptari, *Mone B.* 174, *v. geþeodan.* -lioma a light; lumen, *id.* *d-liðan to sail, traverse, move, Bt.* 192, *F.* p. 125, 43. -locen locked; clausum, *Beo. K.* 5534, *v. lúcan, belúcan.* -lod-wyrt, *e. f. tormentil, septfoil; heptaphyllon, Som.* *\*-lomlice often Th. An.* *v. ge-lome.* *\*Gelpa, gelpð to boast, Bt.* 30, 1, *R.* p. 66, 21; *Gm.* II. 183, 10, *v. gilpan.* Gelt gilt, gilded; auratus, *Som.* Gelumpðe, -dl. *\*Ge-lumpe, ge-lumpen happened, etc.* *Ge-lustfulling, f* *\*es; m. delight.* *f-lutian \*to bend, lurk, lie hid, Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 273, 2, *v. Spl.* lutian. -lytan to abide, remain; manere, *Beo. K.* 875. -lyted delivered, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* p. 213, 21, *v. ge-lyfan.* -lyfed ripe (of age); proventus (ætate), *Th. An.* -lyhte enlightened, *Nic.* 34, *Th.* p. 20, 2, *v. on-lihtan, Spl.* ge-lihtan. -lyðen multiplicitis peregrinationis experientia omnium terrarum gnarus, *Nathan.* 1, *Lye.* *s-mædla the menses; menstrua, L. M.* 3, 5, *Som.* -mædrian to condescend, *id.* *v. ge-mæðrian.* -mæg; *g. -mæges; pl. nom. ac. -magas; m. a relation, kinsman; cognatus, Cd.* 91, *Th.* p. 114, 14, *v. mæg.* *\*-mægenian; p. ede; pp. ed to establish, confirm; stabilire. mæg-fæst a glutton; cibo de-ditus, Som.* -mægnan to mingle, *Th. Apol.* *v. ge-mengan.* mægð, *\*e; f. power, etc.* -mæl-de said, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 49, 10, *p. of mælan.* -mænden remembered, recalled, *Beo. K.* 2196, *h* *v. Spl.* mænan. *b-mænig-fealdan to multiply, Th. An.* *v. ge-menigfealdan.* -mænig-fyld multiplied, enlarged, *Lye.* -mænnung, *e; f. a communion, fellowship, familiarity; communio, contubernium, Som.* -mæran to magnify, honour, *i Th. An.* *\*-mære, an; n. a boundary, L.* 9, to þæm gemæran to the *\*border, Cot.* 21. -magas relations, *v. Spl.* ge-mæg. *j-mang, \*es; m. a mixture, collection, assembly; mixtura, confusio, Beo. K.* 3284. -mangcennys, se; *f.*

*confectio, Mone B.* 1846. -mar-nian to exhort, *Th. An.* *k-marred enlarged, Lye.* -marsian to celebrate, *Som.* *v. ge-mærsian.* Gemed a consent, condescension; consensus, *Som.* Gemeh shameless, *id.* *v. gemah.* *l* Gemen people, *Th. An.* Gemenged mixed, *Som.* *v. gemengde.* -menged mixed, *\*de-filed, Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 9, *v. gemengde.* -menigfeald manifold, *Som.* -menigfeld multiplied, *Th. An.* from ge-menigfealdan. -Gemet, *\*met, es; n. a measure, \*mood, etc.: L.* 15. 2. -dl: *L.* 16, in the same *\*measure: L.* 17, *\*2.* Ealle gemete by every way. *m* Ge-metan; *p. tte to find, meet, discover, Th. An.* *v. metan.* -metegian to measure, moderate, *id.* *v. ge-metgian.* -met-gung, *e; f. temperance, moderation; moderamen, Som.* *n* -met-man a moderate man; homo moderatus, *Beo. K.* 5062. -metung, *e; f. a meeting, Som.* *o* *v. ge-meting.* *o* -miltsiend, es; *m. a pitier; miserator, Ben.* -mindleas mindless, mad, *Som.* -mind-stow a memorial, *Som.* *v. Spl.* ge-mynd-stow. Gemnise those being well; valentibus, *R. Mt.* 9, 12, *Lye.* Ge-moet found, *id.* *v. gemet.* *p* Ge-mon remembers, *Beo. K.* 2371, *v. ge-munan.* Ge-mong a multitude, *Th. An.* Gemot, *\*es; n. a meeting, etc.* *q* Ge-mundig mindful, *Th. An.* *v. ge-myndig.* *r* -myclian to extol, *Som.* *v. gemician.* -mylted melted, *id.* *v. ge-molten.* Gemynd, es; *\*n. mind, memorial, etc.* Ge-mynd -benimming a mind-benumbing; lethargia, *Lye.* -dæg, es; *m. commemoration or birth-day, id.* -leas, 1. mindless, witless, rash; amens, impudens. 2. forgetful; im-memor, *Som.* -leasnes, se; *f. witlessness, madness; amentia, id.* -stow, *e; f. a memorial; monumentum, id.* -wyrðe worthy of remembrance, memorable, *id.* Ge-mynged remembered, *id.* -myngian to remember, medi-tate, admonish, *Th. An.* *\*-næg-lad nailed, Lye.* *v. næglan.* -næmian, -namian; *p. ode; pp. od to name, Th. An.* *v. nemnan.* Genap a cloud, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 206, 20, *v. genip.* Gen-arn [ran again:—arn *p. of yrnan*] a meeting; occursus, *Lye.* Gende went; ivit, *Beo. K.* 2801, *p. of gan.* Geneahhe many, numerous, enough, *Th. An.* *\*Genehe numerous, enough, id.* *v. geneah.* Ge-nchoat at



once, at last; proxime, *Beo. K.* 1582. -nennian to name, *Th. Apol.* Genende acta, *Lye.* -nerigan; p. ode; pp. od to save, *Cd.* 117, *Th.* p. 152, 22. -neðdon dared, *Beo. K.* 1912.

<sup>u</sup> v. *Spl.* néðan. <sup>u</sup>-niclede. 1. *cappera.* 2. also, adj. obuncus, *Lye.* -nidde, -nided, -niedde, -nied, -nieded compelled, urged, invited, *Lye.* v. ge - nedde. -niderian; p. ode; pp. od to humble, bring low; humiliare, v. *nīperian.* -nierwed distressed, *Som.* v. ge-nearwod. Genip, es; \*n. a cloud, \*dark-ness, *Beo. K.* 2719. <sup>v</sup> Geniþerung, e; f. subjection, bondage; servitus, *Mone B.* 6089.

\*Geniðla, an; m. hate, enmity, malice; malitia, *Cod. Exon.* 56b, *Th. Apol.* Ge-numen taken; pp. of ge-niman. -nunga altogether, quickly; cito, *Beo. K.* 5737, *Lye.* w-nyht, -niht, \*e; f. an abundance, etc. -nyttan; pp. ed, od to enjoy; munere fungi, *Beo. K.* 6088. GEÓC, \*es; n. a yoke, etc. Geoce -dl. \*GEÓC, e; f. comfort, help; consolatio, auxilium, *Beo. K.* 353. Geocend, es; m. a helper, saviour; part. of geocian. \*Geocian; p. ode; pp. od to keep, save; servare, etc. Geocre; adv. harshly, severely; aspere, *Cd.* 183, *Th.* p. 229, 3, v. geoc. Ge-odon, for eodon went, *Th.*

<sup>x</sup> *An.* v. gan. \*Geofon, gyfen, es; \*n. the sea. Geofon-yð, e; f. a sea wave, *Beo. K.* 1025. \*Geofu, e; f. [-dl. geof] a gift, *Bd.* 1, 33, v. gifu. Geogara of old; olim, *Som.* Geogeara now; jam, *Ben.* Geogudð, geogeð, geogoð, geogað, iugudð, \*e; f. youth, etc. Geogudð-hád, es; m. youthhood, youth. -teoðung, e; f. a tithing of young, *Som.* Geohsa, an; m. a sobbing; singultus, id. v. geocsa. \*Geol, geohol, geohhel, gehhol, es; m? also, \*Geola, an; m. yule, Christmas, v. Marshall's A-S. *Glos.* p. 521: Junius's Etymol. in yeol: *Bd.* 4, 19, *Sm.* p. 588, 6: 163, 4. Geold a payment, *Som.* v. gild. Geolewearte a nightingale; luscinius, *Lye.* <sup>y</sup> Geolna a kind of Egyptian stork; ibis, id. Geolewe, etc. -dl. \*Geolo, geolu; g. m. n. geolwes; d. geolwum; adj. l. 6, \*geolo -blac yellow - black; fulvus: l. 7, \*geolo-adl yellow - disease, the jaundice. Geolo-rand, es; m. a yellow rim, or shield, *Beo. K.* 870. \*Geolster, es; n. poison, corruption; virus, tabum, etc.

Geomor-mód sad minded, sorrowful, *Beo. K.* 4083. Geomorian to sigh, groan, *Som.* v. geomerian. Geomrung, e; f. a groaning, lamentation.

<sup>z</sup>Geond -blawen blawn upon, blasted, *Som.* -cyrrrende turning back, *Lye.* -faran, -feran to pass over, *Som.* -gangan to go through, id. -geotan to pour out, suffuse, id. -hworfen compassed, id. -leccende wetting or moistening about, *Lye.* -leohtend, es; m. a looker round, *Som.* -lihtan to enlighten, *Som.* -sawan to sow about, scatter, *Cd.* 188, *Th.* p. 233, 19. -scinan to shine through, *Som.* -scriðan to travel over. -secan to seek out, examine, *Lye.* -smead anxiously, id. -smean, smeagan to search out, investigate, id. -sprænged sprinkled or wet through, *Som.* -spurned over spurned, offended, *Lye.* -stredan to spread over, id. -swerian to yondswer, answer, id. -wlitan to look over or beyond, *Som.* -yrnan to run through, id. Geong-cempa, an; m. a young soldier, id. Geongewifra, an; m. a spider? aranea, *Ps. Th.* 89, 10. Geóng went; ivit, *Beo. K.* 1844: 6245 p. of gan. Geongor-scipe, es; m. youngstership, minority, service; servitium, v. giongorscipe. <sup>a</sup>Geongra, an; m. a disciple, pupil; discipulus, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 18, 23: 19, 15. Geon-hweorfan to bring back, *Som.* Geonian to yawn, id. v. geonan. Geon-smead made manifest; enucleatus, id. Geopenian, geopnian; p. ode; pp. od to open, *Th. An.* Georfulnes, se; f. industria, *Mone B.* 51. Georman-leaf, geormen-letie malva, *Som.* *Lye.*

<sup>b</sup> Geo-sceaf, e; f. power; potentia, *Beo. K.* 2467: 2532. <sup>c</sup>Geow you, *Th. R.* p. 3, v. eow. Gepicod pitched; picatus, *Som.* Ge - plantod planted, id. v. plantian. -pricud pricked, goaded, id. v. priccian. <sup>d</sup>Gerade in order, *Beo. K.* 1740. Geradigean rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo, *Lye.* Gerad-spræc, e; f. -word, es; n. prose; sermo solutus, *Som.*

<sup>e</sup> *Lye.* \*Geræð, e; f. housing, trappings; phalera, *Th. An.* Gerad-man a prudent man, counsellor, *Som.* -spræc prose, id. Geradod taught, instructed, v. gereðe. Gerehte reached, p. of geræcan. Ger-cining a year king, a consul, *Lye.* v. gear-cyning. <sup>f</sup> Gereaw rued, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 295, 20, p. of

hreowan. Gerecenod explained; interpretatus, id. 169, *Th.* p. 211, 12, v. recan; p. rehte, etc. Gerecenys, se; f. a narration; historia, *Mone B.* 270, v. gerecednys. Gereda preparation, furniture, apparel; apparatus, *Som.* Geredu ornaments of a ship; aplustra, id. Ge-renod seasoned, tempered, mixed; conditus, id. -reocan to smoke, id. v. reocan. -reordan to transact, dispatch, come to a conclusion; transigere, id. -reording a meal, *Th. An.* v. ge - reording.

<sup>i</sup> Geres [q. gærs grass, because a fen is grassy] a fen, marsh; palus, *Som.* Gereðre, gereð-dl. \* Gereðor; g. gereðres; pl. gereðru; n. \*an oar; remus, *Chr.* 891, v. *Spl.* roðor. Gereðra, \*an; m. [roðor an oar] a waterman, rower, sailor; remex, nauta, socius remigandi, *Gm.* II. 737, 6. Gerhwamlice yearly; annuatim, *Som.* Ge-ricod enriched; di-

<sup>j</sup> tatus, id. j -rifled, -riflod, -rifod wrinkled, rivelled; rugatus, id. -riht, \*es; n. a right, ceremony, *Th. An.* v. riht. Geriht -wiseende, es; m. a teacher of the law, a Sadducee, id. Gerúm-craeft the numbering art, arithmetic, metre, *Som.* v. rim-craeft. Ge-rimpan; p. -ramp, we -rumpon; pp. -rumpen to be wrinkled; corrugari, v. *Spl.* rimpan. -rinad adorned; ornatus, *Lye.* v. gerenian. -rined bið is rained upon; compluit, id. Gerinn labour, *Ben.* Gerisene. l. 1,

<sup>k</sup> \*gerisne, gerysne fit. <sup>k</sup>Gerst, \*es; m. grist, *Lye.* v. grist. Gersume, es; m. a treasure; thesaurus, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p. 274, 30, v. gersum, gersame. \*Gerum, es; n. room, space, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 3, v. rum. Ge-rum roomy, great, *Cd.* 188, *Th.* p. 234, 12, v. rum. Ge-rumian to be large, and wide, *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 47, 11, v. rumian. Ge - rumlicor more roomy; spatiosius, *Beo. K.* 277. Ge-runa, an; m. [run secret] a friend, counsellor; amicus,

<sup>l</sup> consiliarius, *Lye.* <sup>l</sup>Ge-ruxl a tumult, noise; tumultus, *Som.* Gerwung a preparation, *Lye.* v. gearwung. Geryd levis, aequus, planus, id. Ge-rysed shaken or stirred together; concussus, *Som.* Ge-saca, an; m. [sacu strife] an adversary, *Beo. K.* 3544. -sacan to contend, strive, seek; arguere, increpare, id. 2001. -sacen an accuser, adversary; accusator, *Som.* -sacu, e; f. hostility, *Beo.*



K. 3472, v. sacu. -sælde had good fortune, happened, *id.* 1142: 1773: 2500, p. of gesælan. <sup>m</sup>-sætednys a situation, decree, *Ben.* v. ge-sætnys. Gesam-hiwan, l. 2, v. \*hiwa. <sup>n</sup>Gesca, an; m. a stiffness, stretching; tentigo, *Som.* Ge-scād, \*es; n. a distinction, *Beo.* K. 574. -scad-wyrt, e; f. shade-wort; bistorta, *L. M.* 2, 53, *Lye.* -scænd confounded, reproached; confusus, *Som.* -scænden beaten, broken; collisus, fractus, *id.* v. ge-scænian. -scæp-hwil, e; f. appointed time, day of death, *Beo.* K. 52. <sup>o</sup>-scead, \*es; n. reason, distinction, etc. v. *Spl.* ge-scād. -sceadan \*to decide, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 25. -sceadnys, se; f. confusio, *Ben.* Ge-sceaft, sceaft, \*e; f. a creation, what is created, a creature; formatio, creatio, creatura, *Bt.* 41, 2, *Card.* 374, 13: *Mk.* 10, 6: <sup>p</sup> 16, 15. <sup>p</sup>Gesceapa *puenda*, <sup>q</sup> *Som.* v. gesceapa. <sup>r</sup>Gescearf a gnawing, biting, gripping; rosio, *id.* Gesceot, gescot, \*es; n. an arrow, etc. Ge-sceowan to look around; circumspicere, *Ben.* -scean; p. -sçar to cut, to cut through, *Beo.* K. 2575: 3052, v. scean. -sceððed læsus, *Lye.* -scildan to shield, protect, *Som.* v. ge-scyldan. -scinco, l. suckers; exugia, 2. *suine's* grease; axungia, *Som.* *Lye.* v. gesanco. -scirpla, an; m. clothing; vestitus, *Beo.* gl. v. <sup>s</sup>sceorp. <sup>s</sup>-scyndan to shend, to put to shame, *Th. An.* -scynt confounded, v. ge-scendan. -scypan to form, make, *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 4, v. ge-scyppan. Gescrydan, l. 2, *dl*-gescrydde. Gescryfu ceremonies; ceremoniæ, *Som.* Ge-scyld indebted, *Th. An.* -scylgdade due, deserved, *Som.* v. ge-scyldgian. -scynd confounded, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-scænd. -segen, e; f. a tradition, *Beo.* K. 1732. <sup>t</sup>-segen seen, v. seon. <sup>u</sup>-sel, les; m. a companion, v. *Spl.* hond-ge-sel. -selda, an; m. [seld a seat] one sitting on the same seat, a companion; qui in eodem transtro sedet, socius, *Beo.* K. 3963. \*sem, es; n. an agreement, etc. -send sent; missus, *Lye.* -senian; p. ade to make, sign, v. ge-segnian. -seoc sick, *Som.* -seowid a little leavened; acrizimus, *Lye.* -seðan [soð true] \*to verify, confirm; <sup>v</sup>-<sup>r</sup>ificare, *Beo.* gl. <sup>u</sup>-setnes, se; f. a position, tradition, law, institute, book, *Mone B.* 33, v. gesetednes. -seup tasted;

gustasset, *Lye.* v. supan. -sewen seen, pp. of seon. -sib related, of kin, *Th. An.* -sibsumung, e; f. an agreement, concord; conciliatio, *Ben.* Gesiehð, e; f. a sight, v. *Spl.* gesiht. Ge-siewed sewed together, *Som.* v. ge-siwed. Ge-sigan \*to sink, submit, *Beo.* K. 5314. Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, \*e; f. sight, etc. -singal-lician; p. ode; pp. od to proceed; continuare. -singian to sin, do wrong, *Th. An.* -sirwan to lay snares <sup>w</sup> for, *id.* <sup>w</sup>-slean; p. sloh; pp. -slegen to slay, strike, *Th. An.* -slight a killing, slaying; occisio, *Som.* v. *Spl.* sliht. -slyht, e; f. a blow, *Beo.* K. 4791, v. *Spl.* sliht. -slitgliwe a wrangler; cavillator, *id.* -smacian demulcere, *Lye.* -smerian; p. ode; pp. od to smear, *Th. An.* v. smyrian. <sup>x</sup>-smiltan to appease, *Ben.* v. ge-smyltan. -smirwed, -smyrred smeared, *id.* v. gesmtered. -somnigean to assemble, *id.* v. ge-somnian. <sup>y</sup>-spanian to persuade, *Som.* v. spanan. -speca, -spreca easy to be spoken to, an affable person; affabilis, *id.* -speon persuaded, l. 2, \*v. spanan. -sporian to investigate, inquire, *id.* v. spirian. -spowan; p. -speow to succeed, speed, *Th. An.* v. spowan. <sup>z</sup>-spreca an affable person, *Som.* v. *Spl.* -speca. -spring, es; m. a spring, *Beo.* K. 1689, v. gespyng, spring. -springan to rise up, *Ben.* \*Gest, gist, gist, es; m. a guest; hospes, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1: *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 149, 9: 112, *Th.* p. 147, 15, v. *Spl.* gæst. <sup>a</sup>Gestfeorme, es; m. hospitality, *Som.* -heal a guest hall, an inn, *id.* v. gest-ern. -sele a guest hall, *Beo.* K. 1980. Ge-stænan to stone, *Th. An.* -staðolian to establish, make good, *Ben.* *Th. An.* -stealla, an; m. a consort, v. *Spl.* folc-gestealla. -stened stoned, *Som.* v. stænan. -steor a steer, bullock, *id.* -stiht, e; f. a disposition, distributing, ordering, *id.* \*stihthian; p. ode; pp. od to dispose, etc. <sup>b</sup>-stop stepped, gone, p. of steppan. -stragung, e; f. vegetatio, *Mone B.* 1465. -strinan to gain, *Som.* v. strynan. <sup>c</sup>-stuncon stank, p. pl. of stincan. -styllan to make quiet, *Som.* <sup>d</sup>v. -stillan. <sup>d</sup>-sundlið healthy, prosperous, *Th. An.* v. ge-sundelic. -sustrenu consobrin, *Ben.* -suyan to be silent, *id.*

v. ge-suwian. -swapa dregs, *Lye.* v. geswapa. -swealh swallowed, *Cd.* 169, *Th.* p. 210, 9, p. of swelgan. -swel, swell, <sup>e</sup>\*es; n. a swelling. <sup>e</sup>-swencnes, se; f. sorrow, v. ge-swen-cednes. -sweorc, -sworc, es; n. a cloud, etc. -swerian to swear, *Th. An.* <sup>f</sup>-swiccan recipiscere, *Ben.* Ge-swinc, swinc, \*es; n. labour, etc. -swincdnis, se; f. sorrow, <sup>g</sup> *Ben.* <sup>g</sup>-swippernis, se; f. craftiness, *Som.* v. ge-sweopornes. -sworc a cloud, *id.* v. *Spl.* -sweorc. -swungen laboured, scourged, pp. of swingan. -swutelung a manifesting, *id.* -swylce also, *Beo.* K. 4510, v. swilce. -swyncednes, se; f. affliction, *Som.* v. swencednes. -swysnys, se; f. blandimentum, *Mone B.* 666. -sybsum peaceable, *Ben.* v. ge-sibsum. -sybsumian to be at peace, *id.* -syclod sick, *Som.* v. ge-sice-lod. -sylfred silvered over, *id.* <sup>h</sup>-syne visible, *Beo.* K. 2511. -synscipas nuptials, *Th. An.* v. ge-sinscipe. -synto, \*e; <sup>i</sup>f. health, *Beo.* gl. <sup>i</sup>Getan; p. geat to get, take; adipisci: he getan wolde he would take, *Beo.* K. 5874. Ge-teala happily, well, *Som.* v. teala. <sup>j</sup>-tegð a purse; marsupium, *id.* -teled numbered, told, for ge-teald, pp. of tellan. <sup>k</sup>-temed tamed, *Som.* v. ge-temian. <sup>k</sup>-temprod tempered, mixed, *id.* pp. of temprian. -tengde went, hastened, p. of tengan. -tenge, l. 4, \*Cymeð hægles. -teog, es; n. stuff, matter, implement, utensil, *Th. An.* -teohian to resolve, *id.* -teon \*to play [on the organ, etc.] *Th. An.* -teona, an; m. an enemy; qui malo afficit, hostis, *Beo.* K. 1942. -teonan to irritate. -teond injured, wronged, <sup>l</sup> *Som.* *Lye.* v. tynan. <sup>l</sup>-teung, e; f. ofer-bæc gateung a crick in the back, cramp, stiffness; tetanus, *id.* -pafa, an, \*m. a faviourer, etc. -þanc, es; m. \*also n. mind, etc. <sup>m</sup>-þang, -þwang, es; m. a thong, sinew, *Th. An.* -þauian to consent, admit, v. ge-þaþian, -þeahta, an; m. a counsellor, adviser, *Th. An.* -þeating counsel, *Ben.* v. ge-þeahing. -þenan æstimari, *Ben.* *Lye.* <sup>n</sup>-þeo flourish, v. þeon. \*þeod, es; n. language, tongue, etc. -þeod-ræden, e; f. society, fellowship; societas, consortium, *Lye.* -þeon to thrive, grow, *Th. An.* -þeot joints, v. ge-þeodan. -þeslic fit, pro-<sup>o</sup> per, *Ben.* v. ge-þæsllic. <sup>o</sup>-þingc-



stow a meeting place, *Mone B. 16.* *Gepingð, gepincð, \*be-gepincð, \*e; f. honour, etc.* *Gepinð, gepinþenes honour, Som. v. gepinoð.* *Ge-þiodan to join, Lye, v. ge-þeodan.*  
 P *-þoft-ræden, e; f. mutual affection, fellowship, Som. -þogen increased, pp. of þeon.* *-þonc thought, mind, Lye, v. gepanc.* *-þræwen twisted, v. ge-þræwen.* *-þræwen, \*geþræwen twisted.* *-þreagan to vex, torment, Th. An. Geþrec, \*geþræc a preparation,*  
 q *etc. q-þrecced, -þricced, -þrycced oppressed, depressed, v. þriccan.* *-þreccednes oppression, violence, Som. v. þryccnes.* *-þregian to blame, rebuke, fð.* *-þresc verbera, Ben.* *-þrisced oppressed, id. v. Spl.* *-þrecced.* *-þrowung, e; f. a suffering, Som. v. þrowing.* *-þrycced oppressed, id. v. Spl.* *-þrecced.* *-þufte an orchard, a young grove; fruticetum, id.* *-þugen grown, id. v. Spl.* *-þogen.* *-þugon have pleased, Lye, v. þeon.* *-þungen -yld perfect age, youth, id.* *¹-þuren struck, beaten; percussus, Beo. K. 2571.* *-þuwiðl patience, Ben.* *-þwæring agreement, Lye, v. Spl.* *ge-þwernung.* *-þwean; p.* *-þwōh, -þwogon; pp.* *-þwegan to wash, v. þwean.* *-þwernung, e; f. an agreement; consensus, Ben.* *-þwian, -þian to anoint; ungere, id.* *-þwylde rejected, unknown; reprobatus, Som.* *-þyded joined, id.* *-þyged eaten, id. v. geþicgan.* *-þyhð grows, v. þeon.* *-þyld, \*e; f. patience, etc.*  
 a *-þyldum with patience, patiently; patienter, Beo. K. 3409.* *-þyngð honour, dignity, v. Spl.* *-þingð.* *-þywe custom, fashion, manner; mos, morigeratus, officiosus, Beo. K. 4659.* *Som. -tide habilis, aptus.* *-tigan, -tigan; p. ede; pp.* *-tiged, -tigged to tie, bind, v. ge-tian.* *-tigþode granted, Cd. 131, Th. p. 166, 23.* *\*-tihtan to persuade; incitare, Th. An.* *-tihtlad accused, pp. of tihtlian.* *-timbre, \*es; pl.* *-timbro; n. an edifice, etc.* *-tincnys, se; f. dissertitudo, Mone*  
 t *B. 2257.* *¹-tintregod punished, tortured, pp. of tintregian.* *-tirged contrite, broken, v. tirian.* *-togennes, se; f. a convulsion, the cramp; convulsio, Som.* *¹-trifulad stamped, broken, id. v. trifelan.* *-trimman to build; ædificare, Ben.* *-trimming establishing, Som. v. trymning.* *\*-triowian, \*triwian to trust, v. ge-treo-*

v *wian.* *¹-trywð faithfulness, id. ge-treowð.* *-trynman, -trymmian to confirm, encourage, Th. An. v. ge-trymian.* *Gettan to get; getton confirmed, Som. v. Spl. getan.* *Ge-twæfan \*to divide; separate, Beo. K. 953.*  
 w *-twigan to hesitate, Ben.* *-twynnes, se; f. a conjunction, joining; conjunctio, Som.* *-twysan to twist; torquere, Ben.* *-tyd-drian to bring forth young, to cherish; parere, Th. An.* *-tyht exercised, practised; exercitatus, Som.* *\*Getym, es; n. a team.* *Geul Christmas, Som. v. geol.* *Geunc young, Th. An. v. geong.* *Geunga, an; m. a young man; juvenis,*  
 x *Som. \*Ge-unwlitigad defamed, dishonoured; dedecoratus, Som.* *¹-waden gone, passed, sailed, Beo. K. 439, v. wadan.* *-wæccednes, se; f. frailty, weakness; fragilitas, Som.* *\*-wæde, es; pl.* *-wædu; n. clothing, garment; vestimentum, Beo. K. 581.* *-wæge a weight; pondus, Som.* *-wæht weary, troubled; fessus, id.* *-wæmman to pollute, Th. Apol. v. ge-wemman.* *-wæmmodlice corruptly, Lye.* *-wænan, -wændan; pp.* *-wæned, -wænd to turn, Th. Apol. v. ge-wendan.*  
 z *\*-wær wary, etc.* *z-wæscen washed, v. wæscan.* *-wald power; potestas, Som. v. ge-weald.* *-wand modesty, bashfulness; verecundia, id.* *¹-waterian to water, irrigate, Th. An. v. ge-wæterian.* *-weada fords, shallows; vada, brevian, Som.* *-wealc, -wile, \*es; n. a rolling, etc.* *-wealcen rolled, id. v. wealcen.* *Ge-weald, -wald, an-weald, an-ge-weald, e; f. also, es, n; m. power, etc.*  
 b *¹-wede a garment, Som. v. Spl. ge-wæde.* *-weder the weather; cœlum, id. v. weder.* *-wedfast that hath privily given earnest; subarratus, id.* *-wef a weaving; textura, id. v. weft.* *-wegan to go out, go; move, Beo. K. 4796.* *-wen hope, id.* *¹-wemnesde, for gewemmede calumniated, Ben.* *-wenian to allure, entice; illucere; also, to wean, Som. v. ge-wænian.* *-weorc, worc, es; \*n. a work, etc.* *-weorcan to work, make, do, Th. An.* *-weorpan to throw, Lye.* *-weorpe a throw, cast; jactus, Som.* *-weorðan, -wyrðan, v. imprs. with ac. of person, to agree, settle, seem good or fitting, to be agreed, Th. An.* *-weox increased, v. weaxan.* *-wepan to weep; flere, Lye.*

-wepnian to arm, *Som. v. ge-wæpnian.* *-werdan to hurt, id. v. ge-wærdan.* *¹-wesan to be; esse, Beo. K. 3196.* *-wetan to moisten, Lye, v. ge-wætan.* *-wif-sælig fortunate, lucky; fortunatus, Som.* *\*-wihte, es; n. a weight, etc.* *-wilcumian to salute, to be welcome; salutare, id.* *-wieldan to wield, Th. An. v. wealdan.* *¹-win, \*es; n. labour, etc.* *-windan to wind, revolve, Th. An.* *-wiof, es; n. the woof, weft; subtegmen, Beo. K. 1387.* *-wird corrupted, depraved; vitiatus, Som.* *-wirdelic historical; historicus, id.* *¹-wisnys, se; f. certitudo, Ben.* *-wistfull rich, costly; lautus, Som.* *-wistfullung, e; f. riches, abundance; divitiæ, id.* *¹-wist-læcan to feast, id. v. ge-wistfullian.* *Gewitan, etc. to pass over, to go, depart; transire; also, 2. \*to proceed, begin; procedere, incipere.* *Gewitan him þa gangan, literally incipere illos tunc ire, they begin then to go, Cd. 40, Th. p. 53, 8.* *Gewitan on fleam sceacan to begin in flight to withdraw, to begin to fly, Jðth. XII. p. 25, 34.* *Tid gewat sceacan time began to pass away, Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 1.* *Heo þa fleon gewat she then began to flee, Cd. 103, Th. p. 136,*  
 s *23.* *¹Ge-witendnes a departure, Lye, v. ge-witednes.* *-witenes a witness, departure, death, Th. An. v. ge-witnes.* *-wleced made warm, Som. v. h ge-wlacod.* *¹-womian to defile, Lye, v. ge-wemman.* *-wopen wept for, lamented, Som. v. wepan.* *-wregendlic accusative.* *-wregendlic gebegednes the accusative case, Som.* *-wrehte accused, v. wrehte, recan.* *-wrigen covered, pp. of wrigan.* *-wrinclud wrinkled, Som. v. wrinclian.* *-wringan to wring, Th. An.* *¹-wrixled exchanged, Cd. 18, Th. p. 22, 3, v. wrixlan.* *-wroeged accused, Lye, v. ge-wregan.*  
 j *-wunnen conquered, Som. v. ge-winnan.* *-wurdlod spoken, id. v. wurdlian.* *-wyht a weight, id. v. wiht.* *-wylc a rolling, id. v. ge-wilc.* *\*-wyld power, v. gewæld.* *-wyldan; p. weold; pp.* *-wealden to rule, govern, Th. An. v. wealdan.* *¹-wyldor a ruler, Som. v. wealdend.* *-wylded boiled, id. v. weallan.* *-wynd a circuit, Lye, v. ge-wind.* *-wyrged cursed, Som. v. wyrgian.* *-wyrht, es; n. a deed, custom, desert, Beo. K. 5310.* *-wyrht*



wrought, made, *Som.* v. *ge-wyr-can*. -wyrhta, an; *m.* a fellow-labourer, *id.* -wyrhto merits, *Cd.* 196, *Th.* p. 244, 7. -wyrhtum deservedly, *Th. An.* -wyrmed warmed, *Som.* v. wearman. -wyrms putrid, festered, *id.* v. *gewurms*. -wyrto win mixed wine; *hyp-pocras*, *id.* -wyrturn a garden; *hortus*, *Lye*. -wyscan to wish, *Ben.* v. *ge-wis-can*. -wyslice wisely, certainly, for, that is to say, *Som.* *Th.*; *An.* -wyberod withered, dry, *Som.* *Geyht* a couple or yoke of oxen; *jugum*: increased; *auctus*, v. *ge-ycan*. *Ge-yferan* to exalt, *Lye*, v. *ge-uferan*. -yldian to trifle and dally; *triculari*, *Som.* v. *yldan*.

<sup>1</sup>*Gicel*, \*es; *m.* an icicle, etc. *Gicelig* icy, cold; *glacialis*, *Som.* *Gid* a song, eulogy, *id.* v. *gyd*. *Giddung* a proverb, *id.* v. *geddung*. *Giden* a goddess, *Th. Apol.* v. *Spl.* *gyden*. *Giefa* a giver, *Som.* v. *gyfa*. *Giefu* a gift, *id.* v. *gifu*. *Gieman* to regard, *id.* v. *gymman*. *Gien* an abyss, *Lye*, v. *gin*. *Gierd* a yard, *Som.* v. *gyrd*. *Gierela* clothing, *id.* v. *gegerela*. *Giernan* to yearn, *id.* v. *gynnan*. <sup>m</sup>*Giest-hus* a guest-house, an inn, v. *gest-hus*. *Gietsian* to desire, *id.* v. *gitsian*. *Gifa*, an; *m.* a giver; *donator*, *Beo. gl.* v. *gyfa*. *Gife* of a gift, v. *gifu*. *Gifelnys*, se; *f.* *largitas*, *Mone B.* 2512. <sup>s</sup>*Gifer*; *g.* *m.* *n.* *gifres*; *f.* *gifre*; *comp.* *gifra*, re; *sup.* *gifrost*; *adj.* greedy, voracious, desirous; *avidus*, *Bt.* 22: *Lk.* 16, 14: *Beo. K.* 2239: 2554, *dl-* *Giffr*. *Gif-heal*, e; *f.* a gift-hall; *aula* *donorum*, *Beo. K.* 1669. <sup>n</sup>*Gifr-dl.* *Gifra*, gifeat, \*v. *Spl.* *gifer*. *Gif-secef*, es; *m.* a treasure-gift, a gift; *donum*, *Beo. K.* 753. -stol, es; *m.* a gift-stool or seat, a throne, *id.* 334. *Gift*, e; *f.* a gift; *donum*, *Beo. gl.* v. *gyfta*. *Gift-bur*, es; *m.* a bride-chamber, *Som.* \**Giftelic* marriageable, *Th. Apol.* *Gift-hus* a bride or wedding-house, *Som.* *Giftian* to be given in marriage, *id.* *Giffig* marriageable, *id.* *Gift-leoð* a marriage song, *Ben.* *Gifu*, *gyfu*, \**geofu*, \**geafu*, e; *f.* a gift, etc. *Gifule* bountiful; *liberalis*, *Som.* *Gig* a griffin; *gryps*, *id.* v. *giu*. *Gigant*, \**gygant*, \*es; *m.* a giant, etc. *Gihaman* to cover; *tegere*, *Lye*. *Gihsa* a sobbing, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *geohsa*. *Gihsung*, e; *f.* a sobbing, *id.* v. *geoxa*. <sup>o</sup>*Gild*,

*gield*, *geld*, *gyld*, \*es; *n.* a payment, offering, etc. <sup>p</sup>*Gilp-cwide*, es; *m.* a boasting saying, arrogance, *Beo. K.* 1273. -geornes, se; *f.* vain glory, *Som.* -hlæden pride-laden, proud, *Beo. K.* 1729. -sceaþa, an; *m.* a glorious host, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 6, 29. *Gilt* a fault, *Som.* v. *gylt*. *Gilte*, \*an; *f.* a guilt, etc. *Giltend* a debtor, *id.* v. *gyltend*. *Gim*, *gym*, \*mes; *m.* a gem, etc. *Gimæcca* a mate, *Lye*, v. *gemæcca*. *Giman* to govern, take care of, *Som.* v. *gyman*. <sup>q</sup>*Gimmian* to bud, bloom; *gemmare*, *id.* *Gind-geotan*, etc. to pour out, v. *Spl.* *geond*, etc. *Gin-fæsten* very fast or glorious, *Cd.* 169, *Th.* p. 211, 10. *Gingre*, an; *f.* [ging young; *f. re*] a female disciple or attendant, *Th. Apol.* *Ginnis*, se; *f.* a space or distance of place; *intercapedo*, *Som.* *Gioe* a yoke, also rash, *id.* v. *geoc*. *Giohð-hád* youth, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *geoguð* -hád. <sup>r</sup>*Giornlice* diligently, *Lye*, v. *geornlice*. *Giotan* to get, *Som.* v. *geotan*. *Giow* [*Ger. geyer*] a vulture; *griphus*, *Mone A.* 3. *Girdl* a girdle, *Som.* v. *gyrdel*. *Girela* clothing, *id.* v. *gyrla*. *Grines* appetite, greediness, *id.* v. *gyrnes*. *Giirstan-dæg* yesterday, *id.* v. *gyrstan-dæg*. *Giscapu decretum*, *Lye*. *Gislðu*, *gisl-hád* a giving of hostage or pledge, *Som.* <sup>s</sup>*Gist-bur* a guest-dwelling, an inn, *Ben.* v. *gest*. *Gist-lipe* hospitable, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* *gæst-lipe*. *Gitan*; *p.* *geat* to get, *Beo. gl.* v. *Spl.* *getan*. *Gið-corn* the herb githe, v. *Spl.* *gyð-corn*. *Giðwan* to wash; *lavare*, *Ben.* *Gitsera* a greedy man, *Som.* *Giung* \*young, etc.

*Gladene*, *glædene* a sea-onion; *scilla*, *Mone A.* 500: 527; <sup>t</sup>*Som.* *gladu glad*, *nom. s. f.* of *glæd*. *Gladung*, e; *f.* a gladdening, comforting; *exhilaratio*, *Som.* *Glæaw* wise, prudent, *id.* v. *gleaw*. *Glæd*; *g.* *m.* *n.* *glades*; *f.* *glædre*; *adj.* glad, etc. *Glæde* gladly; *læte*, *Beo. K.* 116. *Glædman*, an; *m.* joy; *gaudium*, *id.* 732. *Glengcan* to adorn; *ornare*, <sup>u</sup>*Lye*. \**Glætlic* easy to be pleased, mild; *placabilis*, *Som.* \**Glæstinga-burh*; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* *Glastonbury*, etc. *Glappe*, an; *f.* a bur; *lappa*, *Th. An.* \**Glas-hluper* glass-clear, etc. *Gleam*, *glem*, \*es; <sup>v</sup>*m.* a gleam, etc. <sup>v</sup>*Gleawlic*

*skilful*, *cunning*, *Th. An.* \**Gléd*, es; *m.* also, *gléd*, e; *f.* a burning, fire; *ignis*, *ardor*, etc. *Gledlice* gladly, *id.* v. *glædlice*. *Gléd-sinc*, es; *n.* a fire or glittering treasure, <sup>w</sup>*Beo. K.* 4042. <sup>w</sup>*Gleo*, \*es; *m.* joy, glee, song, *id.* 4205. *Gleo-craeft* glee craft, the art of music. -dream, es; *m.* glee or song of joy, *Beo. K.* 6037. -gomen jubilation. -man a glee-man, a player, *id.* 2813. *Glewnes* prudence, v. *gleawnes*. *Glidlice* tottering, likely to fall; *nutabundus*, *Som.* *Glie* glee; *gaudium*, <sup>x</sup>*id.* \**Glig-gamen* merriments, gambols; *joci*, *id.* *Gloda* a glade, kite, *id.* v. *glida*. *Glitian* to glitter; *rutilare*, *Mone B.* 1233. *Glitnian* to glitter; *coruscare*, *Beo. K.* 5512. *Glitnian* to glitter; *micare*, *Gm.* II. 174, 10, v. *glitnan*. <sup>y</sup>*Gliwer*, es; *m.* a fawner, flatterer; *parasitus*, *Som.* *Gliw-stafas* wisdom, *Cod. Ex.* 77, *Beo. gl.* *Gloden* a marigold; *caltha*, *Som.* *Glodian* to make gentle, to tame; *mansuefacere*, *id.* *Glóf*, es; *m.* a glove; *chirotheca*, *Beo. K.* 4166, *Som.* *Glof-wyrt* glove-wort, *henbane*; *apollinaris*, *Som.* *Mone A.* 351. *Gluto* a glutton, *Th. An.* *Glyd* a glade, v. *glida*. *Glyffa* scraped, polished, filed; *interrassilis*, *Som.* *Glysing*, *glysung* a gloss, glossing, interpretation; *glossa*, *id.* *Glyw* -beam a tabret, *id.* v. *glig-beam*. *Glyw-meden* a glee maiden, a minstrel, *Ben.* v. in *gliew*. *Gnafan* to gnaw, *Som.* v. *gnagan*. *Gneadlicnys*, *gneaðlines*, se; *f.* *frugalitas*, *Mone B.* 2392. *Gneðlice* sparingly, *Ben.* v. <sup>z</sup>*gneðelice*. <sup>z</sup>\**Gnorn*, es; *m.* grief, sorrow, distress; *mœror*, *Beo. K.* 5313. *Gnyrran* to gnash; *stridere*, *Som.*

<sup>a</sup>*God*, es; *m.* God, denotes the true God; but, \**God*, es; *pl. nom. ac. u*; *g. ena*; *n.* an idol, a false god; the *pl.* of God, *m.* thus *nom. ac. m.* *godas*; *g. goda* gods, idols, is also used as well as the *pl. nom. ac. n.* *godu*; *g. godena* for false gods, *Gm.* III. 348, 31. *God*, *l.* 17, *dl-*. In *A.-S.* *God* both signifies *God* and *good*, etc.—*l.* 42, and \**egefull*.—*l.* 47, \**God-gildlic*.—*l.* 54, \**God-spræc*. <sup>b</sup>\**God-æppel*, es; *m.* a quince apple; *cydonium*, *Som.* -bearn, es; *n.* a god-child, *Ben.* -borh; *g.* -borges; *m.* a witness, surety, *Lye*. -bot, e; *f.* a fine for an offence



against God, *Som.* Godcund-  
bot, e; f. a recompence to the  
Church, *id.* -lareow, es; m.  
a religious teacher, a divine,  
*id.* Gód-don to do good, *id.*  
Góde, es; m. a good, *id.* Gód-  
fremmende doing good, *Beo.*  
K. 595. -ful full of good, *Th.*  
An. -gund divine, *Som.* v. gódc-  
cund. cGofol a tax, *Mann.* v.  
d gafol. d Gold-æht [æht prop-  
erty] possession of gold, *Beo.*  
K. 5492. \*æt a gold-vessel.  
-fah gold coloured, or spangled,  
*Beo.* K. 613. -hroden gold  
adorned, *id.* 1221. -hwæte  
gold greedy, *id.* 6143. -maðm,  
es; m. a gold treasure, *id.*  
4824. -sele, es; m. \*a gold-  
hall, treasure-house, *id.* 1423.  
-siowode gold sewed; auro  
sutus, *Ben.* -peof, es; m. a  
gold thief; auri fur, *Lye.*  
-wlanc gold proud, *Beo.* K.  
3758. eGombon, -dl. \*Gom-  
be, an; f. [Plat. gambra; f. a  
tax] a tax, tribute, homage;  
vectigal, *Beo.* K. 21: *Cd.* 93,  
*Th.* p. 119, 11. Gomele-láf,  
e; f. old inheritance, a sword,  
*Beo.* K. 5123. Gomen-wað a  
pleasure path, *id.* 1702. -wudu  
pleasure wood, a harp, *id.* 4211.  
Gongel-wæfre, -wæfre, an; a  
spider; aranea, phalangium,  
*Som.* Gong-stol a closetool;  
lasanum, scaphium, *id.* Gorst,  
f gost, \*es; m. furze, *etc.* fGoð-  
were -sang harmonia, *Ben.*  
Gowen a first exercise, com-  
mencement; tyrocinium, *Lye.*  
Grab a grave, *Lye.* v. graf. Grad,  
\*es; m. a step, *etc.* Th. An.  
Græc, es; m. a Greek, v. Gre-  
cas. eGræg-gós a grey or  
wild goose; ganta, *Mone* A. 11.  
-hama, an; m. \*thorax, *Gm.*  
II. 632, 41. -hiw, es; m. a  
grey hue; ferrugo, *Som.* -mæl,  
es; n. grey marked, grey spot-  
ted, *Beo.* K. 5360. Græs-groen  
grass green, *Som.* Grafeire  
n graver, *id.* v. grafeire. bGrame  
fiercely, *Th.* An. Gramian to  
anger, *Som.* v. græmian. Gram-  
scipe, es; m. anger, wrath; ira,  
*id.* Gramum fiercely, furiously;  
sæviter, *Beo.* K. 842. \*Grante-  
brycg, \*Grantan-brycg, e; f.  
Cambridge, *etc.* iGreat-wyrht,  
gret-wyrht, e; f. an emetic  
herb, *Som.* Gredignes, *etc.*  
greediness, v. grædignes, *etc.*  
Grest a graven image, *Som.* v.  
græft. Greg, greig, grei grey,  
*id.* v. græg. Grellan to pro-  
voke, v. griellan. jGrénne  
green, *ac.* s. m. of gréne.  
Greot, \*es; m. dust, *etc.*  
Greotan to lament, mourn, *Beo.*  
k K. 2634, v. grætan. kGret-  
wyrht enula campana, *Som.* v.

Spl.great-wyrht. Grifecovetous,  
greedy, *id.* Grifode wrinkled,  
*id.* v. Spl. gerifled. Grifull  
apt to take, receive and hold,  
holding fast; capax, tenax, *id.*  
\*Grime, an; f. a mask, visor,  
one who is grim, an elf, witch;  
larva, cassis. Grim-helm, es;  
m. a grim or masked helmet,  
helmet, visor, *Beo.* K. 666: *Cd.*  
151, *Th.* p. 188, 27. Grimitan  
to roar, *Th.* An. v. grymetan.  
Grimme cruelly, grimly; sæ-  
viter, *Beo.* K. 6020. Grim-  
spring, es; m. a malignant  
ulcer, boil; chironium ulcus,  
i Som. iGripa, an; m. a gripe,  
handfull; manipulus, *Ps.* 105,  
8. Gripe, gráp, gegrip, es;  
m. a gripe; taking hold of;  
arrepitio, *Beo.* K. 2289. Grip-  
pend, es; m. a griper, seizer;  
m captor, *Som.* m Gripennis,  
\*gripnes, se; f. captivity, *etc.*  
Gristle gristle, *Ben.* v. gristle.  
Grist, \*gerst, \*es; m. grist,  
*etc.* Groepe a privy, ditch;  
n latrina, *Som.* v. græp. nGrum  
grim, severe, v. grim. Grum-  
heort grim or severe hearted,  
*Beo.* K. 3362. Grund-buend,  
es; m. ground inhabiting, an  
inhabitant, *id.* 2005. -hyrde,  
es; m. an abyss keeper, *id.*  
4268. -sceat, es; m. a part  
of the earth, *Cod. Ex.* 8b, 17.  
o -stanas ground stones, rubbish,  
*Som.* \* -swelge the herb  
groundsel, *etc.* -weallan to lay  
a foundation, to found, -wong,  
es; m. \*a ground plain, the  
bottom, *Beo.* K. 2991. -wyrgen,  
ne; f. a sea wolf, a siren,  
monster, *id.* 3036. Grymman  
to provoke, *Som.* v. grimman.  
Gryn, es; n. a snare, *Beo.* K.  
1853, v. grin. Grynlas waxing  
kernel, swelling in the jaws;  
toles, *Mone* A. 193. Gryre,  
\*es; m. horror, *etc.* Gryre-  
gæst, es; m. a horrid or savage  
guest, *Beo.* K. 5116. -geatwe,  
an; f. terrible apparatus or  
armour, *id.* 645. -leoð, es; n.  
a dire song, *id.* 1565. -sið, es;  
m. a dreadful journey, *id.* 2923.  
Grysbitan to gnash the teeth,  
*Ben.* v. grisbitan. Gryslenic  
gristly, horrible, *Som.* v. grislic.  
Grystle gristle, *Ben.* v. gristly.  
p Gryð peace, gryðian to pacify,  
*Th.* An. v. grið, griðian, *etc.*  
Gulpon gloried, p. pl. of gilpan.  
Gum-cyst, e; f. [cyst excel-  
lence] wealth, munificence, *Beo.*  
K. 2971. -dream, es; m.  
human joy, life, *id.* 4933. -feða,  
an; m. a troop; turma, *id.* 2802.  
Gumian to forget; oblivisci,  
*Ben.* Gum-man, es; m. a  
famous man, a man, *Beo.* K.  
2050. -stól, es; m. a throne;

a thrönus, *id.* 3900. aGut, -tes;  
m. the gut, in pl. bowels; vis-  
cera, viscerum receptacula,  
*Mone* B. 178. Guð, \*e; f.  
war, *etc.* Used in composition  
as beado, here, hilde to denote  
war. Guð-beorn, es; m. a  
war-man, a soldier, *Beo.* K.  
626. -craft, es; m. war craft,  
the art of war, *id.* 253. -deað,  
es; m. a war or violent death,  
*id.* 4494. -floga, an; m. a  
warflier, a dragon, *id.* 5052.  
-frec battle eager, ready for  
battle, *Th.* An. -geatawe, an;  
f. war apparatus, *Beo.* K. 786.  
-geweorc, es; n. battle work,  
*id.* 1349. -helm, es; m. a war  
helmet, *id.* 4969. -horn, es;  
m. a battle horn, *id.* 2863.  
-hreð, es; m. battle cruelty,  
*id.* 1631. -leoð, es; n. a war  
song, *id.* 3043. -mód war-  
minded, contentious, *id.* 619.  
-reow war fierce, *id.* 115.  
-rinc, es; m. a war man, a  
hero, *id.* 2230. -rôf war famous,  
*id.* 1209. -scearu, e; f. a war  
division or band; divisio, vel  
turma militaris, *id.* 2426.  
-sceapa, an; m. a war enemy,  
*id.* 4630. -sele, es; m. a  
battle hall, *id.* 880. -sweord,  
es; n. a war sword, *id.* 4303.  
-werig war weary, *id.* 3171.  
Guð, l. 80, \*Guð-wiga, an;  
m. a warrior, *id.* 4219. \*wine,  
es; m. \*a battle friend, a prince,  
*id.* 3616. -wudu, es; m. war  
wood, a shield, *Bat. Fins.*  
Gut-oma, an; m. an ulcer in  
the bowels, *Som.* Guttas the  
guts, v. gut.  
Gycenys the itch, *Som.* v. gicenes.  
Gyd, ged, gid, des; \*n. a song,  
e. e. i Gyddung, e; f. a song,  
parable, poetry, *Th.* An. also,  
divinatio, *Mone* B. 2492, v.  
geddung. \*Gydene, an; f.  
also, gyden, e; f. a goddess,  
*Th.* An. Gyfan to give, *Ben.*  
v. gifan. Gyfen, es; n. the  
sea, *Beo.* gl. v. geofon. Gy-  
fernes rapacity, *Som.* Th. An.  
v. gifernes. Gygand, es; m.  
a giant, *Th.* An. v. gigant.  
e Gyldan to gild, *Som.* v. gildan.  
Gyld-ræden, e; f. a guildship,  
society, club, *id.* Gylian to  
yell, cry, *Th.* An. v. gyllan.  
t Gylp-georn vain glorious, v.  
-spræc, e; f. a boasting speech,  
*Beo.* K. 1955. Gylpð boasts,  
v. gilpan. Gylp-word, es; n.  
a bold or vaunting word, *Th.*  
An. v. gilp-word. Gyltan to  
make or prove guilty; reum  
facere, *Som.* \*Gyltic-spræc,  
e; f. blasphemy, *etc.* Gym-  
cyn, nes; n. gem kind, a topaz,  
u Som. v. gim. u-stan, es; m.  
a precious stone, *id.* -wyrhta,



an; *m. a gem worker, a lapidary, id. v. gim - wyrhta. Gynd-leccincg leaking through, wetting; perstillans, irriguus, Som. Lye. Gyngest youngest, v. geong. \*Gyrd, gird, e; f. a yard, rod, switch, etc. \*Gyrdel - bred writing tables; so called as, in old times, hanging from the girdle; pugillares, Som. -hring, es; m. a latchet lace, a garter; ligula, id. Gyrn desirous, Beo. gl. v. georn. Gyrnendlic desirable; desiderabilis, Som. Gyrnian to yearn, id. v. geornian. Gyrn-wræc, e; f. desirous of vengeance; vindicta anxie petita, Beo. K. 2270. \*Gysel a hostage, Th. An. v. gisel. Gystel cistus, herba sic dicta, Som. Gystenlic pertaining to a guest; hospitalis, id. Gystern, es; n. a guest chamber, Th. An. v. gest-ærn. -hús, es; n. a guest house, an inn, Som. v. gest-hús. -sal, es; n. a guest hall, Jdth. 10, v. gyst-sele. Gystran yesterday; hesternus. Gystran niht yesternight, or last night, Beo. K. 2667, v. gyrstan. \*Gytestream a catarrh, etc. Gyð-corn the herb spurge, Som. -rife the gum of the herb laserwort; lasar, id.*

## H.

- <sup>x</sup> Habban, etc. to have, \*count, hold, detain, Th. An. \*Hacele, hæcele, hæcile, an; f. a garment, etc. <sup>v</sup>Hadelic person ally; personaliter, Som. Hador, es; m. \*serenity, calmness; serenitas, Beo. K. 822. Hadre, adv. serenely, mildly; serene, id. 3142. Hæcce, es; n? a hook, crook, pastoral staff, Th. An. \*Hæcele a garment, v. Spl. hæcele, þæcele. <sup>a</sup>Hæfe, \*an; f. leaven, etc. Hæft, es; m. one held, a captive, slave, Cd. 182, Th. p. 182, 22, etc. Hæft, es; \*n. a band; <sup>b</sup>vinculum, Beo. gl. <sup>b</sup>Hæftmece, es; m. a hilted sword, Beo. K. 2913. \*Hæg-scur, es; m. a hail shower, Cod. Ex. 81b. \*Hæg - steald, heah-steald, es; m. a bachelor, etc. Hæg-steald-hád, es; m. the state of a bachelor; celibatus, Mone B. 1419. Hæl, \*es; n? <sup>e</sup>an omen, Beo. K. 407. \*Hæm a dwelling, home, Som. v. ham. <sup>f</sup>Hæps, \*e; f. a hasp, etc. Hær, her, \*es; n. hair, etc. <sup>g</sup>\*Hærfest, herfest, es; m. harvest, etc. Hærlice nobly, generously, bravely, Th. An. Hær-scearde a falling off of the hair, Som. Hæs, \*e; f. a command, etc. Hæspe a hasp, v. hæpsce.

- <sup>h</sup>Hæste, adj. violent, hot, hasty; ardens, violentus, Beo. K. 2669: Cd. 110, Th. p. 146, 2. Hæste, adv. furiously; violent, Cd. 69, Th. p. 84, 11. Hæt, \*es; m. a hat, etc. \*Hæte, an; f. heat, v. hætu. \*Hæter; g. es; pl. nom. u; n. clothing, etc. Hæð, \*e; f. <sup>i</sup>heath, etc. <sup>j</sup>Hæð-stapa, an; m. a heath-stepper, \*a stag, Beo. K. 2735. Hæwen-hudele, -hyldede, -ydele spoon-wort; Britannica, Herbal 30: Mone A. 381. Hafela, hafala, heafola, heofula, an; m. a mail hood worn under the helmet, the head; caput, Beo. K. 2743: 3227: 886: 5319. Hafenian; p. ode; pp. od to take hold of, to grasp; manu tollere, id. <sup>k</sup>3146. <sup>k</sup>Hafetan to applaud; plaudere, Gm. II. 218, 29. \*Haga, an; m. hage, es; m. a haw, hedge, etc. Th. An.: Beo. gl. \*Hagal-scur, es; m. a hail shower, etc. v. scúr. Hage a hedge, Ben. v. Spl. hage. Hagol-scur a hail shower, Som. v. scúr. Hago-spind, heagspind the cheek fat, the cheeks; genæ, Mone A. 174: Elf. gl. Som. p. 70, 74, v. Spl. hagu-spind. <sup>l</sup>Hagu-swind, eagan-swind, -dl. \*Hagu - spind cheek fat; menti adeps. Halan pascere, Ben. <sup>m</sup>Halga, an; m. a saint, Th. An. Hali holy, id. v. halig. Halig, l. 6, haliga \*manna: l. 22. <sup>r</sup>\*Halig-munt, es; m. <sup>r</sup>Hama, an; m. the womb; uterus, v. cild-hama. Hámetan to give a home; domum assignare, Gm. II. 218, 30. \*Hámsoch, \*e; f. home protection, etc. Hámweard homeward, towards home, Th. R. § 329. Hám-weorðung, e; f. home dignity, an honour to home, Beo. K. <sup>t</sup>5991. <sup>t</sup>Hand-bona, an; m. one who kills with the hand, a murderer, id. 915. -brád a hand's breadth. -bred, es; n. a palm of the hand, Th. An. -dæd \*a creature. \*geweorc, es; n. handy work. \*gewin, es; n. handy labour. -gripe, es; m. a hand gripe, a grasp, Beo. K. 1923. <sup>u</sup>-preost, es; -m. a hand priest, a priest who is near at hand, Lye. -scalu, scolu, e; f. a troop, company, Beo. K. 2634: 3922. -sceag cidaris, Lye. -scyldig manu reus, id. -stocas manicles; manice, Ben. -wyrn, es; m. a hand worm, \*a swelling at the root of the nails. Hangan to hang; suspendere, Beo. gl. v. hon. Hange mons, Ben. <sup>v</sup>\*Hara, an; m. a hare, etc.

\*Hare, an; f. an estuary, Mann. Hare - fot the herb hare's foot, v. hara. -hune the herb hore-hound; marrubium, Mone A. 425. <sup>w</sup>Haswe, l. 5, Haswe \*culufre. Hát, es; m. heat, fervour, Beo. K. 5207, v. hætu. Hát hot, l. 3. \*Hat-heort hot-hearted. Hata, an; m. a hater; osor, Beo. gl. <sup>x</sup>Hatter; g. m. n. hattres, adj. raging, poisonous; pestiferus, virosus, Beo. K. 5042, v. atter, Spl. attor. Hauoc a hawk, Th. An. v. hafoc.

Head lifted up; sublimatus, Som.

- <sup>y</sup>v. hebban. <sup>y</sup>Heaf, es; n. the sea; æquor, Beo. K. 4949. Heafde had, for hæfde p. of habban. Heafod, l. 16, \*Heafod-cyrcian, an; f. a mother <sup>z</sup>church: l. 35, z\* mæg, es; m. a prince: l. 40, \*panne, an; f. a skull. -beorh, es; m. a head defence, a helmet, Beo. K. 2054. -gerim, es; n. chief number, best part of an army, Th. An. -segen, es; m. head ornament, Beo. K. 4300. -weard, es; m. a chief guard, a prince, id. 5814. Heafola, an; m. a cover of the head, id. 5319, v. hafela. Heafod-bald that hath a high forehead, head-bold, bold; frontosus, Som. -hrægel a long garment, id. Heage; adv. high, Th. An. Heago-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks, v. Spl. <sup>a</sup>hagu-spind. <sup>a</sup>Heah high, l. 32, \*Heah-gesamnung, e; f. l. 39, \*læce, es; m. a physician. -fæsten summum castrum, Lye. -flod high flood; malina, id. -freols a high or great feast, id. -gestreon high treasure, Beo. K. 4598. Heahlice highly, Som. v. healice. <sup>b</sup>Heah-sele a high hall, id. 1287. -sittende high sitting, Lye. -stede, es; m. a high place, Beo. K. 567. \*Heal; g. d. ac. healle; pl. nom. g. ac. healla; d. heallum; f. a hall, etc. Heal-ærn, es; n. a hall place, a hall, Beo. K. 155. Heale a hook, Som. v. hylca. <sup>c</sup>Healf, half, \*e; f. a half, side, division, Th. An.: Beo. K. 1593. <sup>d</sup>Heal-gamen hall or feast game, or pleasure, Beo. K. 2125. Healic \*high, sublime, Th. An. Heall, -dl. \*Healle of a hall, etc. v. Spl. heal. <sup>e</sup>Heals, \*es; m. the neck. Heals-beah. -beag, es; m. a neck-ring, neck-lace, Beo. K. 2391: 4339. -gebedda, an; m. a bedfellow, id. 126. Heal-sittende, es; m. a hall sitter, id. 4026. -þegn, es; m. a hall thane, id. 282. Healtsumnes, se; f. pudicitia, Mone B. 1137.



Heal-wudu, es; *m. hall-wood, boarding, floor*, *Beo. K. 2635*.  
<sup>f</sup> \*Hean-burh; *g. -burge; d. -byrig, f. Hanbury, etc. Heanra vulgus, Ben. Heap, es; m. a heap, etc. sHeard, l. 14, \*Heard -neb, bes; n. Heard-hicgende hard or brave thinking, brave, Beo. K. 783. \*Hearg, e; f: also hearg, es; m. l. an idol; idolum, id. 349. 2. in pl. heargas temples; templa, Bd. 2, 13, Sm. p. 516. <sup>h</sup> 30: 517, 11, 12. <sup>h</sup> Hearntraf, es; *m. an idol's tent or temple, Beo. K. 349. Hearn, es; m. harm, l. 20, \*Hearn-scearu, e; f: l. 26, \*-stæf, es; m. -sceaþa, an; m. an harmful enemy; maleficus, Beo. K. 1525. \*Hearpe, hearpe, earpe, an; f. a harp, Ps. Th. 56, 10: l. 6, \*Hearpe: l. 8, \*Hearpe-nægl. -streng, es; m. a harp-string, *Th. Apol.*  
<sup>i</sup> \*Hearste -panne, an; *f. a frying-pan. \*Heaþo heaþo, heoþo, \*e; f. [Moes. haúhitha, Gm. II. 245, 19] top height; culmen, etc. Heaþo [Moes. hathus? bellum: O. Ger. hadu as in Hadu-prant war-splendid, Gm. II. 460, 19] a prefix denoting war, battle; bellum. Heaþo-bearn, es; *n. a war son, a hero, Beo. K. 4129. -byrne, an; f. a war coat, coat of mail, id. 3103. -deor, es; n. a war beast, id. 1369. -fyr, es; n. a war fire, a flame, id. 5040. -grim battle cruel, severe; sævus, id. 1090. -lac, es; n. war-offering, warfare, id. 1162. -mære war famous, id. 5599. -ræs, es; m. a battle rush, id. 1046. -reaf, es; n. a war garment, id. 797. -rinc, \*es; m. a war man, hero, id. 737. -rof war famous, id. 1721. -sceard, es; m. war-sword, a sword, id. 5653. -steap war lofty or eminent, id. 4301. -swat, es; m. war-sweat, blood-shed, id. 2919. Heaþo-sweg, es; *m. [in MS. heaþu] a war blow; ensis vibratio, id. 5158. -torht warlike, loud, clear, id. 5102. -wæd, e; f. a war garment, id. 78. -weorc, es; n. war work, war, id. 5779. \*wylm, \*es; m. a battle wave, id. 5633. Heaþu, n. deeps; profunditates maris, id. 3721. Heaþu-lipend, es; *m. [in MS. heaþo] sea's depth; profunditas maris, id. 5905. <sup>j</sup> \*Heoga-spind gena, Lye, v. Spl. heago -spind. <sup>k</sup> Hefaldigean ordiri, Ben. Hefegnes heaviness, Som. v. hefignes. Hefen, hus-hefen the eaves of a house; subgrundia,******

*l. imbricamentum, Som. <sup>l</sup> Hefon heaven, hefon -rice, etc. v. heofon, etc. <sup>m</sup> Hege-clyfe, -rife hai-reve, clavers, broad-leaved burweed; xanthum, seu lappa minor, Smith's Flora, vol. iii. p. 136, Som. Lye. -hymele the hedge or wild hop; humulus, Lin. Mone A. 551. <sup>n</sup> \*Heh-syn, ne; *f. high or great sin. Hélan; \*p. hæf, we hælon; pp. helen to cover; celare, Gm. I. 897, 39. <sup>o</sup> \*Held-ræden, ne; f. fidelity. Hele-wah; *g. -wages; m. heel-wall, Th. An. Hell, etc. l. 23. <sup>p</sup> \*Hel-doru, e; f. hell-door, door of hell, Cd. 19, Th. p. 24, 20. Hel-brune, an; f. a witch; pythionissa, Mone B. 1906. Hell-bend, e; f. a hell-bond, Beo. K. 6140. \* -dorū, e; f. hell door, Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 8. Helle [Dut. hel: Ger. hell] clear, eminent; clarus, Beo. K. 3628, q. for hæle a brave man. Helle-gást, es; *m. a hell ghost or spirit, id. 2548. -hæft, es; m. a hell captive, id. 1569. \* -run, e; f. divination. Hell-heorte, an; f. hell hearted, astonished; exanimatus, Som. \* -sceaþa, an; m. a hell miscreant, Th. An. Helm frondes, q. H. q. Helma, \*healma, \*an; m. a helm, etc. Helm-berende helmet bearing, id. 5029. Help, \*e; f. help, etc. Hel-runa, an; m. a hell sorcerer, Beo. K. 324. Helur-bled equally, <sup>r</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> 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<sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> 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<sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup> <sup>x</sup> <sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> <sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>j</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> <sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> <sup>p</sup> <sup>q</sup> <sup>r</sup> <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> <sup>v</sup> <sup>w</sup>****



<sup>d</sup> v. hærfan. <sup>d</sup>HE' TE, hate, \*es; m. hate, etc. Hete-nið, es; m. hateful malice, *Beo. K.* 303. -sweng, es; m. a hostile stroke, *id.* 4445. -þanc, es; m. a hateful thought, enmity, *id.* 945. Heð hangs, for hehð, v. hón.

<sup>e</sup> Het-were, pl. m. [hete hatred] hatred men, enemies, *id.* 5827.

Hiabenlic heavenly, *Th. An. v.* heofonlic. Hid a hide; cutis, *Mone A.* 223, v. hyd. <sup>r</sup>Hie they, *Beo. K.* 2714, v. hi. Hierde-bóc the pastoral book; pastoralis liber, *Som. g.* <sup>H</sup>ierste-panne, an; f. a frying-pan. Hig O! *Th. An.* Hige, hgge, \*es; m. the mind, etc.

<sup>h</sup>Hige-pihtig mind strong, brave minded, *Beo. K.* 1486. -sorgh; g. -sorge; f. mind sorrow, grief, v. *Spl.* hyge - sorh. -þrym mind strength, courage, *id.* 675. Higera a jay; picus, *Mone A.* 34, v. higere. Hiht, hyht, gehyht, \*e; f. hope, etc.

<sup>i</sup>Hihþo height, *Som. v.* heahþo. <sup>j</sup>Hild, e; f. battle, fight, war; pugna, *Beo. K.* 899: used as a prefix like guð, and beado, but chiefly in the g. Hilde-bil, les; n. a bill of war, a sword, *id.* 1108. -bord, es; m. a battle board, a shield, *id.* 789. -cystum with excellent fight, bravely, *id.* 5192. -deór, es; m. a war beast, *id.* 621. -freca, hild-freca, an; m. one bold in battle, *id.* 4406: 4726. -ge-atwe, an; f. battle apparatus, *id.* 1342. -gicel, es; m. war-icicle or drop, *id.* 3212. -gráp, es; m. a hostile gripe or grasp, *id.* 2891. -hlemma, an; m. battle's din, *id.* 4397. -leóma, an; m. a battle flame, sword, *id.* 189. -mece, es; m. a battle sword, *id.* 4400. -megg, es; m. son of battle, a hero, *id.* 1592. -ræs, es; m. rush of battle, *id.* 597. -rand, es; m. war-shield, *id.* 2485. -sæd war satiated, *id.* 5442. -sceorp, es; m. war clothing, *id.* 4305. -setl, es; m. a war seat, saddle, *id.* 2071. -strengo, e; f. strength of war, *id.* 4221. -swát, es; m. battle sweat, blood, *id.* 5112. -tusc, tux, es; m. tusk of battle, a sword, *id.* 3021. -wæpen, es; n. a war weapon, *id.* 77. -wisa, an; m. a battle leader, a general, *id.* 2122. -wræsn, e; f. war chain, *Sal. Sat.* 586, *Beo. gl.* Hild-fruma, an; m. a war chief, a prince, *id.* 3354. -lata, an; m. one late in battle, a coward, *id.* 5687. -plega, an; m. battle play, war, *id.* 2142.

<sup>j</sup>Hilt, es; n: hilta, an; m. also, hilt, an; f. a hilt, handle; capulum, manubrium

ensis, *id.* 3147: *Gm. II.* 214, 41: *III.* 442, 6. Hilted hilted; capulo instructus, *id.* 5969. <sup>\*</sup>Hiand-berie, an; f. a raspberry, etc. Hindema hindmost, last; ultimus, *Beo. K.* 4094. <sup>\*</sup>Hindergep wily, subtle; versutus, *Th. An.*

<sup>k</sup>Hin - fus desirous of going, *Beo. K.* 1503. -sið, hinn-sið, \*es; m. departure, death, etc. Hinð damage, *Som. v.* hienð. Hiofende weeping, *Beo. K.* 6278. <sup>l</sup>Hiore mild, *id.* 4822, v. hyre. Hioro-serce, an; f. a sword shirt, coat of mail, *id.* 5075, v. *Spl.* heoro. -weal-lende fatally boiling, *id.* 5559. Hiow-beorht hue bright, bright of hue, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 17, 27, v. hiw. Hirde a shepherd, v. hyrde. Hired-cniht a family servant, domestic, *Th. An.* Hire-man a hired man, a hireling, *id.* <sup>m</sup>Hiw, \*es; m. a shape, etc. <sup>n</sup>Hiwgende dissembling, <sup>o</sup>*Som. v.* hiwian. <sup>o</sup>\*Hiwisc family, etc.

<sup>p</sup>Hlænian to make lean, *Som. v.* lænian. Hlænnas leanness, *id.* v. lænis. Hlænsian, ic hlænsige; p. ode; pp. od castigare, <sup>q</sup>*Mone B.* 1195. <sup>q</sup>Hlæw, hlaw, \*es; m. a heap, barrow, grave: Ofer pone hlæw ridon, *Gm. Myth. Spl.* cxxvi. Hlaford-gift, es; a lordship; principatus, *Mone B.* 359, v. <sup>r</sup>hlaford-dóm. <sup>r</sup>-socn, e; f. the lord's protection of his tenant, *Som. Gavel. p.* 134, 21. <sup>s</sup>Hlanc, se hlanca lank, lean, etc. <sup>s</sup>Hlast a footstep, a trace, *Beo. gl. v.* last. Hleahhan to laugh, v. hlihan. Hleahter, hleahtor, \*es; m. laughter: *l.* 10. <sup>t</sup>Hleahtor - smið a laughter. Hleápan, *l.* 1, <sup>p</sup>: *l.* 9. <sup>u</sup>חלף: 1. to leap, jump. <sup>u</sup>\*2. to run; currere. Hleata lot, *Gm. Myth. p.* 642, v. hlot. Hleat lotted, allotted, p. of hleotan. <sup>v</sup>Hlehan to laugh, *Som. v.* hlihan. Hlem, \*es; m. a sound, etc. Hlemman; <sup>w</sup>p. hlám, we hlummon to sound, resound, etc. Hleo, hlew, \*es; m. a shelter, etc. *l.* 19, <sup>w</sup>hlywð. Hleo-burh a shelter city, an asylum, *Beo. K.* 1817. Hleomoc, \*es; m. pimpernel. Hleónian to lean, *id.* 2830, v. hlynian. <sup>x</sup>Hleor, hlear, \*es; n. countenance, etc. Hleoðor, \*es; m. a sound, etc. <sup>y</sup>Hleoð-rynd loud, making a great noise; sonorus, *Som.* Hleowð, \*e; f. an asylum, etc. Hlet <sup>w</sup>uorn, *H.* <sup>w</sup>\*Hlid-geat a back-door, *Som.* Hlim - bed, for hlin-bed a death-bed, *Beo. K.* 6063. Hlimman to sound,

*Beo. gl. v.* *Spl.* hlemman.

<sup>x</sup>Hlin-scuu, an; m. incumbens umbra, *Cod. Ex.* 73b. Hlist hearing, etc. *Som. v.* hlyst, etc. Hlið, hleoð, \*es; n. a covering, refuge, declivity, etc.

<sup>y</sup>Hlom urine, *Ben. v.* hlond. <sup>\*</sup>Hlond-adl, e; f. Hlot, hlyt, gehlot, \*es; n. a lot, etc. Hlotan to lot, *Som. v.* hleotan. <sup>\*</sup>Hloð - bót compensation for robbery, etc. Hlowan; <sup>p</sup>p. hlew, we hlewon; pp. hlowen to low. <sup>z</sup>Hlude loudly, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Hlyn, nes; m. a noise, etc. <sup>b</sup>Hlynsian; p. ode; pp. od to resound; strepere, *Beo. K.* 1534, v. hlynan.

<sup>c</sup>Hnæca a neck, v. hnecca. Hnægan [from hnáh, p. of hnigan] to subdue; subigere, *Beo. K.* 2637. Hnæp, \*pes; a cup, *Mone B.* 1837, etc. Hnæsc <sup>d</sup>nesh, soft, v. hnesc. <sup>d</sup>Hnig-lan parings, shales, *Som. v.* *Spl.* hnygele. <sup>e</sup>Hnit, e; f? a lentil, etc. Hnol, \*es; m. a top, etc. <sup>f</sup>Hnut, hnyt, e; f. a nut, etc. <sup>f</sup>\*Hnygele, an a paring; tomentum, etc. Hayte <sup>g</sup>of a nut, v. *Spl.* hnut.

<sup>h</sup>Ho, hoh; g. hos; m. heel, \*hough, etc. v. hoh. Hociht hooked, crooked; aduncus, *Gm. II.* 381, 3. <sup>i</sup>Hóf, \*es; m. a hoof, etc. *l.* 6. <sup>j</sup>Read-hóf. <sup>j</sup>Hoh, <sup>i</sup>*l.* 7. <sup>i</sup>\*Hoh-sinu hough-sinew, etc. <sup>j</sup>Hohing, es; m. anxiety, suffering; patibulum: rode hohinge <sup>k</sup>\*crucis ad patibulum, etc. Hohð, for hoð hang, *indf. pl.* of hón. Hol hollow, <sup>j</sup>*l.* 3. <sup>j</sup>\*Hol-hlaf, *l.* 5, <sup>k</sup>-denu. Holc, \*es; m. a vein, etc. Hold-ræden, e; f; -scipe, es; m. fidelity, devotion, *Th. An.* Hoken ruscus, *Mone B.* 6518.

<sup>k</sup>Holm-clif, es; n. a sea rock, *Beo. K.* 458. -wylm, es; m. a sea wave, *id.* 4818. <sup>l</sup>Holoc a vein, v. holec. Holrian; p. ede; pp. ed to think; cogitare, pensare, *Mone B.* 1604. Holt, es; <sup>m</sup>\*n. a grove. Holt-wudu, es; m. a grove wood, a wood, *Beo. K.* 2738: shield-wood, *id.* 4674. <sup>n</sup>Homa, an; m: hom, es; m. a covering, *id.* 3007, *Apz.* Homor-secg sedge; caricis genus, *Som.* Hond-gesel, les; m; -ges-tealla, an; m. a hand-companion, a comrade, *Beo. K.* 2961: 4333. -gemót, es; n. a hand or hostile meeting, *id.* 3051. -lean, es; n. a hand reward, retribution, reward, *id.* 3082. -locen hand - locked, fastened by the hand, *id.* 642: 1096. -ræs, es; m. hand rush, close encounter, *id.* 4139. -rond, es; m. a hand shield, a shield,







*m. Wherwell.* Hwicca, Hwiccia, an; *m. the present Worcestershire, the country about the Severn.* <sup>y</sup>\*Hwil, e; *f. while, time, etc.* Hwile awihle; *diu, Beo. K. 210.* Hwirfan *to turn, v. hweorfan.* <sup>z</sup>Hwistle, an; *f. a whistle.* Hwirl-pól *a whirlpool, Som. v. Spl. hwyrfe-pól.* <sup>c</sup>\*Hwitern, es; *n. Whit-terne, etc.* Hwit-gós *a white or tame goose, Mone A. 10.* \*Hwiða, an; *m. a blast, etc.* Hwylchugu *some what, a little, Th. R. § 166.* \*Hwylp *a whelp, Ben. v. whelp.* \*Hwyrft-pól *a whirlpool.* Hwyrft, es; *m. a circle, etc.*

Hy *they, v. hi.* Hyd, húd, híd, e; *f. a hide, etc. l. 25.* \*Hid landes. <sup>e</sup>\*Hyde, -dl. <sup>c</sup>\*Hydels, \*es; *m. a den, etc.* \*Hydscip, es; *n. a vessel covered with hides.* \*Hygd, es; *m. the mind; animus.* Hyge-bend, e; *f. a mind bond, Beo. K. 3753.* -geomor *mind sad, or sorrowful, id. 4811.* -meðe *mind weary, id. 5879.* -sorh; *g. sorge; f. mind sorrow, id. 4651.* Hygð, e; *f. an endeavour, attempt; conatus, Gm. II. 245, 22.* Hyht, \*e; *f. hope, etc.* Hyht-wyn, e; *f. hope, pleasure, joy of hope, Th. An. 1* \*Hyldo, hylðu, e; *f. grace, fidelity, etc.* <sup>e</sup>\*Hymele, *l. the herb maiden hair; polytrichon.* 2. *black or sweet bryony; bryonia nigra.* 3. *bind weed; convolvulus, Som. Hym to him; ei, d. s. m. of he.* Hynd-berige, an; *f. a raspberry, Mone A. 348: 421, v. hind-beri.* Hynden, ne; *f. society. l. 9.* \*twy-hynden-mon: *l. 10,* \*six-hynden-mon: *l. 11,* \*twelf-hynden-mon. <sup>h</sup>Hynd-hæleðe *hindheel; ambrosia, Mone A. 349, v. hind-hele.* Hyne him, v. hine. Hynð, \*hynðo, hynðu, e; *f. injury, loss, opprobrium, insult.* \*Hyp, hip, e; *f. a hip, etc.* Hyppas *congeries, Mone B. 3969.* \*Hyr, e; *f. hire, wages, etc.* <sup>i</sup>\*Hyrdel; \*g. hyrdles; *m. a hurdle, id. 2423, etc.* Hyre mild; *mitis, Beo. K. 1967.* Hyred-man *a family-man, a domestic.* <sup>k</sup>\*Hyrdne-baek. \*Hyrdnet, hyrnyt, es; *m. a hornet.* Hyrst, \*e; *f. an ornament, etc.* \*Hyrstian *to adorn, Beo. K. 1338: l. 4,* <sup>l</sup>\*Hyrted róf. <sup>l</sup>\*Hyrtling-burh; *g. -burge; d. -byrig, byrih, byri; f. Irthingborough, etc.* Hyrwendlic *despicable; contemptibilis, Mone B. 6514.* Hyse, \*es; *m. a male youth, Beo. K. 2434, etc. v. hise, etc.*

<sup>m</sup> v. hise, etc. <sup>m</sup>Hysping, \*es; *m. a reproach.* Hysse, hyse, es; *m. a youth, etc.* Hyð, \*e; *f. a port, etc.* \*Hyð, e; *f. <sup>n</sup>Hiðe, Kent. <sup>n</sup>Hyxlice shamefully, Th. An. v. huxlice.*

I.

<sup>o</sup>Iac, es; *m. a cuckoo, Som. v. Spl. gæc.* Iafen given, Chr. 1137, *for gifen.* Iandswæred answered, v. andswarian. Ibernna Ireland, Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 30, 18, 24, v. Hibernia. Iboren born, *for geborn, pp. of beran.* Ibrohte brought, *for gebroht from bringan.* Ibyldan *to imagine, draw, v. gebyldan.*

Icend, es; *m. an increaser; augmentator, Som.* Iege? *increased, heaped up; vegetus, magnus, eximius, Beo. K. 2208.* Icoren chosen, *Th. An. v. gecoren.*

<sup>r</sup>Iet yet; *adhuc, v. gyt.*

Ifig, \*es; *m. ivy, etc.*

<sup>i</sup>Ig, æg, eg; *g. ige, igge, f? an island; insula; used as a termination of the names of places; as, Ancar-ig, Chr. 656: Elias of pære Man-ige Elias of the Maine, Chr. 1099, Ing. p. 318, 18, to Ceortese-ige to Chertsey, id. 964, Æt Æpeling-igge at Athelney, id. 878: Innan Angles-ege within Anglesey, id. 1098.*

<sup>s</sup>Ihaten, called, *Th. An. v. gebaten.*

<sup>\*l</sup>Il, yl, iel, iil, igl, igil, es; *m. a hedgehog, porcupine, Th. An. t* Ilding *a delay, Mone C. 19, v. ylding: Ilic like, Th. An. v. gelic.*

Imb about; *imb-hwyrft a circuit, etc. v. ymb, ymbe, etc.*

In; *g. innes an inn, dwelling, Beo. K. 2600. v. Spl. inn, inne.*

In-becuman *to come in, Th. An.*

<sup>u</sup>An. <sup>u</sup>-bringan *to bring in, Mk. 2, 4, Som.*

<sup>v</sup>Incfullian *scandalizare, Ben. v-incele, es; n. a termination of diminutives; as, rap-incele a little rope; funiculus.*

In-cleofa, -clyfa, an; *m. a bed, den, etc.*

-depan *to dip in, Lye. -dren-can to drink in, id.*

In-sa an ounce, *Som. v. yndsa.* Ine, es; *m. Ine, an A.-S. king, L. In. W. p. 14, 1.*

In-eardian *to inhabit, Som. \*Inelfe; n. the bowels; viscera, etc.*

\*In-fær, es; *n. an entrance, etc.*

<sup>w</sup>-fleow flowed in, *Lk. 6, 49, v. flowan. -fród infirm, Beo. K.*

<sup>x</sup>3744: 4893. x-gang, es; *m. an entrance, id. 3098. -ingas*

*m. denotes people, inhabitants; Cent-ingas inhabitants of Kent, Chr. 1052, Ing. p. 235, 15,*

*Gm. II. 351, 3: v. Spl. -ware,*

y waras. y-gebringan; *p. ingebrohte to bring in, Th. Apol. -gebyrdling, es; m. one born in the same house or place, a native, Som.*

Ingehid, inge-hygd, es; *n. intention, knowledge, conscience, signification, Th. An.*

In-genga, an; *m. one who enters, Beo. K. 3554.*

-gesteald, es; *n. a family, household, id. 2303. -gewádan*

*to enter, penetrate, Th. An. \**

*-gewin, nes; n. a civil war, etc. -lædan to lead in, con-*

*duct, Lye. Ingc you, Som. z v. inc. <sup>z</sup>In-lifian to live in*

*or for, Th. An. <sup>a</sup>Inn, inne, \*es; n. an inn, house, etc.*

Inne yet, moreover; *insuper, Beo. K. 3729. \*Inniferle, es;*

*n. furniture, es. Innwearde intestines, Th. An. v. innweær-*

*de. <sup>d</sup>Inre andgytinner sense, conscience, Som. In-steppe*

*instep; interior gressus, Lye. e -wátian; p. ide to enter;*

*f ingredi, Beo. K. 4449. <sup>f</sup>In-*

*wit-feng, es; m. a deceitful or hostile grasp, id. 2893. -gæst,*

*es; m. a deceitful guest, id. 5336. -hróf, es; m. a treacher-*

*ous roof; dolosum tectum, id. 6241. -net, es; n. a guile*

*net, a snare, id. 4329. -nið, es; m. deceitful malice, id.*

*3712. -secar, es; m. ambush; insidia, id. 4951. -searo, es;*

*n. hostile deceit; id. 2195; -sorh; g. d. ac. -sorge; f.*

*grievous sorrow. -panc, es; m. deceitful thought, id. 1491.*

-wraesn, e; *f. a deceitful or treacherous band; insidiosus*

*catena, Cod. Verc. i. 129: 1895: Beo. gl.*

<sup>g</sup>Ió-meowle, an; *f. an old female, id. 5857.*

<sup>h</sup>Iren, \*es; *n. iren, etc. v. Spl. isen.*

Iren-bend, e; *f. an iron-band, a fetter, id. 1542.*

-byrne, an; *f. an iron mail, id. 5968. -heard iron hard,*

*hard as iron, id. 2217. -preat, es; m. iron crowd, id. 658.*

Irlic angry, *Th. Apol. Irringa, adv. angrily, furiously; irate,*

*Beo. K. 3130: 5924.*

<sup>i</sup>I's iss, es; *n. ice, etc. Isælig happy, Th. An. v. gesælig.*

Isæliglice happily, *id. v. gesæliglice.*

Is-ceald ice cold, *Cod. Ex. 81b. Isen, isern,*

*\*es; n. iron, etc. Isen-graft a chariot, waggon; carpentum,*

<sup>j</sup>Isen J-wyrhta, an; *m. an iron worker, a smith, Lye.*

Isern-byrne, an; *f. an iron coat of mail, Beo. K. 1336.*

-scur, es; *m. an iron shower, a shower of darts, id. 6227.*

-wyrhta, an; *m. a smith, Lye. I's-gebind, es; n. an ice bond,*



Beo. K. 2259. -gicel, es; *m. an ice drop, an icicle*, v. is. Isund sound, *Th. An.* v. gesund.

It it, *Chr.* 1137, v. hit. Iðacige Ithaca, *Th. An.*

\*Iudan-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Jedburgh, etc. Iue ivy, *Mone A.* 524. Iu fyrr yore time, formerly, of old, *Som.* Iugað-hád, es; *m.* *Mone B.* 1131, v. iugað-hád. Iu geara formerly, *id.* v. geara. Iugian; *pp.* geiuke to yoke; *jugare*, *Col. Mon. Th. An.* Iuguð-hád, es; *m.* boyhood, youth, v. *Spl.* geoguð -hád. Iu-men ancient men, the ancients, *Beo. K.* 6099. Iuncer, es; *m.* a younker, a young nobleman, *Th. An.*

Iwunelic usual, customary, *Th. An.* v. gewunelic.

K.

\*Kantwara-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Canterbury, v. *Spl.* Cantwara-burh.

Kempa, an; *m.* a soldier, *Th. An.* v. cempa.

L.

\*La'c, \*es; *n. m.* a gift, etc.

Lacniend, lacnigend, es; *m.* a physician; medicus, *Som.*

\*Lád hateful, *Th. An.* v. láð.

Láðlic loathly, hateful, *id.* v. láðlic. Láðu, *e; f.* a going, journey; processio, conductus, *iter*, *Beo. K.* 1132: 2640.

\*Lædder; *g.* læddre; *f.* a ladder, *Th. An.* \*Læfer, \*es; *n.* a basket, rush, etc. Lægde,

for lede led, *Th. An.* p. of legcan. \*Læl, lel, *e; f?* a

weal, stripe, etc. \*Læn, es; *n.* a loan, etc. Læn-dæg, es;

*m.* a fragile day, life of man, *Beo. K.* 5178. \*Læring-

mæden a female pupil, *Th. Apol.* Læs? *e; f.* a pasture,

*Jn.* 10, 9, v. *Spl.* læsu. \*Læs-

ing falsehood, *Th. An.* v. leasung. \*Læstend, es; *m.*

one who does a thing, an executor, *Som.* \*Læsu; *g. d.* ac.

læwæ, læse; *f.* a pasture, etc. Læt, *m. n;* *f.* latu; *g. m. n.*

lates; *f.* lætre; *comp.* lætra; *sup.* latost, latemest, *adj.* late,

slow, etc. v. *Essentials of A.-S. Gr.* § 21: 25. \*Læt, *adv.*

late, long, *Lk.* 1, 21, v. late. \*Læta, an; *m.* a physician, etc.

\*Læte, *adv.* late, at last, v. late. Læð injury, hate, harm,

\**Th. An.* v. láð. \*Læwend, es; *m.* a betrayer, *Som.* part.

of læwan. Læferc, \**e; f?* a lark, etc. v. *Spl.* lawærc.

Læford a lord, *Th. An.* v. hlaford. Lag, *e; f.* a law, *id.*

v. lagu, lah. Lagon lay, *pl.* a p. of legcan. \*Lagu, lago, *pl.*

*nom. ac.* laga; *d.* lagum; *m.* a lake, water, the sea; etc: *l.*

11, \*Lago-sið. Lagu-stræt *e; f.* a lake path, *Beo. K.* 476.

Láh lent, *id.* 2911, p. of. lihan. Lah low, *pl.* lage, *Th. An.*

Lah-brecend, es; *m.* a law breaker, transgressor, *Som.*

\*Lám, laam, \*es; *m.* loam, etc. *Gm.* III. 380, 24. \*Lamb-

hyð, *e; f.* Lambeth, etc. Lambru lambs, *nom. ac. pl.* of

lamb, *Gm.* I. 644, 28. cLand, *l.* 18, \*Land-ælfen a fairy:

*l.* 40, \*ferd, -fyrd, -fruma, an; *m.* a prince, *Beo. K.* 61:

*l.* 48, \*gemyrcu, *n. pl.* boundaries. -ware inhabitants.

-waru, *e; f.* a province, v. ware, waru. \*Lár-bysn

a document, specimen, *Lye.* Lárena, for lara doctrinarum,

*g. pl.* of lár, *Beo. K.* 536. Lárhlæstender, es; *m.* cate-

chumenus, *Mone B.* 2802. Lárhus gymnasium, *H.* -smið,

es; *m.* a promoter of learning, *Cod. Verc.* vi. 406. \*Láser,

\*es; *m.* tare; lolium. Last a trace: *l.* 12, \*Fot-last, -læst,

es; *m.* a footstep. Lat slow, -dl. \*Late; *comp.* -or; *sup.*

-ost, *adv.* late, at last; sero, *Bt.* 34, 10: 42, v. læte, læt.

\*Láð, es; *n.* an evil, injury, etc. Láð-bíte, es; *m.* a loath-

some bite, *Beo. K.* 2237. \*Láð-etan to detest; detestari, *Gm.*

II. 218, 31. Láð-geteona, an; *m.* a dreadful enemy, *Beo.*

*K.* 1113. \*Laðu, *e; f.* an invitation; invitatio, *Gm.* I.

641, 31. \*Laua -dl. widow. \*Lawerce, \*lawerce, an; *f.*

a lark, etc. *Mone A.* 42.

Lea, for leah I reprove, *ls. indf.* of lean. Leac, es; \**m.* a leek,

*j* etc. *j* Lead-stafas those subject to stripes, slaves, *Som.*

\*Leaf-wyrm, es; *m.* \*Leaf, geleaf, *e; f.* license, etc. Leaf-

læas faithless, *Som.* Leaflice faithfully, *id.* \*Leap, \*es; *m.*

a basket, trunk, \*carcase? *Th. An.* Leas-bregpa deceit, *id.*

-gewita, an; *m.* a false witness, *id.* -gilp, es; *m.* false glory.

\*licetung, *e; f.* falsify, etc. \*Leacnian to heal, *Th. An.*

Leden, Liden, Lyden, es; *n.* Latin, the Latin language,

*Thw. pref.* p. 2, 6, 7, 11, v. *P* Lyden. \*Left, es; *n.* a vow,

etc. Left vain, idle; inanis, *Mone C.* 34. \*Leger, es; \**n.*

1. a lying down, the cause of lying down, a disease; decu-

bitus, morbus; 2. the place of lying, a bed, churchyard; lec-

tus, cœmeterium, etc. \*Leger-bed \*a sick bed, *Beo. K.* 2008.

\*Legere, \*es; *m.* a hypocrite,

etc. \*Leht fat, -dl. Lemian; *p.* ede to make lame, to oppress;

mancum reddere, opprimere, *t* *Beo. K.* 1803. \*Lenge longer,

*Th. Apol.* v. leng. Lengcten spring, *Th. An.* Lengð, *e; f.*

length; longitudo, *Lye*, v. leng. \*Leo; *g.* leones; *m.*

*u* a lion, etc. \*Leóð, es; *m?* a prince; princeps, *Beo. K.* 679:

3304. Leóð, *e; f.* also leoda, an; *m.* one of the same country;

popularis, *L. In.* 11, *W.* p. 17, *v* 5, 37. \*Leode; *g.* a; *d.*

-um; *pl. m.* people; homines, etc. Leod-bealo; *m.* popular

bale or misery, *Beo. K.* 3442. -cyning, es; *m.* a popular

king, *id.* 107. -gebyrga, an; *m.* a people's protection, a king,

*id.* 535. -hryre es; *m.* the people's fall, *id.* 4055. -run,

*e; f.* enchantment; vulgaris incantatio, *L. M.* 1, 64.

-sceapa, an; *m.* a public enemy, *Beo. K.* 4182. -syrce, an; *f.*

[leod people, assembly, army] an army or battle shirt, a coat

of mail, *id.* 3009, *apr.* \*Leofen, *w* *e; f.* food; victus, *Som.* \*Leof-

re liever, had rather; potius, *Som.* v. leofre in leof, *adj.*

Leogend, es; *m.* a liar; mendax, *Som.* Leoh lied, v. leo-

*x* gan. \*Leohor matter, poison, *Som.* v. geolhstor. Leome,

\*es; *n.* a limb, bough, etc. v. lim. \*Leon, *e; f?* a lion,

lioness, *Th. An.* \*Leotan; *p.* leat, we lutan to bow, *id.* v.

lutan. \*Leoð-wise, an; *f.* in a poetical manner. Leoð-

syrce, an; *f.* a limb shirt, coat of mail, *Beo. K.* 3776. \*Leðer,

*b* \*es; *n.* leather, etc. \*-hose leather hose.

\*Libb-corn wild saffron seed? catharticum, *Mone A.* 367, v.

*d* lyb-corn. \*Lic, es; *n.* 1. a body, substance; corpus, *Elf.*

*gr.* 1, 1, *Som.* p. 2, 41. 2. a tomb, etc. Lic-fæt, es; *n.* the

*e* body. e-sár, es; *n.* a deadly wound, *Beo. K.* 1624. -syrce,

an; *f.* a body shirt, coat of mail, *id.* 1095. Lica, an; *m.* a form,

shape; forma; *v.* swin-lica. Licchoma a body, *Bt.* 34, 6,

*Card.* p. 220, 7, v. lichama. *f* Licetan to pretend, *Beo. gl.* v.

liccetan. Licetend, es; *m.* a dissembler, *Som.* v. liccetere.

Licetere, es; *m.* a hypocrite, *b* *Mt.* 6, 16. \*Lida, an; *m.* a

sailor, navigator; nauta, *Th. An.* Lide sailedst; ivisti:

lidon went; iverunt, *p.* of liðan. \*Lid-man a ship-man,

a sailor. Lidwica Little Bri-

*i* tain, *Armorica*, *Som.* \*Lif-bisig life anxious, *Beo. K.* 1925.

*j* -wrað, *e; f.* a life defence or



protection, *id.* 5749. -wyn, e;  
<sup>k</sup> *f. life pleasure, id.* 4190. <sup>k</sup> *Lig-*  
*draca, an; m. a fire serpent or*  
*dragon, id.* 4660. -egesa, an;  
<sup>1</sup> *m. fire fear, id.* 5557. -lyð, e;  
*f. a fire wave, id.* 5341. \**Liget,*  
*es; n. lightning, etc. l. 9, ræs*  
*\*a rush. Lihtan \*to alight,*  
*descend. Lihte; adv. lightly;*  
*leviter, Lye. Liðð lies, v.*  
<sup>m</sup> *liegan. <sup>m</sup>Lihtlice; comp. -or;*  
*sup. ost; adv. lightly, easily,*  
*Th. An. \*Lilie, lilige, an; f.*  
*a lily, id. Lim, \*es; n. a limb,*  
*etc. Lim, es; \*m. lime, glue.*  
<sup>n</sup> \**Limene-muða, an; m. etc.*  
*Limpan; p. lomp to happen;*  
*evenire, Beo. K. 3969, v. be-*  
*limpan. Linan, v. Spl. line.*  
*Lin flax, l. 3, \*Lin-wæd, -wed*  
<sup>o</sup> *a linen garment. <sup>o</sup>Lind, \*e; f.*  
*the lime, etc. Lind-berende*  
*shield bearing. Linden-bord,*  
*es; m. a lime board, a shield*  
*made of lime - tree, Beo. gl.*  
*Lind-gestealla, an; a shield*  
*companion, a comrade, Beo. K.*  
*3941. -hæbbende shield hav-*  
*ing, bearing shields, id. 487.*  
*-plega, an; m. shield play,*  
*war, id. 4074. -wiga, an;*  
*m. a shield fighter, id. 5202.*  
*\*wigende, \*wiggende shield*  
*fighting. \*Lindes, se; f.*  
*Lindes-ig, ge; f. Lindsey, etc.*  
*Lindesse, -dl. \*Line, an; f.*  
*a coil of rope, a rope, cord;*  
*spira, Mone A. 106. Linece*  
*a limet; carduelis, id. 46, v.*  
*linetwige. -ling, es; m: all*  
*words in A.-S. as in Ger. of*  
*this termination are m. etc.*  
<sup>p</sup> *Linnan; p. lan, we lunnon;*  
*pp. lunnan to cease, to part*  
*from; cessare, Beo. K. 2955:*  
<sup>q</sup> 4882. <sup>q</sup> *Liorodnes, se; f. visio,*  
*Mone B. 3355. Lisnod castra-*  
*tus, Ben. \*Lisse, -dl. \*Lis;*  
*g. d. ac. lisse; pl. nom. g. ac.*  
*lissa; d. lissum; f. favour, etc.*  
<sup>s</sup> *Lispelcnis, se; f. convenience,*  
*fitness, sufficient; opportunitas,*  
*Ben. Listrencas doli, id. Li-*  
*teg, litig crafty, Som. v. lytig.*  
*Litel little, id. v. lytel. Litel-*  
*mód little minded. Litelnes,*  
*se; f. littleness, smallness, Som.*  
<sup>t</sup> *Lið, \*es; m. a member, etc.*  
*Lið, es; n. a fleet, navy; clas-*  
*sis, Th. An. v. lid, lit. Lið,*  
*-dl. \*Liðe gentle, etc. Liðe-*  
*byge gently bending, pliant,*  
<sup>u</sup> *supple, Som. \*Lið -man a*  
*sailor. -wæg, e; f? a drink-*  
*ing cup, Beo. K. 3960. -wyrte,*  
*e; f. celandine; eripheon,*  
*Mone A. 452: 549. Litling a*  
*little one, Th. An. v. litling.*  
<sup>v</sup> *Lityl a little, Som. v. lytel.*  
<sup>w</sup> *Loc, es; n. a lock of a door; sera,*  
*repagulum, fædus, Nic. 14,*  
<sup>w</sup> *Thw. p. 7, 11. \*Loca, an; m:*

*also, locu; g. d. loca; pl. nom.*  
*ac. -a; g. -a, -ena; d. um; m.*  
*1. a prison. 2. fold, etc. <sup>x</sup>Loc-*  
<sup>x</sup> *bora bearing hair. <sup>x</sup>Lóf, \*es;*  
*n. m. praise, etc. \*Lof-bæra*  
*a praiser. -dæd, e; f. a praised*  
*deed, a benefit, Beo. K. 48.*  
<sup>z</sup> *Lomp happened, id. 3969, p.*  
*of limpan. Lond-leod, e; f.*  
*country people, Th. An. -riht,*  
*es; n. common right; terræ*  
*jus, Beo. gl. Longlice; adv.*  
<sup>a</sup> *for a long time, Th. An. <sup>a</sup>\*Lor,*  
<sup>b</sup> *es; n. loss; jactura. <sup>b</sup>Lox,*  
*\*es; m. a lynx.*  
<sup>c</sup> *Lúf, e; f. love, Th. An. v. lufu.*  
*Lufen, e; f. food, support;*  
*victus, Beo. K. 5767, v. leo-*  
*fen. <sup>c</sup>Luf-tacen, es; n. a*  
<sup>e</sup> *love token, id. 3722. <sup>e</sup>\*Lum-*  
*bardig, e; f? Lombardy, quick,*  
*Lunger; adj. immediate, etc.*  
<sup>f</sup> *celer, Gm. II. 135, 29. <sup>f</sup>\*Lus;*  
*d. lys; pl. lys; f. a louse, etc.*  
<sup>g</sup> *Lustlic glad, joyful, Th. An.*  
<sup>h</sup> *Lutan; p. leat, we lutan \*to*  
*stoop, incline, id. Lutan; p.*  
*ode \*to lurk; latere, id.*  
<sup>i</sup> *Lyggan to lie down, Ben. v. lic-*  
*gan. jLyfer the liver, Som. v.*  
*lifer. Lyft, es; n. a vow. Lyft,*  
<sup>k</sup> *e; f. air, etc. <sup>k</sup>Lyft-floga, an;*  
*m. an air flyer, a dragon, Beo.*  
*K. 4686. -helm, es; m. air*  
*covering, a cloud, Cd. 145, Th.*  
*p. 181, 13. -sceaþa, an; m.*  
*an air enemy, a dragon, Cod.*  
*Ex. 87b. -wyn, e; f. air*  
*pleasure, Beo. K. 6082. Lyng*  
<sup>l</sup> *an image, Ben. v. ling. <sup>l</sup>Lyr,*  
*es; n. loss, etc. v. lor. Lysend,*  
*es; m. a redeemer; redemptor,*  
*Som. v. lysan. Lyst, \*e; f.*  
<sup>m</sup> *a desire, etc. <sup>m</sup>Lytegian to*  
*use craft, Th. An. <sup>m</sup>Lyteling,*  
*es; m. a little child, Gm. III.*  
*351, 13, v. litling. Lyðr, -dl.*  
*\*Lyðre, lyðr; seo lyðra;*  
*adj. bad: — l. 11, \*Lyðer*  
*earhsceipe.*

## M.

<sup>q</sup> *\*Mæg, es; m. a man, son; vir,*  
*Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 12: 55,*  
<sup>s</sup> *id. p. 68, 25, v. mecg. <sup>s</sup>\*Mæ-*  
*dren-maga, an; m. a mother's*  
*relation. \*Mæg, e; f. a maid;*  
*virgo, Gm. I. 642, 32. \*Mæg;*  
*g. mæges; pl. nom. ac. mægas;*  
*m. a relation, friend; affinis,*  
*amicus, id. 265, 40. \*Mæg,*  
*gemæg; g. mæges; d. mæge;*  
*pl. nom. ac. magas; g. maga;*  
*d. magum; m. a son, a man;*  
*filius, id. 265, 39: Th. R. p.*  
*34, § 69: Beo. K. apx. 130.*  
<sup>t</sup> *Mæge, an; f. a kinswoman,*  
*Th. An. Mægen, \*es; n.*  
*power; vis, etc. Mægen-*  
*agende possessing power, Beo.*  
*K. 5669. -byrðen, ne; f.*  
*a mighty burthen, id. 6177.*  
<sup>u</sup> *-ellen, es; n. immense strength,*

*id. 1312. -fultum, es; m. a*  
*great help, id. 2910. -ræs,*  
*es; m. a powerful rush, or*  
*attack, id. 3038. -strengo,*  
*e; f. great strength, id. 5353.*  
*-wudu, es; n. great or power-*  
*ful wood, a spear, id. 470.*  
<sup>v</sup> \**Mæg-lagu, e; f. family regu-*  
*lation. \* -ræs, es; m. a par-*  
*icide. \*Mægð-lagu, e; f.*  
*a family law. Mægþrumnys,*  
*se; f. majestas, Mone B. 498:*  
<sup>y</sup> 3348. \**Mæl, \*es; n. a pic-*  
*ture, image, sign; imago, sig-*  
*num: Cristes mæl \*Christ's*  
*image, a crucifix, Th. An.*  
*Mæl-cearu, e; f. time care*  
*or sorrow, sorrow of the time,*  
<sup>a</sup> *Beo. K. 376. <sup>a</sup>\*Mæn-ig, Mæn-*  
*ig, e; f. [man island] Anglesey,*  
*etc. Mænio a multitude, many,*  
*Th. Apol. v. mænigeo. <sup>b</sup>Mære-*  
*tuncgol the mighty star, the*  
<sup>c</sup> *sun, Chr. 938. <sup>c</sup>\*Mærie-burh;*  
*g. burge; d. byrig; f. Marl-*  
*borough, etc. Mærnesgreatness,*  
*Ben. v. mærenes. \*Mærðo,*  
*e; f. glory, Beo. K. 1311: l.*  
<sup>d</sup> 20, \**mærðe, Lk. 9, 43. <sup>d</sup>Mæs-*  
*sa-hakel, es; m. mass vestment,*  
*Th. An. <sup>e</sup>\*Mæst, e; f. mast,*  
*food, etc. Mæst; \*g. mæstes;*  
*pl. nom. ac. mastas; m. a mast,*  
<sup>f</sup> *etc. <sup>f</sup>Mæsten, \*es; m. n?*  
*queracetum, etc. Mæstlen mas-*  
*lin, Som. v. mæslenn. Mæst-*  
*linge, es; n. brass, latten, Th.*  
*An. \*Mæst-ræden, ne; f.*  
*Mæst-wist [mast food] a weight*  
*or stones put at the bottom of a*  
*mast to balance it? parastates?*  
*Mone A. 99. \*Mæting, e;*  
<sup>h</sup> *f? a dream, etc. <sup>h</sup>Mæððad,*  
*es; m. virginity; virginitas,*  
*Mone B. 301. Mæstost least;*  
*minimus, Beo. K. 2909. Mæw,*  
*e; f? a gull, etc.*  
<sup>i</sup> *Mag, -dl. Maga, an; m. a rela-*  
*tion, son; cognatus, Beo. K.*  
*377. Maga the maw: l. 12,*  
<sup>j</sup> \**Magan-spring, es; m. an*  
*ulcer. Magas sons, relations,*  
*etc. pl. of mæg. iMage; \*an;*  
*f. a sister, a female relation;*  
*soror, cognata, Bd. 4, 19, \*Sm.*  
*p. 588, 24: Gen. 29, 10: Lev.*  
*13, 16: Lk. 1, 36. Mago-*  
*dryht, e; f. a family; familia,*  
*Beo. K. 133. Magu-þegn,*  
*es; m. a kindred or comrade*  
<sup>k</sup> *thane, id. 583. <sup>k</sup>\*Malu; g.*  
*malwes; d. malwe; n. a mal-*  
*low, etc. <sup>m</sup>Mán, \*es; n. sin,*  
*evil, etc. l. 4, dl- Here we*  
*may, etc. to gód] Man-æta,*  
*an; m. a man-eater, cannibal.*  
*Mán-bealo a sinful evil, Cd.*  
*174, Th. p. 218, 27. Man-cild,*  
*es; n. a man child, a boy.*  
*-cin mankind, Som. v. man-*  
*cyn. -dream, es; m. man's*  
*pleasure, human joy, life, Beo.*



K. 2529. -hād, es; *m. manhood*. -rim, es; *m. a number of men, a multitude*. \*Mancs, mancus, es; *m? a mancus, etc.*  
 \*Mán-fæhð, e; *f. wicked enmity, etc.* -full, es; *m: mánfulla, an; m. a publican, etc.*  
 \*Man-ig, e; *f. Maine, Chr. 1099, Ing. p. 318, 18.* -q-sliht, -slyht, slæht, e; *f: also, es; m. homicide, murder, etc. v. Spl.*  
 \*sliht: *Lup. 16, 13.* \*Már more; *magis, Gm. I. 244, 31, v. má.* \*Marc, \*es; *n. a mark, Th. An. Mare more, Gen. 1, 16, comp. f. and n. of mycel, v. mara. Maregen morning, Th. An. v. morgen.* \*Marn morning, *id.* \*Maroaro Moravia. \*Mastas masts, *v. Spl.* mæst. Maða \*worms, *v. id.* maðu. Mæðm-æht, e; *f. hoarded property, Beo. K. 3225.* -gestreon, es; *n. hoarded treasure, id. 3858.* -giftu, e; *f. a treasure gift, id. 2602.*  
 \*Maðpum, es; *m. a treasure, gift; thesaurus, donum, Beo. gl. v. maðm. Maðpum-fæt, es; n. a precious vessel, Beo. K. 4805.* -sigel; *g. sigles; n. a precious gem, id. 5511.* -stól, es; *m. a treasure seat, a throne.* -wela, an; *m. treasure wealth, Beo. K. 5496.* Maðu, \*e; *f. a worm, maggot, bug; vernis, tamus, v. maða.* Max, \*es; *n. a net, snare; \*rete, Col. Monast.*  
 \*Meagol powerful, *v. meagl.*  
 \*Meal, malt, \*es; *n. malt, etc.* Mealwe, \*an; *f. mallows, etc.* Mear a horse, *v. Spl.* mearh. Mear, \*mearc, es; *m. a field, Th. An. v. mearc.* Mearcstapa, an; *m. one who goes or wanders in marches, a monster, Beo. K. 203: 3695.* \*Mearh, es; *m. [Old Dut. maer m. equus: Old Ger. mar, marah m. Icel. mar m.] a horse; equus, id. 4322: 4523.* Mearh-cofa, an; *m. a marrow cave, a bone, Ps. Th. 101, 3.* \*Mearo, *m. n; f. mearu; g. m. n. -wes; f. re; d. m. n. um; f. re, adj.*  
 \*tender, *d. m. n.* \*Méce, méche, \*es; *m. a sword, etc.* \*Méð, \*e; *f. merit, etc.* \*Medemidlicnys, *se m; f. mediocritas, Mone B. 2531.* \*Mede-wæg, es; *m. the Medway, etc.* Medgilda, an; *m. a hireling, Th. An. Medo, meodo; m. mead, Beo. K. 1201: 5263, v. medu.* Medo-burh meadburh, *a city of pleasure, Jðth. 11.* -fulles; *n. a mead-cup, a cup; poculum medi, Beo. K. 1242.* -heal, e; *f. a mead hall, id. f. 962.* \*Medren motherly, *v. Spl.* moddren. Medren-cyn,

nes; *n. maternal race, Cod. Ex. 11b.* \*Medu, meodu; *g. d. ac; pl. nom. g. ac. meda; d. medum; m. mead, etc.* Medu-scenc, es; *m. a mead draught, Beo. K. 3956.* -seld, es; *n. a mead seat, id. 6126.* \*Med-weg the Medway, *v. Spl.*  
 \*Mede-wæg. \*Melcan; *p. meale, we gulcon; pp. molcen to milk.* \*Melewe with meal, *v. Spl.* melu. \*Melu, melo; *g. melues, melwes, or melewes; d. melue, melwe, melewe; n. meal, flour, etc.* Mencinge confectio, *Mone B. 1846.* \*Mene; *g. es; pl. nom. ac. menas; m. an ornament, ring; monile, Beo. K. 2399.* Meniteawyns, *se; f. solertia, Mone B. 141.* Meniweald ornatus, *id. 1479.*  
 \*Mennen, mennenu, mennyns, e; *f. a maid servant; ancilla, famula: l. 3, dl-Sunu, etc. to 85, 15: l. 5, sicut alia ancilla.* \*Mennyns a servant, *v. Spl.* mennen. Mentel; \**g. mentles; d. mentle m? a mantle, etc.* \*Meodo, *m.* etc. mead, *Beo. K. 10, v. Spl.* medo. Meoduma a weaver's turning beam; *insubula, Mone A. 322, v. meodoma.* Meolo meal, *v. Spl.* \*melu. \*Meos, \*es; *n. moss, etc. l. 8.* \*Sum dæl. Meox [meocs], es; *m. dung, etc.* \*Mercels, es; *m. a mark, aim; meta, scopus, Beo. K. 4873.* Mere-bold, es; *n. a sea house, a ship, Beo. gl. p-deor, es; n. a sea beast, Beo. K. 1110.* -fara, an; *m. a sea traveller, sailor, id. 998.* -fisc, es; *m. a sea fish, id. 1092.* -grund, es; *m. sea ground or deep, id. 2897.* -hægel, es; *n. a sea sheet, a sail, id. 3807.* -stræt, e; *f. sea street or way, id. 1022.* -strengo, e; *f. sea strength, id. 1060.* -wif, es; *n. a sea woman, a monster, id. 3037.* \*Meress-ig, e; *f. Mersey, etc.*  
 \*Merran to hinder, *Gm. II. 268, r. 20, v. myrran.* \*Met middle, middling, *Th. An. v. mæte.* \*Méðe; *adj. [Ger. müde: Old Ger. muodi: Moes. mothis] weary, tired; fessus, Beo. K. 4879, v. moeðe, meðig.* \*Meðel, mæðel, gemaðel; *g. meðles; n. a discourse, etc. l. 14.* \*Meðel-stede, es; *m. a meeting place, Beo. K. 2158.* Meðel-word, es; *n. a prepared word, a speech, id. 471.* Meþiende complanans, *Mone B. v. 1767.* \*Metód-sceaf, e; *f. death; divina creatio, i. e. mors, id. 2147: 2360: 5626.*  
 \*Met-seax, es; *n. a dagger, Th. An.* \*Metten, meten,

e; *f. fate; in pl. the Fates, etc.*

\*Micel -faesten held fast, firm, *Som. z Migca, -dl* \*Micge, ean; *f. urine; urina, v. migða.* \*Michael-stow, e; *f. Michael's place, etc.* \*Middean, for middan middle, *g. d. etc. def. f. of midd.* \*Middel-fler, e; *f. the middle floor.* Middel-niht, midde-niht, e; *f. middle or midnight, Beo. K. 5560.* \*Middle-gescyltru between the shoulders. \*Mid-brið, \*mid-briðre midriff, etc. *Mone A. 271.* Midlen, \*es; *a middle, etc.* Midlian; *p. ode; pp. od to divide, restrain, rule; dimidiare, regere, Som. v. gemiddian.* \*Mid-rad, e; *f. co-equitatio.* \*Mid-writan to write with, *Th. An.* \*Mige a gnat, *Som. v. micge.* Migolañ drince, etc. -dl- \*Migol; *adj. promoting urine; diureticus.* \*Migða, an; *m. urine, etc. v. micge.* Miht mayest, *Jn. 13, 36, v. magan.* \*Mihtelice mightily, miraculously, *Th. An. v. mihtiglice.* Mihtiglic mightly, extraordinary, *id.* \*Mil, e; *f. a mile, etc.* \*Milde; *g; m. n; es; f. re; comp. ra; sup. ost, adj. mild, gentle, etc.* \*Mildheorte mild-hearted. \*Milds, i milts, e; *f. mercy, etc.* \*Milgemeare, es; *n. a mile distance, Beo. K. 2723.* \*Milt, milte, es; *n. the spleen, etc. l. 7.* \*Milt-coð, -coðu, e; *f. spleen disease: l. 10.* \*Milt-sár spleen sore. Miltestre a harlot, *v. myltestre.* \*Miltse, e; *f. mercy, v. milds.* \*Min; *nom. s. m. f. n; adj. pron. mine, my; meus, mea, meum, Mt. 9, 18: 15, 22: Mk. 5, 23; Jn. 7, 6, etc.* \*Míne my; meam, *Ps. Th. 7, 5, ac. f. s. of min.* Minet-smiðe, an; *f. a money smithy, a mint, Som. v. Spl. mynet-smiðþe.* \*Minicen, e; *f: also, minicene, an; f. a nun, etc. L. Can. Edg. de imp. pen. 33, W. p. 92, 31: id. 31, W. p. 92, 28.* Minne mine, my; meum, *Mt. 2, 15: Ps. Th. 7, 5, ac. m. s. of mín.* \*Minte, mynte, an; *f. mint, etc.* \*Mire an ant, a pismire; formica, *Ben.* Mirgð mirth, *n. v. myrð.* \*Mis-rædan to misread, misinterpret, *Th. Apol.* Mis-píncan to seem wrong, to mistake, *id.* \*Missar, misser, es; *n. [mis-sar, mis-gear: Icel. ár a year] a miss or deficient year, etc.* Mist-hleoð, es; *n. a mist veil or covering, Beo. K. 1414.* Mistig misty; *p. caliginosus, id. 322.* \*Mis-



tucian; p. ode; pp. od to vex, punish unjustly, *Th. An.* Misweaxende miswaxing, badly growing, *id.* Mite, an; f. a mite, etc. Mitta, an; m: also, \*mitte, an; f. a measure, etc. <sup>q</sup>Mix dung, v. meox.

<sup>h</sup>Mód-cearu, e; f. mind, sorrow, grief, *Beo. K.* 3553. -gehygd, es; m. thought of mind, mind, *id.* 464. -geomor mind sad, *id.* 5784. \*hwæt mind hot, <sup>r</sup>zealous. <sup>r</sup>-lufe, an; f. mind favour, satisfaction; animi gratia, propensio. -lufu, e; f. mind love, attachment; animi amor. -þræc, e; f. mind strength, courage, *Beo. K.* 767. Moddrie, etc. l. 2, dl- m. \*f. Moddren motherly, *Th. Apol.* <sup>a</sup>v. meddern, in medder. \*Módiglic; comp. ra, adj. proud; superbus, *Beo. K.* 672. Módlice boldly, *Th. An.* <sup>c</sup>Modraniht mother's night, yule or Christmas, *Ed. de temp. rat. c.* 13. Modrian-modur an aunt's mother, a great aunt, *Som.* <sup>v</sup>Mogðe, \*mohðe a moth, etc. <sup>v</sup>\*mohðe. <sup>w</sup>Monec a monk, *Som.* v. munuc. <sup>x</sup>\*Mon-ig, e; f? Mona. <sup>y</sup>\*Monige, an; a f. a warning, etc. <sup>a</sup>Moran, l. 1, dl- mur. Morcung, e; f. a complaint, *Th. Apol.* <sup>b</sup>Morge-mete, es; m. morning meat, breakfast, *Th. An.* Morgen, mergen, \*es; m. morning, etc. Morgen-ceald morning cold, *Beo. K.* 6039. <sup>c</sup>-leóht, es; n. morning light, *id.* 1202. -long morning long, all morning, *id.* 5785. Mór-stapa, an; m. a moor stepper, a desert ranger, *Hic. Thes. I.* p. 135, 4. Morð-bealo, morð-or-bealo, es; m. death bale, murder, *Beo. K.* 271: 2151. <sup>d</sup>Morðer, morðor; g. morðres; m. murder, etc. Morðor-hete, es; m. murder hate, *id.* 2203. -hús a murder house, *Cod. Ex.* 31b. Mot, es; n. a mote, etc. <sup>e</sup>Mót, \*es; m. a moot, an assembly; congressus, *Beo. K.* 5768. Mót-heal a moot or <sup>f</sup>meeting-hall, *Som.* <sup>f</sup>\*Moðþe, an; f. a moth, etc.

Mucxle a muscle, *Mone A.* 284, v. *Spl.* muscle. \*Mund, \*e; f. a hand, etc. generally used in the d. pl. <sup>h</sup>Mund, \*e; f. protection, etc. <sup>i</sup>Mund-gripe, es; m. hand gripe or grasp, *Beo. K.* 758. Mundiend, es; m. a patron, protector; patronus, *Som.* <sup>j</sup>\*Munice, e; f. a nun, etc. v. <sup>j</sup>\*minice. <sup>j</sup>Munuca, an; m. a monk; monachus, *Mone p.* 502, note 1. <sup>k</sup>Murgung a murmuring, *Ben.* v. murchung. Murnian mæ-

rere, *Gm. II.* 170, 10, v. <sup>l</sup>murnan. <sup>l</sup>\*Muscle, muscule, muscele, an; f. a muscle, etc. l. 10, \*Musclan-scel muscle shell. <sup>m</sup>Muð-adl, e; f; coð, e; f. a mouth disease. -bona, an; m. one that kills with his mouth, a devourer, *Beo. K.* 4154. Muðes-hróf roof of the mouth, the palate, *Mone, A.* 191.

<sup>o</sup>Myld mild, *Som.* v. mild. Mylen, milln, \*e; f. a mill, etc. <sup>p</sup>Mytsian to pity, *Som.* v. milt-sian. Myn, e; f? love, etc. Mynan, gemynan; p. mynte to intend, mean, remember, *Beo. K.* 1417, v. munan. Mynd-byrd protection, patronage, *Th. An.* Myne, es; m. an opinion, intention, desire; intentio, *Beo. K.* 337: 5141: *Cd.* 89, *Th. p.* 111, 25. Myndig mindful, <sup>q</sup>*Th. An.* <sup>q</sup>\*Mynet, e; f. money, etc. <sup>r</sup>\*Mynet-smiðþe, an; f. a money smithy, a mint. Myn-gung admonition, v. minegung. Mynige, an; f. a notice, warning, *Beo. K.* apx. 3196, v. monige. Mynsterlic monastic, *Som.* <sup>s</sup>\*Mynte mint, v. *Spl.* minte. Myrc dark; tenebrosus, *Beo. gl.* <sup>u</sup>\*Myre-næddre, an; f. a sea snake. \*Myrring, es; m. dissipation, etc. Myrð, myrð, mergð, \*e; f. <sup>w</sup>mirth, etc. <sup>w</sup>\*Myslicnes unlikeliness, *Ben.* v. mislicnes. Myslician to displease, *Th. An.* v. mislician. Myssenlicnys, se; f. variety, diversity, *id.* <sup>x</sup>\*Mytta, an; m. a measure, etc. v. mita. Myxen, \*e; f. a dunghill, etc.

N.

<sup>y</sup>Na þæt án not only, *Th. Apol.* Na, ne: l. 7, \*driht-neum. Naca, an; m. a boat, vessel, ship; cymba, linter: *Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 41: *Beo. K.* 426. <sup>z</sup>\*Nædel, nedel, nædl; g. nædle, nedle; f. a needle, etc. <sup>a</sup>Nædre a snake, v. næddre. Næfne, nefne unless, except; nisi, *Beo. K.* 498. <sup>c</sup>\*Næs, næsu, e; f. a nose, v. *Spl.* nosu. Næs a ness, cape, *id.* 5792: 2716, v. næsse. Næs-hleoð, es; n. the ness descent, promontory, *id.* 2853. Næss, es; m. also, næsse, an; f. a ness, promontory, etc. <sup>d</sup>\*Nafela, an; m. the navel, etc. <sup>e</sup>\*Nafu, e; f. the nave of a wheel, etc. <sup>f</sup>Nahtlic naught, *Th. An.* <sup>f</sup>Nama: l. 6, *Dan.* <sup>g</sup>\*navn. n: l. 25, <sup>h</sup>\*Nama fæderlic: l. 27, <sup>i</sup>\*gemanelic: l. 28, <sup>j</sup>\*spediglic: l. 31, <sup>k</sup>\*synderlic: l. 32, <sup>l</sup>\*Agen. <sup>m</sup>Nanwyht nothing, *Th. An.* v. nanuht. <sup>n</sup>\*Nasu a nose, v. *Spl.* nosu.

<sup>k</sup>Neah-bur: l. 19. <sup>l</sup>\*Neah-maga, an; m. <sup>m</sup>\*Neah-erne [neah night; er, er before] the night before, *Som.* Nealæcan; p. nealæhte to approach, *Th. An.* <sup>n</sup>Nearew, etc. -dl. <sup>o</sup>\*Nearo; g. m. n-owes, ewes, -wes; f. re; se nearowa, nearewa, nearwa, neara, adj. narrow, etc. Nearo-þearf, e; f. narrow or great need, *Beo. K.* 839. <sup>p</sup>Nearwa narrow, v. *Spl.* \*nearo, in nearew. Neat, \*es; n. cattle, etc. <sup>q</sup>Neb, nebb; g. nebbes; n. a face, etc. <sup>r</sup>\*Ned-þearf, e; f. necessity. <sup>s</sup>Nefe a granddaughter, *Th. Apol.* Nefne but that, except; nisi, *Beo. K.* 2105. <sup>t</sup>Neod-gebirian to happen of necessity, *Th. Apol.* Neod-laðu, e; f. a hasty invitation or summons, *Beo. K.* 2640. <sup>u</sup>Neorcsa, an; m. leisure; otium. Neosan to visit, *id.* 250, v. neosian. <sup>v</sup>Neoðeward: l. 3, before Job insert oð his ilas neoðewerde. <sup>w</sup>Neowe new, etc. <sup>x</sup>Neownes, se; f. newness; novitas, *Som.* <sup>y</sup>Nere, es; m. preservation, safety; salvatio, *Beo. gl.* <sup>z</sup>\*Ness, es; m. a ness, promontory, etc. v. *Spl.* næss. <sup>a</sup>\*Nest, e; f. food, provision, wages, etc. *Th. An.* <sup>b</sup>\*Nest, es; n. a nest, *Mt.* 8, 20, etc. <sup>c</sup>Ne-tele, netle, \*an; f. a nettle, etc. Neðan; p. de to venture, dare; audere, *Beo. K.* 1014: 1070. <sup>d</sup>\*Newe new, v. niwe.

<sup>e</sup>Niehsta last; ultimus, *Beo. K.* 5017, sup. of neah. <sup>f</sup>Niht: l. 53, \*night - shadow. <sup>g</sup>Niht-bealo, es; m. night bale, *Beo. K.* 385. <sup>h</sup>-helm, es; m. night covering, darkness, *id.* 3576. <sup>i</sup>-weorc, es; n. night work, *id.* 1648. <sup>j</sup>\*Niowe new, *id.* 3575, v. niwe. <sup>k</sup>Nip, es; n. darkness; caligo, *Beo. gl.* v. genip. Nipan; part. ende to darken, *id.* 1088: 1291. Nitentum [unknown to all, d. of part. nitende, v. nitan] privacy, <sup>l</sup>secretly; clam, *Som.* <sup>m</sup>\*Niðdraca, an; m. a slaughter dragon, *Beo. K.* 4540. <sup>n</sup>-gæst, es; m. a hostile or malicious guest, *id.* 5394. <sup>o</sup>Niðe-róf fumed for evil, *Th. An.* Niðer-faran to go down, descend, *Som.* <sup>p</sup>-feollan to fall down prostrate, *id.* -stigan to descend. Niðerung, e; f. damnation, condemnation; damnatio, *Som.* <sup>q</sup>Nið-geweorc, es; n. malice work, *Beo. K.* 1359. <sup>r</sup>-grim malice grim, *id.* 384. <sup>s</sup>-heard hardened in iniquity, *Th. An.* <sup>t</sup>-slaughter hard, hardened in war, *Beo. K.* 4830. <sup>u</sup>-hete, es;



*m. hostile hate, Cd. 174, Th. p. 219, 2. -sele, es; m. a hateful hall, Beo. K. 3025. \* -wraec, g. d. ac. -wraece; pl. nom. g. ac. -wraca; d. -wracum; f. dire exile, Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 28. Niunge, niwunge newly, again; recenter, de novo, denuo, C. Jn. 33, v. niowunga. Niwe flat, low, prone; praeceps, Beo. K. 4481, j v. niwol. i Niwung, e; f. a renewing, recovering; renovatio, reparatio, Som.*

<sup>m</sup>Normandig, \*es; *m. Normandy, Chr. 1117, Ing. p. 337, 26; 1101, Ing. p. 322, 27. <sup>n</sup>Norð-hýmber Northumbrian, Th. An. \*Norð-muða, an; m. the Nore, etc. <sup>o</sup>Norwæg Norway, Th. An. Nose, an; f. a nose of land, a promontory; promontorium, Beo. K. 5602. <sup>p</sup>\*Nosu, nasu, e; f. a nose, etc. Elf. Som. p. 70, 81: Mone A. 181: Gm. I. 254: l. 13, \*Nosu-grisle, Mone A. 182: l. 15, \*Nos-þirl, es; n. a nostril, Th. An. Not, -dl. \*Notu, e; f. use, office, etc. \*Not-writer, es; m. a notary, etc.*

<sup>Nyd</sup>-bad, c; f. [had a pledge] a necessary or forced pledge, <sup>r</sup>Beo. K. 1189. <sup>r</sup>-gestealla, an; *m. a companion in difficulties, id. 1758. -wraecu, e; f. \*in-evitable evil, id. 384. <sup>s</sup>Nygon nine, Som. v. nigon. <sup>t</sup>Nyrwet, nyrewet, nyrwit, es; a strait, etc. <sup>u</sup>\*Nyt, te; f. utility, Beo. K. 983. \*Nyt a net, v. net. Nyton know not, from nytan.*

*O.*

<sup>y</sup>Ob for, of, Th. An.

<sup>a</sup>\*Of-aceorfan; p. \*acearf; pp. -acerfen to cut off, etc. <sup>b</sup>-aræsta, an; *m. residue, Th. An. -ascreadian to shred off, prune, cut off, id. -dón to put off, Beo. K. 1335. -bæc backward, Th. An. -bræc broke, p. v. breacan; p. bræc to break, <sup>c</sup>infringe, Th. An. <sup>c</sup>-dyru, es; f. a lintel. <sup>i</sup>Ofer-eal over all, altogether, commonly; vulgo, Beo. gl. \* -fâr, es; m. a passage over, a transit. -fâran, -fêran to pass over, Th. An. v. fâran. -fleon \*to over-flee, to*

<sup>e</sup>escape, Beo. K. 5046. <sup>g</sup>\*-fyl, le; f? overfulness, etc. <sup>h</sup>\*-higd, hygd, hyd, \*es; m. pride, etc. l. 3, Bt. 27, \*2. <sup>i</sup>-hleor, es; n. a cheek or face guard, Beo. K. 605. \* -hlyp, es; m. a leap. -hogian; p. ode to be overminded, to be proud, id.

<sup>k</sup>4684. <sup>k</sup>-modnes, se; f. pride; superbia, Mone C. 26. \* -plan-tian to plant again. <sup>l</sup>-sittan \*to sit over, to regard, take

<sup>m</sup>care of, Beo. K. 1361. <sup>m</sup>-syl-nes, se; f. gluttony; ingluvi-ess, Mone C. 44. <sup>n</sup>\*-wist, e; f. greediness, etc. -wunden-nys, se; f. experimentum, Mone B. 609. <sup>o</sup>Of-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry off, Beo. K. 3166. Offrung: l. 1, dl. -also offrunga. <sup>q</sup>Ofost, e; f. speed; celeritas; Beo. K. 510. Ofostlic quick; celer, <sup>r</sup>id. 6254. <sup>r</sup>Ofst haste, v. of-est. Ofstænan to stone, Th. Apol. <sup>s</sup>Of-þanc, es; m. envy; invidia, Mone C. 36. -þyncan to displease, disgust, Beo. K. 4059, v. -þincan.

<sup>v</sup>\*Olan-eg, Olan-ig, e; f. Olney, etc.

Om, \*es; *m. rust, etc. Oma, an; m. a burning ulcer, erysipelas; ignis sacer, rubigo. <sup>w</sup>\*Ombiht, es; n. busi-ness, employment, duty; officium. Ombiht-þegn, es; m. a servant thane, a servant, Beo. K. 1340.*

<sup>x</sup>\*On-asceacan incutere. <sup>a</sup>-bredan; p. -bræd to unbraid, untwist, lay open; evertere, Beo. K. 1439. <sup>b</sup>Oncear-bend, for oncer-bend, e; f. an anchor band, Beo. K. 3832. Oncir-ran; p. de to turn from; di-verttere, Gm. I. 905, 10. Oncr, onera, -dl. \*Oncr; g. oneres; m. an anchor, Bt. 10, R. p. 18,

<sup>d</sup>note x. v. Spl. ancer. <sup>d</sup>On-dræding, \*es; m. fear, etc. <sup>e</sup>Ondsworu, e; f. an answer, v. Spl. andswaru. <sup>g</sup>\*On-fultum, es; m. help, etc. -fundennes, se; f. a discovery, solution, Th. Apol. -geador together, id. 3190. Ongean-winnan to struggle against, resist, id.

<sup>i</sup>-geffit with contention, earnestly; certatim, Beo. K. 1723.

<sup>l</sup>On-healdan; p. -heold to hold on, keep firmly, id. 1569.

<sup>o</sup>-hohsnian; p. ode; pp. od to trouble, disgust, id. 3884. -horna, an; m. an unicorn, Ps. Th.

<sup>p</sup>77, 68, v. anhyrrend. <sup>p</sup>-lâh lent, Beo. K. 2934, v. Spl. lâh. \* -lar, e; f. instruction.

<sup>s</sup>-sæc sought, pursued, id. 3881, v. on-secan, secan. -sæge difficult, hard, slow, id. 4148:

4962. -sawon looked upon, id. 3299, p. of on-seon, v. seon.

<sup>u</sup>-sittend, es; m. one sitting on, a rider, Ex. 15, 1, note. -spe-

on enticed, sought, Beo. K. 5443, v. spanan. -sprungon sprung asunder, id. 1628, p. of on -springan, v. springan.

<sup>v</sup>-stýlnys, se; f. \*unstiltness, unquietness. -swæfian; p. ede; pp. ed to cast asleep, to quiet.

<sup>w</sup>\*-teona, an; m. an injury, etc. -pâh flourished, p. of on-

þeon, v. þeon. <sup>x</sup>-wacnigan to arouse, Beo. gl. v. weccæan.

\* -wæcnan to be born, id.

<sup>z</sup>-windan to unwind, loosen, id.

<sup>a</sup>3219. <sup>a</sup>\*-yrmið, e; f. misery, etc.

Open: l. 11, \*þyðð.

<sup>b</sup>Or, \*es; *m. beginning, etc. Beo. d K. 2076: 4810. <sup>d</sup>Oðrâl, \*es; n. a judgment, etc. <sup>e</sup>\*Ore, an; n? or, indecl. or es; n? also,*

*ora, an; m. ore, metal, money, etc. Bd. 1, 1 Sm. p. 473, 23: L. Edw. Guth. 3, W. p. 51, 42:*

*id. 7, W. p. 52, 36, 46: Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 10: L. North.*

*pres. W. p. 98, § 2: Ps. Th. 11, 7, etc. Hic. Thes. II. p. 112,*

*13, 8. Oret-mecg, etc. <sup>m</sup>a son of battle, a hero, Beo. K.*

*660. Oretta, an; m. a cham-pion; pugil, Beo. gl. Organa*

*organ; pl. Th. Apol. Orgel-nys, se; f. elatio, Mone B.*

*1144. Orhlætt; g. orhlæt-tres; m. discrimen, id. 1854.*

<sup>f</sup>Or-læg death; mors, Beo. gl. <sup>g</sup>O'rlag, es; n. fate, etc. Or-

lege, es; *m. battle, contest, Beo. K. 2653: 4809. Orleg-*

*hwil, e; f. war while, time of*

*war, id. 4849. <sup>g</sup>Or-sorh; g. -sorge; f. joy; gaudium, Bt.*

*F. 5, 66, p. 21, 17. <sup>h</sup>Orþanc, l. 19, \*Orþancscipe. <sup>i</sup>Or-*

*treowe distrustful; diffidens, Beo. II. 789, 14. -wearde un-*

*guarded, Beo. K. 6248. \* -wige unwarlike; imbellis, Gm. II.*

*789, 16. \* -wyrðe without honour, disgrace; dedecus, id.*

*17.*

<sup>Os</sup>, es; *m. a hero, a brave man; heros: used only in composition;*

*as, Os-weald, -beorn, Gm. II. j 264, 18: Myth. p. 17, 8. j Os-*

*tor-scyll, le; f. an oyster-shell, etc. <sup>o</sup>Oswealdes-lagu, e; f.*

*Oswald's law, etc.*

<sup>m</sup>Oð-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry away, to expel, Beo. K.

4277. Oð -gangan to go out, escape, id. 5863. Oðru, oðra others; n. pl. of oðer.

<sup>o</sup>Owern anywhere, Th. An. Ower-seunes, se; f. disobedience, etc.

<sup>p</sup>\*Oxen belonging to an ox.

<sup>p</sup>. <sup>q</sup>\*Pabol a pebble, etc. \*Paccelad, e; f. [lâd, e; f. a way, etc.]

Paxton, etc. Pád, \*e; f. [Moes. páida tunica: Plat. páda: Old Ger. pfeit, Gm.

III. 447, 12] an under garment, a garment; indusium, vestis.

Seo here-pád the war garment, Beo. K. 4510. Páda, an; m.

a bird of prey, etc. v. Price's Warton. pr. xcix. 2, 5: Jath. 11, Thw. p. 24, 28: Beo. gl.

vol. i. here-pád: Th. An. pada.



\* Palent a palace; palatium. Som. v. palant. Palentic belonging to a palace, id. \* Pæð; g. pæðes; pl. nom. ac. pæðas; g. -a; d. -um; m. a path, etc. \* Panne, an; f. a pan, etc.: l. 7, \*Isen-panne: l. 8, Heafod-panne. \*Paða of paths, g. pl. of pæð, v. Spl. Pawa, \*an; m. a peacock, etc.

\* Penig-weorð, \*peneg-wurð a pennyworth. y Pera \*of pears; g. pl. of peru, v. Spl. \*Peru, \*e; f. a pear; pirum: seo peru hoc pirum, Elf. gr. 6, 31, Som. p. 5.

\* Pil-staf, es; m. a pestle, etc.

\* Pin-hnyt, pinn-hnyt, e; f. a pine nut, etc. Pinsian; p. ode; pp. od to weigh, poise, think; librare, pensare, Som. Mone B. 1604. Pip, \*e; f. a pipe, etc. Pirige, \*an; f. a pear-tree; pirus: beos pirige hæc pirum, Elf. gr. 6, 31, Som. p. 5.

\* Plante, \*an; f. a plant, etc. 1 Pleo, pléoh; g. pléos; d. pléo; n. danger, etc. Plicitere, es; m. proreta, H. PLIHT, \*e; f. plight, danger, etc. i Pliotic: l. 1, dl-pleotic. \*Plou-ælmesse, an; f. \*plough alms, etc. Plume, \*an; f. a plum, etc.

1 Por-hana, an; m. [Plat. purrhahn m.] a ruff, pheasant; tringa pugnax, phasianus, Mone A. 24. \*Port-stræt, -stret, e; f. a public way, etc.

\* Posling, \*es; m. a pastil, etc.

\* Preowt-hwil a moment.

\* Pundur, \*es; n. a level, etc.

\* Pung, \*es; m. a purse, etc.

\* Purpra, an; m. purple, a purple robe, Th. Apol. \*Puse: l. 4, Se \*pearfa.

Pynding, \*es; m. delay, etc.

\* Pyrie, pyrige, \*an; f. \*a pear-tree, v. Spl. pirige.

Q.

\* Quene, an; f. a common woman, a harlot; meretrix, Lup. 1, 11, Lye.

R.

\* RA, raa, \*m. a roe, etc. se rá,

\* Mone, p. 116, 17. \*Race,

\*an; f. a rake, etc. \*Rad

\* ready, v. ræd. \*Ræcc: l. 4,

\*It. \*Rædend, es; m. a con-

jecturer, soothsayer; conjector,

Som. \*Rædic, \*es; m. a radish,

etc. \*Rædlicnys haste, etc.

Rædnæs, se; f. readiness,

promptness, Th. Apol. \*Ræp,

es; m. a rope, v. ráp. \*Ræ-

san: l. 1, dl-ríst. j \*Ræsen,

es; n. a beam, etc. \*Ræðra,

an; m. a rower, sailor, Elf. gr.

7, Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. reðra.

1 Rammes-ig, Remes-ig, e; f.

Ramsey, etc. l. 3, ig, e; f.

\* Ran: l. 4, Ran-deor, es; n. rein-deer. \* Rápincle, es; n. a little rope, etc. \* Rara dumla, an; m. [Dut. roerdomp, puttoor m: Ger. rohrdoppel m: Old Ger. horotumpil, horotupil; horo stercus, tumpile to dip] a bitter; ardea stellaris, onocrotalus, Mone A. 20.

\* Reac, es; m. smoke, Beo. gl. v. rec. Read-deah red or scarlet die, Elf. gl. p. 69. Read-ready? Th. An. v. ræd. Read-godweb a scarlet or purple die; rubra sindon, ostrum, Som. Lye. -hof, es; m. red-hoof; hedera terrestris, L. M. 1, 2, Lye. -tea- for a crimson colour; rubrum minium, Elf. gl. 72. \* Reaf, es; m. a garment; also, \*spoil; vestis, spoliun, etc. \* Reahte told, Bt. F. 3, 2, p. of recan. Ream, -dl. \* Reama, reoma, an; m. a membrane, etc. Reardian to speak, Gm. II. 229,

\* Rea, v. reordian. \* Reecd, es;

\* n. hall, palace, etc. Beo. K.

1401. Recedóm, es; m. re-

gimen, Mone B. 360. Recen-

nyss, se; f. historia, id. 2821.

\* Recon a reward; remunera-

tion, Mone C. 7. Reda pa-

raliticus, Ben. v. Spl. rida.

\* Regen, regn; g. regnes; m.

rain; pluvia, Ps. Th. 104, 28,

p. 294, v. ren. Regen, regn,

rén-, these prefixes are merely

intensive, as, very, chief, head,

etc. Regn-heard very hard;

valde durus, Beo. K. 649.

\* Ren-weard a chief guard, a

brave man; strenuus custos,

id. 1533: Beo. gl. Reoc cruel,

savage; crudus, asper, sævus,

Beo. K. 243. Reodnæc a

perch, a staff to measure timber;

peritica, Som. \* Reohnys, se;

f. a flood, the sea; æquor, Mone

B. 2457. Reon rowed, Beo.

K. 1019: 1073, for reowon;

pl. p. of rowan. Reord, gere-

ord, \*e; f. speech, etc. \* Reost,

\*es; m. a coultter, etc. Reot?

a noise; strepitus, Beo. K.

4909. Reow, reowu rough,

Beo. gl. v. hreow. \* Reowe,

an; a rough cloak: l. 5, \* wac-

san. Reowlice lamentably,

cruelly, Th. Apol. Reownes,

se; f. roughness, storm, id.

\* Reðor; g. reðres; n. an oar;

remus, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300,

8, v. Spl. roðer. \* Reðra,

ræðra, gereðra, an; m. a

rower, sailor; nauta, etc. Mone

A. 77: 126: Elf. gr. 7: Som.

p. 6, 42, v. Spl. roðere.

1 \* Reðra-hyð, e; f. Rother-

hithe, etc. Rewete, rewette,

rewute, rewyte, es; n. a row-

ing, etc.

Rib; g. ribbe; f. a rib; also, rib-

bes; m? Mone B. 2424; spi-

na, etc. \* Rida clinicus, Ben.

\* Riddan to rid, id. v. hreddan.

Ridend, es; m. a knight, cheva-

lier; eques, caballarius, Beo. K.

4910, apr. \* Rige, ryge, es;

\* m. rye, etc. \* Rim, gerim, ge-

rym, es; m. a number, etc.

Rim-að numeri juramentum;

ungecoren-að non electorum

juramentum; the oath of wit-

nesses for the defendant: when

the defendant objected to, or

challenged any of the witnesses

or jurors, thus choosing from

his accusers, the oath of the

remainder was called cyre-að

electorum juramentum, Gm.

Recht. p. 908: L. Athel. 9,

\* W. p. 58, 11. \* Rimpan [Plat.

rumpeln, rimpeln: Dut. rom-

pelen, rimpelen: Ger. rümp-

fen: Old Ger. rimpfan] to

rimple, rumple, wrinkle; ru-

gare, Gm. II. 33, 41. \* Rind,

hrind, es; m. bark, etc. Ring,

l. 1, dl-ringe. \* Ripa, an;

\* m. ripe, es; n? a handful

of corn, etc. \* Risan to rise;

surgere, Beo. gl. v. arisan.

Rist, v. \* Spl. \* risan.

\* Rôde-hengen, ne; f? a hanging

cross, a gallows, etc. \* Rôd-

galsa, an; m. the cross gall-

ows; crux, patibulum, Som.

\* Rond, es; m. [Icel. rônð f.

margo, ora: clypeus militaris]

the edge of a shield, a shield;

margo clypei, Beo. K. 5215.

Rond-hæbbende shield having,

bearing shields, id. 1715. Roor:

h. l. 25, \* rauh. \* Roðer, reðor,

gereðor; g. roðres; n. \* an

oar; remus: roðres bled the

oar blade, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73,

col. 2, l. 13. Roðere, es; m.

a rower, sailor; nauta, Elf. gl.

Som. p. 73, col. 2, l. 5, v. reðra,

Spl. gereðra.

j \* Rude, an; f. rue, etc. Ruh

rough, v. rug. \* Ru'm, es;

m. n? gerúm, es; n. room,

space, etc.: l. 15, dl-pas, etc.

to 29. 1 \* Rumes-eg, Rumes-ig,

e; f. [rum roomy, \* eg an is-

land] RUMSEY, etc. \* Run-

staf; g. stafes; pl. nom. ac.

-stafas; m. a runic letter, a

letter. -wita, an; m. a knower

of secrets, an intimate friend,

Beo. K. 2650. \* Rute, an; f.

rutu, e; f? rue, v. Spl. rude.

\* Rynga, an; m. a spider, etc.

\* Rynga? f. spider's web? etc.

Ryðrage? fremuerst, Ps. Th.

2, l. 1, v. reotan? Ryxa, an; m.

a rough prickly shrub, butcher's

broom; ruscus, Gm. I. 267, 44.

S.

\* Sadel, sadol, sadul; g. sadles;

d. sadle; m. a saddle, etc.

Sadol - borht saddle bright,



adorned with saddle, *Beo. K.* 4345.

<sup>n</sup>\*Sæ; g. sæes, sæs; pl. nom. ac. g. sæs; d. sæm; \*f. the sea, etc. Sæare, es; m. a sower; sator, *Mone B.* 2318, v. sæwere. Sæ-bát, es; m. a sea-boat, a ship, *Beo. K.* 1259. -bold, es; n. a sea house, ship, *Beo. gl.* \*Sæc, e; f. also, sæc, ces, m. n? war, battle,

<sup>x</sup> *Beo. K.* 306: 4689. <sup>x</sup>Sæcce in war, v. *Spl. sæc*, sec. <sup>3</sup>Sæ-cyning, es; m. a sea king, pirate, *Beo. K.* 4761. Sæd satiated, satisfied; satiatius, *Beo. gl.* Sæ-deor, es; n. a sea

<sup>a</sup> beast, *Beo. K.* 3020. <sup>a</sup>-genga, an; m. a sea ganger, a ship, id. 3761. <sup>b</sup>Sæl, es; m: also, \*sæl, e; f. time, etc. Sæ-lác, es; n. a seagift, *Beo. K.* 3248. -láu, e; f. a sea way, a voyage, id. 2272. Sælan; p. sælde; pp. geseald; to ensnare; illaqueare. <sup>c</sup>\*Sæld, es; n. a seat, hall; sedes, thronus, id. 2560. <sup>d</sup>Sæliþend, es; m. a sea sailor, mariner, *Beo. K.* 752. \*Sæme; comp. sæmra; adj. weak, slow; segnis, ignavus, id. 5755, v. sæne. Sæ-meðe sea weary, id. 647. -minte, an; f. sea mint, *Mone A.* 480. \*ness, es; m. a sea promontory, *Beo. K.* 444. <sup>f</sup>Sæp, sæpp, \*es; n. sap, etc. \*Sæ-sið, es; m. a sea journey, etc. id. 2291. Sæt, es; m. -dl: l. 13, \*Dun-sæte: l. 15, \*Den-sæte: l. 17, \*Dorn-sæte: l. 18, Sumur-sæte

<sup>b</sup> v. *Spl. -sæte*. <sup>h</sup>Sæta, an; m. an inhabitant, farmer; colonus, id. 479. \*sæte; nom. ac; g. -sæta; d. -sætum [-sætton, sætton]; m. pl: also, -sætton; nom. ac; g. -sættona; d. -sætum; pl. m. as terminations denote inhabitants, dwellers; incolæ, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 14, 9: 800, *Ing.* p. 84, 29, note n. <sup>i</sup>Sættes dæg Saturday, v. sæter dæg. Sæ-weal, es; m. a sea wall, the shore, *Beo. K.* 3845. j-wong, es; m. sea plain, the beach, strand, id. 3924. -wudu, es; m. sea wood, a ship, id. 450. -wylm, es; m. sea wave, the sea, id. 782.

<sup>k</sup>Sagu, e; \*f. a saying, etc. Saht, e; f. agreement, etc. v. seht. <sup>m</sup>Sal, -dl. \*Salu, salo, indecl. or, nom. ac. salo; g. d. sala, salo?; pl. nom. g. ac. sala, salo?; d. salum; m. a hall, etc. <sup>o</sup>Sam-cuc, sam-cue half alive. <sup>p</sup>Same similiter, \*æque, etc. <sup>x</sup>\*Sár-cwide, es; m. a sorrowful speech, etc. <sup>y</sup>Sárig-ferð, es;

m. sorrowful minded, *Beo. K.* 5721. <sup>z</sup>Sár-stafas; pl. m. [stæf, es; m. a letter] sorrow, *Beo. gl.* <sup>b</sup>Sawl-berend, es; m. a soul bearer, a man, *Beo. K.* 2002. Sawel-hús, es; n. soul house, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 47b. <sup>c</sup>Sawol the soul, *Beo. K.* 3635, v. sawl.

Scadewung, e; f. umbraculum, *Mone B.* 508. Scadu-helm, es; m. shadow covering, id. 1293. \*Scadwian; p. ode; pp. od to shadow. <sup>d</sup>Scaefða \*shavings, v. \*scaefðe. Sceaðð a small ship; trieris, *Mone A.* 132, v. scegð. <sup>f</sup>Scaðð, sceaðð, scáð, e; f. a sheath, etc. <sup>h</sup>Scalu, \*e; f. a company, shoal, etc. v. scolu. <sup>i</sup>Scanca, \*an; m. the leg, etc. jScaru, e; f. a share, portion, etc. <sup>k</sup>\*Scaðð, an; m. a thief, etc. v. \*scaðða. <sup>m</sup>Scead, -dl. \*Sceado; g. sceadues, sceaduues, sceadwes; pl. sceaduwas, sceadwas; m: also, sceado, sceadu, scadu, e; f. a shade, etc.

<sup>n</sup>Sceadwe \*to a shadow, v. <sup>o</sup>sceado. <sup>o</sup>\*Sceaft made; factus, *Beo. gl.* <sup>u</sup>\*Sceand shame, etc. v. *Spl.* \*sceond. <sup>w</sup>Sceap-ig, Sceap-ig, e; f. sheepy, shoal, etc. <sup>x</sup>Sceard, \*es; n. a sheard, etc. <sup>y</sup>Sceat-line a sheet or sail line;

<sup>f</sup>propes, *Mone A.* 7. <sup>f</sup>Sced, \*es; m. a shade, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 15, v. *Spl.* sceado. Scede-land, es; n. divided land, *Beo. K.* 38. <sup>g</sup>Sceft-nyt, te; f. shaft or arrow service, id. 6231. Scegð, sceigð, \*scehð, scægð, e; f. a small ship, etc. <sup>h</sup>Scealde, for scylde \*of a fault. Scene, \*es; m. a drink, draught, etc. <sup>k</sup>Sceold a shield, v. scyld. <sup>m</sup>Sceond, sceand, scound, e; f. shame, etc. dl- gesceadnys, se; f. <sup>m</sup>\*Sceorf, scurf, es; m? scurf, etc: l. 9, hæfde \*furfures.

<sup>n</sup>Sceorp, \*es; n. clothing, etc. <sup>s</sup>Sciels, es; m. a cloak, *Th. Apol.* <sup>t</sup>\*Sciold a shield, v. scyld. <sup>v</sup>Schild a shield, v. scyld. Scild-weall, es; m. a shield wall, a wall of shields, *Beo. K.* 6229. <sup>x</sup>Scin, es; n? a demon, phantom, vision; daemon, præ-

<sup>c</sup>stigium, *Beo. K.* 1871. <sup>c</sup>Scipes flór, es; m. a ship's floor, a deck, *Mone A.* 89. <sup>d</sup>Scip-læst a ship of burden, *Mone A.* 120, v. scip-hlæste. <sup>e</sup>\*Scipinle, es; n. a small ship, etc. Scip-lád a ship-way. <sup>h</sup>Scir-metod, es; m. bright or glorious creator, *Beo. K.* 1951. i-wered bright and sweet, id. 986. Scite a sheet, *Th. Apol.*

<sup>j</sup>v. scyte. jScóf dust, filings, shavings; scobs. <sup>k</sup>\*Scond a disgrace, v. sceond. <sup>l</sup>Scóp-gereord, es; n. poetic diction, poetry, *Th. An.* <sup>n</sup>Scot, gescot, es; n. an arrow, dart; telum, v. gescot. <sup>s</sup>Scrid, scrid, \*es; m: also, \*e; f? a course, etc.

<sup>x</sup>Sculder, \*e; f; es; n? a shoulder, etc. <sup>z</sup>Scúr: l. 16, \*Hagal-scur. Scúr-heard scour-hardened, hardened by scouring. <sup>d</sup>Scyld-burh a shield fence, *Th. An.* v. scilp-burh. <sup>e</sup>Scyldere, es; m. a defender; protector, *Ps.* *Th.* 17, 3. Scylf-freca, -wiga, an; m. a shielded warrior, *Beo. K.* 2060: 573. <sup>h</sup>Scyp-here, es; m. a fleet, *Th. An.* v. scip-here. <sup>i</sup>Scyppend, es; m. the creator, id. 211, v. sceoppend.

<sup>l</sup>Seacsa, an; m. a Saxon: Saxo, v. Seaxan, *Spl.* Seaxa. Seah strained, siled, p. of Seon. <sup>r</sup>Searo, es; n. apparatus, *Beo. gl.* Searo-bend, e; f. embroidered band, *Beo. K.* 4168. -geþræc, es; n? solid treasure, id. 6199. -gim, mes; m. a contrivance in gems, an ornamental set with gems, id. 2307. \*gimma, an; m. a precious stone. -grim deceitfully cruel, id. 1181. -hæbbende arms having, bearing arms, id. 473. -net, es; n. a war net, id. 806. -þoncum with cunning thoughts, cunningly, id. 1543. <sup>s</sup>Searu; g. searues, searwes, searwes; d. searue, searwe; n. ambush, *R. T.* § 95. <sup>t</sup>Seax, \*e; f. a knife, sword, etc. *Beo. K.* 3090. Seaxa, an; m. a Saxon; Saxo, v. Seaxan. <sup>u</sup>Sec, \*e; f. war, etc. v. *Spl.* sæc. <sup>w</sup>Secga, g. pl. of secg: secga swate with warriors' sweat, *Chr.* 939, *Price's Warton*, pref. xcii. note 9. <sup>z</sup>Seftenes, se; f. avaritia,

<sup>b</sup>*Mone C.* 42. <sup>b</sup>Segg sedge; carex, *Mone A.* 362. Segl-gyrd, e; f. sail yard, id. 315. Seglung, e; f. sailing, navigation, *Th. Apol.* v. segling. <sup>c</sup>Seht, sæht, saht, \*e; f. peace, etc. <sup>d</sup>Seil; comp. selra; sup. selest, adj. good; bonus, v. selra. <sup>e</sup>Sel, \*e; f. also, sele, \*es; m. a hall, etc. *Beo. K.* 332: 162. <sup>f</sup>Sele, es; m. a hall, v. sel. Sele-ful, es; n. a hall cup, id. 1231. -gyst, es; m. a hall guest, id. 3089. -ræden, e; f. hall or wise counsel, id. 102: 2691. <sup>h</sup>-rest, e; f. \*hall rest, id. 1374. -þegn, es; n. hall thane or servant, id. 3585. -weard, es; m. hall ward or keeper, id. 1327. <sup>s</sup>Selian; p. ede; pp. ed to sell, give; tradere, *Gm. I.* 903, 25. Sella better,



<sup>i</sup> Beo. K. 5776, v. sel. <sup>i</sup> Selð, e; f. a seat; sedes, v. seld.  
<sup>m</sup> Senne of sin, Mone C. 31, g. of sen, v. syn. Sencipe, es; m. matrimonium, Mone B. 483.  
<sup>n</sup> Seo I see; video, v. seon. Seo (seoa); g. d. ac. seon (seoa); pl. nom. d. ac. seon (seoa); g. seona (seona) m? sight of the eye, etc. Mone A. 122: B. 34. <sup>o</sup> Seofe seven, Th. An. v. seofon. <sup>r</sup> Seol, seolh, \*es; m. a seal, etc. Seolc, \*es; m. silk, etc.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Seolfer-hammen covered with silver. -fæt a silver vessel, etc.  
<sup>t</sup> \*Seo-minte, an; f. sea mint, etc. <sup>u</sup> Seon of sight, v. Spl. seo. Seon, \*ic seo; p. seah, we sugon to strain, etc. v. Spl. sihan. Seonow, e; f. a sinew; nervus, Beo. K. 1628.  
<sup>v</sup> \*Seoðan, v. n. to be seethed, agitated, id. 376. Seowian; p. ede; pp. ed to sew, net; nere, id. 806, v. siwian.  
<sup>w</sup> Ses, es; f. a rock, stone; rupes, id. 5430. <sup>a</sup> \*Setl-rad, e; f. a setting, course, etc.  
<sup>c</sup> Sib-æpeling, es; m. a related thane, Beo. K. 5412. <sup>f</sup> Side, an; f. silk, Th. An: side-fulnys, se; f. pudicitia, Mone B. 1719. <sup>h</sup> Sid-fæðmed wide fathomed or bosomed, Beo. K. 602. -feax with dishevelled hair, Th. Apol. -feaxed having long hair, Beo. gl. Sidu: l. 34, \*custom. <sup>i</sup> \*Sien, e; f? sight, etc. v. seo. <sup>m</sup> Sige-hreð, es; m. victory cruelty, exultation of victory, Beo. K. 974. -hreðig \*exulting in victory, id. 187. \*Sigel; g. sigles; n. [Old Ger. Runes suhil, sugil, sigil the sun: Moes. sauil the sun] l. the sun, sol; 2. what glitters, a jewel, gem, ornament; monile, etc.  
<sup>n</sup> \*sigel-hwerfa, -hweorfa, an; m. the heliotrope, etc. Sigelian; p. ode; pp. od to sail; navigating. <sup>o</sup> Sige-wæpen, es; n. a victory weapon, Beo. K. 1601. Sigor, es; \*m. a victory, etc.  
<sup>p</sup> Sihān, ic sihe; p. sah, we sihon; pp. sihen to sile, strain; colare, v. seon. <sup>q</sup> Sīma, an; m. a bond; vinculum, v. sema. Simble, an; f. a feast, etc.  
<sup>r</sup> Sinc: l. 7, seolfres \*sinc: l. 11, \*sinc. <sup>s</sup> Sin-cald very cold, Cd. 166, Th. p. 207, 5. Sinc-fæt, es; n. a precious vessel, Beo. K. 4594. <sup>t</sup> ges-treon heaped treasure, id. 2178. -gifa, -gyfa, an; m. a treasure giver, id. 2017. -maðm, es; m. a rich treasure, id. 4381. -þego, e; f. treasure service, distribution of treasures, id. 5763. Sinewe,

an; f. a sinew; nervus, L. Elf. 40. Sineweald rotundus, Mone B. 1705, v. sinewealt.  
<sup>u</sup> Singales, singala constantly; continuo, id. 2263: 378. Singalyns, se; f. assiduitas, Mone B. 4592. <sup>v</sup> Sin-herge (here), es; m. a mighty army, id. 5867. <sup>x</sup> Sinu; \*g. d. ac. also, sine (sinue), sinwe, sinewe, an; f. a sinew, etc. l. 17, \*L. Alf. pol. 40, W. p. 46, 39, 42. <sup>y</sup> Siodo conduct, etc. v. <sup>z</sup> sidu, sido. <sup>z</sup> Sioleð, es; m? a seal, Beo. K. 4729, v. seol. <sup>a</sup> Sið; l. 38, te \*sið. Siðan, for siðon times, in courses, d. of sið. <sup>c</sup> \*Sið-fæt; g. -fætēs; d. -fæte, fate; pl. nom. ac. -fatas, -fatu, m. n. a path, etc. -from good in a journey, Beo. K. 3622.  
<sup>d</sup> Siðlice afterwards, subsequently, Th. An. Siðon, siðum times in courses, d. of sið. <sup>e</sup> Sittend, es; m. a sitter; qui sedet, Beo. gl. <sup>f</sup> Sixteoða: l. 1, þæt \*sextæode.  
<sup>h</sup> Slæcan to put off, Th. Apol. v. slacan. <sup>k</sup> Slag, slaga, -dl. <sup>l</sup> Slage, an; f. a sloe, etc. v. sla. <sup>o</sup> Slegel, \*es; m. plectrum, etc. <sup>p</sup> Sliht, e; f. murder, etc. <sup>t</sup> Sliu tinctus, Mone A. 289, v. sliw. Slyht, e; f. a stroke, Beo. gl. v. geslyht, Spl. sliht.  
<sup>u</sup> Smæc, \*es; m. a taste, etc. <sup>v</sup> \*Smæl; g. m. n. smales; f. smælre; def. se smala; seo, þæt smale; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. small, etc. Smæl-æel the small eel; anguilla, v. Mone A. 294. <sup>y</sup> Smale; adv. slenderly, thinly; subtiliter. Smea slender, thin; subtilis, tenuis; used in compounds. Smeal small, Som. v. smealic.  
<sup>z</sup> \*Smedema, smedma, an; m. meal, etc. <sup>a</sup> \*Smidema, an; m. meal, Lev. 2, 2, etc. l. 4, v. \*Spl. smedema. Smiltnes, se; f. serenity, Th. Apol. v. smyltnys. <sup>c</sup> Smoc, \*es; m. a smock, etc. <sup>f</sup> Smysel, es; m. a cloak; amiculum. Smylt a smelt; sartate, Lin. salmo eperlanus? Mone A. 295.  
<sup>h</sup> Snægel, es; g. a snail, etc. Snear, adj. active, pleasant; alacer, Beo. gl. <sup>i</sup> Snide, \*es; m? a cut, etc. <sup>n</sup> Snid-isen, es; n. a cutting iron, etc.  
<sup>m</sup> Snioeme readily, Ps. Th. 105, 13, 16, v. sneome. Snoter-scipe, es; m. ratiocinatio, Mone B. 3156. <sup>p</sup> Snynian, p. ede to hasten; alacriter ire, Beo. K. 799. <sup>q</sup> Snytrum with prudence, prudently; prudenter, id. 1738.  
<sup>r</sup> \*Soc, \*e; f. liberty, etc. l. 20, \*sacu et soc: l. 27, \*Sacu.

<sup>s</sup> \*Soen, e; f. l. a power of holding a court, etc. Elf. gr. 28, 6, Som. p. 32, 47: a visit, etc. Beo. K. 3551. <sup>v</sup> Som, \*e; f? concord, etc. <sup>y</sup> Song-craeft poetry, Th. An. v. sang, etc. <sup>z</sup> Sorg-cearu, e; f. grief, Cod. Ex. 11, Beo. gl. a-stafas; m. [stæf, es; m.] sorrow, b. Cod. Ex. 75b. <sup>b</sup> Sorh-cearig sorrow anxious, Beo. K. 4905. <sup>c</sup> leoð, es; n. a sorrow song, a lay of sorrow, id. 4916. -wylm, es; m. a sorrow wave, affliction, id. 1802. <sup>e</sup> \*Soð-spæc a true saying.  
<sup>f</sup> \*Spær; g. m. n. spares; d. m. n. sparum; ac. m. spærne; adj. spare, frugal, etc. Spærnes, se; f. abstinentia, Mone B. 864. <sup>i</sup> Spearewa a sparrow, n. Mone A. 54, v. speara. <sup>m</sup> Spedum with speed, successfully, Beo. gl. <sup>q</sup> \*Spell-cwide, es; m. an historical discourse, etc. <sup>r</sup> Spelung, e; f. a fable; fabula, Mone B. 277, v. spellung.  
<sup>s</sup> Spic-mase meat-mouse, titmouse, tomtit; parula, Mone A. 41. <sup>t</sup> \*Spild, es; m. \*precipitancy, rashness, destruction, etc. l. 4, spild-siðe to be put to. Spilde, adj. <sup>v</sup> \*Spind, es; m. [Dut. Kil. spin, spint, spind, m. suis abdomen, Plat. Ger. spin, spint m. album: Not. spint, spind adeps] fatness, fat; arvina, adeps, Mone A. 174, v. Spl. hago-spind.  
<sup>y</sup> Spitu, es; n? a spit, etc. <sup>z</sup> Spor, es; n: sporu, e; f. a spur; calcar, Beo. gl. v. spora.  
<sup>a</sup> Spræc: l. 52, \*spræc ende. <sup>b</sup> Spranca: l. 2, \*sprig, scion, e. young shoot. <sup>c</sup> Sprindlice; adv. alacriter, Mone B. 64. Spring, es; m. a spring, leap, fountain; saltus, caput fontis, Beo. gl. <sup>f</sup> Sprote, an; f. a sprout, etc.  
<sup>h</sup> Stæf; g. stæfes; d. stæfe; pl. nom. ac. stafas; g. stafa; d. stafum; m. a staff, letter, etc. <sup>i</sup> Stæg a rope, in the forepart of a ship: safon, i.e. funis in prora navis, Mone A. 109. Stæger, \*es; m. a step, etc. Stælan, gestælan, pp. gestæled [stæl a place] to place, found, establish; constituere, Beo. K. 4966: 2680. <sup>m</sup> Stæl-wyrht clary? gallitricum; Lin. salvia horminum, Mone A. 455. Stæp; g. stæpes; d. stæpe; pl. nom. ac. stapas, stæpas; g. stapa; d. stapum; m. a step, etc. <sup>q</sup> \*Stafas letters, pl. of stæf. <sup>r</sup> Stán-boga, an; m. a stone curve, an arch, Beo. K. 5086. -cleof, es; n. a stone cliff, id. 5076, v. Spl. clif.  
<sup>w</sup> -gella, an; m. a pelican; pe-



\* *licanus*, *Mone A. 66.* \**-hlið*, es; *n. a stony cliff, etc.*  
 y *Stapas steps, pl. of steep.*  
 a *Staðol*; *adj. firm; firmus.*  
 c *Stealian, steallian to have a place, to come on, etc. v. stelan, Spl. stelan.* d *Steap, \*es; m. a cup, Mone B. 1837, etc.*  
 f *Stede*; *adj. firm, stiff; stabilis, firmus, Beo. K. 1963. Stede-wist impostor, Mone B. 6517.*  
 h *Stefn, \*es; m. the prow of a ship; prora, id. 422. Stefna, an; m. what has a prow, a ship; navis, id. 438, apx.* k *STEM, \*es; m. steam, etc.* l *Stemn, \*es; m. a stem, etc.* m *Stencan \*spargere, Gm. II. 36, 14, v. stencan.* n *Stenge, es; m. a lever, Beo. K. 3274.* p *Steo-re, styre, \*es; n. a direction, etc.* q *Steorn, e; f. a rudder; gubernaculum.* r *Steor-wiglu constellations, Mone B. 2546.* z *Stig-rap, es; m. a stirrup, Beo. gl. v. sti-rap. Stigu, e; f. a ladder, stile; scala.* c *Stirc, styrc, \*es; m. a stirk, etc.* d *Stiriga, an; m. a sturgeon; porcupiscis, Mone A. 279.* e *Stirn stern, rough, v. styren.* f *Stird stood, es; n. a stud of horses, etc. Stód-fald septum equarum, Gm. III. p. 327, note.\** g *Stoppa, \*an; m. a stoop, pot, etc. v. Spl. steap.* h *Steorc, \*es; m. a stork, etc.* i *Strade spread, Beo. K. 6142, v. stredan, Spl. stregdan, Stræl, l. 6, \*Fakkel. v. Stregdan; p. strade, strude to spread; spargere, sternere, id. 6142: 6247, v. stredan.* j *Strengel, es; m. a prince, king; rex, id. 6225. Stren-gum with strength, strongly, fiercely; violent, id. 6229.* k *Streon \*gain, profit, treasure, Th. An. v. strion. \*Streones-heal, Whitby, etc. Streow, d \*es; n. straw, etc.* l *Strutian to spoil, rob, destroy, Th. An. v. strudan. Strutum: l. 2, \*saponaria. f Strynd, \*e; f? a stock. \*Strundum; adv. with or at times, Beo. K. 2846.* m *\*Sture-muða, an; m. stour-mouth, etc.* n *\*Styl, \*es; m. steel, etc.* o *Styrung: l. 5, \*styrung. Styð, \*e; f. a post, etc.* p *\*Sug, es; n. a sow, etc. Gm. III. 328, 6. Sugga, an; m. a bird which feeds on figs; motacilla ficedula, ficitula, Mone A. 43. Sugon siled, p. pl. of seon. \*Suht disease, etc. Suhter, suhtor a relation; cognatus, Beo. gl. \*Suhter-gæfædra, suhtor-fædra, an; m. a cousin; fratruelis, Beo. K. 2322. Suin swine, Th. An.*

u *v. swin* u *Sulian, sulhian to make a furrow, to plough; sulcare, Gm. III. 415, 16.* \**Sul-handle, \*sulh-handle, an; f. a plough handle.* \**Su-lincle, es; n. a piece of ploughed* w *land. \*Sumær-sæte, \*Sumer-sæte, \*Sumor-sæte, \*Sumur-sæte, Somer-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of Somersetshire. y Sund, \*e; f. also, es; m. n. a swimming; natatio, Beo. K. 1029: 2871. Sund, \*es; m. n. the sea; z mare, id. 424: 445. z Sund-deaw, es; m. sun-dew; dro-sera, Lin: Mone A. 520. Sunderliwes alienatim, Mone B. 295. \*Sunder-note; e; f. a distinct office, etc. \**-yrfe, es; n. separate property.* a *Sund-flit, e; f. a sea contest, Beo. K. 1009. b-gebland, es; n. sea motion or mixing, the sea, id. 2899. -nyt, te; f. advantage of swimming, id. 4715. Sundor-nyt, te; f. peculiar duty, id. 1328. Susel, g. susles; n. punishment, v. susl. \*Suslen sulphury, Th. Apol. \*j \*Suð-humbre. k Suð-western, south-west, Th. Apol.* m *\*Swæc, es; m. a smell, etc.* q *Swaf turned, v. Spl. swifan. Swalewe, an; \*f. a swallow, r etc. \*Swan, \*es; m. a swain, etc. \*Swancor thin, slender; gracilis, Beo. K. 4345. \*Swat, \*es; m. sweat, etc. Swát-fáh blood stained, id. 2215.* v *Swaðe, -dl. \*Swaðu, e; f. a path, etc. l. 8, \*SWATH. Swaðrian to calm, id. 1135, v. sweðrian, sweðrian. Swát-swaðu, e; f. a blood path, or swarth, id. 5887. Swaðul, es; m. a place, station; locus, id. 1557. Swealewe, an; f. a swallow, Mone A. 59, v. swalewe. w SWEARM, \*es; m. a swarm, etc. x Swebban, he swefeð \*to put to sleep, to appease; sopire, dormire facere: ic hine swebban nelle I will not put him to sleep, Beo. K. 1352. Swefan; p. swaf to go to sleep, id. 1193, b apx. b Swegel-horn a wind horn, a trumpet, Som. Sweg-cræft music, Th. Apol. Swegel-wered, es; n. heaven's host or guard, the sun, id. 1205. e Swelgend, es; m. a gulph, g etc. \*Sweng, \*es; m. a blow, etc. Sweofot, e; f. sleep; somnus, id. 3161: 4584. Swleoð, e; f. heat, a burning, flame; æstus, id. 2224. h \*Sweorcan; p. swearc, we swurcon; pp. sworcon to dim, darken etc. Sweorcian; p. ode; pp. od to grow or become**

dark. Sward-bealo, es; m. sword bale, death by sword, id. 2287. -freca, an; m. one sword bold, a warrior, id. 2935. j Sweoðe very, Th. Apol. v. swiðe. m Swertling, \*es; m. the epicurean, white throat; motacilla ficedula. n \*Swète sweet, etc. o Sweet sweat, v. q swat. q Swic-pól destructive to wood, wood devourer, a fire, Beo. K. 6284, apx. Swifan; \*p. swaf, we swifon; pp. swifen to revolve, etc. r Swige silence, Th. Apol. \*Swigra more silent, Beo. K. 1953. Swigunga silently; cum silentio. Swind, -dl. w \*Spind, es; m. fatness. x Swing, \*es; m. a blow, etc. Swingan \*to swing; vibrare, id. 4522. y Swingle, swingle, an; f. a whip; flagellum. Swin-lica, an; m. the form of a swine, Beo. K. 2905. z Swipe, an; f? a whip etc. \*Swið-ferhð, es; m. bold in mind, id. 344. -higende great, or brave thinking, brave, id. 1831. l Swylce also, id. 225, v. swilce. Swylt, \*es; m. death, etc. p \*Syl, es; m. a seal, etc. u Sym-bel \*es; n. a feast, etc. Sym-bel together; una, Beo. K. 1122, v. symle. v Symbel-wyn, e; f. feast pleasure, id. 3562. Symmelny, es; f. festivity, Mone B. 3800, v. w symbelny. w Syn ever, used in composition, as syn-grene ever-green, v. sin. Syn, e; f. sight; visus, id. 6311. y Syn-dolh a great wound, id. 1627. b -snaed, es; m. continued tearing, id. 1479. \*Sype a wetting, etc. d Syru, es; n. a snare, machination, Th. An. v. searu.

## T.

l Tacan; p. toc, we tocon; pp. tacen to TAKE; prehendere. l Tacor, tacur, es; m. a brother-in-law, etc. m Tæher, es; m. a tear, etc. Tæle blameable; culpabilis, Beo. gl. Tæls was, Mone B. 1902. l Tæsel; g. tæse; f. the teasel, etc. r \*Tal, talu, e; f. reproach, blame, a tale, story, a reckoning, etc. l \*Taman-weorð-eg, -ig, e; f? Taman-weorð, Tam-weorð, es; n? Tamworth, etc. u Tammer-muða, an; m. mouth of w the Tamar, etc. w \*Tange, an; f. tongs, etc. \*Targe, an; f. a target, etc. b Team, es; \*m. a team. Teama, an, m. a leader, L. In. 15, v. ty-ma, here-teama. l Telgor, \*es; n. a twig, etc. j \*Temese, an; f. Temes? e; f. the Thames, etc. Chr. 1009, Ing. p. 184, 5:



1035, *Ing. p. 207, 33:—Chr. 851, Ing. p. 92, 18: 1009, Ing. p. 184, 8, 15: 1035, Ing. p. 207, 14.* <sup>k</sup> *Temian, getemian, ic temige; p. ede; pp. ed to tame, etc. m Teóhhe, an; f.; also, es; m. n? offspring, etc. Beo. K. 5871. nTeolperl, es; n. a window; fenestra, Mone B. 228, v. þyrel.*

<sup>t</sup> *Tiber-sceaca, -dl. Professor J. Grimm, with much judgment, suggests the following arrangement: þa seo tid gewat sceacan ofer tiber middan-geardes as the time began to proceed over the gifts of the earth, Gm. Myth. p. 25, note \*; Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, x 1, v. Spl. gewitan. xTigele? tygele? tigele, an; n? tigel, tigel, tigel, es; n? a tile, etc. bTile Thule, an island so called, Bt. F. p. 63, 30, v. þyle. eTimber, \*es; n. timber, etc. bTina, an; m? Tincting, e; f. suggestio, Mone B. 1340. Tine, es; m? the Tine, etc. Tindre, an; f. tinder, Mone A. 317, v. tynder. Tir-leás gloriýless, in- m glorios, Beo. K. 1679. mTitegar, es; m. a large lance, spear, or pike. Titelung, e; f. recapitulatio, Mone B. 1192. Tið, tyð, e; f. possession, purpose, gift; possessio, gratia, donum, etc. aTiðan, an; m. a partaker, possessor; compos, Cd. 107: 117: Mt. 21, 22. oTiw: l. 7, \*Frigga the daughter of \*Fiorgur. Tiwes dæg Tuesday, v. tiw.*

<sup>x</sup> *To-cyme, es; m. a coming to, e. e-geflites; adv. in emulation, Th. Apol. b-hiht, e; f. delight; gaudium, Hic. Thes. I. p. 135, 8, v. hiht. -hliden broken asunder, Beo. K. 1991, v. to hlidan. lToht, getoht, tohte, an; f. a warlike expedition; expeditio bellica, Beo. j lTól, es; n. a tool, etc. nTon-bricg, es; f. Tunbridge, etc. oTop, es; m. a ball, Th. Apol. v. þoðer. nTorn-gemót, es; m. an angry or hostile meeting, Beo. K. 2273. Torr a tower, v. tor. nToste, toscce, an; f? [Dan. tost n. spaw] a frog; rana, Ps. Th. 77, 45: y 104, 26. yTóð-reoma, an; m. the tooth-rim, the gums, Mone A. 188. eTo-ýppan in the presence; coram, Beo. K. 3626.*

<sup>b</sup> *Trega, an; m. vexation, etc. Trem, trym, es? m? a step, Beo. K. 5047, v. Spl. trym. lTreow, e; f. faith, pledge, Cd. 163, Th. p. 204, 20, 27: 26, Th. p. 34, 21, etc. jTreowa pledges, assurances; de-*

*noting also faith, confidence, q. pl. of treow, v. truwa.* <sup>m</sup> *Treow-loga, an; m. a faith breaker, a liar, Beo. K. 5689.* <sup>p</sup> *Troc-scip, es; n. a trough boat, a little boat broad at both ends, Mone A. 186, v. trog-scip. Trod, \*e; f. a path, etc.* <sup>u</sup> *Trym, es; m. a step, Th. Apol. v. Spl. trem. Trymenes support, Ps. Th. 17, 1, v. trymenes. vTrywe true, faithful, v. treowe.*

<sup>x</sup> *Tudor, tuddor, es; n. seed, offspring, etc. Tuht discipline, etc. v. Spl. tyht. zTun-cæse garden cress, etc. v. Spl. cressa.* <sup>b</sup> *Tungel-æ star law, astronomy, H. Tungelgescead astrologia, Mone B. 3034. cTungle with d a star. dTunne, an; \*f. a tun, vat, etc. eTurces-ig, e; f. Torkesey, etc. Turtel a turtle, Gm. I. 261, 32, v. turtle. Tusc a tusk, v. tux. rTuun a yard, v. tún.*

<sup>g</sup> *Twa; l. 1, \*pl. of h Twæfan [twa two] to divide, Beo. gl. v. twæman, Spl. getwæfan. Twæmendlice alternatim, Mone B. 1394. mTweo; g. d. ac. tweek [tweoan] m. doubt, etc. oTweonian to doubt, Th. Apol. q v. tweogan. qTwicere, \*es; m. a maker of cakes, etc. Twidig; adj. kind, gracious; propitius, Beo. K. 3414. bTwih a twig, v. twig. nTwia twice, v. tuwa.*

<sup>a</sup> *Tyðre, es; m. a race, offspring; soboles, Beo. K. 5689, v. tudder. Tyht, \*es; m? discipline, etc. Tyht, \*e; f. an accusation, etc. Tyma, an; m. a leader; dux, Cd. 205, Th. p. 253, 30. eTyrrning, tyrning, es; m. rotunditas, vertigo, Mone B. 595: 749. fTywes dæg Tuesday, Rub. Mt. 18, 15, v. tiw.*

U.

<sup>g</sup> *Uder, \*es; n. udder, etc.*

<sup>Uf</sup> *sublingua, Mone A. 192. jUfor a margin, Beo. gl. v. ofer.*

<sup>\*Uhta, an; m. twilight, Beo. K. 251. kUht-floga, \*an; m. one flying before light, a dragon, id. 5517. -hlem, es; m. twilight noise, id. 4010. l-sceapa, an; m. an evening enemy, a dragon, Beo. gl. -þenung, e; f. morning service, etc.</sup>

<sup>Ule, an; \*f. an owl, etc.</sup>

<sup>U</sup> *Un-bliðe unblithe, sorrowful, Beo. K. 260. w-byrnedne without burning, id. 5092. z-coð, e; g. sickness, etc. sUnder-geoca, an; m. one under a yoke, a beast of burden; jumentum, Gm. II. 784, 11. kUndern-mæl, e; f. morning time, Beo. K. 2855. lUnder-standan*

*to dare, venture, Th. Apol. \*syrce, an; f. an under shirt, etc. v. syrce. Un-fæge undying, Beo. K. 1140. s-forwandigendlice unblushingly, Th. Apol. -fród unold, young, Beo. K. 5638. -from? weak, bad, id. 4371. v-gecnawen unknown, Th. Apol. w-ge-defelice improperly, Beo. K. 4866. e-gemetes immeasurably, id. 4836. -igmetes immeasurably, id. 3582. l-heore unmild, rude, id. 1967, v. Spl. -hiere.*

<sup>n</sup> *\*hiere, -hiore, -hyre disobedient, etc. w-irisnys, se; f. dedecus, Mone B. 4331. x-lifigende unliving, dead, id. c 931. c-murnlice unmournfully, without mourning, id. 893. j-rim, \*es; m. a multitude, s id. 2475. \*swiðe; comp. or; adv. unstrongly, weakly, id. 5153. t-synnun without fault, guiltlessly, id. 2138. \*tæle unblameable, id. 3726. -tyde, es; m. an evil race or progeny, id. 221. n-þanc, \*es; m. harm, injury, Th. Apol. z-waclic unweak, strong, Beo. K. 6271. a-wearnum without warning, unawares, id. 1476. b-wemme unspotted, etc.*

<sup>U</sup> *Up-æt-bar bore up, Beo. K. 1033, p. of up-æt-beran. m-beran to bear up, id. 3836, v. up-geberan. qUppe; adv. aloft, above; superne, id. 1127. sUp-stigend, es; m. one ascending, a rider; ascensor, Ex. 15, 1. l\*-yrne ortus, Gm. II. 786, 12.*

<sup>x</sup> *Ust a tempest; procella, v. yst.*

<sup>U</sup> *Ut-faran to go out, Beo. K. 5099. -fús exire properans, id. 65. Uð-geunge departed, id. 4242. Ut-gong a pore; meatus, Mone A. 248, v. ut-gang. -gota, an; m. a going out, profusio, Past. 85. j\*-laga, an; m. -lah, -lag, es; m. an outlaw, etc. Gm. II. 792, 36. -lende foreign; extraneus. l-scaf-an; p. -sceaf; we -scufon to shove out, eject, Beo. K. 429, v. scufan.*

W.

<sup>o</sup> *Wá, wáwá, m. sorrow, etc. pWacan; p. woc, we wocun; pp. wacen to awake; expergisci, Gm. 896, 24, v. wæcan. sWad, es; n. a ford; vadum, Beo. K. 1011. vWæg, wecg, \*es; m. a wedge, etc. aWæfre; adj. wandering, changing, cunning; vagus, Beo. K. 2661. Wæfre-mód cunning minded, id. 2294.*

<sup>c</sup> *Wæg, \*es; n. a weight of wool, etc. Wæg-bold, es; n. a wave-house, the sea, Beo. gl. -bora, an; m. a sea monster, Beo. K. 2879. Wæge, an; f. also, \**



wæg, e; f. a balance, etc.  
<sup>d</sup> \*Wægen, wæn; g. wægnes; m. a waggon, etc. Wæg-fær a wave or sea journey, a sailing. -faru \*wave roads, etc. -flota, an; m. a wave floater, a ship.  
<sup>e</sup> Beo. K. 3810. -holm, es; m. a wave of the deep, id. 432. -rāp, es; m. water rope, ice, id. 3219. -sweord, es; n. a wave sword, id. 2977. \*þele wave timber, the ark, etc. fWæl-bend, e; f. a slaughter band, id. 3868. \*cyrige, cyrie an; f. the chooser of the slain, the goddess of war; bellona. -fæhð, e; f. death enmity, mortal feud, id. 4052. -fag-deadly coloured, id. 2249. -fús death hastening, id. 4835. -fyr, es; n. a funeral pile, or fire, id. 2232: a deadly or fatal fire, id. 5160. -gæst, es; m. a fatal guest, id. 2661. \*gifer slaughter greedy, Beo. gl. -herige (here) a slaughter band, an army. -hlem, es; m. a slaughter ter or war cry. <sup>h</sup> -ræst, e; f. death rest, death, Beo. gl. -reownes, se; f. cruelty, Th. Apol. -sceaft, es; m. a deadly shaft or weapon, Beo. K. 791. -seax, e; f. slaughter knife, a sword, id. 5403. -spere, es; n. a death spear, Th. An. -stól, es; m. slaughter seat. -sweng, es; m. slaughter stroke, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 25. -wurdian to highly venerate, Th. An. jWænes þisl a waggon's pole, the constellation Charles's wain, Gm. Myth. p. 102, 30, v. þisl. pWær \*e; f. wer, es; m. an enclosure, a wear, etc. \*Wær-fæhð, e; f. deadly feud, etc. \*Wæt, es; m? wet, drink, L. Can. Edg. 43, v. wæta. \*Wæter-ædre, -æddre, an; f. a water course. -egsa, -egesa, an; m. water dread, Beo. K. 2520. -fat, <sup>b</sup> -dl. b-yð, e; f. a water wave, the sea, Beo. K. 4480. <sup>c</sup> Wæforlic [wafian to gaze upon with admiration] theatrical, Th. Apol. \*Wah; g. wages; m. a wall, etc. v. wag. <sup>d</sup> Walda, an; m. a ruler; rector, Beo. gl. <sup>e</sup> Wan; g. m. n. wannes; f. wanre; adj. pale, etc. <sup>f</sup> Wan-fota, an; m. a pelican; pelicanus, Mone A. 66. \*Wanigean; p. ode; pp. od to lament, plague; plorare, <sup>g</sup> Beo. K. 1568: 2673. \*Waras inhabitants, dwellers; m. pl. used occasionally as a termination for -ware, v. Spl. \*ware; g. -a; d. um; pl. m. used only in the pl. of compound words as a termination denoting people, dwellers, inhabitants, citizens; habitantes, incolæ, <sup>v</sup> cives. \*Waroð, warað, es; m.

the shore, etc. Waroð-faruð a shore; littus, Cod. Verc. 397.  
<sup>w</sup> \*Waru, e; f. a termination of nouns, chiefly used in the s. denoting what contains inhabitants, a city, town; complexus incolarum, civitas, opidum. Water water, Th. An. v. water.  
<sup>v</sup> Wea-dæd a fatal deed, Bat. Fins. 15. <sup>a</sup> Weal a foreigner, v. wealh. Wea-laf, e; f. a woe remnant, Beo. K. 2161. \*Weall-clif, es; n. a wall cliff, steep <sup>j</sup> rock, id. 6258. jWeal-stilling, \*es; m. <sup>l</sup> Wean, es; m. a defect, misery, ruin; defectus, id. 295: 380. <sup>o</sup> Wearb, es; m. a wolf; lupus, Beo. gl. v. <sup>p</sup> Spl. heoro-wearb. <sup>p</sup> Wearn, e; f. a refusal, denial; denegatio, repugnantia, Beo. K. 730. <sup>q</sup> Weart, e; f: wearte, an; f. a wart, etc. \*Wea-spel, les; n. woe story, evil news, id. 2630. \*Web; g. webbes; n. tapestry; tapes, etc. id. 1983. Webban; p. ede to weave; contexere, v. wefan. Webbe, an; f. a female weaver; textrix, Beo. gl. Webbere, es; m. a weaver; <sup>t</sup> textor. <sup>t</sup> Web-scaeft a web-shaft, a weaver's shuttle; liciatorium, Mone A. 299. <sup>z</sup> Weder-mearc, e; f. the western march; æolicorum limes, Beo. K. 594. <sup>a</sup> Wefod an altar, Mt. 5, 23, v. weofod. West, \*es; m. the woof, etc. <sup>c</sup> Weg-gesiða, an; m. a way companion. Wehte washed, Beo. K. 5703. <sup>e</sup> Welan to boil, Beo. gl. v. wealan. <sup>f</sup> Wel-hwylc well any, almost any; quivis, Beo. K. 529. <sup>i</sup> -þungen well dignified, id. 3850, v. þingian. -willendlice benevolently, Th. Apol. -willendnes, se; f. benevolence, id. Wemmend, es; m. <sup>o</sup> scortator, Mone B. 3275. <sup>o</sup> Wenigea-leās hopeless, Beo. K. 3326. Wenð thinks, indef. of wenan. \*Went-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of West Wales, etc. <sup>p</sup> Weod, wiod, es; n. a herb, etc. <sup>q</sup> Weodu-binde white briony, Mone A. 532. <sup>s</sup> Weoler, es; m. a tip, Ps. Th. 11, 2, 3, v. weler. Weoloc, e; f. a cockle, etc. <sup>u</sup> Weorca, an; m. a worker; opifex. <sup>v</sup> Weorcum with work, \*trouble, or difficulty; moleste, Beo. K. 3275. fWer, were; l. l, dl- wera. \*Wer-beam stirps hominum? Gm. II. 480, 21. \*Were-fæhð, e; f. a deadly feud, v. Spl. wær-fæhð. Were-låde oath of purification; purgatorium, vel juramentum purificationis,

<sup>h</sup> Gm. Recht. p. 908. <sup>h</sup> Wergðo, werhðo, e; f. punishment, damnation, Beo. K. 1171. <sup>j</sup> Werig-ferhð, e; f. \*weary of life, Th. An. <sup>k</sup> Werig-mód weary minded, tired. <sup>l</sup> Wer-wulf a man-wolf, a sorcerer, L. Eccl. Chut. 26, v. were-wulf. <sup>o</sup> Wesend, \*es; m. a buffalo, etc. Wesing confectio, Mone B. 1846. <sup>t</sup> West-norð-wind \*a north-west wind?  
<sup>v</sup> Wiaruld the World, Th. An. v. world. <sup>x</sup> Wic, wyc, \*es; m. a village, etc. <sup>b</sup> Wic-stede, es; m. a dwelling-place, Beo. K. 4919. <sup>c</sup> Wide-ferhð, es; m. famous minded, magnanimous, id. 1868. Wid-floga, an; m. a wide flier, a dragon, id. 4686. <sup>d</sup> -gal spacious, deserted, Beo. gl. <sup>e</sup> Wifer sagitta, H. <sup>i</sup> Wif-lufe, an; f. woman's love, id. 4216. <sup>l</sup> Wig-bealo, es; m. war bale, death by war, id. 4087. -bil, es; n. a battle bill, a sword, id. 3213. <sup>m</sup> -freca, an; m. one bold in battle, a warrior, id. 2424. <sup>n</sup> -fruma, an; m. a prince, id. 1321. -getawe, an; f. battle apparatus, id. 733. -geweorðad war honoured, id. 3563. <sup>g</sup> -gyre, es; m. war horror, id. 2568. <sup>h</sup> -heap, es; m. a war heap, \*a troop, id. 948. -hete, es; m. war hate, id. 4235. -hryre, es; m. war or <sup>p</sup> battle fall, id. 3237. <sup>p</sup> -spéd, e; f. war speed or success, id. 1387. -weorðung, e; f. [Plat. wih m. a temple: Old Norse we m. pl. sacred places, Beo. gl. vol. i. in hearg-træf] the usual temple worship; cultus in templo adhibitus, Beo. K. 350. Wih a temple, v. wig. Wi-haga, wig-haga, an; m. war or battle hay, a compact body protected by shields, <sup>q</sup> Th. An. <sup>q</sup> Wihte, adv. in any degree, at all; aliquid, Beo. K. 3028: 3978. Wiht-mearc perpendiculum, H. Wil, etc. will, mind, etc. v. willa, will, etc. <sup>r</sup> Wild-deor-nes, se; f. a place of wild beasts, a WILDERNESS, a wild; desertum, <sup>t</sup> Gm. II. 325, 41. <sup>t</sup> Wil-fæmne, an; f. devota mulier, Gm. II. 482, 45. -geofu a gift. <sup>u</sup> Wiliga, an; m. corbis, Mone B. 3859: 3860. Wilige, an; f. \*a willow; salix, Gm. III. 370, 1. <sup>v</sup> Will-gestealla, an; m. a free or choice companion, a comrade. <sup>z</sup> Wil-sele devota domus, Gm. II. 483, 1. <sup>c</sup> Win-cel, \*es; m. a corner, etc. <sup>e</sup> Wind-blond, es; m. a wind blending, the wind, Beo. K. <sup>f</sup> 6287. <sup>f</sup> Windel-streow, es; n. plating straw, etc. Wind-



gereste, es; *m. a wind resort*; venti cubiculum, *id.* 4908.  
<sup>h</sup>\*-scoffe, an; *f. a wind shovel, a fan.* \*swingle, an; *f. a wind whip, a fan.* Wine-mag, *i* -dl. <sup>i</sup>\*Wine-mæg, es; *m: pl. wine-magas a dear relation, id.* 130. <sup>j</sup>\*Wine-wincle, an; *f? a periwinkle, etc.* <sup>i</sup>Wine-reced, es; *n. a wine house, id.* 1422. \*sele, es; *m. a wine hall, id.* 1383. <sup>m</sup>Winter-bur-na, an; *m. a winter brook or stream.* \*dæg a winter day, *p* etc. <sup>p</sup>Wir, es; *n? wire*; metalli filum, *id.* 2055: 4821.  
<sup>v</sup>Wis-hygcende wise thinking, wise, *id.* 5429. \*Wissind, es; *m. a governor*; gubernator, *g* rector, *Mone B.* 2227. \*Wið-cwedol opposing; contradicto-rius, *Gm. II.* 794, 36. <sup>m</sup>-feng took hold of, *Beo. K.* 1513, v. fon. <sup>n</sup>-gripan to grapple with, *to* contest, *id.* 5037. <sup>r</sup>Wiððer-lean a reward, *Mone C.* 7, v. wiðer-lean. <sup>t</sup>Witian, witegi-an; *p. weotode ordinare, pro-videre, Beo. K.* 3869.  
<sup>w</sup>Wlæc lukewarm; tepidus.  
<sup>x</sup>\*Wlenco, wlenco, *e*; *f. also, \*wlence, es; m. pride, etc.* Wlanc proud, *Beo. K.* 679, v. wlanc. <sup>y</sup>Wlatian to look upon, to see; intueri, videre, *Beo. gl. v. wlitian.* Wlence pride, *etc. v. Spl. wlenco.* Wlet-tung, *e*; *f. deformatio, Mone B.* 4476.  
<sup>c</sup>Wô, woh; *g. woges error, etc.* Wocor, \*es; *m. offspring, etc.* <sup>e</sup>Wodenes dæg Wednesday, v. Wodnes-dæg. <sup>h</sup>Woh-bogen badly bent, *Beo. K.* 5649.  
<sup>i</sup>\*Wohnes, wonys, *se; f. crooked-ness, etc.* <sup>k</sup>Wollen, for weol-len bubbled, boiled, *id.* 6059, pp. of weallan. <sup>m</sup>Wom-scea-ða, an; *m. a wicked enemy, Cod. Ex.* 68b. <sup>n</sup>Won-hyd, *e*; *f. cursed hide, Beo. K.* 862. -scaeft, *e*; *f. misery, id.* 239.  
<sup>p</sup>Wood wood, v. wod. <sup>r</sup>Word-beot, *es; m. \*word threatening, threatening.* -gyd, *es*; *n. a word song, a song, id.* 6338. -loca, an; *m. logic, etc.* -riht, *es; n. \*word right, words of justice or reason, id.* 5259.  
<sup>t</sup>Worn, \*es; *n. a number, etc.* <sup>v</sup>Woruld-âr worldly honour, *id.* 34. <sup>w</sup>-candel world's candle, the sun, *id.* 3926. \*earfoð worldly difficulty, *etc.* <sup>x</sup>-gedal world separation, death, *id.* 6131. -gesælig rich in worldly posses-sions, *Th. An.* <sup>y</sup>\*-mæg, *es*; *m. worldly relation, etc.* <sup>a</sup>Wo-sa, an; *m. a leader, Cod. 5:* 206, v. here-wosa, wisa.  
<sup>c</sup>Wræc; *g. wræce; pl. nom. g. ac. wraca; d. wracum; f.*

*exile, etc.* Wræc spake, *Beo. K.* 4304, v. *Spl. wrecan.* Wræc-last, *es*; *m. an exile path, id.* 2704. <sup>d</sup>Wræc-mæg, *es*; *m. a son of vengeance, an avenger, id.* 4754. Wræc-na, an; *m. a traveller, Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 13, v. wræcca. Wræc-stow, *e*; *f. \*an exile place; exilii locus, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 17.* <sup>e</sup>Wræsn, *e*; *f. a chain, band; catena, vinculum, Beo. gl.* <sup>f</sup>Wræt; *g. wrættes work-manship, a worked or carved ornament, what is made by art, a wonder, Beo. K.* 3062: 4821. Wræð, \**e*; *f. a flock, etc.* <sup>g</sup>Wrætic variegated; varius, pulcher, *id.* 1775: 2977: 4672, *etc.* <sup>h</sup>Wræð, wraðu, *e*; *f. 1. what is twisted, a wreath; 2. what is twisted into consis-tency or firmness, a prop, de-fence, Beo. gl.* <sup>i</sup>Wræðlice, adv. angrily; hostiliter, *Beo. K.* 6119. Wrað-scræf, *es*; *n. wrath cavern, hell, Cod. Ex.* 111. Wraðu, *e*; *f. support, Hic. Thes. I.* 135, 7, v. wræð, *Spl. wrað.* <sup>o</sup>Wreoðen-hilt, *es*; *n. a wreathed or orn-amented hilt, Beo. gl.* <sup>s</sup>Wriðels, \**es*; *m. a band, etc.* <sup>t</sup>Wrixl, *e*; *f? a change, but \*gewirxle, es; n. Beo. gl.* <sup>u</sup>Wroht-sta-fas; *pl. m. [stæf, es; m.] blame, chiding; increpato, id.* <sup>z</sup>\*Wudu-elfen, *ne*; *f. a wood elf, a fairy, etc.* <sup>a</sup>-merce wood mint, wood march; apiastum silvaticum? melissa, *Lin. Mone A.* 398, *Som.* -réc, *es*; *m. wood reek or smoke, Beo. K.* 6283. <sup>t</sup>Wulf-hleoð, *es*; *n. a wolf's covering or refuge, id.* <sup>u</sup>2715. <sup>w</sup>Wunden-feax curled hair, *id.* 2799. -loc a curled lock, *Jdth. p.* 22, 25. -mæl, *es*; *n. a twisted sword, Beo. K.* 3061. <sup>i</sup>Wundor-deað, *es*; *m. a wondrous death, id.* 6070. -fæt, *es*; *n. a wondrous vessel, id.* 2317. <sup>i</sup>-maðm, *es*; *m. a wondrous treasure, id.* 4341. -sion, *e*; *f. a wonder sight, id.* 1984. -smið, *es*; *m. a wonder worker, id.* 3360.  
<sup>j</sup>\*Wund-swaðu, *e*; *f. a scar, etc.* <sup>n</sup>Wurðend, *es*; *m. one who honours, an adorer; ado-rator, Mone B.* 13. Wurð-mynt dignity, *Th. An. v. we-rod-mynd.*  
<sup>p</sup>Wylf, *e*; *f. a she-wolf; lupa, Beo. gl.* <sup>r</sup>Wyn-condel, *es*; *n. pleasure light, the sun, Cod. Ex.* 50b. <sup>v</sup>Wyrd-gesælig very fortunate; fortunatus, *Mone B.* 99. Wyrgen, *ne*; *f. a she-wolf; lupa, Beo. gl.* <sup>w</sup>Wyrmfah snake coloured, *Beo. K.* 3394. <sup>z</sup>-hord, *es*; *m. serpen-*

*tis thesaurus, id.* 4439. <sup>y</sup>Wyryn, *e*; *f. a denial, v. Spl. wearn.* Wyrp, \**e*; *f. a change, id.* <sup>f</sup>2631. <sup>f</sup>Wyttynys, *se*; *f. in-dustria, Mone B.* 172.

Y.

<sup>i</sup>Yfese, an; *f. eaves of a house, v. efese.*

<sup>m</sup>Yldas; *pl. m. men; homines, Beo. K.* 153: 3321: 4229, v. *Spl. yldo.* Yldian to grow old, <sup>n</sup> *Beo. gl. v. ealdian.* <sup>n</sup>Yldo, *e*; *f. \*age; ætas; —but yldas, pl. m. men, Beo. gl.* <sup>o</sup>Ylf an elf, fairy, *Beo. K.* 223, v. elf. <sup>s</sup>Ylfet, *es*; *m: also, ylfete, an; f. a swan; olor, cygnus, Gm. II.* 220, 1: *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 62.

<sup>y</sup>Ymb-bearh covered about, *Beo. K.* 3006, *p. of ymb-beorgan, v. beorgan.* -cer excitatio, *Gm. II.* 774, 35. <sup>y</sup>-hwirt what turns round, the world, *Elf. gr.* 9, 27, v. ymbe-hwyrft.

<sup>z</sup>-sittend, *es*; *m. one sitting near, a neighbour, Beo. K.* 18.

<sup>b</sup>Yppan before; coram, *Beo. gl. v. to-yppan.* <sup>c</sup>Ypping, *es*; *m. expanse, etc.*

<sup>d</sup>Yrfe, *es*; *n. inheritance, etc.* <sup>e</sup>Yrfe-láf, *e*; *f. an inheritance left, an inheritance, a sword, Beo. K.* 2099: 3802: *also, posterity, progeny, Cd.* 162, *Th. p.* 203, 14. <sup>s</sup>\*Yrmðo, *e*; *f. poverty, etc.* <sup>t</sup>Yrre-móð angry minded, *Beo. K.* 1445.

<sup>j</sup>\*Ysela, an; *m. ashes, etc.*

<sup>y</sup>Yð-geblond, *es*; *n. the wave mixing, the sea, Beo. K.* 2745. -gewin, *nes*; *n. wave contest, clashing of waters, id.* 4819. -ladu, *e*; *f. a sea way, id.* 454. -láf, *e*; *f. a wave leav-ing, \*the sand, id.* 1126. -lida, an; *m. a wave passer, a sailor; navigator, id.* 395. -prym wave strength, power of the sea, *id.* 3833. <sup>y</sup>ðu, *e*; *f. a wave, water, Gm. I.* 641, 36, v. *yð.*

p.

<sup>q</sup>\*Þæcele? þacele, an; *f. a light, etc.* <sup>i</sup>l, 16, *dl.* þacilla. <sup>w</sup>Þah took, *p. of þicgan.* <sup>y</sup>Þanc-hygcende grateful thinking, grateful, *Beo. K.* 5465.

<sup>t</sup>Þearfendlic poor, *Th. Apol.* <sup>s</sup>\*Þearfan to need, *etc. v. þearfan.* <sup>i</sup>Þeawum with cus-toms, habits, habitually, *Beo. K.* 4284. <sup>i</sup>Þegenian to serve, *Beo. gl. v. þenian.* Þegenlic thanelike, noble, *Th. An.*

<sup>m</sup>Þego, *e*; *f. service; minist-ratio, Beo. gl.* <sup>e</sup>Þelu, *e*; *f. a boarding, planking, flooring; tabulatio, id.* <sup>o</sup>Þengel, \**es*; *m. a prince, Beo. K.* 3013.

<sup>p</sup>Þenne then, when, *Th. An.*

<sup>q</sup>\*Þenung, þegnung, *e*; *f. þening, þegnung, es; m. duty,*



<sup>r</sup> etc. <sup>r</sup>Peod-buend, es; *m.* an inhabitant, *Cod. Ex.* 16b. -gestreon a people's treasure, a great treasure, *Beo. K.* 87. -þrea a popular, general, or great plague, *id.* 354. <sup>s</sup>wrecan to greatly avenge, *id.* 2557, *v.* wrecan. Peoden-stól, es; *n.* supreme seat, a throne, *Cod. Ex.* 13b. Peodisc, \*es; *n.* a people, etc. <sup>e</sup>Perscel, þerscol, \*e; *f.* a flail, etc.

<sup>j</sup>Pife-þorn a thorn; rhamnus, *v.* þefe-þorn. <sup>m</sup>Pincean to seem, *Beo. K.* 2681, *v.* þincan. Þisl, -dl. <sup>t</sup>Pisel; *g.* þisle; *f.* a waggon, etc. <sup>u</sup>Pistel; *g.* pistles; \**m.* a thistle, etc.

<sup>v</sup>\*Poſte, an; *f.* þoft, *e*; *f.* a seat in a boat, a rudder-bank; transtrum, *Mone A.* 92. <sup>w</sup>Þól, \*es; *m.* wood, etc. <sup>x</sup>Þolian, *l.* 20, \*mulctari. <sup>z</sup>Ponc-word, es; *n.* a thank word, <sup>e</sup> thanks, *Trav. Song.* 274. <sup>e</sup>\*Po-terian to howl; ululare.

Præc-wudu bold wood, a shield, *Beo. K.* 2492. Præd, þred,

<sup>h</sup>\*es; *m.* thread, etc. <sup>h</sup>Praw-an; \**p.* þreow, we þreowon; *pp.* þrawen, geþrawen to cast, etc. <sup>i</sup>Preagincg, þreaging, \*es; *m.* a chiding, etc. Preadleda, an; *m.* arcta compulsio, *Beo. K.* 4442. <sup>i</sup>Prec-wudu a wood defence, shield, *id.* 2492. <sup>s</sup>Prist - hydig \*bold minded, bold, *id.* 5615. <sup>v</sup>Prostle a throstle, *Mone A.* 45, *v.* þrostle. <sup>b</sup>Prym, þrymlic strong, firm; fortis, *Beo. gl.* *Beo. K.* 2492. Pryssce [*Dut.* struis *m.* Ger. strauss: *m.* Old Ger. strusz] an ostrich; strutio, *Mone A.* 48. Pryð-ærn, es; *n.* a place of a multitude, a meeting-hall, *Beo. K.* 1307. -ges-teald, es; *m.* a fellow-soldier, *Cod. Ex.* 12b. Pryðlic brave, bold; fortis, *Beo. K.* 5734. Pryðo, *e*; *f.* robur, violentia, turma, *Beo. gl.* Pryð-swyð strong bands or companies; turmis validus, *Beo. K.* 261. -word, es; *n.* proud word, a threat, *id.* 1279.

<sup>j</sup>Þunores dæg, þunresdæg the thunderer's day, Thursday, *v.* þuner. <sup>m</sup>Þurh-brecan to break through, *Beo. K.* 5580. <sup>n</sup>-etan to eat through, *id.* 6093. -fon to take through, to penetrate, <sup>r</sup>*id.* 3008. <sup>r</sup>Þuruc a boat, a ferry-boat, pinnace; cumba, *Mone A.* 87. Þurs - dæg Thursday, *Jn.* 5, 30, *v.* þur. <sup>s</sup>Þurst, \*es; *m.* thirst, etc.

Þweor, *l.* 32, ær \*þweores.

<sup>d</sup>Pyhtig strong, doughty; validus, *Beo. K.* 8116. Pyle, \*es; *m.* an orator, *id.* 2326: 2912, etc. <sup>s</sup>*v.* þyla. <sup>s</sup>Þynnol lean, thin, *v.* þinnul. Þyr; *g.* þyrres, adj. dry, *v.* þyrr. Þyrelían to bore a hole, *v.* þirlían. <sup>h</sup>Þyrfan to need, *v.* þearfan. Þyrl a hole, *v.* þyrel. Þyrl-hus, *l.* 2, *v.* \*þryl-hus. Þys a storm; procella. <sup>i</sup>Þystro, þystru; indecl. in *s. pl. nom. ac.* þystra; *g.* -a, -ena; *d.* -um; <sup>m</sup>*f.* darkness, etc. <sup>m</sup>Þywan, \*geþywan to press, oppress, *Beo. K.* 3651.

Professor Leo of Halle has published the following Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon Reading-book, with an Anglo-Saxon and German Vocabulary, arranged according to the vowel system of Professor J. Grimm: *Altsächsische und Angelsächsische Sprachproben, herausgegeben und mit einem erklärenden Verzeichniss der angelsächsischen Wörter versehen von Heinrich Leo, Halle, 1838; 8vo. pp. 274.*

THE END.



CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY METCALFE AND PALMER,  
TRINITY STREET.















